



ANTI-DOPING RULES

of The World Games



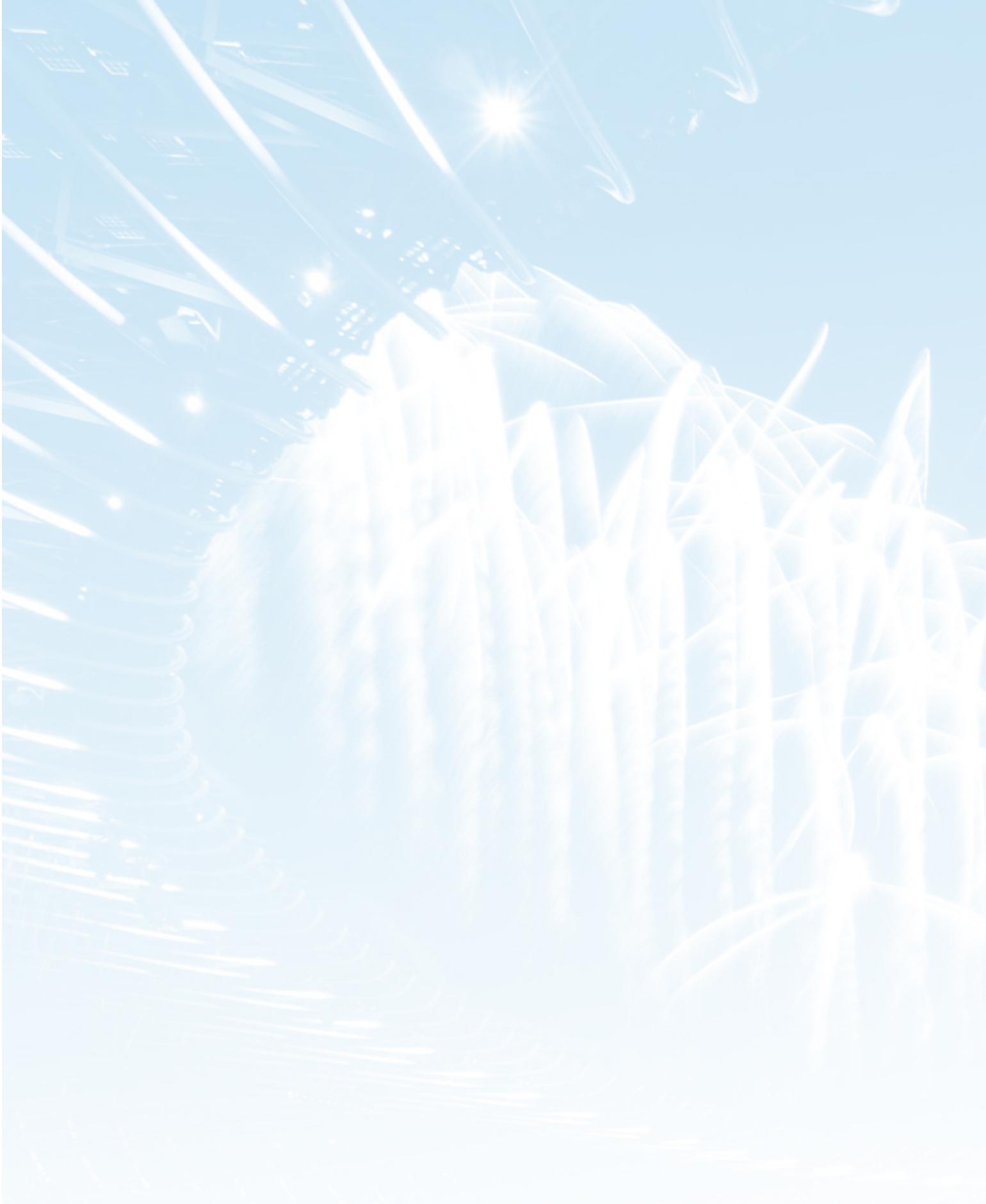
The World Games



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0 INTRODUCTION

0.1 Preface

At the IWGA General Assembly held in May 2003 in Madrid, IWGA accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) and became signatory to the Code. The Code was implemented through these rules adopted at the IWGA General Assembly held on 16-05-2004 in Lausanne. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with IWGA's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of IWGA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in *The World Games*.

In September 2006 IWGA and WADA signed the “Agreement for sharing of information”. With this agreement, effective January 1st 2007, WADA grants IWGA the right to work with the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS).

Anti-Doping Rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in the Code and implemented in these Anti-Doping Rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

0.2 Preamble

The *IWGA (IWGA)* is the supreme authority of *The World Games*. Any *Person* participating in any capacity whatsoever at *The World Games* is bound by the provisions of the IWGA Constitution and shall abide by the decisions of the *IWGA*.

The *IWGA* has established these *IWGA* Anti-Doping Rules (*Rules*) in accordance with the *Code*, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping in *The World Games*. The *Rules* are complemented by other *IWGA* documents and *WADA International Standards* addressed throughout the *Rules*.

Anti-doping rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Members of *IWGA* accept these Anti-Doping Rules as a statutory condition of membership. All *Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel)* and other *Persons* accept these *Rules* as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the *Rules*.

Unless specifically directed in the *Code*, the *Person* responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the *Chair of the IWGA Medical Committee*. The *Chair of the IWGA Medical Committee* may delegate specific responsibilities to such *Person* or *Persons* at his discretion.

The meaning of the capitalised terms (appearing in italics) contained in these *Rules* are defined in Appendix 1 hereto.

In these *Rules*, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical *Person* shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.



1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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 Prohibited Substances

The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

- 2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their 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 violation under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either 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*.
- 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use

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

- 2.2.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.
- 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 Sample collection

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

2.4 Out-of-Competition Testing

Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the *International Standard for Testing*. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by *Anti-Doping Organizations* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.),

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering

Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification..

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

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking

Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration

Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of

any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The *IWGA* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *IWGA* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these *Rules* place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6 of the *Code*, where the *Athlete* must satisfy a higher burden of proof..

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

- 3.2.1 *WADA*-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard for 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*.
- 3.2.2 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 the *IWGA* 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 which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from the *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* occurred, then the *IWGA* shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*.
- 3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of the *IWGA* Anti-Doping Panel shall be irrebutable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The *IWGA* Anti-Doping Panel in a hearing on an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in

advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or as directed by the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel.

4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*

These Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1. of the *Code*.

The *NOCs* and *NFs* shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of such *Prohibited List*. Ignorance of the *Prohibited List* shall not constitute a valid excuse for any participant in any capacity in *The World Games*.

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

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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.

4.2.2 Specified Substances. For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all *Prohibited Substances* shall be “Specified Substances” except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances. In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods

Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*:

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the *Code*, WADA’s determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* 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

4.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (Article 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 It is expected that most *Athletes* entered to compete in *The World Games* who require a TUE will have already received the TUE from their *International Federation* or the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation* in accordance with the IF rules. These *Athletes* are required to notify any other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* of their receipt of a TUE. Therefore it is required that, no later than one week before the date of the Opening Ceremony for *The World Games*, namely, 25th July 2013, the *International Federation* or the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation* concerned must also notify the *Athlete's NOC and NF*, WADA and the IWGA Medical Committee.

4.4.3 The IWGA Medical Committee shall appoint a committee of at least three physicians (the "TUEC") to monitor existing TUEs and to consider new requests for TUEs. *Athletes* who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the IWGA. The TUEC shall forthwith evaluate such new requests in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IWGA. The IWGA Medical Committee shall promptly inform the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's NOC and NF*, WADA and the relevant *International Federation* of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the *Period of the World Games*.

4.4.3.1 *WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an Athlete. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 12.*

4.4.4 All TUEs should be managed, requested and declared through ADAMS except in justified circumstances.

5 TESTING

5.1 Testing Responsibility

The IWGA is responsible for *Doping Control* during the *Period of the World Games*. The IWGA is entitled to delegate all or part of its responsibility for *Doping Control* to one or several other organisations.

The *Period of the World Games*, or *In-Competition Period*, is defined as “the period commencing with the official registration of the athlete until the end of the closing ceremony of *The World Games*.”

All *Athletes* participating at *The World Games* shall be subject, during the *Period of the World Games*, to *Doping Control* initiated by the IWGA at any time or place, with *No Advance Notice*. Such *Doping Control* may include *Testing* for all *Prohibited Substances* and all *Prohibited Methods* referred to in the *Prohibited List*.

The IWGA shall have the right to conduct or cause to conduct *Doping Control* during the *Period of the World Games*, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of such cases.

5.2 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.2.1 The IWGA will delegate the responsibility for implementing the *Doping Control* to the organising committee for *The World Games* (COC).

The IWGA Medical Committee will be responsible for overseeing all *Doping Control* conducted by COC and any other *Anti-Doping Organisations* (ADOs) providing services under its authority.

5.2.2 *Doping Control* shall be monitored by members of the IWGA Medical Committee or by other qualified *Persons* so authorised by the IWGA.

5.2.3 The IWGA has the authority to appoint any other *Anti-Doping Organization* it deems appropriate to carry out *Doping Control* on its behalf. Such *Anti-Doping Organization* shall comply with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Testing* and all applicable rules.

5.3 Doping Control Standards

Doping Control conducted by the IWGA, COC and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under Article 5.2.3 shall be in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Doping Control*.

There are a number of binding criteria established by the IWGA in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing*. These criteria and other *IWGA Doping Control* requirements are outlined in Appendix 2 to these *Rules*.

5.4 Coordination of the World Games Doping Control

In order to deliver an effective anti-doping program for *The World Games* and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Doping Control*, the *IWGA* will work with the *WADA*, the *International Federations* and the *NOCs or NADO's* to ensure that there is coordination of the *Doping Control* during the *Period of the World Games*.

The *IWGA* shall also report information about all completed tests, including results, to *WADA Independent Observers*.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

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

The *Athlete* shall make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts. *Athletes* shall update this information as necessary so that it is accurate and complete at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Athlete*, however, it shall be the responsibility of each *NOC and IF* to obtain whereabouts information as requested by the *IWGA*.

Whereabouts should be managed, updated and declared in confidentiality and through ADAMS, unless exceptional circumstances prevent the *Athlete, IF and/or the NOC* to do so.

5.5.2 An *Athlete* 's failure

5.5.2.1 *to advise the IWGA of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4*

5.5.2.2 *to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4*

5.5.3 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Article 5.5.1 shall be shared with *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* on the strict condition that it be kept confidential and be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6 Selection of *Athletes* to be Tested

5.6.1 At *The World Games*, the *IWGA* after consultation with *COC* and the relevant *International Federations* shall determine the number of tests to be performed.

5.6.1.1 *Pre-competition*

Tests can be done on blood and urine at any time based on the following criteria

- (i) *IF ranking,*
- (ii) *Random*
- (iii) *Any other fact as determined by the IWGA at its sole discretion.*

5.6.1.2 *Post-competition*

Tests can be done on blood and urine at any time.

Selection of Athletes to be tested during The World Games is entirely at the discretion of the IWGA Medical Committee and may be done either by drawing of lots (start numbers or results) or otherwise. The IWGA Medical Committee will inform the Local Organizing Committee about the Athletes to be subjected to doping control per day in each sport.

The IWGA may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing.

5.7 Independent Observers

The *IWGA* and *COC* shall provide full and complete access to Independent Observers who are responsible for and conduct the *Independent Observer Program* for the *Doping Control* upon the occasion of *The World Games*.

6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with Article 6 of the *Code* and the following principles:

6.1 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

For purposes of *Code* Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Samples* shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined by the COC, however this choice is subject to the approval of the the IWGA.

6.2 Research on Samples

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.1 without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* used (with the *Athlete's* consent) for purposes other than Article 6.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*.

6.3 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

The laboratory shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.4 Retesting Samples

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.1 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that collected the *Sample* or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 General Principles

- 7.1.1 These *Rules*, in particular this Article 7, set forth the applicable procedure in order to establish any anti-doping rule violation, to identify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned and to apply the measures and sanctions set forth in the IWGA Constitution and the *Code*.
- 7.1.2 Any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of *The World Games* will be subject to the measures and sanctions set forth in Articles 10-12 of the *Code*.
- 7.1.3 The *IWGA* Executive Committee delegates to the IWGA Anti Doping Panel, as established pursuant to Article 7.2.4 below (the “IWGA Anti Doping Panel”) all its powers, except :
- ✓ *the power to pronounce, with regards to IFs, the withdrawal from the programme of The World Games of a discipline or event as well as the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an IF or of an association of IFs*
 - ✓ *in the context of The World Games, with regard to individual competitors, teams, officials, managers, other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury : the power to pronounce permanent ineligibility or exclusion from future World Games*

In addition, the *IWGA* President, when setting up a IWGA Anti Doping Panel pursuant to Article 7.2.4 below, may decide, at his discretion, that all measures and sanctions in a given case will be pronounced by the *IWGA* Executive Committee, in which case the IWGA Anti Doping Panel’s powers will be those as set forth in article 7.1.5 and 7.1.6 below.

- 7.1.4 In all procedures relating to any anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of *The World Games*, the right of any *Person* to be heard will be exercised solely before the IWGA Anti Doping Panel. The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally in front of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel or to submit a defence in writing, at the option of the *Person* exercising his right to be heard.
- 7.1.5 In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of *The World Games* for which the *IWGA* Executive Committee has delegated all its powers to the IWGA Anti Doping Panel, the said IWGA Anti Doping Panel will decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the IWGA Anti Doping Panel shall promptly communicate to the *IWGA* President and the *IWGA* Executive Committee, shall constitute the decision by the *IWGA*.
- 7.1.6 In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of *The World Games* for which the *IWGA* Executive Committee has retained its powers (see Article 7.1.3 above), the IWGA Anti Doping Panel will provide to the *IWGA* Executive Committee a report on the procedure conducted under the authority of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel, including a proposal to the *IWGA* Executive Board as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided upon by the *IWGA* Executive Board. In such case, the proposal of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel shall not be binding upon the *IWGA* Executive Committee, whose decision shall constitute the decision by the *IWGA*.

7.2 Procedures

7.2.1 Identification of *adverse analytical finding*, informing Chairman of IWGA Medical Committee:

The head of a laboratory which identifies an *adverse analytical finding* (- e.g. with respect to the A sample), or the *Person* who alleges that any other anti-doping rule violation has been committed, shall immediately inform the Chairman of the IWGA Medical Committee or the person designated by him and provide him, by secure fax, confidential hand delivery, by secure and confidential electronic notification (such as ADAMS) or in any other confidential written manner, with a detailed report containing the results of the *adverse analytical finding* and the documentation relating to the analyses performed or the relevant information relating to such other apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.2.2 Verification of validity of anti-doping rule violation

The Chairman of the IWGA Medical Committee shall identify the *Athlete* or other *Person* being charged with an anti-doping rule violation and verify whether it is in fact an *adverse analytical finding* (- e.g. that there is no TUE) or whether it appears that any other anti-doping rule violation may have been committed. The Chairman of the IWGA Medical Committee shall also determine whether there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that may undermine the validity of an *adverse analytical finding*.

7.2.3 Informing the IWGA President and the Chair of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel

If the review under Article 7.2.2 above does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the international standard that caused the *adverse analytical finding*, the Chairman of the IWGA Medical Committee or a person designated by him shall immediately inform the IWGA President and the Chair of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel of the existence of the *adverse analytical finding*, or other apparent anti-doping rule violation, and the essential details available to him concerning the case.

7.2.4 Setting up of an Anti-Doping Case Panel:

The Chair of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel shall promptly set up an Anti-Doping case panel. This case panel shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be a lawyer and two other members appointed by the Chairman of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel.

The case panel shall be assisted by the IWGA Medical Committee.

7.2.5 Notifying *Athlete* or other *Persons* concerned of the anti-doping rule violation:

If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the Chairman of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel shall in confidence, promptly notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* chef de mission, the *International Federation* concerned and a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* of:

- ✓ *the adverse analytical finding;*
- ✓ *the Athlete's right to request the analysis of the B sample or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived;*

- ✓ *the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;*
- ✓ *the right of the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;*
- ✓ *the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;*
- ✓ *the anti-doping rule violation or of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;*
- ✓ *the composition of the IWGA Anti Doping Panel/case panel*
- ✓ *It shall be the responsibility of the chef de mission to inform, in confidence, the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete*

7.2.6 Exercise of the right to be heard:

Included in the notification referred to in Article 7.2.5 above, the Chairman of the *IWGA Anti Doping Panel* shall offer the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, and his chef de mission the option to either attend a hearing of the Anti-doping case panel, or to submit a defence in writing. If the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, and his chef de mission elect to attend a hearing of the Anti-doping case panel, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by *Persons* of their choice (- e.g. lawyer, doctor, etc.), with a maximum of three for each of the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The President of the International Federation concerned, or his representative, as well as a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* shall also be invited to attend the hearing. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* and/or his chef de mission elect not to attend a hearing of the Anti-doping case panel, they may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the Anti-doping case panel within the deadline set forth by the Anti-doping case panel to that effect.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned and/or his delegation have already left the host city, the Chairman of the *IWGA Anti Doping Panel* shall take reasonable measures that he considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these *Rules*.

All of the principles of a fair hearing as set out in Article 8 of the Code shall apply to anti-doping proceedings under these *Rules*.

7.2.7 Provisional Suspension:

The *IWGA ExCo*, after consultation with the Chair of the *IWGA Anti-Doping Panel*, shall provisionally suspend an *Athlete* based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance, prior to the opportunity for an expedited hearing, promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.4. The *IWGA ExCo*, after consultation with the Chair of the *IWGA Anti-Doping Panel*, may also provisionally suspend any other Participant or official for Anti-Doping Rule violations other than Adverse Analytical Findings. The accreditation of the *Athlete* or other *Person* that violated the Anti-Doping Rules at *The World Games* may be withdrawn in this period of Provisional Suspension. Provided however that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* is given

either:

- ✓ *an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or*
- ✓ *an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 of the WADA Code, (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.*

7.2.8 Nature and circumstances of violation; adducing evidence:

The Anti-doping case panel shall determine the nature and circumstances of any anti-doping rule violation which may have been committed. It shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned an opportunity to adduce any relevant evidence, which does not require the use of disproportionate means (as decided by the Anti-doping case panel), which the *Athlete* or other *Person* deems helpful to the defence of his case in relation to the result of the test, or other anti-doping rule violation, either orally, before the Committee, or in writing, as the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned so wishes.

7.2.9 Opinion of experts, adducing other evidence:

The Anti-doping case panel may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own motion.

7.2.10 Intervention of *International Federation* concerned:

The *International Federation* concerned, if it has chosen to take part in the discussions, may intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. To the extent that the *Athlete* is a member of a *Team Sport*, or is participating in a sport that is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, the *International Federation* shall help ensure that the sanctions imposed by the *IWGA* are as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*.

7.2.11 Extending the procedure to other *Persons*:

If, at any time (- i.e. before, during or after the hearing), circumstances suggest such a course of action, the Anti-doping case panel may propose extending the procedure to any other *Person(s)* (particularly among the *Athlete's* entourage) subject to *IWGA* jurisdiction who may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation. In such an event, it shall submit a report to the *IWGA* President, who will take a decision in this regard. If the *IWGA* President decide to initiate a procedure with regard to such other *Person(s)*, he will decide if this will take place in the form of an independent procedure or as part of the on-going procedure. In any event, these rules of procedure and general provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such other *Person(s)*.

7.2.12 Notifying the *Athlete* and other parties concerned of decision:

The *IWGA* President, or a *Person* designated by him, shall promptly notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the chef de mission, the *International Federation* concerned, a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* and the *WADA* of the decision of the Anti-doping case panel or of the *IWGA* Executive Board, as the case may be, by sending a full copy of the decision to the addressees.

7.3 General Provisions

7.3.1 Conflict of interest:

No *Person* may be a member of the Anti-doping case panel if he (i) has the same nationality as the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such *Athlete*, the *National Olympic Committee* or *International Federation* of such *Athlete* or any *Person* whatsoever involved in the case; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

7.3.2 Violation of procedures and general provisions:

No violation of the above-noted procedures and general provisions can be invoked if the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.

7.3.3 Deemed Notification

Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been accredited pursuant to the request of the *NOC*, may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *NOC*. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the *NOC* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the *NOC*.

7.4 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, the IWGA and the respective IF conducting the results management process retain jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun and the IWGA and respective IF would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, the IWGA and the respective IF have jurisdiction to conduct results management.

8 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION

Automatic Disqualification of individual results, ineligibility for World Games.

8.1 Automatic Disqualification

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

8.2 Ineligibility

Should an Athlete be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he has actually participated in a Competition at The World Games or, in the case where an Athlete has already participated in a Competition at The World Games but is scheduled to participate in additional Competitions at The World Games, the IWGA Anti Doping Panel or the IWGA Executive Board, as the case may be, may declare the Athlete ineligible for such Competitions at The World Games in which he has not yet participated, along with other sanctions which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from The World Games and the loss of accreditation.

9 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

9.1 Disqualification of World Games Results

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with The World Games may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in The World Games with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 9.1.1.

9.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competition shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete's results in 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.

9.2 Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in The World Games.

9.3 Management of Anti-Doping Rule Violations beyond Disqualification

The consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations beyond disqualification and the conduct of additional hearings as a consequence of hearings and decisions of the IWGA, including with regard to the imposition of sanctions over and above those relating to The World Games, shall be managed by the relevant International Federations within three (3) months after the closing date of The World Games. The respective IF has to keep the IWGA and WADA informed on the proceedings of their hearings and inform IWGA and WADA of their final Decision. The IWGA and WADA may attend the hearings as observers. The sanctions for Anti-Doping Rule Violations as mentioned and specified under the following Code Articles will apply:

- ✓ *Article 10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*
- ✓ *Article 10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*
- ✓ *Article 10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances*
- ✓ *Article 10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances*
- ✓ *Article 10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility*
- ✓ *Article 10.7 Multiple Violations*

9.4 Temporary or Permanent Ineligibility

The IWGA Anti-doping case panel or the IWGA Executive Board, as the case may be, may declare the Athlete, as well as other Persons concerned, temporarily or permanently ineligible for editions of the Games.

9.5 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

The IFs may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

10 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

10.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with The World Games, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing during the period of The World Games.

10.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than one team member in a Team Sport is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Period of the World Games, the team shall be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action, as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation, in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual athlete committing the Anti-Doping Rules Violation.

11 FINANCIAL AND OTHER SANCTIONS

Financial and other sanctions assessed against International Federations.

11.1 Authority

The IWGA Executive Board has the authority, in addition to the other powers it possesses, to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to International Federations that are not in compliance with these Rules.

11.2 Disciplinary Action

The IWGA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against International Federations with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and Athletes to participate in The World Games.

12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.2 Appeals from Decisions

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences of an anti-doping rule violation, 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, a decision under Article 9.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility), a decision that the IWGA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

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

12.2.2 In cases under Article 12.2.1, only the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

12.2.1.1 the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;

12.2.1.2 the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

12.2.1.3 the relevant International Federation;

12.2.1.4 the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder;

12.2.1.5 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

12.2.1.6 WADA.

12.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IWGA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the IWGA's process.

12.4 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the IWGA and its International Federations

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

12.5 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the IWGA, or Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by an NOC which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Athletes to CAS.

12.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 11

Decisions by the IWGA pursuant to Article 11 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the NOC or International Federation.

12.7 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be within twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed

by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

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

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

- ✓ *Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or*
- ✓ *Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.*

13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1 Confidentiality

Any Person who has access to the file or who takes part in any stage of the procedure is bound by the duty of third party confidentiality.

13.2 Public Disclosure

- 13.2.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by the IWGA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be publicly disclosed by the IWGA only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7.2.
- 13.2.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the IWGA must publicly report 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 and the Consequences imposed. The IWGA must also publicly report within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The IWGA shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.
- 13.2.3 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, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The IWGA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.
- 13.2.4 For purposes of Article 13.2, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the IWGA's Web site and leaving the information up for at least one (1) year.
- 13.2.5 The IWGA shall not publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

13.3 Data Privacy

When performing obligations under these rules, the IWGA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and third parties. The IWGA shall ensure that they comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the protection of privacy that WADA shall adopt to ensure Athletes and non-athletes are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities arising under the Code and these Rules.

14 MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Recognition by other Organisations of Decisions made by the IWGA

Any decision of the IWGA regarding a violation of these Rules shall be recognized by all International Federations and NOCs, as well as by other Signatories and other bodies who wish to act in accordance with the Code, who shall take all necessary follow up action to render such results effective.

14.2 Recognition by the IWGA of Decisions made by other Organisations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Code Article 12, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IWGA. The IWGA shall recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.



15 APPLICABLE LAW

15.1 Applicable Law, amendment and interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules.

15.1.1 These Rules are governed by the IWGA Constitution, by the Code and by Swiss law.

15.1.2 These Rules may be amended from time to time by the IWGA Executive Committee provided that said amendments are in compliance with the Code.

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

15.1.4 The Introduction, PREAMBLE and the APPENDICES shall be considered integral parts of these Rules.

15.2 Interpretation

These Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Rules. Comments found in the mandatory articles of the Code shall apply automatically and be considered as part of these Rules. In case of conflict between the Comments to the mandatory articles and these Rules, the Comments shall have precedence.

16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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



APPENDIX

Anti-Doping Rules of TWG

17 APPENDIX 1

17.1 DEFINITIONS

(referred to in the Preambles)

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.

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved Testing entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Anti-Doping Organisation. 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 Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Athlete. For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates, or who may potentially participate, in The World Games.

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting Athletes participating in or preparing for The World Games.

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

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

COC. The local organising committee for The World Games 2013 in Cali.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. Any single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

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

- ✓ *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;*
- ✓ *Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding; and*
- ✓ *Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 7.*

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

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

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

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

In-Competition Period. The Period of the World Games.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at The World Games and report on their observations.

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

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

International Federation or IF. An international non-governmental organisation, recognised by the IWGA, administering one or several sports at world level and encompassing organisations administering such sports at national level.

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 issued pursuant to the International Standard. The current International Standards can be seen on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org.

International Standard for Laboratories. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code with regard to Laboratory Analysis.

International Standard for Testing. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code with regard to the Testing processes.

IWGA. International World Games Association .

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

Period of The World Games. The period commencing on the date of the opening Ceremony for The World Games, namely, 25 July 2013 up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of The World Games, namely, 4 August 2013.

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

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance 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.

Post-competition: (in the context of The World Games). The period starting as soon as an Athlete has finished his participation in a competition until his departure from The World Games.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods as published by WADA.

Pre-Competition: (in the context of The World Games) The period between the day of the official registration of the Athlete until the moment he participates in a competition.

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.4, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

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

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13.

Rules. IWGA Anti-Doping Rules applicable to The World Games.

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

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Code Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

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

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

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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance 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 such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

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.

World Games, The. The World Games in Cali 2013.

World Games Testing Pool. All the Athletes identified by each International Federation, as potentially competing at The World Games who are subject to Doping Control at The World Games.

18 APPENDIX 2

18.1 CRITERIA RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING

(referred to in Article 5.3)

The meaning of the capitalised terms (appearing in italics) contained in this Appendix are defined in the relevant International Standard or in Appendix 1 to the Rules.

The International Standard for Testing includes standards for test distribution planning, notification of Athletes, preparing for and conducting Sample collection, security/post test administration and transport of Samples.

The IWGA requires COC [or any anti-doping organization performing tests on its behalf to plan and conduct the Doping Control in conformity with the International Standard.

There are a number of standards for which the IWGA as the Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO) is required to establish criteria. The following table outlines the requirements of the IWGA. Each item is referenced from the International Standard for Testing:

Ref.	Item	Criteria
5.3.4	The ADO shall establish criteria to validate the identity of an Athlete selected to provide a Sample. This ensures the selected Athlete is the Athlete who is notified.	<p>The IWGA requires the Athlete to present his/her World Games identity and accreditation card.</p> <p>If the Athlete does not have a World Games identity and accreditation card then an official identity document with photo is required.</p>
5.3.6	For Sample Collection, the ADO shall establish criteria to ensure that reasonable attempts are made to notify Athletes of their selection for Sample collection	<p>IFs are required to provide accurate Athlete Whereabouts information to the IWGA. This information will be used to locate and notify selected Athletes.</p> <p>DCOs will be provided with this information as well as any training schedules managed by COC, and will make all reasonable attempts to locate and notify the Athletes.</p> <p>The IWGA/COC will attempt to notify an Athlete using the Athlete Whereabouts information before it is considered that a doping violation has occurred according to the Rules.</p>

<p>6.2b) 6.3.3</p>	<p>The ADO shall establish criteria for who may be authorised to be present during a Sample Collection Session in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel (and the Athlete)</p>	<p>In addition to the Athlete and the Sample Collection Personnel, the following people may be present (see Standard for conditions) during a Sample Collection Session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athlete representative Interpreter IWGA representative International Federation representative WADA Independent Observer COC management team
<p>6.2c) 6.3.2</p>	<p>The ADO shall ensure that the Doping Control Station meets the minimum criteria prescribed in 6.3.2.</p> <p>The DCO shall use a Doping Control Station which, as a minimum, ensures the Athlete’s privacy and is used solely as a Doping Control Station for the duration of the Sample Collection Session.</p>	<p>Unless otherwise agreed, the IWGA requires COC to provide the following as a minimum for an World Games Competition Venue Doping Control Station:</p> <p>The Doping Control Station should consist of a Waiting Area, one or more Processing Rooms and one or more toilets. All spaces should be contained in the one enclosed lockable Station.</p> <p>The “Waiting Room” should contain a check-in desk at the entrance, a refrigerator or other form of cooling for sealed drinks, enough chairs for the peak time load of the Station, and a television.</p> <p>The “Processing Room/s” (the number required will depend on the number of Athletes at the peak-time) should each contain a table, 5 chairs, a lockable refrigerator and a hazard waste bin.</p> <p>The Toilet must be large enough for 2 people and enable the witness to directly observe the passing of the urine sample.</p>
<p>7.4.5</p>	<p>Re minimum information on the Doping Control forms</p>	<p>Note that it is not an IWGA requirement to record the Athlete’s home address and telephone number as these are already held by COC for the Accreditation process.</p>
<p>Annex F F.3 F.4.1</p>	<p>Samples that do not meet the laboratory Specific Gravity guidelines.</p> <p>The ADO is responsible for establishing criteria for the number of additional</p>	<p>The IWGA requires at least one (1) additional sample to be collected from an Athlete in the event of an initial sample being outside the laboratory requirements and should no further samples be collected, the Doping Control Officer</p>

Samples to be collected at the Athlete's Sample Collection Session.

If the additional Sample/s collected do not meet the relevant laboratory's guidelines for analysis, the ADO is responsible for scheduling a new sample Collection Session for the Athlete and , if required, taking subsequent appropriate action.

report should record the reasons why no additional samples were able to be collected prior to the appropriate specific gravity having been reached.

In the event that additional laboratories are required to be used for the World Games Doping Control Program they will be required to use the same agreed guidelines.

Annex G

Sample Collection Personnel Requirements

The ADO shall determine the necessary competence and qualification requirements for the positions of Doping Control Officer, Chaperone and Blood Collection Official. The ADO shall develop duty statements for all Sample Collection Personnel that outline their respective responsibilities.

The IWGA must approve COC's use of existing anti-doping personnel in the host country and the plans for the recruitment and training of additional personnel required to conduct the Games anti-doping program.

18.2 VIOLATION OF PROCEDURES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

No violation of the procedures and general provisions contained in this Appendix can be invoked if the Athlete or other Person involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.



List of Abbreviations



19 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

A-D Rules:	IWGA Anti-Doping Rules
AGM:	Annual General Meeting (AGM)
AIOWF:	Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations
ARISF:	Association of IOC-Recognised International Sports Federations
ASOIF:	Association of Summer Olympic International Federations
B.L.:	By-Laws (of IWGA)
CAS:	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CoCom:	Co-ordination Committee
Const.:	Constitution (of IWGA)
Discipline:	A branch of a sport comprising one or several events
ExCo :	Executive Committee
Event:	A competition in a sport or in one of its disciplines, resulting in a ranking and giving rise to the award of medals and diplomas.
FICS :	Fédération Internationale de Chiropratique du Sport (International Sport Chiropractic Federation)
GHB:	Games Host Broadcaster
IF:	International Federation
IOC:	International Olympic Committee
IT:	Information Technology
IWGA:	International World Games Association
LOC:	Local Organising Committee
PC:	Personal computer
PR:	Public Relations
Sport:	One of the sports governed by the IFs in membership of IWGA
TWG Rules:	Rules of The World Games

WADA : World Anti-Doping Agency

WADC : World Anti-Doping Code