



## **ANTI-DOPING RULES**

**Approved by ITTAF Board on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2010**

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Preface**

The ITTAF Constitution was amended during the ITTAF Extraordinary General Assembly on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2010 when it was decided that ITTAF would become Signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code. At its Board of Directors meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, ITTAF accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). ITTAF's Board of Directors was given the mandate to draft the necessary rules. The integral text of the WADA Model Rules of Best Practice has been accepted and imported with no substantive change into the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules.

These ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with ITTAF's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of ITTAF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Traditional Taekwon-Do. These rules will be valid until ITTAF's General Assembly in May 2011, when appropriate Code-compliant modifications may be brought.

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

### **Implementation**

To assist NGBs to implement the World Anti Doping Program, the ITTAF Board of Directors undertakes the following:

- ITTAF has established an Anti-Doping Coordination Committee to handle this Anti-Doping Policy and to work in conjunction with ITTAF's Medical Committee.
- ITTAF will send out WADA education materials and urge its members to take action in youth programs.
- ITTAF will ensure that all NGBs are following the ITTAF Anti-Doping policy, or that of their relevant National Anti Doping Organization, and taking part in various preventive activities.
- ITTAF will facilitate communication between its NGBs and their relevant National Anti-Doping Organization .
- ITTAF will advise all participants in ITTAF sanctioned events that they may be subject to doping control and ensure that all other promoters of tournaments sanctioned by ITTAF will also advise all participants that they may be subject to doping control

### **Precisions on Doping Controls**

ITTAF does not have its own trained Doping Control Officers or medical staff. As such ITTAF and its NGBs agree to be bound by the World Anti Doping Code and all relevant Standards as well as this Rule as follows:

- At all Regional or World Cups events, ITTAF's will direct that doping controls be

undertaken by the National Anti Doping Agency of the country in which the event is taking place.

- When organizing an ITTAF sanctioned event, officially recognized NGBs or sports authorities are obliged to, either by themselves or together with ITTAF, seek relevant National Anti-Doping Organization's doping control services.
- When promoting an ITTAF sanctioned event, non-officially recognized sports authorities are strongly recommended, either by themselves or with the help of ITTAF, to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Agency about their activity.
- In accordance with these rules, for any doping controls organized at Regional or World Cups, a copy of a test declaration shall be sent to ITTAF HQ, stating the number of controls that are scheduled and by which testing authority.
- In accordance with these rules, for any doping controls organized at other sanctioned events, a copy of a test declaration shall be sent or emailed to ITTAF HQ, stating the number of controls that are scheduled and by which testing authority.
- ITTAF shall only seek the anti-doping control services of organizations who are Signatories to the Code.

### **Scope**

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to ITTAF, each NGB of ITTAF, and each Participant in the activities of ITTAF or any of its NGBs by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in ITTAF, its NGBs, or their activities or Events. [Any Person who is not a member of a NGB and who fulfills the requirements to be part of the ITTAF Registered Testing Pool, must become a member of the Person's NGB, and must make himself or herself available for Testing, at least six/twelve months before participating in International Events or events of his/her NGB.

To be eligible for participation in ITTAF events, a competitor must have a ITTAF license issued by his or her NGB. The ITTAF licence will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Annex II, in the actual form approved by the ITTAF Executive. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

The NGB must guarantee that all athletes registered for a ITTAF License accept the Rules of ITTAF, including these ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code. It is the responsibility of each NGB to ensure that all national-level testing on the NGB's Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In all countries, the doping control responsibilities of the NGB have been delegated or assigned by statute to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the NGB shall apply, as applicable, to the NGB's National Anti-Doping Organization.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all doping controls over which ITTAF and its NGBs have jurisdiction.

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

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This

intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

## **ARTICLE A - DEFINITION OF DOPING**

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article B.1 through Article B.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

## **ARTICLE B - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

### **1. The Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Bodily Specimen**

- I. It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article B.1.
- II. Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- III. As an exception to the general rule of Article B.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.

### **2. Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method**

The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

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

**4. Violation of the requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article E.5 and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.**

**5. Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control.**

### **6. Possession of prohibited substances and methods**

- I. Possession by an athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in out-of-competition testing or a prohibited method unless the athlete establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article D.4 or other acceptable justification.
- II. Possession of a prohibited substance that is prohibited in out-of-competition testing or a prohibited method by athlete support personnel in connection with an athlete, event or training, unless the athlete support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an athlete in

accordance with Article D.4 or other acceptable justification.

7. Trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

8. Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.

## **ARTICLE C - PROOF OF DOPING**

1. Burdens and Standards of Proof ITTAF and its NGBs shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether ITTAF or its NGB has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the athlete or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

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:

- I. WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the international standard for laboratory analysis. The athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the international standard occurred. If the athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the international standard occurred, then ITTAF or its NGB shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.
- II. Departures from the international standard for testing which did not cause an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the athlete establishes that departures from the international standard occurred during testing, then ITTAF or its NGB shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the adverse analytical finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

## **ARTICLE D - THE PROHIBITED LIST**

1. Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article D.1 of the Code. ITTAF will make the current Prohibited List available to each NGB, and each NGB shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents<sup>1</sup>.

2. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

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<sup>1</sup> The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org) and on ITTAF's website at [www.ITTAF.com](http://www.ITTAF.com)



Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA, without requiring any further action by ITTAF. As described in Article D.2 of the Code, ITTAF may, upon the recommendation of its Anti-Doping Commission, request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of Traditional Taekwon-Do. ITTAF 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 Traditional Taekwon-Do, in the monitoring program described in Article D.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by ITTAF.

### 3. Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article D.4.III of the Code, WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an athlete or other person.

### 4. Therapeutic Use

- I. Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").
- II. Athletes included by ITTAF in its Registered testing Pool and other athletes prior to their participation in any international event must obtain a TUE from ITTAF (regardless of whether the athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by ITTAF shall be reported to the athlete's NGB and WADA. Other athletes subject to testing must/may obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their NGB. NGBs shall promptly report any such TUE's to ITTAF and WADA.
- III. The ITTAF Executive shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon ITTAF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of ITTAF.
  1. International-level athletes who are included in the ITTAF's registered testing pool, should apply to ITTAF for the TUE at the same time the athlete first provides whereabouts information to the ITTAF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the athlete's participation at an international event.
  2. Athletes participating in international events who are not included in the ITTAF registered testing pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from ITTAF no later than 21 days before the athlete's participation at an international event.
- IV. WADA, at the request of an athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an international level athlete or a national level athlete that is included in a registered testing pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on

TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

## **ARTICLE E - TESTING**

### **1. Authority to Test**

All athletes affiliated with a NGB shall be subject to in-competition testing by ITTAF, the athlete's NGB, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for testing at a competition or event in which they participate. All athletes affiliated with a NGB shall also be subject to out-of-competition testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by WADA, the athlete's NGB, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the athlete is present and the IOC during the Olympic Games should Traditional Taekwon-Do reach the Olympic Games.

### **2. Responsibility for ITTAF Testing**

The ITTAF and the Anti-Doping Coordination Committee shall be responsible for overseeing all testing conducted by WADA or by National Anti-Doping Organization qualified personnel.

### **3. Testing Standards**

Testing ordered by ITTAF and its NGBs and conducted by qualified personnel shall be in substantial conformity with the international standard for testing in force at the time of testing.

- I. Blood (or other non-urine) samples may be used either to detect prohibited substances or prohibited methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, WADA or the National Anti-Doping Organization may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an athlete should be selected for a urine test.

### **4. Coordination of Testing**

ITTAF and NGBs shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing.

### **5. Athlete Whereabouts Requirements**

Athletes must submit their whereabouts information to their NGB or to their NADO. ITTAF does not have a registered testing pool for its athletes and will depend on NGBs to collect the required athletes whereabouts information and submit it to ITTAF.

### **7. Selection of Athletes to be Tested**

- I. At international events, the Anti-Doping Coordinator Committee shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.
  - a) The following athletes shall be tested for each competition at an international event. Athletes finishing in one of the top three placements in the competition,

plus one other athlete in the competition selected at random by WADA or the Anti-Doping Organizations. There will be tests carried out in all World and Continental championships. The number of the tests will be determined by ITTAF's Anti-Doping Coordination Committee together with the National Anti-Doping Organization. In ITTAF World Cups testing are recommended.

- b) The ITTAF Anti-Doping Coordination Committee shall target a certain number of athletes not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.
- II. At National events, each NGB shall determine the number of athletes selected for testing in each competition and the procedures for selecting the athletes for testing.
- III. In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles E.7.I and E.7.II above, the Anti-Doping Coordination Committee at international events, and the NGB at national events, may also select athletes or teams for target testing, as long as such target testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate doping control purposes.
- IV. Athletes shall be selected for out-of-competition testing by the ITTAF's Anti-Doping Coordination Committee and by NGBs through a process that substantially complies with the international standard for testing in force at the time of selection.

8. NGBs and the organizing committees for NGB events shall provide access to independent observers at events as directed by ITTAF.

## **ARTICLE F - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

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

### **1. Use of Approved Laboratories**

National Anti-Doping Organizations working on behalf of ITTAF shall send doping control samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by National Anti-Doping Organization.

### **2. Substances Subject to Detection**

Doping control samples shall be analyzed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article D.5 of the Code.

### **3. Research on Samples**

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

### **4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting**

Laboratories shall analyze doping control samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.

## **ARTICLE G - RESULTS MANAGEMENT**

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

- I. The results from all analysis must be sent to ITTAF 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 analysis are confidential.
- II. The athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of both A and B sample. Also a representative of the athlete's NGB as well as a representative of ITTAF shall be allowed to be present.
- III. If the B sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the athlete, his NGB, and ITTAF shall be so informed.
- IV. If a prohibited substance or the Use of a prohibited method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the athlete, his NGB, ITTAF, and WADA.
- V. The ITTAF Anti-Doping Coordinator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, ITTAF shall promptly notify the athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not ITTAF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.
- VI. For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve adverse analytical findings, ITTAF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

### **2. Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events**

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the international Paralympic Committee, or a Major event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond disqualification from the event or the results of the event, by ITTAF.

### **3. Results Management for Tests Initiated by NGBs**

Results management conducted by NGBs shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article G.1. Results of all doping controls shall be reported to ITTAF within 14 days of the conclusion of the NGB's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an athlete who is a member of that NGB shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the NGB or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by athletes who are members of another NGB shall be referred to the athlete's NGB for hearing.

### **4. Provisional Suspensions**

ITTAF, after consultation with the ITTAF Anti-Doping Coordinator, may provisionally suspend an athlete prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an adverse analytical finding from the athlete's A sample or A and B samples and the review described in Article G.1. If a provisional suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article H shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the athlete, or the athlete shall be given an opportunity for a provisional hearing before imposition of the provisional suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the provisional suspension.

NGBs may impose provisional suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this **Article G.3**.

## **ARTICLE H - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**

### **1. Hearings Arising out of ITTAF Testing or Tests at International Events**

- I. ITTAF Board of Directors shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and four other experts with experience in anti-doping ("ITTAF Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of ITTAF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.
- II. When it appears, following the results management process described in Article G, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with ITTAF testing or testing at an international event then the case shall be assigned to the ITTAF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.
- III. The Chair of the ITTAF Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.
- IV. Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article G. Hearings held in connection with events may be conducted on an expedited basis.
- V. The NGB of the athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.
- VI. ITTAF shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- VII. An athlete or other person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting consequences consistent with Articles I and J as proposed by ITTAF.
- VIII. Decisions of the ITTAF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article M.

### **2. Hearings Arising Out of National testing**

- I. When it appears, following the results management process described in Article G, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with testing other than in connection with ITTAF testing or testing at an international event, the athlete or other person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the athlete or other person's NGB for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what consequences should be imposed.
- II. Hearings pursuant to this Article H.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the results management process described in Article G. Hearings held in connection with events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, ITTAF may elect to bring the case directly before the ITTAF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the NGB.

- III. NGBs shall keep ITTAF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- IV. ITTAF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- V. The athlete or other person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting consequences consistent with Articles I and J as proposed by the NGB.
- VI. Decisions by NGBs, whether as the result of a hearing or the athlete or other person's acceptance of consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article M.
- VII. Hearing decisions by the NGB shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article M or required by applicable national law.

**3. Principles for a Fair Hearing** All hearings pursuant to either Article H.1 or H.2 shall respect the following principles:

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

## **ARTICLE I - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS**

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

## **ARTICLE J - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

### **1. Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs**

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an event may lead to disqualification of all of the athlete's individual results obtained in that event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article J.1.1.

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

### **2. Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

Except for the specified substances identified in Article J.3, the period of ineligibility

imposed for a violation of Article B.1, Article B.2 and Article B.6 shall be:

- First violation: two (2) years' ineligibility.
- Second violation: lifetime ineligibility.

However, the athlete or other person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article J.5.

### 3. Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an athlete can establish that the use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of ineligibility found in Article J.2 shall be replaced with the following:

- First violation: at a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of ineligibility from future events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's ineligibility.
- Second violation: two (2) years' ineligibility.
- Third violation: lifetime ineligibility.

However, the athlete or other person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article J.5.

### 4. Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- I. For violations of Article B.3 or Article B.5, the ineligibility periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.
- II. For violations of Article B.7 or Article B.8, the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by athlete support personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article J.3, shall result in lifetime ineligibility for such athlete support personnel. In addition, violations of such articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- III. For violations of Article B.4, the period of ineligibility shall be:
  - First violation: three (3) months to one (1) year ineligibility.
  - Second and subsequent violations: two (2) years' ineligibility.

### 5. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

- I. If the athlete establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article B.1 or use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method under Article B.2 that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in an athlete's specimen in violation of Article B.1, the athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of ineligibility eliminated. In the event this article is applied and the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-

doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of ineligibility for multiple violations under Article J.2, J.3 and J.6.

- II. This Article J.5.II applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article B.1, use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method under Article B.2, failing to submit to sample collection under Article B.3, or administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method under Article B.8. If an athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears no significant fault or negligence, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in an athlete's specimen in violation of Article B.1, the athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of ineligibility reduced.
- III. ITTAF Board of Directors may also reduce the period of ineligibility in an individual case where the athlete has provided substantial assistance to ITTAF which results in ITTAF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another person involving possession under Article B.6.II, Article B.7, or Article B.8. The reduced period of ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this article may be no less than 8 years.

## 6. Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- I. For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article J.2, J.3 and J.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if ITTAF (or its NGB) can establish that the athlete or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the athlete or other person received notice, or after ITTAF (or its NGB) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if ITTAF (or its NGB) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- II. Where an athlete, based on the same doping control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article J.3 and another prohibited substance or prohibited method, the athlete shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the prohibited substance or prohibited method that carries the most severe sanction.
- III. Where an athlete is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article J.3 and the other involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article J.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article J.4.I, the period of ineligibility imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' ineligibility and at a maximum three years' ineligibility. Any athlete found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article J.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article J.2 or J.4.I shall receive a sanction of lifetime ineligibility.



## **7. Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection**

In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the competition which produced the positive sample under Article I, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive sample was collected (whether in-competition or out-of-competition), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

## **8. Commencement of Ineligibility Period**

The period of ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of doping control not attributable to the athlete, ITTAF or the Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection.

## **9. Status During Ineligibility**

No person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by ITTAF or any NGB. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article J.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such person will be withheld by ITTAF and its NGBs. 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 ITTAF and its NGBs, but only as long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international event.

## **10. Reinstatement Testing**

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, an athlete must, during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by ITTAF, the applicable NGB, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article E.5. If an athlete subject to a period of ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from out-of-competition testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the athlete has notified ITTAF and the applicable NGB and has been subject to out-of-competition testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article E.6 or the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete had retired. During such remaining period of ineligibility, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the athlete with at least three months between each test. The NGB 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 ITTAF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an athlete must undergo testing by

ITTAF for the prohibited substances and methods for out-of-competition testing. Once the period of an athlete's suspension has expired, and the athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the athlete or by the athlete's NGB will then be necessary.

## **ARTICLE K - CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS**

Where more than one team member has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article G in connection with an event, the team shall be subject to target testing for the event. If more than one team member in a team modality is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the event, the team may be subject to disqualification or other disciplinary action.

## **ARTICLE L - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NGBS**

1. ITTAF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to NGBs that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

2. NGBs shall be obligated to reimburse ITTAF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an athlete or other person affiliated with that NGB.

3. ITTAF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against NGBs with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in international events and fines based on the following:

- I. Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles B.4 and J.3) are committed by athletes or other persons affiliated with a NGB within a 12-month period in testing conducted by ITTAF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the NGB or its National Anti-Doping Organization.
- II. More than one athlete or other person from a NGB commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an international event.
- III. A NGB has failed to make diligent efforts to keep ITTAF informed about an athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from ITTAF.

## **ARTICLE M - APPEALS**

### **1. Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article M.2 through M.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article H.7 and H.2.VII must be exhausted.

### **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 ITTAF or its NGB lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences, [and a decision to impose a Provisional

Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article G.4] may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article M.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal from a provisional suspension is the athlete or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

- I. In cases arising from competition in an international event or in cases involving international-level athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.
  
- II. In cases involving athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article M.2.I, each NGB shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles:
  - a timely hearing;
  - a fair and impartial hearing body;
  - the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and
  - a timely, written, reasoned decision.

ITTAF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article M.2.III below.

- III. In cases under Article M.2.I, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
  - a) the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
  - b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
  - c) ITTAF and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
  - d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
  - e) WADA.

In cases under Article M.2.II, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the NGB's rules but, at a minimum, shall include:

- a) the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- c) ITTAF; and
- d) WADA.

For cases under Article M.2.II, WADA and ITTAF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

### **3. Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption**

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the athlete, ITTAF, a National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a NGB which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by international-level athletes to CAS and by other athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article M.2.II. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

### **4. Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article L**

Decisions by ITTAF pursuant to Article L may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the NGB.

### **5. Time for Filing Appeals**

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

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

## **ARTICLE N – NGBS INCORPORATION OF ITTAF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION**

### **1. Incorporation of ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules**

All NGBs shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each NGBs rules. All NGBs shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each NGB shall obtain the written acknowledgment and out-of-competition agreement, in the form attached as Annex II, of all athletes subject to doping control and athlete support personnel for such athletes. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the rules of each NGB shall specifically provide that all athletes, athlete support personnel and other persons under the jurisdiction of the NGB shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules. WADA will receive regular management reports as well as copy of the final decisions once it has been reached.

### **2. Statistical Reporting**

NGBs shall report to ITTAF at the end of every year quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31)] results of all doping controls within their jurisdiction sorted by athlete and identifying each date on which the athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition. ITTAF may periodically publish testing data received from NGBs as well as comparable data from testing under ITTAF's jurisdiction.

### **3. Doping Control Information Clearing House**

When a NGB has received an adverse analytical finding on one of its athletes it shall report the following information to ITTAF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article G.1.II and G.1.III:

- the athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport;
- whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition;
- the date of sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.

The NGB shall also regularly update ITTAF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article G, Article H or Article M, and comparable information shall be provided to ITTAF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article G.1.IX, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping

Rules. In any case in which the period of ineligibility is eliminated under Article J.5.I or reduced under Article J.5.II, ITTAF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither ITTAF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the NGB has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article N.4 below.

#### **4. Public Disclosure**

Neither ITTAF nor its NGB shall publicly identify athletes whose samples have resulted in adverse analytical findings, or who were alleged to have violated other articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with **Article H** that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the athlete has been provisionally suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

**5. Recognition of decisions by ITTAF and NGBs** any decision of ITTAF or a NGB regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all NGBs, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

### **ARTICLE O - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS**

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article M, the testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by ITTAF and its NGBs. ITTAF and its NGBs may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

### **ARTICLE P - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

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

### **ARTICLE Q - ITTAF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA**

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

### **ARTICLE R - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**

**1.** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the ITTAF Executive Board. If so, it must be communicated to the NGBs.

**2.** Except as provided in Article R.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

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

**4.** The INTRODUCTION and the ANNEX I – DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**5.** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**6.** Notice to an athlete or other person who is a member of a NGB may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the NGB.

**7.** These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.

## ANNEX I – DEFINITIONS

1. **Adverse Analytical Finding:** a report from a laboratory or other approved testing entity that identifies in a specimen the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.
2. **Anti-doping Organization:** a signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct testing at their Events, WADA, NGBs, and National Anti-doping Organizations.
3. **Athlete:** for purposes of doping control, any person who participates in sport at a international level (as defined by each NGB) or at a national level (as defined by each National Anti-doping Organization) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Anti-doping Organization. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any person who participates in sport under the authority of any signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code.
4. **Athlete Support personnel:** any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.
5. **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.
6. **Code:** The World Anti-doping Code.
7. **Competition:** a single bout, match, game or singular athletic contest.
8. **Consequences of Anti-doping Rules Violations:** an athlete's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:
  - a) Disqualification means the athlete's results in a particular competition or event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;
  - b) ineligibility means the athlete or other person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article J.9; and
  - c) provisional suspension means the athlete or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article H.
9. **Doping Control:** the process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

10. **Event:** a series of individual competitions conducted together under one ruling body.
11. **In-Competition:** an In-competition test is a test where an athlete is selected for testing in connection with a ITTAF competition.
12. **Independent Observer Program:** a team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the doping control process at certain events and report on observations. If WADA is testing in-competition at an event, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organization.
13. **International Event:** an event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an NGB, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the event or appoints the technical officials for the event.
14. **International-Level Athlete:** athletes designated by one or more NGBs as being within the registered testing pool for an NGB.
15. **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.
16. **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.
17. **Marker:** a compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
18. **Metabolite:** any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
19. **Minor:** a natural person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his/her country of residence.
20. **National Anti-doping Organization:** the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.
21. **National Event:** a sport event involving international or national-level athletes that is not an international event.
22. **NGB:** a national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by ITTAF as the entity governing the ITTAF's sport in that nation or region.
23. **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.

24. **No Advance Notice:** a doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.
25. **No Fault or Negligence:** the athlete's establishing that (s)he 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.
26. **No Significant Fault or Negligence:** the athlete's establishing that his/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.
27. **Out-of-competition:** any doping control which is not in-competition.
28. **Possession:** the actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance/method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the person no longer intends to have possession and has renounced the person's previous possession.
29. **Prohibited List:** the list identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.
30. **Prohibited Method:** any method so described on the prohibited list.
31. **Prohibited Substance:** any substance so described on the prohibited list.
32. **Provisional Hearing:** for purposes of Article G.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article H that provides the athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.
33. **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 N.
34. **Registered Testing Pool:** the pool of top level athletes established separately by each NGB and National Anti-doping Organization who are subject to both in-

competition and out-of-competition testing as part of that NGB's or organization's test distribution plan.

35. **Sample/Specimen:** any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.
36. **Signatories:** those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, NGBs, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-doping Organizations, and WADA.
37. **Tampering:** altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.
38. **Target Testing:** selection of athletes for testing where specific athletes or groups of athletes are selected on a non-random basis for testing at a specified time.
39. **Testing:** the parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.
40. **Trafficking:** to sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to an athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by persons other than an athlete's support personnel) of a prohibited substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.
41. **Use:** the application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
42. **WADA:** the World Anti-doping Agency.

ANNEX II  
Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, as a member of [NGB of the Traditional Taekwon-Do Federation] and/or a participant in a [NGB or ITTAF] authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have received and had an opportunity to review the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Rules and all international standards incorporated in the Anti-Doping Rules.
3. I acknowledge and agree that [NGBs and ITTAF] have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules.
4. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article M of the ITTAF Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of international-level athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
5. I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitrary 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 Acknowledgment and Agreement.

\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_  
Date                      Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth                      Signature (if a minor, signature of legal guardian)  
(Day/Month/Year)