



Anti-Doping Rules

Version dated 9 June 2026, adopted by the Executive Committee on 27 June 2026

Effective from 1 January 2027

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FISU ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

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

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

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

Where FISU has delegated the implementation of part or all of its anti-doping program to the *ITA* or another *Delegated Third Party*, communications, submissions, and exchanges carried out by the *ITA* or the other *Delegated Third Party* within the scope of that delegation shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of FISU, unless expressly stated otherwise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anti-doping endeavors to preserve the spirit of sport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Values embedded in anti-doping programs include:

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply in relation to

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply in relation to all FISU *Events*, in particular, and without limitation, the Summer and Winter Universiade (also known as Summer and Winter World University Games), World University Championships, University World Cups, and any other *Event* organized, or sanctioned, by FISU and forming part of its official *Event* calendar.

- (a) FISU, including its board members, directors, officers, senior executives, employees, and employees of *Delegated Third Parties*, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;

- (b) Each of FISU's *Members* including its board members, directors, officers, senior executives, and employees;
- (c) all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in one of FISU *Events*, e.g. the Summer and Winter Universiade (also known as Summer and Winter University Games), World University Championships, University World Cups, and any other *Event* organized, or sanctioned, by FISU and forming part of its official *Event* calendar;
- (d) all *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes*;
- (e) other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to, the activities of FISU, including International Federations and *National Olympic Committees* and *National Paralympic Committees*; and
- (f) any *Person*, organization, body or entity (including their employees, board members, directors, officers that are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*) operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of FISU.

Each of the abovementioned *Persons* is deemed, as a condition of their participation or involvement in an *Event* organized by FISU, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of FISU to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any *Consequences* for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 12 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

2.1.1 It is the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's* A *Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the B *Sample* and the B *Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's* B *Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's* B *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's* A *Sample*; or where the *Athlete's* A or B *Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Athlete* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards*, or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

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

2.2.1 It is the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete

Evading *Sample* collection; or refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized *Person*.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*, within a twelve-month period by an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool*.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

2.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with an *Athlete*, competition or training, unless the *Athlete Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking by an Athlete or Other Person

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person

2.10.1 Association by an *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Athlete Support Person* who:

2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a *Results Management* process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Articles 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an *Anti-Doping Organization* shall establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* knew of the *Athlete Support Person*'s disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with an *Athlete Support Person* described in Articles 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, alleged violation of Article 10.14.1 or an alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organization*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for WADA or an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a *Person* who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, an alleged violation of Article 10.14.1, or alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organization*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body,

hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such *Person* either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FISU shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISU has established an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 10.14.1 to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations, or violations of Article 10.14.1 may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or *Decision Limits* approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of *WADA*'s receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before *CAS*, at *WADA*'s request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

3.2.2 *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by *WADA*, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a

defense to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure, then FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (ii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* or *International Standard* for *Testing* related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the B *Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (iv) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to *Athlete* notification or attempts to locate the *Athlete* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case FISU shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained (and who has been charged with an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1) of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 based on the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FISU.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST & THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

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

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by FISU. All *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect,

without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Athletes* and other *Persons* to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

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

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

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

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.2 TUE Recognition

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

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

4.4.3 *Therapeutic Use Exemption Application Process*

4.4.3.1 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* shall apply directly to FISU for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*. Such application should be made as soon as possible, save where Article 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* applies.

4.4.3.2 The application to FISU for grant of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* shall be made in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, as posted on FISU's website.

4.4.3.3 FISU has delegated the management of *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* to the *ITA*. Accordingly, the International Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee ("*ITUEC*") established by the *ITA* shall act as the *Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee* ("*TUEC*") of FISU for the purposes of the grant of *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* under these Anti-Doping Rules. The *ITUEC* shall operate in compliance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

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

4.4.5 A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by FISU for an *Event* is effective for that *Event* or series of *Events* only.

4.4.6 The *TUEC* decision shall be the final decision of FISU and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.8. FISU *TUEC* decision shall be notified in writing to the *Athlete*, and to WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.7 *Retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption Applications*

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

4.4.8 Reviews and Appeals of *Therapeutic Use Exemption* Decisions

- 4.4.8.1** A decision by FISU not to grant a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to CAS. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), the *Athlete* may not *Use* the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in connection with the *Event*. However, any *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that *Event*.
- 4.4.8.2** WADA may review any other *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, WADA will not interfere with it. If the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 4.4.8.3** A decision by WADA to reverse a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.8.4** A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or, if applicable under Article 4.4.2.1, recognition of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* or for review of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing*

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

5.2 Authority to Test

- 5.2.1** FISU shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for its *Events* at *Event Venues*, in addition to *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in one of its future *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of FISU for a future *Event*. At the request of FISU, any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with FISU.
- 5.2.2** FISU may require any *Athlete* over whom it has *Testing* authority who has not retired to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.
- 5.2.3** If FISU delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* directly, that *National Anti-Doping Organization* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the

National Anti-Doping Organization's expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FISU shall be notified.

- 5.2.4** If an *Anti-Doping Organization*, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at a FISU *Event*, desires to conduct *Testing of Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with FISU. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from FISU, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with the procedures described in the *International Standard for Testing*, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing FISU. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be under the authority of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 5.2.5** WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.8.11 of the *Code*.
- 5.2.6** Except where expressly allowed by the *Code* or an *International Standard*, FISU shall not take any action that unduly impedes or interferes with the ability of any other *Anti-Doping Organization* to conduct *Testing*, whether performed directly or through delegation, that is authorized by Article 5 of the *Code* or any other *Code* Article or the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 5.2.7** For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, any *Testing* conducted by the *ITA* or any *Delegated Third Party* acting on behalf of FISU, including by authorized *Sample* collection personnel appointed by the *ITA* or any *Delegated Third Party*, shall be deemed to be *Testing* conducted by FISU.

5.3 Testing Requirements

- 5.3.1** FISU shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard for Testing* and use ADAMS to coordinate *Testing* in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.
- 5.3.2** Every *Organizing Committee* of FISU *Events* shall ensure that appropriate logistical arrangements are in place to enable *Testing* to be conducted where required during the *Event Period*, including the availability of suitable facilities and access for authorized *Testing* personnel. The *Organizing Committee* shall implement any *Testing*-related instructions or protocols issued by FISU or by the *ITA* or any *Delegated Third Party*, in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing*. Where the *Organizing Committee* is requested to provide logistical support personnel (including, where applicable, chaperones), such personnel shall be free from any conflict of interest and shall operate in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 5.3.3** Unless otherwise agreed, the costs associated with *Testing* and *Sample* analysis conducted at FISU *Events* shall be borne by the *Organizing Committee* and/or the *Member* of the country or region in which the *Event* is held. FISU may, at its discretion, assume responsibility for part or all of such costs. In all cases, FISU shall retain the exclusive right to select or approve the *Sample* collection agency and the laboratory used for the *Event*, regardless of any financial or other arrangements with the *Organizing Committee*, the *Member*, or any third party.

5.4 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.4.1 For periods when *Athletes* are subject to the *Testing* authority of FISU:

- (a) if an *Athlete* is in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool*, FISU may access the *Athlete's* whereabouts filings (as defined in the *International Standard for Testing*) for the relevant period in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* of such *Athlete*. FISU will access the *Athlete's* whereabouts filings via ADAMS. FISU will not require the *Athlete* to file any different whereabouts information with it.
- (b) if an *Athlete* is not in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool*, FISU may require the *Athlete* or a relevant third party (e.g., a *Member*) to provide such information about their whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including information equivalent to the whereabouts filings that an *Athlete* would have to make in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* if they were in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool*. Such information shall include without limitation the arrival / departure dates of the *Athletes*, detailed accommodation information and training schedules and venues.

An *Athlete's* or the relevant third party (e.g., a *Member*) failure to provide their whereabouts filings may result in FISU imposing appropriate and proportionate non-Code Article 2.4 consequences.

The *Members* are expected to monitor and manage the whereabouts information during the *Event Period* in accordance with the instructions provided by FISU, for all their respective *Athletes*, specifying on a daily basis the locations and times where the *Athletes* will be residing, training and competing.

Athletes shall update this information as necessary so that it remains up-to-date at all times. *Members* are required to notify *Athletes* of their obligations in accordance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*.

The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Athlete*, however, it shall be the responsibility of each *Athlete's Member* to obtain whereabouts information as requested by FISU. Without prejudice to any other consequences, which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, failure to provide the abovementioned information may give rise to non-Code consequences or sanctions against the concerned *Member*, including in accordance with Article 22.

- 5.4.2** Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.

5.5 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.5.1** If an *International-* or *National-Level Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* retires

and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in FISU Events until the *Athlete* has agreed to be bound by applicable anti-doping rules and has made themselves available for *Testing*, by giving six-months prior written notice to their International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

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

A decision by WADA not to grant an exemption may be appealed under Article 12.2.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.5.1 shall be *Disqualified*, unless the *Athlete* can establish that they could not have reasonably known that FISU's Event constituted an *International Event* or a *National Event*.

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

5.6 Independent Observer Program

FISU and *Organizing Committees* for FISU Events shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at its Events.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

- 6.1.1** For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISU.
- 6.1.2** As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations, or violations of Article 10.14.1, may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

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

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and

other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the *Monitoring Program* described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*, or to assist FISU in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other anti-doping purpose. In principle, all *Samples* collected shall be promptly analyzed. However, the *International Standard* for Laboratories or the *International Standard* for Testing may identify specific conditions under which *Samples* may be collected and stored for possible future analysis.

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

FISU shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.8 of the *International Standard* for Testing.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the standard *Sample* analysis menu, or as requested by FISU. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to FISU and have the same validity and *Consequences* as any other analytical result.

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

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

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

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

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority) wishes to split an A or B *Sample* for the purpose of using the

first part of the split *Sample* for an A *Sample* analysis and the second part of the split *Sample* for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the *International Standard* for Laboratories shall be followed.

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

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

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

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

7.1 Authority to Conduct Results Management

7.1.1 For *Results Management* relating to a *Sample* initiated and taken during an *Event* conducted by FISU, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such *Event*, FISU shall assume *Results Management* authority for conducting a hearing to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from that *Event*, and any recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation. For completion of *Results Management*, FISU shall refer the case to the applicable International Federation. Where there is no applicable International Federation that is a *Code Signatory*, FISU shall assume *Results Management* authority, including determination of *Consequences*, if applicable.

7.1.2 Any alleged breaches of Article 10.14.1 of the *Code* that occur during an *Event* conducted by FISU shall be referred to the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

FISU shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

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

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

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

7.4.1.1 Application to Lift Mandatory *Provisional Suspension*

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

If FISU imposes a *Provisional Suspension* against an *Athlete* pursuant to Article 7.4.1, the *Athlete* may apply to lift the *Provisional Suspension* to FISU in writing within 24 hours of receipt of the decision. Such application will be decided in accordance with an internal review process established by FISU by one or more *Persons* not previously involved in the decision to impose the *Provisional Suspension*. FISU shall render a decision on the *Athlete's* application promptly, and no later than 24 hours after receipt of the application.

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

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

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

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

In determining whether to lift an optional *Provisional Suspension*, the grounds for lifting shall be the same as those set out in Article 7.4.1 for the lifting of a mandatory *Provisional Suspension*.

7.4.2.1 Application to Lift Optional *Provisional Suspension*

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

If FISU imposes a *Provisional Suspension* against an *Athlete* or other *Person* pursuant to Article 7.4.2, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to lift the *Provisional Suspension* to FISU in writing within 24 hours of receipt of the decision. Such application will be decided in accordance with an internal review process established by FISU by one or more *Persons* not previously involved in the decision to impose the *Provisional Suspension*. FISU shall render a decision on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* application promptly, and no later than 24 hours after receipt of the application.

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

7.4.3 Appeals to CAS from Decisions regarding *Provisional Suspensions*

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

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

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of *Provisional Suspension*

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

Other *Persons* on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Articles 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after

voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

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

7.5 Results Management Decisions

A *Results Management* decision by FISU shall address and determine, at a minimum, the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles violated, and (ii) applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, and any *Financial Consequences* related to FISU's *Event*.

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

FISU shall notify *Athletes*, other *Persons*, *Signatories* and WADA of *Results Management* decisions as provided in Article 13 and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

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

7.8 Cases Subject to Review by Independent Review Expert

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

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

7.8.1.2 promptly submit a request for an opinion from the *Independent Review Expert* as to whether public policy or other compelling reasons, taking into account the rights of and impact on clean *Athletes*, justify the departure from the normal *Results Management* process for addressing *Adverse Analytical Findings*. A copy of the request shall be provided simultaneously

to WADA and to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 12. FISU shall provide its full file to, and fully cooperate with, the *Independent Review Expert*.

- 7.8.2 After reviewing the file, and obtaining any other information deemed necessary from FISU, WADA or third parties, the *Independent Review Expert* shall issue a written opinion and recommendation to FISU, with a copy to WADA, advising whether a departure from the normal *Results Management* process is justified in the particular circumstances of the case.
- 7.8.3 Upon receiving the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation, FISU shall issue a written decision on whether it will proceed with normal *Results Management* processes or not move forward with the *Adverse Analytical Findings*. This decision shall be provided to WADA, and the decision along with the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation shall be provided to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 12. The decision is subject to appeal directly to CAS in accordance with the applicable provisions in Article 12. If a decision by FISU to not move forward with the *Adverse Analytical Findings* is set aside or reversed on appeal, CAS may maintain jurisdiction to rule on the merits of any alleged anti-doping rule violation related to the *Adverse Analytical Findings* or may direct FISU to proceed with the normal *Results Management* process.
- 7.8.4 Where FISU fails to go forward with the normal *Results Management* processes without seeking and obtaining an opinion and recommendation from the *Independent Review Expert*, or fails to go forward with the normal *Results Management* processes in contravention of the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation, and it is ultimately determined on appeal that an anti-doping rule violation occurred, FISU may be subject to non-compliance proceedings under Article 24 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories* and shall be required to reimburse the appealing part(y)(ies) for costs and reasonable legal fees incurred in connection with each level of the appellate process.
- 7.8.5 The process to be followed for cases under this Article 7.8 shall be described in greater detail in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

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

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

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and *Operationally Independent* Hearing Panel

FISU has delegated its Article 8 first instance hearing responsibilities to the *International Hearing Panel*. The procedural rules of the *International Hearing Panel* pertaining to the hearing of first instance shall apply and shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference to this clause. The *International Hearing Panel* will always ensure that the *Athlete* or other *Person* is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

- 8.1.2.1 When FISU sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the *International Hearing Panel* for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 8.1.2.2 Hearings held in connection with FISU *Events* shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. During FISU *Events*, hearings may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the *International Hearing Panel*.
- 8.1.2.3 WADA, the *National Anti-Doping Organization*, the concerned *Member* and International Federation of the *Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FISU shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

- 8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the *International Hearing Panel* shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and Article 7.5 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 8.2.2 FISU shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the *Athlete* or other *Person's Member* and International Federation and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 12.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

- 8.3.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the *Consequences* proposed by FISU.
- 8.3.2 However, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days of the date of the notice sent by FISU asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.
- 8.3.3 In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the *International Hearing Panel* shall not be required. Instead FISU shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and Article 7.5 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 8.3.4 FISU shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and simultaneously to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. FISU shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.
- 8.3.5 FISU may reopen a case resolved under Article 8.3.3 in circumstances where new and relevant evidence that, with the exercise of due diligence, was undiscoverable to FISU or the *Athlete* or other *Person*, is subsequently discovered. If an appeal is pending before CAS, such evidence may only be raised in accordance with the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes*, *National-Level Athletes* or other *Persons* may, with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person*, FISU (where it has *Results Management* authority in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

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

10.2 *Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

Article 10.2 provides the framework for determining the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 (Presence), 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use*) or 2.6 (*Possession*). This determination is based on several variables such as: the substance or method involved (i.e., non-*Specified Substances*/non-*Specified Methods*, *Specified Substances*/*Specified Methods*, or *Substances of Abuse*); whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; whether the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance; and whether the *Athlete* can establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system.

Article 10.2.1 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving non-*Specified Substances* and non-*Specified Methods*. Article 10.2.2 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*. Article 10.2.3 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving *Substances of Abuse*. Article 10.2.4 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* in special circumstances involving criteria for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. Article 10.2.5 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Article 2.6. Article 10.2.6 provides the definition of "intentional" for purposes of Article 10.2.

10.2.1 *Non-Specified Substances or Non-Specified Methods*

For violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 that involve a *non-Specified Substance* or a *non-Specified Method*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall, subject to Articles 10.2.3 and 10.2.4, be four (4) years. The four (4) year period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced as follows:

- 10.2.1.1** Where the *Athlete* can establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used* and that the violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.
- 10.2.1.2** Where the *Athlete* cannot establish that the violation was not intentional, but can establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used* and that the context of the ingestion or *Use* was unrelated to sport performance the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.
- 10.2.1.3** Where the *Athlete* cannot establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used*, but in exceptional cases can establish to the comfortable satisfaction of the decision making body that, based on reliable scientific evidence, the anti-doping rule violation was not compatible with intentional use of a *Prohibited Substance*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced to two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.
- 10.2.1.4** For violations resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was ingested or *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.2 *Specified Substances or Specified Methods*

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

- 10.2.2.1** Subject to Article 10.2.2.2, where FISU can establish that the violation was intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years; provided, however, if the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion or *Use* was unrelated to sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) years. The period of *Ineligibility* imposed under this Article 10.2.2.1 is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.
- 10.2.2.2** Where an anti-doping rule violation results from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was used *Out-of-Competition*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.3 Substances of Abuse

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

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

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

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

- 10.2.3.2** If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be between six (6) months and two (2) years depending on the circumstances of the case. This provision is without prejudice to the potential application of Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

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

10.2.4 Therapeutic Use Exemption Criteria

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

10.2.5 Possession

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

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

Athlete can establish that the context of the *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance; and two (2) years if FISU cannot establish the violation was intentional.

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

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

10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

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

10.3.1 For violations of Articles 2.3 or 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years except: (i) in a case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, if the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection involving a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete's* degree of *Fault*.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on if the *Athlete* can establish circumstances mitigating the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. *Fault* shall be assessed equally against all three whereabouts failures with the expectation that the *Athlete* should be on heightened alert after the first and second failures. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.

10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation; where the violation involves a *Protected Person* or *Minor*, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years, up to a lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

If FISU establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*), 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*), 2.9 (*Complicity* or *Attempted Complicity*) or 2.11 (*Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting*) that *Aggravating Circumstances* are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the otherwise applicable sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of *Ineligibility* of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the *Aggravating Circumstances*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that they did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

10.5 Elimination of the Period of *Ineligibility* where there is *No Fault or Negligence*

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that they bear *No Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.

10.6 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) or *Specified Method*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Source

In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* came from a *Contaminated Source*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a *Substance of Abuse* is committed by a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, and the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2)

years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.7.3 *Substantial Assistance* in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations

10.7.3.1 Where it has *Results Management* authority FISU may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 12 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and

mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body or sport integrity authority which results in:

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

After an appellate decision under Article 12 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISU may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the value of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. Information involving the potential doping of *Protected Persons* or *Minors* shall be considered particularly valuable. In determining the length of the period for which the period of *Ineligibility* is suspended, the value of the *Substantial Assistance* shall be evaluated in terms of months or years rather than as a percentage of the original period of *Ineligibility*. However, no more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. For purposes of this Article 10.7.3, the “otherwise applicable” period of *Ineligibility* shall mean the period of *Ineligibility* determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.9 and 10.14.3. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article shall be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, FISU shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If FISU decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 12.

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

10.7.3.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organizations*, at the request of FISU or at the request of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 10.14.1, WADA may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an appellate decision under Article 12, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article.

10.7.3.3 If FISU suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided in Article 13.

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

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

Where it has *Results Management* authority for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, FISU may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 12 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided other valuable information and assistance which does not meet all of the requirements for *Substantial Assistance* but is still very valuable to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. Information involving the potential doping of *Protected Persons* or *Minors* shall be considered particularly valuable.

After an appellate decision relating to an anti-doping rule violation or a violation of Article 10.14.1 under Article 12 or the expiration of time to appeal that decision, FISU may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation.

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

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

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

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the other valuable information and assistance upon which the suspension of *Consequences* was based, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that suspended *Consequences* shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If an *Anti-Doping Organization* decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 12.

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

10.8 Case Resolution Agreements

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISU and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to FISU and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by FISU and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person*’s degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Athlete* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) without prejudice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*’s right under Article 10.13.1, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or the effective date of a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The decision by WADA and FISU to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the *Consequences* agreed to by WADA and FISU and the *Athlete* or other *Person*, including the starting date of the period of *Ineligibility*, are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 12.

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

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

- (a) A six-month period of *Ineligibility*; or
- (b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:
 - (i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and
 - (ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

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

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Articles 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.9.1.3 The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further suspended by the application of Articles 10.7.3 or 10.7.4.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Articles 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISU can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received initial notification pursuant to Article 7 in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, of the first potential anti-doping rule violation, or after the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* made reasonable efforts to give such notice. If FISU cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.10.

- 10.9.3.2** If FISU establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to receiving the first notice of violation, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* will be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.
- 10.9.3.3** If FISU establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.
- 10.9.3.4** Where an *Athlete* is charged with a second anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* for the second anti-doping rule violation resulted solely from the residual presence of the *Prohibited Substance* in their system from the same ingestion or *Use* that resulted in the first anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* shall be deemed to have established they bear *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the second violation, and the second violation shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.
- 10.9.3.5** If FISU establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility*, the periods of *Ineligibility* for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

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

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

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

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

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money or Medals

If FISU recovers prize money and/or medals forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money and/or medals to the *Athletes* who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting *Athlete* not competed. Where FISU has adopted a specific policy governing the reallocation of prize

money and/or medals, any such reallocation shall be carried out in accordance with that policy, as in force at the time of the decision.

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, FISU may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the *Athlete* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed and/or (b) fine the *Athlete* or other *Person* in an amount up to ten thousand Swiss Francs (CHF 10,000), only in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

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

10.13 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

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

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*

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

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

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

10.13.2.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FISU and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 13.1.

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

10.14 Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

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

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

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

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

10.14.2 Return to Training

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

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

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be adjusted down to a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. Subject to Article 7.1.4, the determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under Article 12.

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

Where an *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility* shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

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

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one (1) member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, FISU shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than one (1) member of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 during an *Event Period*, the *International*

Hearing Panel shall apply the rules of the relevant International Federation to determine the *Consequences* on the team results (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event* or other sanction), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1. In *Team Sports*, where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

11.3 Consequences for Teams in sports which are not Team Sports

If one or more members of a team in a sport, which is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Event*, the *International Hearing Panel* shall apply the rules of the relevant International Federation to determine the *Consequences* on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or the *Event*, or other *Consequences*), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

Should the relevant International Federation not have such rules or, if in the *International Hearing Panel's* discretion, the rules of the relevant International Federation do not adequately protect the integrity of the *Competition*, the *International Hearing Panel* shall have the authority to determine the *Consequences* for the team, including the *Disqualification* of the team's results in any *Competition* or *Event* or any other *Consequences*. The *International Hearing Panel* may only take such action in circumstances when one or more members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and, in the Panel's discretion, the violation may have affected the results of the team in the concerned *Competition(s)* or *Event(s)*.

ARTICLE 12 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 12.2 through 12.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* or *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

Subject to Article 12.1.4, in making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

All anti-doping proceedings before CAS involving WADA, FISU and/or an International Federation as a party shall be conducted in French or English. Such proceedings may only be conducted in a language other than French or English if

WADA, FISU and/or the International Federation (all) agree with such request at their entire discretion.

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

12.1.4 Appeals from Decisions Made by WADA

Where the *Code* or *International Standards* provide a right of appeal against a decision made by WADA, such appeal shall be made exclusively to CAS. Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 12.1, the appellate standard of review for such appealable decisions made by WADA under the *Code* or *International Standards*, or made with WADA's approval under Articles 5.3.2, 5.6.1, 7.1.1, 10.7 and 13.1.1, shall be whether WADA's decision was arbitrary.

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

The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2:

- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;
- a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;
- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription);
- a decision by WADA not to grant an exemption to the six-months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to competition under Article 5.5.1;
- a decision by FISU to disqualify, or to not disqualify results under Article 5.5.1;
- a decision by WADA assigning *Results Management* under Article 7.1 of the *Code*;
- a decision by FISU not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, an *Adverse Passport Finding* or an *Atypical Passport Finding* after review, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation or whereabouts failure after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management* or *International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations*;
- a decision not to impose, or a decision to lift or not to lift, a *Provisional Suspension* (with all such appeals made exclusively to CAS as provided in Article 7.4.3);
- a decision that FISU lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*;
- a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Articles 10.7.2, 10.7.3 and 10.7.4;
- failure to comply with Article 7.1.4 of the *Code* and Article 7.1.3;
- failure to comply with Article 10.8;

- a decision under Article 10.14.3;
- a decision by FISU not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 14;
- and a decision under Article 27.3 of the *Code*.

12.2.1 In cases arising from participation in FISU's *Event*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

12.2.2 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

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

12.2.3 *Duty to Notify as a Condition to Admissibility of Appeal*

As a condition to the admissibility of an appeal to CAS authorized in this Article 12, an appealing party shall have provided notice of the appeal to WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal. For other appeals authorized in this Article 12, all parties to an appeal shall ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given notice of the appeal.

12.2.4 *Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension*

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

12.2.5 *Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed*

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 12 shall file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

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

12.3 *Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISU*

Where, in a particular case, FISU fails to render an appealable decision under its authority with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS (subject to CAS Appeal Division Rules by analogy) as if FISU had rendered a

decision finding no anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1. If the CAS hearing panel determines that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISU.

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

FISU shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

12.6.1 Appeal Deadline for Parties other than WADA

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the decision; or
- (b) Where the appealing party makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 13.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

12.6.2 Appeal Deadline for WADA

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Where WADA makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 13.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

13.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1 to National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 to the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization, Member, International Federation, any other Anti-Doping Organization* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*; provided, however, FISU may, upon WADA's written approval which it may grant or deny at its discretion, delay or withhold the notice required by this Article 14.1.1.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 charge, FISU decides not to move forward with a matter, it shall give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right of appeal under Article 12.2.2, at the same time it gives notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

13.1.2 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

13.1.3 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 7.2, the *Anti-Doping Organizations* referenced in Article 13.1.1 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 12 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

13.1.4 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *Member*, *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until FISU has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 13.3.

13.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of FISU

FISU shall ensure that information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1, remains confidential and is disclosed only on a need-to-know basis, as permitted under these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* and the *International Standards*, until such information is *Publicly Disclosed* in accordance with Article 13.3. FISU shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and *Delegated Third Parties* are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information by such individuals, subject to applicable law and due process requirements.

13.2 Notice of Decision of Anti-Doping Rule Violations and Request for Files

13.2.1 Decisions that are subject to appeal, (whether under Article 13.2 or otherwise) and including, without limitation any anti-doping rule violation decisions, and decisions related to whereabouts failures shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FISU shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

- 13.2.2** An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision. The case file shall be produced in machine readable form and, to the greatest extent practicable, in electronic, digital, and word-searchable format. If the case file contains documents in a language other than English or French, a case file index shall be provided promptly in English or French with a short description of each document in English or French.
- 13.2.3** For purposes of Article 12.6.1 and 12.6.2, the complete file shall not be considered to have been received by *WADA* or other parties with a right to appeal until the complete file has been produced in accordance with Article 13.2.2.

13.3 Public Disclosure

- 13.3.1** After notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 13.1.1, the identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension*, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by FISU.
- 13.3.2** Subject to Article 13.3.3 and applicable laws, no later than twenty (20) days after a decision or determination finding an anti-doping rule violation has become final under the applicable rules and is not subject to further appeal provided for under the *Code*, FISU:
- (i) shall *Publicly Disclose* the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. Where *Public Disclosure* as required by Article 13.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, FISU's failure to make the *Public Disclosure* will not result in a determination of non-compliance with the *Code* as set forth in Article 4.2 of the *International Standard for Data Protection*.
 - (ii) make public such decision or determination and may comment publicly on the matter.
- 13.3.3** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation or has established that they bear *No Fault or Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation, no *Public Disclosure* shall be made concerning the determination or the case except with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. FISU shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, FISU shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve. As exceptions, and subject to applicable laws, if the identity of the *Athlete* or the other *Person* is already public or *Consequences* have been or are being imposed, or there are other compelling circumstances supporting *Public Disclosure* then FISU may, without consent, *Publicly Disclose* the matter to the extent necessary to explain the outcome of the case.
- 13.3.4** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FISU's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*. It will be removed immediately after the expiry of the indicated time periods.

- 13.3.5** Except as provided in Article 13.3.1 and 13.3.3, no *Anti-Doping Organization*, *Member*, *National Federation*, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.
- 13.3.6** The mandatory *Public Disclosure* required in Article 13.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*.
- 13.3.7** Any optional *Public Disclosure*, under any provision of Article 13, in a case involving a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case and shall take into consideration the best interests of the individual. In exceptional cases, the importance of transparency to the credibility to the anti-doping system may also be subsidiarily considered.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

FISU shall, after each *Event* under its jurisdiction, publish on its website a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. The report shall include, without limitation, a separate listing (which may be published separately and shall maintain the anonymity of the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved) of each anti-doping decision finding *No Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5, and for each such decision, provide: the year the decision was made; the sport involved; the *Code* article violated; the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved; and whether the decision has been appealed. FISU may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*.

13.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

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

- (a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes*,
- (b) Whereabouts information for *Athletes* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Testing*,
- (c) *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decisions, and
- (d) *Results Management* decisions,

and any other information as required under the applicable *International Standard(s)*.

- 13.5.1** To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, FISU shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to WADA by entering the *Doping Control* forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.
- 13.5.2** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, FISU shall report all *Therapeutic Use Exemption* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 13.5.3** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, FISU shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the

requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard for Results Management*: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; (d) violations of Article 10.14.1; and (e) any decision imposing, lifting or reimposing a *Provisional Suspension*.

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

13.6 Data Privacy

- 13.6.1** FISU and its *Delegated Third Parties* (including the *ITA*) may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct its *Anti-Doping Activities* under the *Code*, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard for Data Protection*, these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.
- 13.6.2** FISU shall not use personal information in *ADAMS* for purposes other than anti-doping.
- 13.6.3** Without limiting the foregoing, FISU shall:
- (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
 - (b) Notify any *Participant* or *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the *International Standard for Data Protection*, that their personal information may be processed by FISU and other *Persons* for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any *Delegated Third Party*) with whom FISU shares the personal information of any *Participant* or *Person* is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.
- 13.6.4** By participating in FISU *Events*, *Athletes* and other *Persons* agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to comply with them, and, as part of the accreditation process or otherwise, such *Athletes* or other *Persons* have acknowledged that it is necessary to process personal information and that such personal Information may be processed by FISU, its *Delegated Third Parties* (including the *ITA*), *Members*, *WADA* or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* in the manner and for the purposes set forth in this Article 13.6. Without limiting the foregoing, processing of personal information related to antidoping research purposes shall be made in accordance with Article 6.3.

ARTICLE 14 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by *Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 14.1.1** A decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the *Code*) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon FISU, as well as every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:
- 14.1.1.1** A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a *Provisional Suspension* automatically prohibits the *Athlete* or other *Person* from

participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* during the *Provisional Suspension*.

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

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

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

14.1.2 FISU shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 14.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FISU receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

14.1.3 A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body or *CAS* to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon FISU, as well as each *Signatory*, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FISU receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

14.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 14.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on FISU or other *Signatories* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

14.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations*

FISU may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organizations* not described in Article 14.1.1 above.

14.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a *Signatory*

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the *Code* shall be implemented by FISU, if FISU finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

14.4 Means of Notice

14.4.1 Any notice under these Anti-Doping Rules shall, as a general rule, be delivered or transmitted by email or other electronic means by FISU to *Athletes* or other *Persons* and may be accomplished via the respective *Member*. If the notification takes place via an *Athlete* or other *Person's Member*, the *Member* shall confirm to FISU that they have delivered the notification to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.4.2 Unless earlier receipt is established, any notice given under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

- (a) if delivered personally by hand against receipt, on the date of delivery;
- (b) if sent by post, seven (7) calendar days after the date of posting;

- (c) if sent by email, at the time at which it was sent, provided that no delivery failure notification is received.

ARTICLE 15 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 16 EDUCATION

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

FISU shall ensure that its *Education* program raises awareness and provides *Event-Specific Education* for Athletes and their respective *Athlete Support Personnel* participating at FISU event(s) and develops clean sport behaviors in line with the spirit of sport and to be in compliance with the *Code*.

FISU may require completion of specific mandatory *Education* activities as a condition of eligibility to participate in a particular *Event* or category of *Events*. *Athletes* or *Athlete Support Personnel* who fail to complete the mandatory *Education* requirements within the prescribed timeframe shall be ineligible to participate in the relevant *Event* or category of *Events*.

ARTICLE 17 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FISU

- 17.1** In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.6 of the *Code* for *Major Event Organizations*, FISU shall report to WADA on FISU's compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.1 of the *Code*.
- 17.2** Due to the potential conflict of interest, FISU shall not delegate any aspect of *Doping Control* (including, without limitation, *Testing* and *Results Management*) to a *Member*, a *National Federation*, or any other national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

- 18.1** All *Members* shall comply with the *Code*, the applicable *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Rules, and shall include in their own rules and policies the provisions necessary to ensure that FISU may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly in respect of *Athletes* and other *Persons* under FISU's anti-doping authority.
- 18.2** *Members* shall cooperate with FISU and any *Delegated Third Party* (including the *ITA*) in the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, including by recognising and implementing decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES

- 19.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 19.2** To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.
- 19.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 19.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

- 19.5 To disclose to FISU any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 19.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1. Failure by any *Athlete* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a breach of the duty to cooperate under *FISU Rules*.
- 19.7 To disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request by FISU, or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete*.
- 19.8 Offensive conduct (including but not limited to abusive, threatening or disrespectful behaviour) by an *Athlete* towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*, or otherwise in connection with other anti-doping activities, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a breach of the “Respectful Conduct and Cooperation with Officials” provision under *FISU Rules*.
- 19.8 *Athletes* shall make themselves available for *Education*.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 20.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support.
- 20.2 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall make themselves available for *Education* in order to support the provision of accurate anti-doping information to the *Athletes* who they support, particularly in the case of *Protected Persons* and *Minors*.
- 20.3 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.
- 20.4 To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 20.5 To disclose to FISU any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1. Failure by any *Athlete Support Personnel* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a breach of the duty to cooperate under *FISU Rules*.
- 20.7 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification. Any such *Use* or *Possession* may result in breach of the “Use or Possession of Prohibited Substances by Athlete Support Personnel” provision under *FISU Rules*.
- 20.8 No *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall provide *Athlete Support Personnel* services to any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is bound by rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 20.9 To exercise the highest duty of care in supporting *Athletes* to protect them from the risk of an unintentional anti-doping rule violation.
- 20.10 Offensive conduct (including but not limited to abusive, threatening or disrespectful behavior) by *Athlete Support Personnel* towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*, or otherwise in connection with other anti-doping activities, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a breach of the “Respectful Conduct and Cooperation with Officials” provision under *FISU Rules*.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER *PERSONS* BOUND TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 21.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them.
- 21.2** To disclose to FISU any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 21.3** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1. Failure by any other *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a breach of the duty to cooperate under *FISU Rules*.
- 21.4** Not to *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.
- 21.5** Offensive conduct (including but not limited to abusive, threatening or disrespectful behavior) by a *Person* towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*, or otherwise in connection with other anti-doping activities, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a breach of the “Respectful Conduct and Cooperation with Officials” provision under *FISU Rules*.

ARTICLE 22 FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST MEMBERS

- 22.1** FISU has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to *Members* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.2** FISU may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *Members* with respect to recognition and the eligibility of the officials and Athletes of such *Member* to participate in *FISU Events*.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 23.1** The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by *WADA* and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 23.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.
- 23.3** The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of *Signatories* or governments.
- 23.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 23.5** Where the term “days” is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 23.6** Where the term “shall” is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it means a mandatory obligation that must be adhered to; where the term “should” is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it means something is considered a best practice or is encouraged to be followed but is not mandatory.
- 23.7** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule

violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.

- 23.8** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 24.1** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards*. The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 24.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out fully herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 24.3** These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force and shall apply in full as of 1 January 2027 (the "Effective Date"). They repeal any previous version of FISU's Anti-Doping Rules.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method Used* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

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

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

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

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

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of “*Athlete*.” In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* shall be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who

participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

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

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

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

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

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Source: An unforeseeable source of a Prohibited Substance, such as using or taking a medication or supplement that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information accessible by a reasonable artificial intelligence or comparable search; consumption of a food or drink, such as contaminated meat or liquid, that contains a *Prohibited Substance* with no advance warning, disclosure or other basis to suspect that it may contain a *Prohibited Substance*; exposure to a *Prohibited Substance* through the *Athlete's* direct physical contact with a third person or physical contact with objects touched or handled by the third person.

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

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which FISU delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct

Sample collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for FISU, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for FISU (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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

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

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

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games). For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Events* are the Summer and Winter Universiade (also known as Summer and Winter University Games), World University Championships, University World Cups, and any other *Event* organized, or sanctioned, by FISU and forming part of its official *Event* calendar.

Event Period: The period commencing on the date of the opening of the *Athlete's* village for the Summer and Winter Universiade (also known as Summer and Winter University Games) and opening ceremony for other *Events*, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Event* in question.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by FISU, namely: the *Competition* venues, training venues, and accommodation venues for the *Event* as well as any venue for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from FISU and any other area that is specifically designated as such by FISU.

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person* or a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered shall be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1.

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

FISU Rules: FISU Statutes and any regulations, codes, policies, rules or decisions adopted or issued by a competent body of FISU in accordance with the FISU Statutes, including but not limited to the FISU Integrity and Disciplinary Code, and the FISU Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

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

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

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

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

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

International Hearing Panel: the first instance hearing panel, operating under the auspices of Sport Resolutions, to which FISU has delegated its first instance hearing responsibilities under Article 8.

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*.

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

International Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (ITUEC): the *TUEC* established by the *ITA* to review and decide upon applications for the grant or recognition of *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

ITA: the International Testing Agency.

Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*. For the purpose of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Major Event Organization* is FISU.

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

Member: A national or regional organisation which is affiliated to FISU as the entity governing University Sports in that country or region.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving predominantly *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

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

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*.

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

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

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

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

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the *Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management* authority or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that *Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management* authority and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the *Anti-Doping Organization* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case. In addition, hearings shall not be conducted (whether by delegation or otherwise) by *Persons* appointed by, or under the authority of, *National Federations* or any other national sports governing bodies or other national sports organizations.

Organizing Committee: Local Organizing Committee of a FISU Event.

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

Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of *Educational* programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Testing*.

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

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

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

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

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

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

or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.3 and 10.8, a written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organization* and an *Athlete* or other *Person* that allows the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organization* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organization* against the *Athlete* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Athlete* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organization* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organization*, *Athlete* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.