



# The International Go Federation Anti-Doping Regulations

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In furtherance of its role, the International Go Federation (IGF), in close collaboration with the National Go Associations, the Professional Go Associations, the International Mind Sports Association (IMSA), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the National Olympic Committees (NOC's), dedicates its efforts to ensuring that in Go the spirit of Fair Play prevails, leads the fight against doping in sports, and takes measures with the goal of preventing endangering the health of competitors.

Within IGF the body responsible for the above is the Medical Commission.

On September 9, 2008, IGF accepted the World Anti Doping Code ("the Code") and its International Standards. These Regulations therefore set forth a policy that complies with the Code. For any matter that is not covered in these Regulations, the Code and the Standards prevail.

### Article 1

#### Rationale for the IGF Anti-Doping Regulations

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport", 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.

### Article 2

#### Applicability of the IGF Anti-Doping Regulations

These Regulations shall apply to IGF, each member *National Association* of IGF, and each *Participant* in the activities of IGF or any of its member *National Associations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in IGF or IMSA, its *National*

*Association*, or their activities or *Events*, irrespective of nationality, professional or amateur status, or affiliation.

It is the responsibility of each *National Association* to ensure that all national-level testing on its member *Athletes* comply with these Regulations. In some cases, the *National Association* will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Regulations. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities have been delegated by statute to a *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In these countries, references in these Anti-Doping Regulations to the *National Association* shall apply, as applicable, to their respective *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

These Regulations shall apply to all doping control over which IGF and its member *National Associations* have jurisdiction.

### **Article 3**

#### **Anti-Doping Rule Violations and Exceptions**

##### 3.1 Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set below forth in Article 3.2.1 through Article 3.2.8 of these Anti-Doping Regulations.

##### 3.2 Anti-Doping Violations

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

##### 3.2.1 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*.

3.2.1.1 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 *Sample*. 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 3.2.1.

3.2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation is established by either of the following: presence of *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*.

3.2.1.3 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.

3.2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 3.2.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

3.2.2 Use or attempted use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

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

3.2.2.2 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.

3.2.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Regulations or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

3.2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete's* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for *Testing* at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an

eighteen-month period, as declared by IGF or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over an *Athlete*, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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

3.2.6 Possession of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

3.2.6.1 Possession by an *Athlete* at any time or place of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 3.5 or other acceptable justification.

3.2.6.2 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's Support Personnel* establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 3.5 or other acceptable justification.

3.2.7 Trafficking in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

3.2.8 Administration or attempted administration to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or *Prohibited Substance*, or administration or attempted administration to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted anti-doping rule violation.

3.3 These Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised annually by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. See *WADA* website at [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org).

3.4 Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Regulations three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* without requiring any further action by IGF. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, IGF may upon the recommendation of its *Medical Commission* request that *WADA* expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of Go. It may also upon the recommendation of its *Medical Commission* request that *WADA* include additional substances or methods, which have the potential

for abuse in the sport of Go, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of *the Code*. As provided in *the Code*, WADA shall make the final decision of such requests by IGF.

- 3.5 While WADA has recognized Go as a low risk sport, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that are included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other person.

3.6 Therapeutic Use

*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").

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

The IGF Executive shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon IGF'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, which shall be the final decision of IGF.

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

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 10.

## Article 4

### Proof of Doping

#### 4.1 Procedure

The IGF Medical Commission, in accordance with World Anti-Doping Code, shall decide the procedures for *Doping Control* at IGF and IMSA Go competitions. IGF shall send *Doping Control Samples* for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories. No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances on the *Prohibited List* without the *Athlete's* written consent.

#### 4.2 Burden of Proof

IGF (Medical Commission) and its *National Associations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether IGF or its *National Associations* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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 balance of probability.

#### 4.3 Method of Establishing Facts

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:

WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standards* 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 IGF or its *National Association* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Departures from the *International Standard for Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violations shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* establishes that departures from the

*International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then IGF or its *National Association* 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.

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

4.3.2 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

## Article 5

### Testing

- 5.1 All *Athletes* with a *National Association* affiliation shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by IGF, by the *Athlete's National Association*, and by any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Athletes* affiliated with a *National Association* may also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by IGF, *WADA*, the *Athlete's National Association*, 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 The IGF Medical Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all *Testing* conducted by IGF. *Testing* may be conducted by members of the IGF Medical Commission or by other qualified persons so authorized by IGF.
- 5.3 *Testing* conducted by IGF and its *National Associations* 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 Regulations. In these circumstances, the IGF 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 IGF and *National Associations* shall promptly report completed tests through the *WADA* clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

#### 5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 IGF shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to IGF. IGF may revise its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate. Each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall file quarterly reports with IGF on forms provided by IGF which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the *Athlete* 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 IGF in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by IGF.

5.5.2 Any *Athlete* in the IGF *Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 3.2.4. For each attempt, the *Doping Control Officer* shall visit all locations during the times specified by the *Athlete* for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the *Athlete* between each attempt, which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

5.5.3 Any *Athlete* in the IGF *Registered Testing Pool* who fails to timely submit a required quarterly whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from IGF or a *National Association* to do so in the preceding 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 3.2.4.

5.5.4 Each *National Association* shall also assist their *National Anti-Doping Organization* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top-level national *Athletes* who are not already included in IGF's *Registered Testing Pool*. The *National Associations/National Anti-Doping Organization* may establish its own whereabouts reporting

requirements and criteria for Article 3.2.4 violations applicable to those *Athletes*.

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 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.

## 5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An *Athlete* who has been identified by IGF for inclusion in IGF's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to these *Anti-Doping Regulations*, including the obligation to be available for *No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing*, unless and until the *Athlete* gives written notice to IGF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IGF's *Registered Testing Pool* and has been so informed by IGF.

5.6.2 An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to IGF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies IGF 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.

5.6.3 *National Associations/National Anti-Doping Organizations* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Athletes* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

## 5.7 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.7.1 The following *Athletes* shall be tested for each *Competition* at each *International Event*.

5.7.1.1 For *Competitions* on an individual basis, each *Athlete* finishing in one of the top three placements in all disciplines in the *Competition*, plus one other *Athlete* in the *Competition* selected at random.

5.7.1.2 For *Team or Pair Competitions* in which awards are given to teams or pairs, one athlete selected at random from each of the top three finishing teams/pairs, plus one *Athlete* selected from a randomly-selected team/pair outside the top three.

5.7.1.3 Any *Athlete* that establishes or breaks a world record.

- 5.7.2 *At National Events*, each *National Association* shall determine the number of *Athletes* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes* for *Testing*.
- 5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the Medical Commission at *International Events*, and the *National Association* at *National Events*, may also select *Athletes* or teams or pairs for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.
- 5.7.4 *Athletes* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the *IGF Medical Commission* and by *National Associations* through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of selection.
- 5.8 *National Associations* and the organizing committees for *National Association Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by IGF.

## Article 6

### Doping Control Result Management

- 6.1 Result Management for Tests Initiated by IGF
- 6.1.1 Results from all analyses must be sent to IGF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
- 6.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the IGF Medical Commission 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*.
- 6.1.3 If the initial review under Article 6.1.2 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*, IGF shall promptly notify the *Athlete* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 5.1.8 or 5.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request

the analysis of the *B Sample* or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the *A* and *B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard for Laboratory Analysis*.

- 6.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the *B Sample* within three weeks of the notification described in Article 6.1.3. An *Athlete* may accept the *A Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for *B Sample* analysis. IGF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the *B Sample* analysis.
- 6.1.5 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* as well as a representative of IGF shall be allowed to be present.
- 6.1.6 If the *B Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his *National Association*, and IGF shall be so informed.
- 6.1.7 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, his *National Association*, IGF, and to *WADA*.
- 6.1.8 The IGF Medical Commission shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, IGF shall promptly notify the *Athlete* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not IGF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.
- 6.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, IGF 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.

## 6.2 Result 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 by IGF, including sanctions beyond *Disqualification from the Event* or the results of the *Event*.

### 6.3 Result Management for *Tests* Initiated by *National Associations*

Result management conducted by *National Associations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair result management which underlies the detailed provisions set forth in Article 6.1. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to IGF within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Association's* results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* who is a member of that *National Association* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Association* or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Athletes* who are members of another *National Association* shall be referred to the *Athlete's National Association* for hearing.

## Article 7

### Hearing Procedures

#### 7.1 Hearings Arising out of IGF *Testing* or *Testing at International Events*

- 7.1.1 The IGF Executive shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and four other experts with experience in anti-doping ("IGF Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of IGF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.
- 7.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 6, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection with IGF *Testing* or *Testing at an International Event* then the case shall be assigned to the IGF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.
- 7.1.3 The Chair of the IGF 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 Regulations.
- 7.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 5. Hearings held in connection with *Events*

may be conducted on an expedited basis.

7.1.5 The *National Association* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Regulations may attend the hearing as an observer.

7.1.6 IGF shall keep *WADA* fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

7.1.7 An *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Article 8 as proposed by IGF.

7.1.8 Decisions of the IGF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 9.

## 7.2 Hearings Arising Out of National *Testing*

7.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 5, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection with *Testing* other than in connection with IGF *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* for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed.

7.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 7.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 6. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, IGF may elect to bring the case directly before the IGF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the *National Association*.

7.2.3 *National Associations* shall keep IGF and *WADA* fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

7.2.4 IGF and *WADA* shall have the right to attend hearings as observers.

7.2.5 The *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Article 8 as proposed by

the *National Association*.

7.2.6 Decisions by *National Associations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 8.

7.2.7 Hearing decisions by the *National Association* shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 9 or required by applicable national law.

### 7.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 6.1 or 6.2 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- a 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, including electronic 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 8

### Consequences of Doping

The IGF Anti-doping Hearing Panel shall be the body of authority that determines and dispenses these consequences following appropriate hearing:

- Automatic disqualification of individual results
- Sanctions on individuals

8.1 A violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations 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.

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 games, medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 8.2.

8.2 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competition* shall not be disqualified unless the *Athlete's* results in 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.

8.3 Imposition of *Ineligibility* for *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 8.4, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 3.2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 3.2.2 (use or attempted use of *Prohibited Method*) and Article 3.2.6 (possession of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Persons* 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 8.6.

8.4 Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule 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 8.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and, at a maximum, one (1) year's ineligibility.

Second violation: Two (2) years' ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

However, the *Athlete* 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.

## 8.5 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these anti-doping rules shall be:

8.5.1 For violations of Article 3.2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 3.2.5 (tampering with *Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Article 8.3 shall apply.

8.5.2 For violations of Article 3.2.7 (trafficking) or Article 3.2.8 (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 should be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by non-player, support personnel, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such persons. In addition, violations of such Articles that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

8.5.3 For violations of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the *Athlete's* degree of fault.

## 8.6 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the *Athlete's* sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.

8.6.1 If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 3.2.1 (presence of *Prohibited*

*Substance or its Metabolites or Markers*) or under Article 3.2.2 (use of a *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) 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 3.2.1 (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 Articles 8.3, 8.4 and 8.7.

- 8.6.2 This Article 8.6.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 3.2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers*), Article 3.2.2 (use of a *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*), Article 3.2.3 (failing to submit to *Sample* collection), or Article 3.2.8 (administration of a *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*). 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 3.2.1 (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.
- 8.6.3 The IGF Doping Hearing Panel may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to IGF which results in IGF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 3.2.6.2 (possession by *Athlete Support Personnel*), Article 3.2.7 (trafficking), or Article 3.2.8 (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.
- 8.6.4 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 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.

**8.6.5 Where an *Athlete* or Other *Person* Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under more than One Provision of this Article**

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

**8.6.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of *Ineligibility***

If IGF establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by IGF.

**8.7 Multiple Violations**

**8.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation**

For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

Second Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
First Violation						
<b>RS</b>	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
<b>FFMT</b>	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
<b>NSF</b>	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
<b>St</b>	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
<b>AS</b>	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
<b>TRA</b>	8-life	life	Life	life	life	life

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 8.6): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 8.6 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 8.6 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 8.5.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

**NSF** (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 8.6.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 8.6.2 was proved by the *Athlete*.

**St** (Standard sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction established by IGF.

**TRA** (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking* and administration or *Attempted* administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under the section on sanctions.

#### 8.7.2 Application of Articles 8.6.3 and 8.6.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 8.6.3 or Article 8.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 8.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 8.6.3 and 8.6.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

#### 8.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 8.4 or involves a violation of Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests. In these particular

cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

#### 8.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 8.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if IGF (or its member *National Association*) can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after IGF (or its *National Association*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IGF (or its *National Association*) 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; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 8.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, IGF discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then IGF shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 8.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 8.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when IF discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

#### 8.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 8.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

### 8.8 Disqualification of Results in Competition Subsequent to Sample Collection

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample*, 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.

8.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with IGF's specific rules.

## 8.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, 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.

### 8.9.1 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* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, IGF 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 or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

### 8.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* promptly (which, in all events, means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by IGF, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

8.9.3 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* that may ultimately be imposed.

8.9.4 If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from IGF and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* that may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation.

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

#### 8.10 Status During Ineligibility

##### 8.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by IGF or any *National Association* or a club or other member organization of IGF or any *National Association*, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of IGF and its member *National Associations*, 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. An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

##### 8.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 8.10.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and the period of *Ineligibility* which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of *Ineligibility*

may be reduced under Article 8.5.2 if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 8.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by IGF.

#### 8.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by IGF and its *National Associations*.

#### 8.11 Scope of Ineligibility

Whereas IGF has direct authority over the participation in Go events under IGF and IMSA oversight, the *Ineligibility* shall extend to all such events. However, the scope of *Ineligibility* may extend further to events held by *National Associations*. IGF has the right to notify its member *Associations* of all its determinations in Article 8.1 through 8.10; IGF may choose to urge similar determinations by the *National Association* on the affected *Athlete*.

#### 8.12 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 IGF, the applicable *National Association*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5. 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 IGF and the applicable *National Association* 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. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of two tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between the tests. The *National Association* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to IGF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by IGF for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* for *Out-of-Competition Testing*. 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* will then be necessary.

## Article 9

### Sanctions and Costs Assessed Against National Associations

- 9.1 The IGF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to *National Associations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 9.2 IGF may determine that, in case of negligence on the part of a member *National Associations*, that the *National Association* in question is obligated to reimburse IGF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations committed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Association*.
- 9.3 IGF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *National Associations* with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in *International Events* and fines based on the following:
  - 9.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations (other than violations involving Articles 3.2.4 and 8.4) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by IGF or *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than the *National Association* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In such event the IGF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that *National Association* for participation in any IGF activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the *National Association* in an amount up to the equivalent of a two-year IGF due. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 9.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)
    - 9.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 3.2.4 and 8.4) are discovered in addition to the violations described in Article 8.3.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by IGF or *Anti-Doping*

Organizations other than the *National Association* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*, then the IGF may suspend that *National Association's* membership privileges for a period of up to 4 years.

9.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *National Association* commits an anti-doping rule violation during an *International Event*. In such event IGF may fine that *National Association* in an amount up to the equivalent of a one-year IGF due.

9.3.3 A *National Association* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep IGF informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from IGF. In such event IGF may fine the *National Association* in an amount up to the equivalent of a half-year IGF due per *Athlete* in addition to all of IGF costs incurred in *Testing* that *National Association Athletes*.

## Article 10

### Appeals

#### 10.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 10.2 through 10.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. 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 these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 10.1.1).

##### 10.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 10 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IGF or its *National Association's* process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in IGF's or its *National Association's* process.

#### 10.2 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, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision of prohibition of

participation during Ineligibility; a decision that IGF or its *National Association* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision by any *National Association* not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation; may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 10.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

#### 10.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

#### 10.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

In cases involving *Athletes* who do not have a right to appeal under Article 10.2.1, each *National Association* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. IGF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 10.2.3 below.

#### 10.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 10.2.1, 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) IGF 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 10.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Association'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) IGF; and (d) WADA. For

cases under Article 10.2.2, WADA and IGF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

#### 10.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by IGF and its *National Associations*

Where, in a particular case, IGF or its *National Associations* fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if IGF or its *National Associations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney's fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by IGF or its *National Associations*.

#### 10.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, IGF, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a *National Association* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, 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 10.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When IGF, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or other bodies designated by *National Associations* fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

#### 10.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 9

Decisions by IGF pursuant to Article 9 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Association*.

#### 10.6 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.

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

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

## **Article 11**

### **Incorporation of IGF Rules, Reporting and Recognition**

#### 11.1 Incorporation of IGF Anti-Doping Regulations

All *National Associations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations. These Anti-Doping Regulations shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Association's* Rules. All *National Associations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Regulations. Each *National Association* shall provide to IGF the written acknowledgement and agreement of all *Athletes* subject to *Doping Control* and of all *Athlete Support Personnel* for such *Athletes*, whether or not the required letter has been signed by the *Athletes*. The Rules of each *National Association* shall specifically provide that all *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Association* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Regulations.

#### 11.2 Statistical Reporting

*National Associations* shall report to IGF 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*. IGF may periodically publish *Testing* data received from *National Associations* as well as comparable data from *Testing* under IGF's jurisdiction.

#### 11.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *National Association* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes* it shall report the following information to IGF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 6.1.2 and 6.1.3: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Association* shall also regularly update IGF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 6 (Results Management), Article 7 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 10 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to IGF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 6.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations. In any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 8.6.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under Article 8.6.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), IGF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither IGF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the *National Association* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 11.4 below.

#### 11.4 Public Disclosure

Neither IGF nor its *National Associations* 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 Regulations until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 6 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged [or the *Athlete* has been Provisionally Suspended]. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

#### 11.5 Recognition of Decisions by IGF and *National Associations*

Any decision of IGF or a *National Association* regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be recognized by all *National Associations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

## Article 12

### Recognition of Decisions by Other Organizations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 10, the *Testing*, the therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory to the*

*Code* which are consistent with *the Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognized and respected by IGF and its *National Associations*. IGF and its *National Associations* 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 13**

### **Statute of Limitations**

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

## **Article 14**

### **Reports of IGF Compliance to WADA**

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

## **Article 15**

### **Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Regulations**

- 15.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IGF Board of Directors.
- 15.2 Except as provided in Article 15.5, these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 15.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations 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.
- 15.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 15.5 These Anti-Doping Regulations 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 Regulations.

- 15.6 Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Association* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Association*.
- 15.7 These Anti-Doping Regulations shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Regulations came into effect.

## **Appendix 1 – Definitions**

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved testing entity that identifies in a specimen the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers including elevated quantities of endogenous substances or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

Anti-Doping Organization. A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national calibre competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors if they are not in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 3.2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) 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 Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

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

Atypical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single game, match, tournament or team competition.

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

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. A player's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: a) Disqualification means the player'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 Player or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or from funding as provided in Article 8.9; and c) Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under article 7.

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

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

Event. A series of individual competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the World Amateur Go Championship or the World Mind Sports Games).

In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of IGF or IMSA or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, an In-Competition test is a test where a player is selected for testing in a connection with a specific event.

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

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

International Event. An Event where the International Olympic Committee, IGF, IMSA, 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 Player. Players designated by IGF as being within the Registered Testing Pool for IGF.

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

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

Marker. A compound, group of compounds, or biological parameters that indicate the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

National Olympic Committee. A national 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.

Neither Fault nor Negligence. The Player's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

Participant. Any player or support personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing. An expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 7 that provides the player with no notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level players established by IGF who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing.

Retroactive TUE. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 8.6.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the

investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

Testing. The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to a player either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by persons other than a player's support personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE. As defined in Article 3.2.6.1.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 3.6.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency



## Therapeutic Use Exemption

*I hereby apply for approval of IGF for the therapeutic use of one of the following medications (refer to the WADA Prohibited List).*

Please complete all sections in capital letters or by typing

### 1. Player Information

Surname:		Given Names:	
Female	Male	Email address:	
Address:			
Country:		Postcode:	
Date of birth (d/m/y):		Rank in Go:	
Tel. Work:	Tel. Home:		Mobile:
Affiliated National Go Organization:			
If disabled Athlete, indicate disability:			

### 2. Notifying medical practitioner

Name, qualifications and medical specialty:	
Address:	
Country/postcode:	E-mail address:
Tel. Work:	Tel. Home:
Mobile:	Fax:

Application No.:

**3. Medical Information**

Diagnosis:
Medical examination/test performed:

Prohibited medication(s):	Dose of administration	Route of administration	Frequency of administration

**4. Anticipated duration of the above medical plan**

**5. Medical practitioner and athlete’s declaration**

I, ..... certify the above mentioned medication/s for the above named athlete has been/are to be administered as the correct treatment for the above named medical condition. I further certify that the use of alternative medications not on the Prohibited List would be unsatisfactory for the treatment of the above named medical condition. Specify reasons:

**Signature of Medical Practitioner:** ..... **Date:** .....

I, ..... certify that the information under 1. is accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a substance or method from the WADA Prohibited List. I authorize the release of personal medical information to the Anti-Doping Organization as well as to WADA staff and to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) as well as to other Anti-Doping Organization under the provisions of the Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of the Anti-Doping Organization TUEC or WADA TUEC to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner in writing of that fact.

**Athlete’s signature:** ..... **Date:** .....

**Parent’s/Guardian’s signature** ..... **Date:** .....

*(if the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her to sign this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with or on behalf of the athlete)*