



FILA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	DEFINITION OF DOPING	5
ARTICLE 2	ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	5
ARTICLE 3	PROOF OF DOPING	7
ARTICLE 4	THE PROHIBITED LIST	8
ARTICLE 5	TESTING	12
ARTICLE 6	ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	15
ARTICLE 7	RESULTS MANAGEMENT	16
ARTICLE 8	RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING	18
ARTICLE 9	AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	21
ARTICLE 10	SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS.....	21
ARTICLE 11	CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS.....	30
ARTICLE 12	SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND THEIR OFFICIALS	30
ARTICLE 13	APPEALS.....	32
ARTICLE 14	NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FILA REGULATIONS, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION	35
ARTICLE 15	RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS	37
ARTICLE 16	STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.....	38
ARTICLE 17	FILA COMPLIANCE REPORT TO WADA.....	38
ARTICLE 18	AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS	38

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the FILA Congress held on September 19th, 2002 in Moscow, the FILA Congress approved the draft of the World Anti-Doping Code in its general outline and gave full authority to the FILA Executive Committee to approve the final version of the Code proposed by WADA. These Anti-Doping Regulations are adopted and implemented in conformance with FILA's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of FILA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of wrestling.

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

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FILA's Anti-Doping Regulations

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of the sport.

Scope

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

Any Person, member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be part of the FILA Registered Testing Pool must make himself or herself available for Testing , at least six months before participating in International Events or events of his/her National Federation.

To be eligible for participation in FILA events, a competitor must have an FILA license issued through his or her National Federation. The FILA licence will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Appendix 1, in the actual form approved by the FILA Executive Committee. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

The National Federation must guarantee that all wrestlers registered for a FILA License accept the Rules of the FILA, including these FILA Anti-Doping Regulations compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code

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

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FILA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a sample provided by the Wrestler¹

2.1.1 It is each wrestler's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Wrestlers 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 wrestler'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 Wrestler's A Sample where the wrestler waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Wrestler's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Wrestler's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Wrestler's A Sample.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Wrestler'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 of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a wrestler

2.2.1 It is each Wrestler's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not

¹ The word *Wrestler* is used for both man and woman athletes in all the articles of the present regulations.

necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the wrestler's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding wrestler availability for Out-of-Competition testing including failure to provide 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 Wrestler shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5 Tampering, or attempted tampering with any part of the Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

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

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

2.7 Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or attempted administration to any Wrestler In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or attempted administration to any Wrestler Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, 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.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FILA and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the FILA or its National Federations has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel which will assess the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases must be greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Regulations 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 where the Wrestler 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 laboratory. The Wrestler or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding.

If the Wrestler or other person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, then the FILA and its National Federations shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 3.2.2** 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 Wrestler or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding occurred, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.3** 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 irrefutable evidence against the Wrestler or other person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Wrestler or other person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.4** The tribunal in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Wrestler or other person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Wrestler or other person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the tribunal or from FILA or its National Federation asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List

WADA shall, as often as necessary and no less often than annually, publish the Prohibited List as an International Standard which Prohibited List is hereby incorporated into these regulations. The proposed content of the Prohibited List and all revisions shall be provided in writing promptly to all Signatories and governments for comment and consultation. Each annual version of the Prohibited List and all revisions shall be distributed promptly by WADA to each Signatory and government and shall be published on WADA's website, and each Signatory shall take appropriate steps to distribute the Prohibited List to its and constituents.

FILA will make available the Prohibited List to each National Federation and each National Federation will ensure that the Prohibited List in force is available for its members and constituents².

² The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org and on FILA's site at www.fila-wrestling.com

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Regulations three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by FILA. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, FILA may request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of wrestling. FILA may also [upon the recommendation of its Anti-Doping Commission] request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of wrestling, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by FILA.

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. 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

All Prohibited Substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants so identified on the Prohibited List, shall be "Specified Substances" for purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals). 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 on the *Prohibited List*

WADA shall consider the following criteria in deciding whether to include a substance or method on the Prohibited List.

4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:

4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method, alone or in combination with other substances or methods, has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance.

4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect, or experience that the use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the Wrestler;

4.3.1.3 WADA's determination that the Use of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the Introduction to the Code.

4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the Prohibited List if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to mask the use of other Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

4.3.3 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 a Wrestler 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 International level Wrestlers (holding the FILA licence) with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("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 and Methods* (Article 2.6) or *Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8)

consistent with the provisions of an applicable therapeutic use exemption and issued pursuant to the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

- 4.4.2** Wrestlers included by FILA in its Registered Testing Pool and other Wrestlers prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from FILA (regardless of whether the wrestler previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by FILA shall be reported to the wrestler's National Federation and to WADA. Other wrestlers subject to testing must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other authorized body designated by their National Federation. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FILA and WADA.
- 4.4.3** The FILA Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Commission). Upon FILA's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Commission shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Commission (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of FILA.
 - 4.4.3.1** International-level Wrestlers who are included in the FILA's Registered Testing Pool should apply to FILA for the TUE at the same time they first provide whereabouts information to the FILA and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the Wrestler's participation at an International Event.
 - 4.4.3.2** Wrestlers participating in International Events who are not included in the FILA Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from FILA no later than 21 days before the Wrestler's participation at an International Event.
- 4.4.4** WADA, at the request of a Wrestler or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Wrestler or a national level Wrestler that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Testing Authority empowered to test

All Wrestlers affiliated with a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FILA, the Wrestler's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Wrestlers affiliated with a National Federation shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or any place, by FILA, by WADA, by the Wrestler's National Federation, by the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Wrestler is present and by the IOC during the Olympic Games.

The Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Wrestler is staying, will have first to inform the Wrestler that he/she is required to undergo a sample collection, produce identification and authorization to sample collection, to provide the services of an interpreter, if needed, and to inform the athlete of his/her right to have one or several representatives who could act as witnesses.

5.1.1 Periodicity of out-of-competition testing

Out-of-competition testing must be carried out outside the competition period established by FILA through the dates of its official calendar to which must be added the two days preceding the start of the competition which are used for checking and controlling and are considered as an integrate part of the competition period. During this whole period, the Wrestlers are considered to be competing and are under the sole responsibility of FILA.

5.1.2 Responsibility for FILA Testing

The FILA [Medical and Anti-Doping Department] shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by FILA. Testing may be conducted by members of the FILA [Medical and Anti-Doping Department] or by other qualified persons or qualified body, so authorized by FILA.

5.2 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by FILA, its National Federations or authorized Anti-Doping Organizations, shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of testing.

5.2.1 Blood (or other non-urine) samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Wrestler other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the FILA may decide at its own

discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an wrestler should be selected for a urine test.

5.3 Coordination of Testing

FILA, its National Federations, the National Anti-Doping Organizations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing.

5.4 Wrestler Whereabouts Requirements

5.4.1 FILA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Wrestlers who are subject to doping tests and are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to WADA and FILA. The Registered Testing Pool will be formed of the medal-winners at the World and Continental Championships. FILA may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate.

Each Wrestler in the Registered Testing Pool shall file quarterly reports with FILA and WADA on forms provided by FILA which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the Wrestler will be residing, training and competing. Wrestlers shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Wrestler; however, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FILA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FILA.

5.4.2 Any Wrestler in the FILA Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Wrestler for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Wrestler between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

5.4.3 Any Wrestler in the FILA Registered Testing Pool who fails to timely submit a required quarterly whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from FILA or a National Federation to do so in the preceding 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4.

5.4.4 Each National Federation shall also assist the National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Wrestlers who are not already included in FILA's Registered Testing Pool. The National Federation /

National Anti-Doping Organization may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for Article 2.4 violations applicable to those Wrestlers.

5.4.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.4.1 and 5.4.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Wrestler on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.5 Retirement and Return to Competition

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

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

5.5.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Wrestlers in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.6 Selection of Wrestlers to be tested

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

5.6.1.1 On the occasion of senior, junior World Championships, senior, junior Continental Championships, Continental Cups and World Cups all the medalled Wrestlers shall be tested. If need be, taking into account the moderate number of participating Wrestlers, the number of Wrestlers to be tested shall be reduced, further to the FILA's decision.

In case there is a disqualification for doping, the bronze-medal holder who lost in his line of elimination will rise in the classification. The bronze medal will be also awarded to the loser of the finals 3 / 4 of the same line.

- 5.6.2** At National Events, each National Federation shall determine the number of Wrestlers selected for testing in each competition and the procedures for selecting the Wrestlers for testing.
- 5.6.3** In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Article 5.6.1 the Anti-Doping Commission at International Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select wrestlers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
- 5.6.4** Wrestlers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FILA Anti-Doping Department and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.
- 5.6.5** If the event is a qualifying competition for the Olympic Games, each qualified Wrestler (male or female) must obligatorily undergo a doping test.
- 5.7** National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FILA.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The Doping Control Samples will be sent for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist the FILA in profiling relevant parameters in a Wrestler's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3 Research on samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2, without the Wrestler's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Wrestler.

6.4 Standards for Sample analysis and reporting

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

6.5 Retesting Samples

A sample may be reanalyzed for the purpose of Article 6.2 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 to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for tests initiated by FILA

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

- 7.1.1** The results from all analyses must be sent to FILA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
- 7.1.2** Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FILA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review, upon receipt of the identifying sheet of the sampling report, provided that this document was duly sent to FILA, to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.1.3** If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, FILA shall promptly notify the Wrestler of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping Regulations violated; (c) the Wrestler's right to promptly

request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organization chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the right of the Wrestler and/or the Wrestler'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; and (f) the Wrestler's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis. FILA shall also notify the Wrestler's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA. If FILA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping violation, it shall so notify the Wrestler, the Wrestler's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

- 7.1.4** Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within three weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. A Wrestler may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FILA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 7.1.5** The Wrestler and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Wrestler's National Federation as well as a representative of FILA shall be allowed to be present.
- 7.1.6** If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Wrestler, his National Federation, and the FILA shall be so informed.
- 7.1.7** If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Wrestler, his National Federation, FILA, and to WADA.
- 7.1.8** The FILA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, FILA shall promptly notify the Wrestler regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not FILA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.
- 7.1.9** For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FILA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the Wrestler of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee or a major Wrestling Event Organization shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond disqualification from the event or the results of the event, by FILA.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

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

7.4 Principles Applicable to Provisional Suspensions

Signatories shall adopt rules, applicable to any Event for which the Signatory is the ruling body or for any team selection process for which the Signatory is responsible or where the Signatory is the applicable International Federation or has results management authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation, providing that when an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received for a Prohibited Substance, other than a Specified Substance, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described in articles 7.1 and 7.2.

Provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Wrestler is given either: (a) 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 (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Fair Hearings

Hearings arising out of FILA's testing or tests at International Events.

8.1.1 The FILA shall appoint for each case a Committee consisting of a Chairman and four other experts with experience in anti-

doping ("FILA Doping Hearing Committee"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each Committee member shall be otherwise independent of the FILA Bureau. Each Committee member shall be appointed for each case individually.

- 8.1.2** When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection with FILA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FILA Doping Hearing Committee for adjudication.
- 8.1.3** The Chair of the FILA Doping Hearing Committee shall appoint three members from the Committee (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Wrestler or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 8.1.4** Hearings pursuant to this article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.
- 8.1.5** The National Federation of the Wrestler or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Regulations may attend the hearing as an observer.
- 8.1.6** FILA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- 8.1.7** A Wrestler or other Person may forego a hearing by writing to FILA within 14 days after the notification of the laboratory analysis, giving all useful explanations for his defense. He could also forego a hearing or to provide explanations by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FILA. When no hearing occurs, FILA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.1.8** Pursuant Article 13, the decisions of the FILA Doping Hearing Committee may be appealed to the FILA Federal Appeal Commission and ultimately to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

- 8.2.1** When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FILA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Wrestler or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Wrestler or other Person's

National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations occurred and if so what consequences should be imposed.

- 8.2.2** Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, FILA may elect to bring the case directly before the FILA Doping Hearing Committee at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.
- 8.2.3** National Federations shall keep FILA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.2.4** FILA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 8.2.5** The Wrestler or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.2.6** Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Wrestler or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.
- 8.2.7** Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

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

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing body;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;

- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Committee to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reasons(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

10.1.1 If the Wrestler establishes that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the wrestler's individual results in other Competitions shall not be disqualified, unless the Wrestler's results in competitions other than the competition, in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred, were not likely to have been affected by the Wrestler's anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: two (2) years' ineligibility

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:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Articles 2.7 (Trafficking) or 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Wrestler Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Wrestler Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (whereabouts filing failures and/or missed tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Wrestler's degree of fault.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for specified substances under specific circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

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

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Athlete or other Person's

degree of fault shall be the criteria considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of the period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 If a Wrestler establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Wrestler's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Wrestler must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 If a Wrestler or other person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years.

When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Wrestler's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or method), the Wrestler must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 The FILA Anti-Doping Committee may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Wrestler or other person has provided Substantial Assistance to FILA which results in FILA discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FILA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Wrestler or other person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Wrestler or other person to the effort to

eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If FILA suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FILA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Wrestler or other person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Wrestler or other person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant the Article 13.2

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

Where a Wrestler 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.

10.5.5 Where a Wrestler or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article.

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Wrestler or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

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

If FILA or its National Federation establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Wrestler or other Person can prove to the

comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A Wrestler or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FILA or its National Federation.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Antidoping Rule Violation.

For a Wrestler or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below:

Second violation / 1st violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10 -life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10 -life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10 -life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

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

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Wrestler.

St (Standard sanction under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking and Administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2 for Trafficking or Administration.

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Violation

Where a Wrestler or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the FILA or its National Federation can establish that the Wrestler or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Wrestler or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after the FILA or its National Federation made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the FILA or its National Federation cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the FILA or its National Federation discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Wrestler or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the FILA or its National Federation shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competition dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Wrestler or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the FILA or its National Federation discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during eight-year period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 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 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (wether 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.

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

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money

Alternative 1: Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Wrestlers.

Alternative 2: Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by FILA in

order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by FILA in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with FILA's specific policy.

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.9.1 Where there have been delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Wrestler or other person, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Where the Wrestler or other person promptly (which, in all events, for a Wrestler means before the Wrestler competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the FILA or its National Federations, 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 Wrestler or other person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Wrestler or other person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Wrestler, then the Wrestler shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If a wrestler voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FILA or its National Federation with results management authority and thereafter refrains from competing, the Wrestler 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 Wrestler's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

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

10.10 Status during ineligibility

10.10.1 No Wrestler or other person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FILA or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of IF or any National Federation, or in competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization. A Person subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of FILA and its National Federations, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event. A person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where a Wrestler or other person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Wrestler or other person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Wrestler or other person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FILA.

10.10.3 In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FILA and its National Federations.

10.11 Reinstatement testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, a wrestler must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FILA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If a Wrestler subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Wrestler shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Wrestler has notified FILA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Wrestler had retired.

During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Wrestler with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement.

The results of such tests shall be reported to FILA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, a Wrestler must undergo Testing ordered by his/her National Federation for the Prohibited Substances and Methods for Out-of-Competition Testing.

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

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the Wrestler committing the violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the results of the next applicable team member. If by removing the Wrestler's results from the team results, the number of Wrestlers counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be eliminated from the ranking.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND THEIR OFFICIALS

12.1 The FILA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Regulations.

12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to bear all costs (including but not limited to, laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel expenses) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations committed by a Wrestler or a leader of that National Federation.

12.3 FILA may elect to take additional disciplinary actions against National Federations and their officials with respect to International Events if they hinder or do not comply with obligations and rules of these Anti-Doping Regulations. FILA may ban all officials from that National Federation from participating in any FILA activities for a period up to two years and fine the National Federation in an amount up to Swiss Francs 5'000.-

12.3.1 Sanctions

Concerning doping violations committed by their wrestlers (men or women) from any level, national or international, on the occasion of any event (club, regional, national or international competitions or out-of-competition testing), the following sanctions will be applied:

12.3.1.1 If four doping violations (4 doping cases) are committed by wrestlers or other persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FILA or approved Anti-Doping Organizations, then the FILA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period to be decided by the FILA Executive Committee but up to a maximum of 4 years.

a) Concerning a wrestler participating in a national competition or club competition at a national level :

Considering the National Federation's responsibility for entering a positive wrestler, the National Federation of the wrestler concerned will start the procedure and will decide of the sanction against the guilty wrestler(s)

Afterwards, the National Federation will inform FILA and WADA of the sanction imposed and of the grounds for the sanction and it will indicate the level of the athlete concerned. The FILA will accept or increase the sanction in compliance with these Anti-Doping Regulations and the World Anti-Doping Code.

The National Federation will not be imposed a sanction fee of Swiss Francs 10'000.-

- b) Concerning a wrestler who is participating in a FILA Championship or any other international competition included in the FILA Calendar or if the wrestler concerned is an international level wrestler, whether in competition or out of competition, FILA will start the sanction procedure.

In both cases, at international competitions or in case of out-of-competition testing, the FILA Sporting Judge will decide of the sanction. The guilty wrestler will be imposed a suspension for a period up to two years.

If a wrestler has a positive doping test in a competition included in the FILA Calendar, the National Federation of the guilty wrestler (man or woman) will be fined in an amount of Swiss Francs 10'000.- per violation

- 12.4** If a National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WADA and FILA informed about a Wrestler's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FILA, in such a case, FILA will fine this National Federation in an amount up to Swiss Francs 5'000.- per Wrestler. In addition all of the FILA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Wrestler(s) will be invoiced to the National Federation.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 8 must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

- 13.1.1** Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the FILA or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FILA's or its National Federation's process.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that

no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the Anti-doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences, a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.5, a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription), a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility), a decision by any National Federation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal from a provisional suspension is the wrestler or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

13.2.1 Appeals from international level athletes

In cases arising from competition in an international event or in cases involving international level athletes, the FILA Anti-Doping Hearing Committee's decision may be appealed to the FILA's Federal Appeal Commission. The decision of the FILA's Federal Appeal Commission may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (C.A.S.), in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court. The CAS decision is executory and final.

13.2.2 Appeals from national level athletes

In cases involving national level Wrestlers that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial in compliance with the procedure established by the National Anti-doping Organization.

The procedure must respect the following principles:

- A hearing within a deadline of 20 days,
- A fair and impartial hearing body,
- The right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense;
- A timely, written, reasoned decision.

The FILA's and WADA's rights of appeal remained reserved to possibly modify the sanction.

13.2.3 Persons authorized to appeal

In cases mentioned in Article 13.2.1, at the first level of appeal, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the FILA Federal Appeal Commission : (a) the Wrestler 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 FILA and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympics Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympics Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games ; and e) WADA.

Any party to the decision of the FILA Federal Appeal Commission may appeal that decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (C.A.S), in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.4 In cases under Article 13.2.2 the parties having a right to appeal to the national level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Anti-doping Organization, which must be in compliance with FILA Regulations, but shall include as a minimum: a) the athlete or any 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 FILA and d) WADA. FILA will modify the decision rendered by a national reviewing body if this decision is not in compliance with the Code and the Anti-doping Regulations. WADA and FILA shall also have the right to appeal to the CAS with respect to the decision of the national level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organization

Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organization fails 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 Anti-Doping Organization 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 Anti-Doping Organization.

13.4 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 Wrestler or the National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed

by International-Level Wrestlers to CAS and by other Wrestlers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions imposing consequences pursuant to Article 12 of the Code

Decisions by FILA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

1. Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the FILA Secretariat a copy of the FILA Sporting Judge's decision;
2. If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

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

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FILA REGULATIONS, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of FILA Anti-Doping Regulations

All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations. These Anti-Doping Regulations shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Regulations. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all Wrestlers subject to Doping Control and Wrestler Support Personnel for such Wrestlers. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the

Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Wrestlers, Wrestler Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Regulations.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

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

14.2.1 FILA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Wrestlers it shall report the following information to FILA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Wrestler's name, country, style and its weight category, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FILA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FILA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FILA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FILA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither FILA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Wrestlers whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 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 or the Wrestler has been provisionally suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been

established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. FILA or its National Federation must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an Anti-Doping Rule violation. FILA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Wrestler or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Wrestler or other person who is the subject of the decision. FILA or its National Federation 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 Wrestler or other person may approve.

14.4.3 Neither FILA nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall 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 Wrestler, other person or their representatives.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FILA and National Federations

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

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

15.1 Recognition of decisions

Subject to the right of appeal stipulated in Article 13, doping controls, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, decisions of hearings and any other final decisions rendered by the FILA Sporting Judge, will be recognized and accepted by the WADA, insofar as they are in conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code and come under the responsibility and competence of FILA.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 FILA COMPLIANCE REPORT TO WADA

The FILA will report to WADA on the FILA's compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any non compliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

- 18.1** These Anti-Doping Regulations may be amended from time to time by the FILA Executive Committee further to the proposals of the Medical and Anti-Doping Department.
- 18.2** Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text.
- 18.3** The headings used for the various parts and articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 18.4** The introduction and the appendix 1 - Definitions shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.5** These Anti-Doping Regulations have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.6** Notice to a Wrestler or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.
- 18.7** These Anti-Doping Regulations shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Regulations came into effect.

DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that 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 Organization: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting Regulations for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete: Any person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or any sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing and therapeutic use exemptions, must be applied to international- and national- level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purpose of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete. For the purpose of these Regulations, the terms Athlete and Wrestler are used interchangeably and include both men and women.

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

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.

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.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash. For stage races and other athletic 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 Rules Violations. An Wrestler's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Wrestler'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 Wrestler or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; [and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Wrestler or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).]

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. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve hours 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.

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

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

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

International-Level Wrestler. Wrestlers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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.

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

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that 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 Organization. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping Regulations, 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 Wrestlers that is not an International Event.

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

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 Wrestler and where the Wrestler is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The Wrestler'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 Wrestler'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 *Wrestler* (man or woman) or *Wrestler Support Personnel*.

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Wrestler* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences* 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 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Wrestlers established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

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, National Olympic Committees, Major Wrestling Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of 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 Wrestlers for Testing where specific Wrestlers or groups of Wrestlers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing 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 Substances or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other person subject to 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 October 19, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States 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.

Wrestler Support Personnel: See Athlete Support Personnel

Wrestler: see Athlete (each time the word "Wrestler" is used, it applies to men and women).



ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT BY THE WRESTLER (MAN OR WOMAN) OF THE FILA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

I,, as a member of the National Federation (Name of the National Federation) and participating in FILA authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have received and had an opportunity to review the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Regulations and all International Standards incorporated in these Anti-Doping Regulations.
3. I acknowledge and agree that National Federations and FILA have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations.
4. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the FILA Anti-Doping Regulations to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Wrestlers is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
5. I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.
6. I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Last Name, First name (in block capitals)

.....

.....

Date of Birth (dd/MM/YYYY)

Signature (if minor, signature of legal guardian)

.....

.....

WORLD ANTIDOPING CODE

2011 PROHIBITED LIST

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

The official text of the Prohibited List 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.

This list is available on

www.fila-wrestling.com

www.wada-ama.org

WORLD ANTIDOPING CODE

**THERAPEUTIC USE
EXEMPTIONS**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

JANUARY 2011

This standard is available on

www.fila-wrestling.com