

Proposed Changes to the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (at 090242176)

Existing Text from the Regulations	Proposed changes	Proposed new text for the regulations
Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing - FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (2016)		Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (2017)
INTRODUCTION		INTRODUCTION
The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping Rules.		The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping By-Laws.
These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.		These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonised manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.
When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.		When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping bye-laws in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.
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Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Rules		Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws
Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.		Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.
Scope		Scope
These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's National Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out		These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's National Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International

in Article 11.3 of these standards.		Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards.
The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:		The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Rowing Championships 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including Rowing World Cup regattas, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including World Rowing Cup regattas,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International rowing ergometer competitions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International rowing ergometer competitions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.
		In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the following competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior) Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas World Rowing Cup Regattas Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas
It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.		It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.
ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF DOPING		ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF DOPING
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of	Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the	Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of

the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.	anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.	the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS		ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS
	<u>The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.</u>	The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.
Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.	Athletes and or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.	Rowers, or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.
The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:		The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:
2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.	2.1 The presence Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample	2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.
2.1.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Rowers 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 Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.	2.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping <u>rule</u> violation under Article 2.1.	2.1.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Rowers 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 Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.
2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample.	2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; <u>or, where the Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.</u>	2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample; or, where the Rower's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.
2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the	2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the	2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the

Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.	Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.	Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower'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.	2.1.4 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.	2.1.4 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 by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method		2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
2.2.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.	2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body <u>and that no Prohibited Method is Used</u> . Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault <u>Fault</u> , negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.	2.2.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use 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.	2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.	2.2.2 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 these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.	2.3 <u>Evading</u> , Refusing or failing <u>Failing to Submit to Sample Collection</u> compelling justification <u>refusing or failing</u> to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection or other applicable anti-doping rules .	2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to submit to Sample Collection without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, or other applicable anti-doping bye-laws.
2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Rower availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FISA or any	2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the International Standard for Testing. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athlete shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation. <u>Whereabouts Failures</u>	2.4 Whereabouts Failures Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

<p>other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Rower, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>Any combination of three missed tests and/or</u> filing failures and missed tests in accordance with, as defined in the International Standard for Testing shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.</p>	
<p>2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.</p>	<p>2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control:</p>	<p>2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control</p>
	<p><u>Conduct</u> which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. <u>Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.</u></p>	<p>Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.</p>
<p>2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods</p>	<p>2.6 Possession of <u>a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method</u></p>	<p>2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method</p>
<p>2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.</p>	<p>2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method<u>Substance</u> or any Prohibited Substance<u>Method</u>, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance <u>or any Prohibited Method</u> which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.</p>	<p>2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.</p>
<p>2.6.2 Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance</p>	<p>2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel<u>Person</u> In-Competition of any Prohibited Method<u>Substance</u> or any Prohibited Substance<u>Method</u>, or Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel<u>Person</u> Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance <u>or any Prohibited Method</u> which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel<u>Person</u> establishes that the</p>	<p>2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out of Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Rower in</p>

with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.	Possession is pursuant to <u>consistent with</u> a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4. (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.	accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.	2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.	2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition,, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.	2.8 Administration or Attempted administration <u>Administration</u> to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method <u>Substance</u> or Prohibited Substance <u>Method</u> , or administration <u>Administration</u> or Attempted administration <u>Administration</u> to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method <u>Substance</u> or any Prohibited Substance <u>Method</u> that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.	2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.
	<u>2.9 Complicity</u> <u>Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.</u>	2.9 Complicity Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.
	<u>2.10 Prohibited Association</u>	2.10 Prohibited Association
2.9 It is an anti-doping rule violation for a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who are serving a period of Ineligibility.	<u>Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:</u> are serving a period of Ineligibility.	Association by a Rower or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who are serving a period of Ineligibility. :
	<u>2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or</u>	2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

	<p><u>2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or</u></p>	<p>2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping bye-laws if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or</p>
	<p><u>2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.</u></p>	<p>2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2</p>
	<p><u>In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)</u></p> <p><u>The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.</u></p> <p><u>Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.</u></p>	<p>In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Rower or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Rower or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Rower or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7)</p> <p>The burden shall be on the Rower or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport related capacity.</p> <p>Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2 or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING</p>		<p>ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING</p>

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof		3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof
<p>FISA 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 FISA or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Rower 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 Rower must satisfy a higher burden of proof.</p>	<p><u>[IF]</u> shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IF or its National Federation <u>[IF]</u> has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these <u>Anti-Doping</u> Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.</p>	<p>FISA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws place the burden of proof upon the Rower 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.</p>
3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions	3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions	3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions
<p>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:</p>	<p>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:</p>	<p>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:</p>
	<p>3.2.1 <u>Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.</u></p>	<p>3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Rower or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS or the FISA Doping Panel on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.</p>
3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial	3.2.2 <u>WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA,</u> are presumed to have	3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to

<p>procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower 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.</p>	<p>conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>	<p>have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>
<p>If the Rower 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 FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>	<p>If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then IF or its National Federation <u>[IF]</u> shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>	<p>If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>
<p>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 Rower 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 or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>3.2.3 <u>3.2.3</u> Departures from any other International Standard for Laboratories or other anti-doping rule or policy <u>set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules</u> which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such <u>evidence or</u> results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the <u>an anti-doping rule violation based on an</u> Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the IF or its National Federation <u>[IF]</u> shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Rower or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FISA 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.</p>
<p>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 irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.</p>	<p><u>3.2.4</u> The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.</p>	<p>3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.</p>

<p>3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>3.2.5</u> The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation. [Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.] <u>[IF]</u>.</p>	<p>3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FISA.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 4 - THE PROHIBITED LIST</p>	<p>ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST</p>	<p>ARTICLE 4 - THE PROHIBITED LIST</p>
<p>4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List</p>	<p>4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List</p>	<p>4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List</p>
<p>These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.</p>	<p>These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The IF will make the current Prohibited List available to each National Federation, and each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.</p>	<p>These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.</p>
<p>4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List</p>	<p>4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List</p>	<p>4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List</p>
<p>4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods</p>	<p>4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods</p>	<p>4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods</p>
<p>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 FISA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FISA has the right to request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of rowing. FISA may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of rowing, 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 FISA. At the time of the adoption of these rules, FISA has placed no additional substances or methods on the prohibited list.</p>	<p>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 [IF] or its National Federations. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the IF may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of _____ [or certain disciplines within the sport of _____]. The IF may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of _____, 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 the IF. <u>All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to</u></p>	<p>Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws three months after publication by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA or its National Federations.</p> <p>All Rowers and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Rowers and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up to date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.</p>

	familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.	
4.2.2 Specified Substances	4.2.2 Specified Substances	4.2.2 Specified Substances
For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.	For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals) , <u>10</u> , all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be <u>The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.</u>	For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods
4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited 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 of the Code, 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.		In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, 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	4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on <u>WADA’s Determination of</u> the Prohibited List	4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List
As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower 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.	As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and <u>the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only</u> is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.	WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower 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 Therapeutic Use <u>Exemptions (“TUEs”)</u>	4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)
4.4.1 Rowers with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2),	4.4.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), and/or the Use or Attempted Use, <u>Possession or Administration or Attempted</u>	4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE

<p>Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>Administration</u> of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8). <u>shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to a TUE granted in accordance with</u> the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</p>
<p>4.4.2 Rowers intending to participate in World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas, Paralympic Games rowing regattas or senior World Rowing Championship regattas must obtain a TUE from FISA, regardless of whether the Rower has a valid TUE at the national level. The application for a FISA approved TUE must be made as soon as possible and (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Rower's participation in the Event.</p>	<p>4.4.2 Athletes included by the IF in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes participating in an International Event identified by the IF must obtain a TUE from or recognized by the IF. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event. TUE granted by the IF shall be reported to the Athlete's National Federation, and to WADA through ADAMS.</p> <p><u>Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE. In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</u></p>	<p>4.4.2 Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE.</p> <p>In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p>
		<p>-World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior)</p>
		<p>-Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas.</p>
		<p>-World Rowing Cup regattas,</p>
		<p>-World and Continental Championships in rowing ergometer competitions</p>
		<p>Olympic and Youth Olympic if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the</p>

		International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.
<p>TUEs granted by FISA shall be reported to the Rower's National Federation by email and to WADA using ADAMS. Rowers not intending to participate in the FISA Events listed in 4.4.2 who are subject to Testing and who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their NADO or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the NADO/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.</p>	<p><u>4.4.2.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for international-level Competition. However, the Athlete may apply to [IF] to recognize that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then [IF] shall recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If [IF] considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, [IF] shall notify the Athlete and his or her National Anti-Doping Organization promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and the National Anti-Doping Organization shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.</u></p> <p><u>Decisions on TUE applications submitted directly to and granted by FISA shall be reported to the organisation submitting the Rower's TUE, either the National Federation or NADO by email, and to WADA, and the Rower's NADO and the NADO have access to the TUE in using ADAMS.</u></p>	<p>4.4.2.1 Where the Rower already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for the international-level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2. However, the Rower, may apply to FISA to recognise that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FISA shall recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If FISA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FISA shall notify the Rower and his or her NADO promptly, with reasons. The Rower and the NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition (but is not valid for the international level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA to review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21 day review deadline expires.</p> <p>Decisions on TUE applications submitted directly to and granted by FISA shall be reported to the organisation submitting the Rower's TUE, either the National Federation or NADO by email. WADA and the NADO have access to the TUE in ADAMS.</p>
	<p><u>4.4.2.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to [IF] for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions [using the form posted on [IF's] website at [insert website link]]. If [IF] denies the Athlete's application, it must notify the Athlete promptly,</u></p>	<p>4.2.2.2 If the Rower does not already have a TUE granted by his NADO for the substance or method in question, the Rower must apply directly to FISA for a TUE in accordance with the processes set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions using ADAMS. If FISA denies the Rower's application, it must notify the Rower promptly, with reasons. If FISA grants the Rower's application,</p>

	<p><u>with reasons. If [IF] grants the Athlete's application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his/her National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE granted by [IF] does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by [IF] remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by [IF] becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.</u></p>	<p>it shall notify not only the Rower but also his National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by FISA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA remains valid for the international-level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2 and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21 day review deadline expires.</p>
	<p>4.4.3—Athletes who are not included by the IF in its Registered Testing Pool and/or who do not participate in an International Event identified by the IF must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization or the National Federation. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE to the IF, and WADA through ADAMS.— <u>If [IF] chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, [IF] shall recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization. If [IF] chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, [IF] shall permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.</u></p>	<p>4.4.3 If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level Rower, FISA shall recognise a TUE granted to that Rower by his NADO. If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level or a National-level Rower, FISA shall permit that Rower to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he is using for Therapeutic reasons.</p>
<p>4.4.3 A committee of three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed to consider</p>		

applications for TUE's. Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which shall be the final decision of FISA.		
4.4.3.1 The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the use of the prohibited substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.		4.4.3.1 A committee of at least three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed as the TUE Committee to consider applications for TUEs submitted to FISA. Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which, subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, shall be the final decision of FISA. The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the Use of the Prohibited Substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.
4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be :		4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be :
- carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy		- carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy
-fully medically justified		-fully medically justified
- submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.		- submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.
4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.		4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.
4.4.3.4 In an acute situation or emergency requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required a TUE must be submitted in ADAMS.		4.4.3.4 If during a FISA regatta, an acute situation or emergency arises requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required, a TUE application must be submitted in ADAMS according to the procedure in Article 4.2.2.2.
4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a Rower or on its own	4.4.4 The IF An application to [IF] for grant or	4.4.4 An application to FISA for grant or recognition

<p>initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FISA. 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 of these Bye-Laws.</p>	<p><u>recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the Athlete's next Competition. [IF] shall appoint a panel to consider requests for applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Panel") in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions Committee". The TUE Panel member(s) Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the request application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which [and the specific IF]'s protocols posted on its website]. Its decision shall be the final decision of the IF [IF], and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, including the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</u></p>	<p>of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption applies) at least 30 days before the Rower's next Competition. FISA shall appoint a committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Committee"). The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the specific FISA protocols. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, Its decision shall be the final decision of FISA and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations including the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</p>
	<p>4.4.5 WADA, on its own initiative, may review at any time the granting of a TUE to any International Level Athlete or Athlete entered in a international event for which a TUE pursuant to the International Federation's rules is required or national level Athlete who is included in his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or National Federation's Registered Testing Pool. Further, upon any request of any such Athlete who has been denied a TUE, WADA may review such denial. If WADA determines that such granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13. <u>Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE</u></p>	<p>4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE</p>
	<p><u>4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any</u></p>	<p>4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;</p>

	<u>requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.</u>	(b) may be cancelled if the Rower does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.
	<u>4.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.</u>	4.4.5.2 In such event, the Rower shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.
	<u>4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions</u>	4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions
	<u>4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by [IF] not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by [IF] to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.</u>	4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FISA not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FISA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
	<u>4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by [IF] (or by a National Anti-Doping Organization where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of [IF]) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization exclusively</u>	4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FISA (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FISA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Rower and/or the Rower's National Anti-Doping

	to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.	Organisation exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
	4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or [IF] exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.	4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Rower, the National Anti-Doping Organisation, and /or FISA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
	4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.	4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.
ARTICLE 5 – TESTING	ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS	ARTICLE 5 – TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS
5.1 Authority to Test	5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations	5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations
All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FISA, the Rower’s National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Rowers serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FISA, WADA, the Rower’s National Federation, the NADO of any country where the Rower is present, the IOC prior to or during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during the Paralympic Games.	All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to Testing by the IF, the Athlete’s National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall be subject to Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, In-Competition or Out-of-Competition by the IF, WADA, the Athlete’s National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present or of which the Athlete is national, resident, licence-holder or member of a sport organization, the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games, the IPC in connection with Paralympic Games, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes must comply with any request for Testing by any Anti-Doping Organization with Testing jurisdiction.	
	Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific	Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the

	<u>protocols of [IF] supplementing that International Standard.</u>	specific protocols of FISA supplementing that International Standard.
	<u>5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by [IF] shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. [IF] shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.</u>	5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Rower's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, testing, post-testing activity and all related activities conducted by FISA shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FISA shall determine the number of tests to be conducted based on the placings of crews in various races at regattas, random tests, and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigation shall apply automatically in respect of such Testing.
	<u>5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:</u>	5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:
	<u>5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and</u>	5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and
	<u>5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.</u>	5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.
	<u>5.1.3 [IF] may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).</u>	5.1.3 FISA may obtain, assess, and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation (s).
	<u>5.2 Authority to conduct Testing</u>	5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

	<u>5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, [IF] shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").</u> 5.2.1 Plan and conduct an effective number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Athletes over whom they have jurisdiction, including but not limited to Athletes in their respective Registered Testing Pools.	5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FISA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Rowers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (under the heading "Scope").
	<u>5.2.2 [IF] may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.</u>	5.2.2 FISA may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place.
	<u>[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, [IF] will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether [IF] had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]</u>	Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Rower has identified a 60 minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 5am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, FISA will not test a Rower during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Rower may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FISA had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.
5.2 Responsibility for FISA Testing		5.2.2.1 Responsibility for FISA Testing
5.2.1 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: - the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ; -one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council; - the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission, and - the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).	5.2.4-2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: - the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ; -one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council; - the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission, and - the FISA Executive Director (with voting right). <u>And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.</u>	5.2.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: - the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ; -, - the FISA Executive Director (with voting right). And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.
The Committee can call upon experts to assist in dealing with difficult cases.	- The Committee can call upon experts to assist in dealing understanding difficult complex cases.	- The Committee can call upon experts to assist in understanding complex cases.
5.2.2 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:	5.2.2 Except in exceptional circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.	5.2.2.3 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:		The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:
a) To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at competitions and out-of-competition) and therefore it shall:		a) To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at Competitions and Out-of-Competition) and therefore it shall:
i. Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organizing committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests.		i. Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organising committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the In-competition Testing including Sample collection and laboratory analysis. Sample collection can be undertaken at the regatta by the National Anti-Doping Organisation or by a private testing agency.
ii. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the in-competition tests including sample collection and laboratory analysis to be conducted at the regatta through their NADO or a private testing agency.		
iii. Determine a test distribution plan including the number of countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods(out of competition tests), the federations to be tested, the number of samples percountry, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.		ii.Determine a test distribution plan including the countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods(Out-of-Competition tests), the number of Samples to be collected per country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.
b) To select the testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out tests to a specialised agency;		iii) Select the Testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out the Testing to a specialised agency;
c) To collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and National Anti-Doping Agencies;		iv) Collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations;
d) To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests;	d) To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests publish the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;	v) To publish the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;

e) Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;		vi) Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;
f) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with NADOs for testing and education of their Rowers;		vii) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with their NADOs for the Testing and education of their Rowers;
g) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.		viii) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.
h) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with national Anti-Doping agencies for testing and education of their Rowers;		
i) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.		
5.2.3 The Sports Medicine Commission member appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the in-competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.		5.2.2.4 The Sports Medicine Commission member or delegate appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the in-competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
5.2.4 In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the in-competition testing at a FISA regatta.		5.2.2.5 In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the In-Competition Testing at a FISA regatta.
5.2.5 The testing is undertaken by: Testing officials from an agency appointed by the Anti-Doping Committee, recognised and engaged by the Executive Committee.		
5.3 Testing Standards		
Testing conducted by FISA and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing published by WADA in force at the time of Testing. This standard is available on WADA's website: www.wada-ama.org.	Testing conducted by the IF and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.	
	5.2.3 Make Target Testing a priority. <u>WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.</u>	5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.
	5.2.4 Conduct Testing on Athletes serving a period of	5.2.4. If FISA delegates or contracts any part of Testing

	<p>Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension. If [IF] delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, [IF] shall be notified.</p>	<p>to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FISA shall be notified.</p>
<p>5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, and/or for screening procedure purposes or for longitudinal haematological profiling ("the passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Rower other than to identify him for a urine or blood test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FISA 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 a Rower should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal haematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.</p>	<p>5.3 Standards for Event Testing</p> <p>5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport").</p>	<p>5.3 Event Testing</p> <p>5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by FISA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). At the request of FISA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with FISA (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).</p>
	<p>5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the IF or its National Federations <u>Anti-Doping Organization</u> shall first confer with <u>[IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event)</u> to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional such Testing. If the IF or its National Federations are <u>Anti-Doping Organization is</u> not satisfied with the response from <u>[IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event)</u>, the IF or its National Federations <u>Anti-Doping Organization</u> may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional Testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional Testing.</p>	<p>5.3.24 If an Anti-Doping Organisation which would have otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Rowers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and to coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant</p>

	<p>5.4.2 Out-of-Competition Testing Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. Out-of-Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; (c) the IF or the Athlete's National Federation; or (d) any other, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing [IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization that has Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). Out-of-Competition <u>Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. Out-of-Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; (c) the IF or the Athlete's National Federation; or (d) any other, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing [IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization that has Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). Out-of-Competition</u> <u>initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.</u></p>	<p>approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FISA (or another international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management of any such tests shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.</p>
5.4 Coordination of Testing	5.4 Test Distribution Planning	5.4 Test Distribution Planning
	<p><u>Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, [IF] shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. [IF] shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.</u></p>	<p>Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisations conducting Testing on the same Rowers, FISA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of Rowers, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FISA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.</p>
FISA will promptly report completed tests in ADAMS and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests to WADA to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.	<p><u>Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS where reasonably feasible or another system approved by WADA</u> in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing of individual Athletes.</p>	<p>Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.</p>
5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested		5.4.1 Selection of Rowers to be Tested

5.8.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.		5.4.2 At FISA Events, the FISA Doctor or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.
5.8.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:		5.4.3 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:
a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)		a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)
b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)		b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)
c) a combination of a) and b)		c) a combination of a) and b)
d) where doping is suspected		d) where doping is suspected
5.8.3 At National Events, each National Federation or NADO shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.		5.4.4 At National Events, each National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing
5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.		5.4.5 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.9.2.1 and 5.9.2.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations or by the NADO through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.		5.4.6 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee, by National Federations or by the National Anti-Doping Organisations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of selection.
5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.		5.5 Coordination of Testing
		Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.
5.5 FISA Registered Testing Pool	5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements Information	5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

<p>5.5.1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Rowers to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Rowers meeting those criteria for the period in question. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria.</p>	<p><u>5.5.1</u> [IF] shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of <u>Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations</u>, and shall publish the criteria for <u>make available through ADAMS, a list which identifies those</u> Athletes to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. The <u>either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria.</u> [IF] <u>shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organizations the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information.</u> [IF] shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. <u>Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool.</u> Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool (a) shall advise the <u>shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise [IF]</u> of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall; <u>(b) update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing,</u> so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.</p>	<p>5.6.1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Rowers included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FISA shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organisations the identification of such Rowers and the collection of their whereabouts information. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Rowers shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts.</p>
<p>Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; b) shall update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and c) shall make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International</p>		<p>5.6.1.1 Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security and managed by the National Anti-Doping</p>

<p>Standard for Testing. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security and managed by the National Anti-Doping Agency. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.</p>		<p>Agency. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.</p>
<p>The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.</p>		<p>The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.</p>
	<p><u>5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.</u></p>	<p>5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, a Rower's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.</p>
<p>5.5.2 The criteria below determine the rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.</p>		<p>5.6.2.1 The criteria below determine the Rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.</p>
<p>5.5.2.1 Rowers meeting the following criteria shall be automatically included in the Pool: a) All rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non-Olympic/ Paralympic events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games. b) All rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition. c) All rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the</p>		<p>5.6.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall select Rowers for inclusion in the Pool using the following criteria. The number of Rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee: a) Rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non-Olympic/ Paralympic Events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games. b) Rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition.</p>

end of the sanction.		c) All Rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.
<p>5.5.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall also select rowers for inclusion in the Pool from the following three groups. The number of rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:</p> <p>a) Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships</p> <p>b) Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.</p> <p>c) Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance. There is an obligation on each such rower to keep FISA informed about where the rower can be met for unannounced testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.</p>		<p>d) Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships</p> <p>e) Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.</p> <p>f) Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance. There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found for unannounced Testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.</p>
5.5.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.		5.6.2.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his correct whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.
5.5.4 A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.		5.6.2.4 A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Annex I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met.
5.5.5 Each National Federation shall also assist its NADO in establishing a national level Registered		5.6.2.5 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a

<p>Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the NADO will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.6.</p>		<p>national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organisations)</p>
<p>5.5.6 Whereabouts information provided to FISA pursuant to Articles 5.5.2 and 5.7 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Rower in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.</p>		<p>5.6.3 A Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired</p>
	<p><u>5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.</u></p>	<p>5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to a Rower shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.</p>
<p>5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition</p>		<p>5.7 Retirement and Return to Competition</p>
<p>5.6.1 A Rower who has been identified by FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing for one calendar year, that is until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired during the year. If the Rower is included for another year in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, then he will be informed by FISA of his inclusion for another calendar year.</p>	<p><u>5.6.3 An Athlete who has been identified by the IF for inclusion in the IF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to the IF that he or she has retired or until he or (b) IF has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IF's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by the IF. IF's Registered Testing Pool.</u></p>	
<p>5.6.2 A Rower who was included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool and has given notice of</p>	<p><u>5.7.1 An Athlete in IF's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to IF may not resume</u></p>	<p>5.7.1 A Rower in the FISA Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume</p>

<p>retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international rowing competitions unless he notifies FISA at least six (6) months before he expects to return to competition and makes himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.</p>	<p><u>competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given [IF] written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with [IF] and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.</u></p>	<p>competing at national and international rowing Competitions until he has given FISA written notice of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for a period of at least six (6) months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with FISA and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.</p>
	<p><u>5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to [IF] and to his/her National Anti-Doping Organization of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</u></p>	<p>5.7.2 If a Rower retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Rower shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FISA and to his National Anti-Doping Organisation of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available fo Testing for that notice period, including if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</p>
<p>5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Rowers in the national Registered Testing Pool.</p>		
	<p>5.8 The Independent Observer Program [IF] and the organizing committees for [IF's] Events, as well as the National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events, shall provide access to independent observers at Events in accordance with authorize and facilitate the Independent Observers Observer Program. 5.9 An Athlete who is not a regular member of the IF or one of its National Federations will not be permitted to compete unless he or</p>	<p>5.8 Independent Observer Programme FISA and the organising committees for FISA's Events, as well as the National Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Programme at such Events.</p>

	she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the IF's or National Federation's Registered Testing Pool at least [three months] [two months] [one month] before he or she expects to compete. at such Events.	
5.7 Training Camp and Competition Forms		5.9 Training Camp and Competition Forms
5.7.1 Before the 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the national federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.		5.9.1 Before 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts for the following year. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the national federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.
Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.		Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.
5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested		
5.8.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.	Moved to new 5.4	
5.8.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:	Moved to new 5.4	
a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)	Moved to new 5.4	
b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the	Moved to new 5.4	

seat in the boat)		
c) a combination of a) and b)	Moved to new 5.4	
d) where doping is suspected	Moved to new 5.4	
5.8.3 At National Events, each National Federation or NADO shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.	Moved to new 5.4	
5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.	Moved to new 5.4	
5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations or by the NADO through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.	Moved to new 5.4	
5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.	Moved to new 5.4	
ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES
Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:	Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:	Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:
6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories	6.1 Use of <u>Accredited and</u> Approved Laboratories	6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories
FISA 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 laboratory or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA. National Federations shall also send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.	For the purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the IF or its National Federations shall send Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited <u>2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in</u> laboratories <u>accredited</u> or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited <u>or WADA-approved</u> laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> .	For the purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory or WADA approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.
6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples	6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples	6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples
Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited	<u>6.2.1</u> Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited	6.2.1 Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited

<p>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 FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.</p>	<p>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 IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate purposes <u>purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.</u></p>	<p>Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.</p>
	<p><u>6.2.2 [IF] shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</u></p>	<p>6.2.2 FISA shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</p>
<p>6.3 Research on Samples</p>	<p>6.3 Research on Samples</p>	<p>6.3 Research on Samples</p>
<p>No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Rower's written consent. Samples used (with the Rower's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.</p>	<p>No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 <u>research</u> without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.</p>	<p>No Sample may be used for research without the Rower'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 Rower.</p>
<p>6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting</p>	<p><u>6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting</u></p>	<p>6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting</p>
<p>Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.</p>	<p>Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. <u>Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:</u></p>	<p>Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines and laboratories shall analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:</p>
	<p><u>6.4.1 [IF] may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.</u></p>	<p>6.4.1 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.</p>
	<p><u>6.4.2 [IF] may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular</u></p>	<p>6.4.2 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular</p>

	circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.	circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.
	6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.	6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.
6.5 Retesting Samples	6.5 Retesting Samples Further Analysis of Samples	6.5 Further Analysis of Samples
A Sample may be re-analysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FISA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.	Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by [IF] at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by [IF] to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in 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 with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.	Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by FISA at any time before both the A and B sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FISA to the Rower as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
ARTICLE 7 - RESULTS MANAGEMENT	ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT	ARTICLE 7 - RESULTS MANAGEMENT
7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FISA	7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management for Tests Initiated by the IF	7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management
Results management for Tests initiated by FISA (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as set forth below:		

<p>7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS or sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.</p>	<p><u>[7.1.1] The circumstances in which [IF] shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code. Results management for tests initiated by the IF (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the IF) shall proceed as set forth below: 7.1.1 [NOTE: Article 7.1.2 is an example of a possible International Federation's internal structure for the results management function:]</u> <u>[Optional: 7.1.2 The [IF] Executive shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and [8][4][2] other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by [IF], the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7.]</u></p>	<p>7.1.1 The circumstances in which FISA shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Rowers and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.</p>
	<p><u>7.2.1</u> The results from all analyses must be sent to the [IF] in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised<u>authorized</u> representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality<u>confidentially</u> and in conformity with ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.</p>	<p>7.1.2 The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS and may be sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in accordance with ADAMS.</p>
	<p><u>7.2</u> <u>Review of Adverse Analytical Findings From Tests Initiated by [IF]</u></p>	<p>7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by FISA.</p>
	<p><u>Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by [IF] (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with [IF]) shall proceed as follows:</u></p>	<p>Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by FISA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as follows:</p>
<p>7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:</p>	<p>7.1.2-7.2.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the [IF] shall conduct an initial<u>a</u> review to determine whether:</p> <p>[7.1.2.1 <u>[NOTE: this provision is an example of a possible IF internal structure]</u> The IF</p>	<p>7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:</p>

	Executive shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and [8][4][2] other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. In each case the Chair of the panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by the IF.]	
(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or	(a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or	a) an applicable TUE 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 Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.	(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing <u>and Investigations</u> or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.	b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
	<u>7.2.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.</u>	7.2.2 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.
	<u>7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings</u>	7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings
7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding ;	7.1.3 <u>7.3.1</u> If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 <u>7.2.2</u> does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure <u>from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories</u> that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the [IF] shall promptly notify the Athlete, <u>and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA,</u> in the manner set out in Article 19,14.1, of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; The IF shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping	7.3.1 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower, and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1 of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding ;

	Organization and WADA. If the	
(b) the anti-doping rule violated ;	(b) the anti-doping rule violated;	(b) the anti-doping rule violated ;
(c) the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;	(c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;	(c) the Rower'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 (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days) if the Rower or FISA choose to request an analysis of the B Sample;	(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or [IF] chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;	(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Rower or FISA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;
(e) the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and	(e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and	(e) the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and
(f) the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower.	(f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If [IF] decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.	(f) the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.
7.1.4 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made for the analysis of the B Sample, if possible within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.	7.1.4-7.3.2 Where requested by the Athlete or the [IF] , arrangements shall be made for Testing to analyze the B Sample within the time period specified in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The [IF] may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.	7.3.2 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made to analyse the B Sample, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
7.1.5 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories for Testing which, at 1 January 2009, is 7 working days. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.	7.1.5-7.3.3 The Athlete 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 [IF] <u>[Optional: as well as</u> a representative of the Athlete's National Federation as well as a representative of the IF] shall be allowed to be present.	7.3.3 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.
7.1.6 If the B Sample does not confirm the result of the	7.1.6-7.3.4 If the B Sample proves negative analysis	7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the

<p>A Sample, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the laboratory shall immediately inform FISA. FISA shall then promptly inform the Rower through his National Federation.</p>	<p>does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless the [IF] takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and the IF <u>the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA</u> shall be so informed.</p>	<p>result of the A Sample analysis, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.</p>
<p>7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported by the laboratory to FISA and WADA. FISA shall promptly inform the Rower.</p>	<p>7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified</p>	
	<p>7.3.5 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Federation, the IF, and to WADA.7.1.8 The IF shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.1.1 to 7.1.8. At such time as the IF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person subject to sanction notice, in the manner set out in Article 19, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. The IF shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.<u>the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and to WADA.</u></p>	<p>7.3.5 If the B sample analysis confirms the A sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Rower, through his National Federation, as well as to the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and to WADA.</p>
<p>7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings</p>	<p>7.2<u>7.4</u> Review of Atypical Findings</p>	<p>7.4 Review of Atypical Findings</p>
<p>7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.</p>	<p>7.2.17.4.1 As provided in the International Standards<u>Standard for Laboratories</u>, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, <u>i.e., as findings that are</u> subject to further investigation.</p>	<p>7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.</p>
<p>7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Rower by or on behalf of FISA, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.</p>	<p>7.2.27.4.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, the [IF] shall conduct an initial review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted <u>or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions</u>, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing <u>and Investigations</u> or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.</p>	<p>7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that 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 Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.</p>

<p>7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.</p>	<p>7.2.3-7.4.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2<u>7.4.2</u> reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing <u>and Investigations</u> or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, and WADA shall be so informed.</p>	<p>7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.</p>
<p>7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FISA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.</p>	<p>7.2.4-7.4.4 If that initial review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure<u>a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories</u> that caused the Atypical Finding, the [IF] shall conduct the required investigation <u>or cause it to be conducted</u>. After the investigation is completed, the Athlete, WADA and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization shall be notified whether or not<u>either</u> the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Athlete shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>	<p>7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1 or else the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.</p>
<p>7.2.5 FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:</p>	<p>7.2.5 The 7.4.5 [IF] will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:</p>	<p>7.4.5 FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:</p>
<p>(a) If FISA determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).</p>	<p>(a) 7.4.5.1 If the [IF] determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(b) to <u>7.3.1(d)-(f)</u>.</p>	<p>7.4.5.1 If FISA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d) to (f).</p>
<p>(b) If FISA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a</p>	<p>(b) If the IF receives a request, either from <u>7.4.5.2</u> <u>If [IF] is asked (a) by</u> a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events, <u>or a request from (b) by</u> a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event</p>	<p>7.4.5.2 If FISA is asked (a) by a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or (b) by a sports organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation has a</p>

<p>pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so identify any such Rower after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.</p>	<p>Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, the [IF] shall so identify any such Athlete <u>advise the Major Event Organization or sports organization</u> after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.</p>	<p>pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so advise the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.</p>
	<p><u>7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings</u> <u>Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.</u></p>	<p>7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.</p>
<p>7.1.9 If applicable, for apparent anti-doping rule violations resulting from longitudinal haematological profiling, "the passport" FISA may liaise with the National Anti-Doping Agency concerned in the creation of the passport, the follow-up investigation and the decision to proceed with the apparent anti-doping rule violation. Following confirmation from the respective Athlete Passport Management Units it shall be confirmed if FISA or the NADO will proceed to notify the Rower of the apparent anti-doping rule violation and conduct results management of the case.</p>		<p>7.5.1 For apparent Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings FISA may liaise with the National Anti-Doping Organisation concerned in the combined creation of the passport regarding the decision to proceed with an apparent Adverse Passport Finding.</p>
<p>7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events</p>		<p>7.5.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events</p>
<p>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 FISA.</p>		<p>Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organisation, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.</p>
<p>7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations</p>		<p>7.5.3 Results Management by National Federations</p>

<p>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. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Rower 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 Rowers who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Rower's National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication if FISA decides to retain results management authority in the case. Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.</p>	<p>Results management conducted by National Federations where the National Federation has initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation that first provides notice to a Rower or other Person of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7 of the Code and these Bye-Laws. Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.</p> <p>Apparent anti-doping rule violations by <u>a Rowers of a different nationality to the NADO testing the Rower who are members of another National Federation</u> shall be referred to the Rower's NADO or National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication in accordance with Article 7.1.1 of the Code. Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.</p>	<p>Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.</p> <p>Apparent anti-doping rule violations by a Rower of a different nationality to the NADO testing the Rower shall be referred to the Rower's NADO or National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication in accordance with Article 7.1.1 of the Code.</p>
<p>Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to:</p>		<p>Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process (by a NADO or NF) for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to;</p>
<p>a) report to FISA an adverse analytical finding obtained in the course of a doping control carried out by the National Federation or in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;</p>		<p>a) report to FISA an Adverse Analytical Finding obtained in the course of a Doping Control carried out in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;</p>
<p>b) notify FISA that an international or non-international level rower has been provisionally suspended by the National Federation, or has accepted a voluntary suspension;</p>		<p>b) notify FISA that a national level rower has been Provisionally Suspended or has accepted a voluntary suspension;</p>
<p>c) notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing</p>		<p>c) notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing</p>
<p>d) notify FISA of the date of the hearing;</p>		<p>d) notify FISA of the date of the hearing;</p>

e) hold a hearing for a rower within 2 months of the rower's request;		e) hold a hearing for a Rower within 2 months of the Rower's request;
f) send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;		f) send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;
shall result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation up to a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 and/or the suspension of the national federation until the next Congress.		may result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation.
7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations	7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures	7.6 Review of Whereabouts Violations
7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).	[IF] shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with [IF], in accordance with Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.	FISA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Rowers who file their whereabouts information with FISA, in accordance with Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.
	7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6 [IF] shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.6. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.	7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2-7.6 FISA's Executive Director shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2-7.6. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.
7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of FISA shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect		

<p>of an apparent Missed Test by such Rower as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6 (c) of the International Standard for Testing.</p>		
<p>7.5.3 Where, in any 18 month period from the first missed test or filing failure, a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FISA or the NADO shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations</u> 7.5.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, an Athlete in the IF's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, the IF shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation. <u>Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, [IF] shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.</u></p>	<p>7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations</p> <p>Before giving a Rower or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FISA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.</p>
<p>7. 6 Provisional Suspensions</p>	<p>7.6<u>7.9</u> Provisional Suspensions</p>	<p>7. 9 Provisional Suspensions</p>
<p>7.6.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension:</u> 7.6.1 —If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed upon or promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.1. <u>Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.</u></p>	<p>7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.</p>
<p>7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FISA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FISA Executive Director may Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p><u>7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension:</u> In any case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.6.1 where the IF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent <u>7.9.1, [IF] may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed</u> <u>is asserted at</u></p>	<p>7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, FISA's Executive Director may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2-7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.</p>

	<p>any time after the review and notification described in Article 7.1, but <u>Articles 7.2–7.7 and</u> prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or the final hearing as described in Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing). <u>8.</u></p>	
<p>7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2 either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 may be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Rower, or the Rower may 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 at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.</p>	<p>7.6.3 However, <u>7.9.3</u> <u>Where</u> a Provisional Suspension may not be <u>is</u> imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1, 7.9.1 or Article 7.6.2, unless <u>7.9.2,</u> the Athlete or other Person is <u>shall be</u> 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 <u>final</u> hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. National Federations shall impose <u>Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension</u> in accordance with the principles <u>Article 13.2 (save as set forth</u> in this Article 7.6.7.6.4.7.9.3.1). <u>out in this Article 7.9.3.1).</u></p>	<p>7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2 the Rower or other Person shall be given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. Furthermore, the Rower or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).; Where applicable, National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.9.</p>
	<p><u>7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel’s decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.</u> <u>[Optional: 7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Athlete or other Person; or (b) the Athlete or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and</u></p>	<p>7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Rower demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel’s decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Rower’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable. 7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that : (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Rower or other Person; or (b) the Rower or other Person has a strong arguable case that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and</p>

	<u>applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Athlete or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.]</u>	applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Rower or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.
	<u>7.9.4</u> If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organization) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers)-2.1 . In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team as may be provided in these anti-doping rules) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, <u>without otherwise affecting the Competition,</u> the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition. <u>In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.</u>	7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Rower shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Rower (or the Rower's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Rower or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Rower or crew may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Rower or crew may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.
	<u>7.9.5</u> In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter. <u>[Comment to Article 7.9: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]</u>	7.9.5 In all cases where a Rower or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Rower or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provision Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.
	<u>7.10</u> Resolution Without a Hearing <u>7.10.1</u> An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been	7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing 7.10.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (where some discretion as to Consequences

	<u>offered by [IF].</u>	exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws) that have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.
	<p><u>7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the [IF] asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by [IF].</u></p> <p>[Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.]</p>	7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by FISA asserting the violation then he shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws) that have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.
	<p><u>7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead [IF] shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. [IF] shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.</u></p> <p>In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been provisionally suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.</p>	7.10.3 In cases where Articles 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 apply, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead FISA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. FISA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

	<p><u>7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions</u> Athletes shall receive credit for <u>In all cases where [IF] has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.], or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, [IF] shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.</u></p>	<p>7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions In all cases where FISA has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, FISA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.</p>
<p>7.7 Domicile of the Rower For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.</p>		<p>7.112 Domicile of the Rower For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.</p>
<p>7.8 Retirement from Sport during a Results Management Process</p>	<p>7.7 <u>7.12</u> Retirement from Sport</p>	<p>7.12 Retirement from Sport</p>
<p>If a Rower or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.</p>	<p>If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF] is</u> conducting the results management process, <u>[IF]</u> retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> would have had results management jurisdiction <u>authority</u> over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the IF or its National Federations have jurisdiction <u>[IF] has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.</u> [Comment to Article 7.7 <u>7.12</u>: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]</p>	<p>If a Rower or other Person retires while FISA is conducting the results management process, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management authority over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING</p>	<p>ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING</p>	<p>ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING</p>

	<p>[NOTE: According to articleArticle 8.1 of the Code, each Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for results management shall provide a hearing process for any Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Each hearing process has however to be that is consistent with the principles outlined under articlein Article 8 of the Code. The Model Rules hereafter suggest a basic set of rules applicable following the IF or its National Federations' result management. The IF may also decide that, following the initial result management by the IF, all initial hearings take place at the National Federation level with a possibility for the IF to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport. that reflect those principles.]</p>	
8.1 Hearings arising out of Anti-Doping Testing	8.1 — Hearings following IF's result management Principles for a Fair Hearing	8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing
When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.	8.1.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by the IF When [IF] sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 , then the case shall be assigned referred to the [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] for hearing and adjudication	8.1.1 When FISA sends a notice to a Rower or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Rower or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication.
	8.1.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted on an expedited basis. If the Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.6, the Athlete has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel. [Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the	8.1.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.

	case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]	
	8.1.3 The National Federation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer. <u>The [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.</u>	8.1.3 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.
	8.1.4 The IF, WADA and the National Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, [IF] shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.	8.1.4 WADA and the National Federation of the Rower or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing		8.1.4.1 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.
All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.3 or 8.4 shall respect the following principles :	8.1.5 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the IF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the IF's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within [Period of Time]. Where no hearing occurs, the IF shall submit to the Persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken. <u>The [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.</u> 8.1.6 Decisions of the IF Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.	8.1.5 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times. All hearings shall respect the following principles :
a timely hearing ;		a timely hearing ;
fair and impartial hearing panel ;		fair and impartial hearing panel ;
the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense ;		the right to be represented by counsel at the Rower's or Person's own expense ;
the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation ;		the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation ;
the right and a minimum of 10 days following		the right and a minimum of 10 days following notification

notification to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;		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 panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission) ;		the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission) ;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter ; and 		the Rower's or Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter ; and
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a timely, written, reasoned decision , specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility. 		if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing. 		the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>8.3 — Principles for a Fair Hearing— All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ — a timely hearing; ☐ — fair and impartial hearing panel; ☐ — the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; ☐ — the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner 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 panel's discretion to accept testimony by 	8.1.7 The principles contained in Article 14.3.6 shall be applied to all cases involving a Minor. The Mandatory Public Reporting requirement does not apply where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor.

	<p>telephone or written submission); □ the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and <u>The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.</u> <u>[NOTE: Article 14.3.6 specifies that the mandatory Public Reporting requirement set out in Article 14.3.2 does not apply where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.]</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3 Hearings arising out of FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event 		8.1.8 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3.2 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3.3 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days, following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may 		

<p>be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions shall be announced, in principle, not more than 30 days following the conclusion of the Hearing.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3.5 The National Federation of the Rower or of Person(s) alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer. 		
<p>8.3.6 FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.</p>		
<p>8.3.7 A Rower or other Person may forego attendance at a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FISA. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge FISA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days or failure to confirm within 21 days their attendance at the hearing. Where no hearing occurs, FISA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.</p>		
<p>8.3.8 Decisions of the FISA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.</p>		
<p>8.4 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing</p>	<p>8.2 Hearings following National Federations result managementDecisions</p>	<p>8.2 Decisions</p>

<p>8.4.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Rower or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Rower's or other Person's National Federation or NADO for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what Consequences should be imposed. A National Federation may appoint an independent tribunal as its disciplinary panel.</p>	<p>8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by National Federations in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with the rules of the National Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organization for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed. At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.</p>	<p>8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.</p>
	<p>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 Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.6, the Athlete has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the IF may elect to bring the case directly before the IF Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation. The decision may be appealed to the CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.</p>	<p>8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations, with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.</p>
<p>8.4.3 National Federations shall keep FISA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of all pending cases and the results of corresponding hearings.</p>	<p>8.2.3 National Federations shall keep the IF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings. If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision</p>	<p>8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then</p>

	<p><u>shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. [IF] shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.</u></p>	<p>the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA 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 Rower or other Person may approve. <u>The principles stated in article 14.3.6 will apply to cases involving a Minor.</u></p>
<p>8.4.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.4 shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days 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. Decisions shall be announced in principle not more than 30 days following the completion of the Hearing. If the completion of the hearing and the announcement of a decision are inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.</p>	<p>8.2.4 If the completion of the hearing by a National Federation is inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation. <u>(Covered in a new section)</u></p>	
<p>8.4.4 FISA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.</p>	<p>8.2.4 — The IF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.</p>	
<p>8.4.5 The Rower or other Person(s) may avoid a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's or NADO's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days. 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.</p>	<p>8.2.5 — The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within [Period of Time]. 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.</p>	

<p>8.4.6 Decisions by National Federations or NADOs, whether as the result of a hearing or the Rower or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.</p>	<p>8.2.6 Decisions by National Federations or National Anti-Doping Organizations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.</p>	
<p>8.4.7 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel, appointed in accordance with paragraph 8.3.2, shall review all National cases when they are final at National level (having exhausted all possible appeals) and will decide within 60 days of receipt of all relevant documents for each case whether to re-open the case or not. If it decides not to reopen the case, the sanction already imposed at national level is automatically applied at an international level. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides to reopen the case, it will follow the same procedure defined from paragraph 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. (which means seeking the imposition of less or more severe sanctions, the imposition of sanctions where no sanctions have been imposed or seeking removal of sanctions where sanctions have been imposed) in order to ensure that an adequate sanction has been given and that all Rowers in the world are treated consistently and in an equal manner. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may also intervene in cases involving rowing Rowers that other authorities or organisations were supposed to handle, but did not. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides not to re-open the decision taken at National level, WADA may appeal the National decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.</p>		
<p>8.4.8 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.</p>		
	<p><u>8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, [IF], WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.</u></p>	<p>8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Rower, FISA, WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.</p>

	<p>□ a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.]<u>[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]</u></p>	
ARTICLE 9 - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	ARTICLE 9 - 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 result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.	An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. [Comment to Article 9: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results. <u>For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]</u> For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).	A violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.
ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS
10.1 Disqualification of Results at an Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs	10.1 Disqualification of Results in <u>the</u> Event During <u>during</u> which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs	10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs
An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Rower's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article	An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences <u>Consequences</u> , including forfeiture of all	An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification in the Event by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation with all Consequences,

<p>10.1.1.</p>	<p>medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. [Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity<u>seriousness</u> of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.</p>	<p>including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Rower's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Rower tested negative in the other Competitions.</p>
<p>10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.</p>
<p>10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of 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 Articles 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.</p>	<p>10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods <u>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) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met: <u>a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method</u></u> First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.</p>	<p>10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method</p>
	<p><u>The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:</u></p>	<p>The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:</p>
	<p><u>10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:</u></p>	<p>10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:</p>

	<u>10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.</u>	10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Rower or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.
	<u>10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and [IF] can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.</u>	10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FISA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.
	<u>10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.</u>	10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.
	<u>10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.</u>	10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Rower or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.
10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations	10.3 — <u>10.3</u> Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations	10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations
The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:	The period of Ineligibility for <u>anti-doping rule</u> violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, <u>unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:</u>	The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

<p>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.</p>	<p>10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the <u>Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility</u> period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met <u>years</u>.</p>	<p>10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless in the case of failing to submit to Sample Collection the Rower can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.</p>
<p>10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 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 Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete 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.</p>	<p>10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), <u>2.4</u>, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. <u>The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.</u></p>	<p>10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Rowers where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Rower was trying to avoid being available for Testing.</p>
<p>10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (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 Rower's degree of fault.</p>	<p><u>10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility</u> 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, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than <u>for</u> Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles <u>Article</u> 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.</p>	<p>10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.</p>
	<p>10.3.3 <u>10.3.4</u> For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), <u>2.9</u>,</p>	<p>10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up</p>

	the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based <u>imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.</u>	to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
	10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of fault. [Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the <u>or other Person's degree of Fault and other</u> circumstances of the case.	10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.
10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances	10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances where there is No Fault or Negligence	10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence
Where a Rower 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 Rower'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:	Where <u>if</u> 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, <u>establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then</u> the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following: <u>eliminated.</u>	If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.
First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.	First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.	
To justify any elimination or reduction, the Rower or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.	To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance enhancing substance. The Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.	
10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances	10.5 — Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances —	

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence	10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence	
If a Rower 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 Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Rower 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.	If an Athlete 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 an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.	
10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence	10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence	
If a Rower 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 Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.	If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable 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 Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.	
	10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence	10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.
	10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.	10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6
	10.5.1.1 Specified Substances Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of	10.5.1.1 Specified Substances Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then

	<u>Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.</u>	the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.
	<u>10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products</u> <u>In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.</u>	10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products In cases where the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.
	<u>10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1</u>	10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1
	<u>If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.</u>	If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.
	<u>10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault</u>	10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault
10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations	10.5.3 <u>10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations</u>	10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations
The FISA Doping Hearing Panel 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 Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary	The IF or its National Federations <u>10.6.1.1 [IF]</u> 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 <u>in which it has results management authority</u> where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: <u>(i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing bringing forward</u> an anti-doping rule violation	10.6.1.1 FISA 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 in which it has results management authority where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or (ii) which results in a

body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA 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 Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower 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 applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.

~~by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing~~bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to [IF]. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, ~~the [IF]~~ may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. ~~After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, National Federations may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of the IF and 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 Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete 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 applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight ~~(8)~~ years. ~~If the IF or its National Federations suspend any part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility under this Article, they shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the IF or its National Federations subsequently reinstate any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed~~fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which was anticipated, a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, [IF] shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If [IF] decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FISA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA 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 Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower 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 applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If the Rower or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FISA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FISA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

	<p><u>10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of [IF] or at the request of the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2 who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.</u></p>	<p>10.6.1.2 To further encourage Rowers and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of FISA or at the request of the Rower or other Person, who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and /or no return of prize money, or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.</p>
<p>If FISA 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 FISA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Rower or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Rower or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.</p>	<p><u>10.6.1.3 If [IF] suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize [IF] to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.</u></p>	<p>10.6.1.3 If FISA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FISA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.</p>
<p>10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence</p>	<p>10.5.4<u>10.6.2</u> Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence</p>	<p>10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence</p>
<p>Where a Rower 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</p>	<p>Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before</p>	<p>Where a Rower 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</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><u>10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1</u></p>	<p>10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1</p>
	<p><u>An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by [IF], and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and [IF], may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.</u></p>	<p>A Rower or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FISA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FISA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault.</p>
	<p><u>10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction</u></p>	<p>10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction</p>
<p>10.5.5 Where a Rower 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 Rower 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.</p>	<p>10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction <u>other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction</u> under More <u>more</u> than One Provision <u>one provision</u> of this Article Before 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 <u>10.4</u>, and 10.6 <u>10.5</u>. If the Athlete 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, Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.</p>	<p>Where a Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6 before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.</p>
<p>10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility</p>	<p>10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility</p>	

<p>If FISA 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 Rower or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.</p>	<p>If the IF or its National Federations establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted 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 (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.</p>	
<p>A Rower 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 FISA.</p>	<p>An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the IF or its National Federations.</p>	
<p>10.7 Multiple Violations</p>	<p>10.7 Multiple Violations</p>	<p>10.7 Multiple Violations</p>
<p>10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation</p> <p>For a Rower's 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.</p>	<p>10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation For an Athlete's or other Person's first<u>second</u> 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. shall be the greater of:</p> <p><u>(a) six months;</u></p> <p><u>(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or</u></p> <p><u>(c) Definitions for purposes of twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation table: treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.</u></p> <p><u>d) The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]10.6.</u></p>	<p>10.7.1 For a Rower's or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) six months (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or (c) twice the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6. The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6

	Second Violation	RS	FFMT	Deletable	St	AS	TRA	
	First Violation							
	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.				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).				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 Rower.				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 Athlete.				
St (Standard sanction under Articles 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.				St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Articles 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.				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 or Attempted Trafficking and				TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and				

administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.	administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.	
[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Rower or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume a Rower receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]	[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]	
	[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to	
10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation	10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation	
Where a Rower 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.	Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 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	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 fulfills 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 (8) years to life ban.	A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests) 2.4 . In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban <u>lifetime Ineligibility</u> .	10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, 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 (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.
	<u>10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.</u>	10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which Rower or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.
10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations	10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations	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 FISA (or its National Federation) can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FISA (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FISA (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).	• 10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the IF (or its National Federation) <u>[IF]</u> can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management) <u>7</u> , or after the IF (or its National Federation) <u>[IF]</u> made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IF (or its National Federation) <u>If [IF]</u> 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).	10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 or after FISA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FISA 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.

<p>If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 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 Rower 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 FISA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>10.7.4.2 If, after the resolution of<u>imposition of a sanction for</u> a first anti-doping rule violation, the IF (or its National Federations)<u>IF</u> discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the IF (or its National Federations)<u>IF</u> shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have had<u>had</u> been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 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 Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the IF (or its National Federations) discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.</p>
<p>10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period</p>	<p>10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight<u>Ten</u>-Year Period</p>	<p>10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8)<u>ten</u>-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.</p>	<p>For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten year period in order to be considered multiple violations.</p>
<p>10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation</p>	<p>10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation</p>	<p>10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation</p>
<p>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 (whether In Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.</p>	<p>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)<u>9</u>, all other competitive results of the Athlete<u>of the Athlete</u> obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.</p>	<p>In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Rower obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.</p>

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Rower must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.	10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.	
10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.	10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.	
Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Rowers.	[Alternative 1: Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athletes.]	
10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period	10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period — <u>Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money</u>	10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money
	<u>[Option 1: The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of [IF].</u>	The priority for payment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Rowers; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FISA.
	<u>[OR Option 2: The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; and second, reimbursement of the expenses of [IF].</u>	
	<u>10.10 Financial Consequences</u>	<u>10.10 Financial Consequences</u>
	<u>[NOTE: Under this Article, International Federations may provide for the proportionate recovery of costs from or the imposition of financial sanctions on Athletes and other Persons who commit anti-doping rule violations. However, International Federations may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code. For those International Federations that do not want to make provision for recovery of costs or financial sanctions, this Article should simply read "Article 10.10 intentionally left blank." If an International Federation wishes to include such a provision, the clause included below provides an example of a possible approach.]</u>	In exceptional cases, the Anti-Doping Tribunal may award costs and financial sanctions, but only in accordance with Article 10.10 of the WADA Code.

	<u>Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, [IF] may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to \$ _____ U.S. Dollars, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed. The imposition of a financial sanction or the [IF]'s recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.</u>	
10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period	<u>10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility</u>	10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility
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.	Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the <u>final</u> hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived <u>or there is no hearing</u> , 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.	Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.
10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person	10.9.1 <u>10.11.1</u> Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person	10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA 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 or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.	Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the IF or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction <u>[IF]</u> 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. <u>All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.</u>	Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.
10.9.2 Timely Admission	10.9.2 <u>10.11.2</u> Timely Admission	10.11.2 Timely Admission
Where the Rower promptly (which, in all events, means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, the period of	Where the Athlete <u>or other Person</u> promptly (which, in all events, <u>for an Athlete</u> means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the IF or	Where the Rower or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for a Rower means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA,

<p>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 Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower 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.</p>	<p>its National Federations <u>[IF]</u>, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. [Comment to Article 10.9.2:— This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).] <u>10.6.3.</u></p>	<p>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 Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower 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. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.</p>
<p>10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower, then the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.</p>	<p><u>10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served</u> 10.9.3 <u>10.11.3.1</u> If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete <u>or other Person</u>, then the Athlete <u>or other Person</u> shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. <u>If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.</u></p>	<p>10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served 10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower or other Person, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.</p>
<p>10.9.4 If a Rower voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter refrains from competing, the Rower 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 Rower'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.</p>	<p>10.9.4 <u>10.11.3.2</u> If an Athlete <u>or other Person</u> voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> and thereafter refrains from competing <u>respects the Provisional Suspension</u>, the Athlete <u>or other Person</u> shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete <u>or other Person's</u> voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential <u>an asserted</u> anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.</p>	<p>10.11.3.2 If a Rower or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>10.9.5 <u>10.11.3.3</u> No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary</p>	<p>10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional</p>

Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.	Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.	Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.
	10.11.3.4 In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.	
	[Comment to Article 10.9 10.11 : The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the <u>final</u> hearing decision.— This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]	
10.10 Status During Ineligibility	10.10 10.12 Status During Ineligibility	10.12 Status During Ineligibility
10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility	10.10.1 10.12.1 Prohibition against Against Participation during During Ineligibility	10.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility
No Rower 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 FISA or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of FISA or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.	No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the [IF] or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of the [IF] or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.	No Rower 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 authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level Event organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.
	An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Athlete or other Person committed the	A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Rower in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of

	anti-doping rule violation <u>not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory</u> , but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, <u>and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.</u>	a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Rower or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Rower or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.
A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.	An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.	A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.
	[Comment to Article 10.10.4 <u>10.12.1</u> : For example, an ineligible <u>subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible</u> Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation <u>or which is funded by a governmental agency</u> . Further, an ineligible <u>Ineligible</u> Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will <u>Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall</u> also be recognized by other sports (see Article 45 <u>15.1</u> , Mutual Recognition).]	Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Rower cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by his or her National Federation or club which is a member of the National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article, Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports.
	<u>10.12.2 Return to Training</u> <u>As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of [IF]’s member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.</u>	10.12.2 Return to Training As an exception to Article 10.12.1, a Rower may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of FISA’s member organisation during the shorter of; (1)the last two months of the Rower’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

	[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]	Comment to Article 10.12.2; A Rower cannot effectively train on his/her own as to be ready to compete at the end of the Rower's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Rower may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.
10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility	10.10.2 — 10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during <u>During</u> Ineligibility	10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility
Where a Rower 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 Rower or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FISA.	Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the a new <u>new</u> period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation <u>equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility.</u> The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if adjusted based on <u>reduced under Article 10.5.2 if adjusted based on</u> the Athlete or other Person establishes that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. <u>establishes that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.</u> The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 <u>an adjustment</u> is appropriate, shall be made by the IF or its National Federations. <u>the IF or its National Federations.</u> [Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, the IF or its National Federations shall determine whether the Athlete or other Person violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by the IF or its National Federations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.[IF]. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.	Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.
	Where an Athlete Support Personnel <u>Person</u> or other Person substantially <u>substantially</u> assists an Athlete <u>a Person</u> in violating the prohibition against participation during	Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FISA shall impose

	Ineligibility, the IF or its National Federations may appropriately <u>[IF] shall</u> impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules <u>for a violation of Article 2.9</u> for such assistance.}]	sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.
10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility	10.10.3 <u>10.12.4</u> Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility	10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility
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 FISA and its National Federations.	In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4 <u>10.4 or 10.5</u> , some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by the <u>[IF]</u> and its National Federations.	In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.
	<u>10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction</u>	10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction
	<u>A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.</u>	A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3
10.11 Reinstatement Testing	10.11 Reinstatement Testing <u>[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]</u>	

<p>As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Rower must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, during the last six months of the ineligibility period, comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Rower subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Rower shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Rower has notified FISA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rower had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Rower 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 FISA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Rower must undergo Testing by FISA for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Rower's suspension has expired, and the Rower has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Rower will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Rower or by the Rower's National Federation will then be necessary.</p>	<p>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 the IF, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information.— 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 the IF and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time [longer than the period set forth in Article 5.6] [equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired].— During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of [2] [3] [4] tests must be conducted on the Athlete 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 the IF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must undergo Testing by the IF or its National Federations for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing.— Once the period of an Athlete's Ineligibility has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete's National Federation will then be necessary.—</p>	
<p>FISA may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.</p>	<p>[10. 12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions</p>	

ARTICLE 11 - CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS	ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS	ARTICLE 11 - CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS
<p>11.1 If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event.</p>	<p>If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.</p>	<p>11.1 If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the Rower who committed the anti-doping rule violation.</p> <p>11.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the crew in that Event with all consequences for the crew and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.</p> <p>11.3 Where a Rower who is a member of a crew committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the crew establish(es) that he/she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the crew in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the crew in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.</p> <p>11.4 Where one member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS</p>	<p>ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL—FEDERATIONS<u>SPORTING BODIES</u></p>	<p>ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST SPORTING BODIES</p>
<p>12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non- financial support or suspend from membership in FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p>		<p>12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support or suspend from membership FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws</p>

<p>12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA 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 a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.</p>		<p>12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.</p>
<p>12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following :</p>		<p>12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following :</p>
<p>12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event FISA may in its discretion elect to:</p>	<p>12.3.1 Four-Three or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving ArticlesArticle 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the [IF] or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event the [IF] may in its discretion elect to</p>	<p>12.3.1 Three or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Rowers, or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation. In such event FISA may in its discretion elect to:</p>
<p>(a) ban all Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members of that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or</p>	<p>(a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any [IF] activities for a period of up to two years and/or</p>	<p>(a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or</p>
<p>(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)</p>	<p>(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to \$_____ U.S. Dollars. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)</p>	<p>(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)</p>
<p>12.3.1.1 If eight or more (four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and</p>	<p>12.3.1.1 If eight four or more (four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules) other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from</p>	<p>12.3.1.1 If four or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.</p>

staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.	any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.	
	<u>NEW 12.3.1.2 If six or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or any Anti-Doping Organizations, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.</u>	12.3.1.2 If six or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or any Anti-Doping Organizations, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.
12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.		12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.–.
12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.		12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.
ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS	ARTICLE 13 APPEALS	ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS
13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal	13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal	13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal
Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2.1 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 these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).	Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 <u>13.7</u> or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, <u>the Code or the International Standards</u> . Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in these rules or in the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the hearing process as per article 8's rules must be exhausted, <u>provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below</u> (except as provided in Article 13.1.1 <u>13.1.3</u>).	Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).
	13.1.1 <u>Scope of Review Not Limited</u> <u>The scope of review on appeal includes all issues</u>	13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited The scope of review on appeal includes all issues

	relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.	relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.
	13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed. [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]	13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed. Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.
13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies	13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies	13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA or its National Federation's process.	Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IF or its National Federation [IF] 's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the IF or its National Federation [IF] 's process.	Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA's process.
13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:	13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction	13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:
• a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,	A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, <u> </u>	-a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;
• a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation,	a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation	- a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation;
or, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed,	, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed	-or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;
• a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility);	a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription)	-a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations);
• a decision that FISA or a National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,); a decision that the IF or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences	
	a decision under Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition	-a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six

	of Participation during Ineligibility; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization <u>by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1</u>	months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1;
	<u>a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code;</u>	-a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code;
• 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;	<u>a decision by [IF] 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 7.1.8; and7.7;</u>	-a decision by FISA 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 7.7;
• and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.	a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 7.5;	- a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing;
	<u>[IF's] failure to comply with Article 7.9;</u>	-FISA's failure to comply with Article 7.9;
	<u>a decision that [IF] lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;</u>	-a decision that FISA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;
	<u>a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1;</u>	-a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1;
	<u>a decision under Article 10.12.3;</u>	-a decision under Article 10.12.3;
	<u>and a decision by [IF] not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Articles 13.2 – 13.7.</u>	-and a decision by FISA not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2-13.7.
Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.	(Moved below, article 13.2.3)	
13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers	13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes <u>or International Events</u>	13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers or International Events.
In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.	In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.	In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.
[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral	[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]	[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral

awards.]		awards.]
13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Rowers	13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level <u>Other Athletes or Other Persons</u>	13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Rowers or Other Persons
In cases involving Rowers who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.	In cases involving national-level Athletes as defined by each where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, <u>the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organization</u> who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization, <u>having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.</u> If the National Anti-Doping Organization has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.	In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the CAS Code.
13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal	13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal	13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal
In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:	In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:	In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
(a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	(a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	a) the Rower 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;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
(c) FISA and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;	(c) the <u>[IF]</u> ;	(c) FISA;
	(d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder;	(d) The National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national;
(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) 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) 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.	(f) WADA.	(f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties :	In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:	In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:
(a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	(a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	(a) the Rower 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;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
(c) FISA; and	(c) the [IF];	(c) FISA;
(d) WADA.	(d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence;	(d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence;
	<u>(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and</u>	(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, and
	and (e) (f) WADA.	(f) WADA.
For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.	For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA —and the International Federation, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and [IF] shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.	For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.
	<u>13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed</u> <u>Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.</u>	13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

	[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]	[Comment to Article 13.2.4. This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]
13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA and its National Federations		13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA
Where, in a particular case, FISA or its National Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney's fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA or its National Federations.	Where, in a particular case, the IF or its National Federations fail [IF] 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 IF or its National Federations [IF] 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 attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the IF or its National Federations [IF] . [Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for the IF or its National Federations [IF] to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the IF or its National Federations [IF] and give the IF or its National Federations [IF] an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.] [NOTE: Nothing in this Article prohibits the IF or its National Federations [IF] from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]	Where, in a particular case, FISA 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 FISA 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 attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA.
13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption	13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption Appeals Relating to TUEs	13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs
Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Rower, FISA, or National Anti-Doping Organization or	Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete or the as provided in Article 4.4.	TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

<p>other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption.</p>		
<p>Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Rowers to CAS and by other Rowers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA. When FISA, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.</p>	<p><u>13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions</u> Any Anti-Doping Organization whose decision was reversed. Decisions by that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations other than WADA denying TUEs, 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 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA. When the IF, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this <u>that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.</u></p>	<p>13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions</p> <p>Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Rower or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.</p>
<p>13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12</p>	<p>13.5<u>13.6</u> Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12</p>	<p>13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12</p>
<p>Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.</p>	<p>Decisions by the [IF] pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.</p>	<p>Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.</p>
<p>13.6 Time for Filing Appeals</p>	<p>13.6<u>13.7</u> Time for Filing Appeals</p>	<p>13.7 Time for Filing Appeals</p>
<p>The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be thirty (30) 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 thirty (30) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS. 	<p><u>13.7.1 Appeals to CAS</u> The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (24) 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 <u>that led</u> to the decision subject to appeal <u>being appealed</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Within ten (10) <u>fifteen</u> days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request <u>a copy of the case file</u> from the body having that <u>having that</u> issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied; b) If such a request is made within the ten <u>fifteen</u>-day period, then the party making such request shall have 	<p>13.7.1 Appeals to CAS</p> <p>The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one 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 that led to the decision being appealed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision; b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

<p>The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:</p> <p>(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or</p> <p>(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.</p>	<p>twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.</p> <p><u>The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:</u></p> <p><u>a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or</u></p> <p><u>b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.</u></p>	<p>The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:</p> <p>a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or</p> <p>b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.</p>
	<p><u>13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2</u></p> <p><u>The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization.</u></p> <p>The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:</p> <p>(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or</p> <p>(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.</p>	<p>13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2</p> <p>The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation.</p> <p>The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:</p> <p>a) Twenty one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or</p> <p>b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 14 - NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FISA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION</p>	<p>ARTICLE 14 <u>CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING-</u> AND RECOGNITION,-</p>	<p>ARTICLE 14 - CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING</p>
<p>14.1 Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Rules</p>	<p>14.1 Notice, Confidentiality and Reporting—<u>Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations</u></p>	<p>14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations</p>
	<p>14.1.1 Notice <u>of Anti-Doping Rule Violations</u> to Athletes and other Persons- Notice to Athletes or other Persons <u>of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them</u> shall occur as provided under Article 7.<u>Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules.</u> Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.</p>	<p>14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Rowers and other Persons. Notice to Rowers and other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.</p>
	<p>14.1.2 Notice <u>of Anti-Doping Rule Violations</u> to National Anti-Doping Organizations, IF and WADA- Notice <u>of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation</u> to National Anti-Doping Organizations, the IF and WADA shall occur as provided under Article 7.<u>Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the</u></p>	<p>14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations, and WADA. Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, simultaneously with the notice</p>

	notice to the Athlete or other Person.	to the Rower or other Person.
	<p>14.1.3 Content of Notification, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice Notification to the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, the IF and WADA according to of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7.2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.</p>	<p>14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport, and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</p> <p>Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.</p>
	<p>14.1.4 Status Reports: The same Persons andExcept with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing), Article 7, 8 or 13 (Appeals) and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.</p>	<p>14.1.4 Status Reports Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.</p>
	<p>14.1.5 Confidentiality: The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility has made public disclosure[IF] has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make public disclosurePublic Disclosure as required in Article 14.2 below.14.3.</p> <p>[Comment to Article 14.1.5]NOTE: Each Anti-Doping Organization shall provide, International Federation shall include procedures in its own anti-doping rules, procedures for the protection of confidential information</p>	<p>14.1.5 Confidentiality The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation,) until FISA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.</p>

	and for investigating and disciplining improper disclosure of confidential information by any employee or agent of the Anti-Doping Organization. <u>The following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:</u>	
	14.2 — Public Disclosure. <u>14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files</u> 14.2.1 <u>Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, [IF] shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.</u>	14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files 14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.1.2.3, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FISA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
	<u>14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.</u>	14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case pertaining to the decision.
14.4 Public Disclosure	<u>14.3 Public Disclosure</u> <u>14.3.1</u> The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by the IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Articles 7.1, 7.2 or 7.4, and <u>Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the applicable National Anti-Doping Organizations</u> <u>Organization of the Athlete or other Person</u> in accordance with Article 14.1.2.	14.3 Public Disclosure 14.3.1 The identity of any Rower or other Person who is asserted by FISA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by FISA only after notice has been provided to the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the applicable National Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.
14.4.1 Neither FISA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Rowers 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 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 Rower has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported	14.2.2 <u>14.3.2</u> No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a <u>final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing</u> in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the IF or its National Federations must publicly report <u>[IF] must Publicly Report</u> the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the	14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FISA must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rower or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved if any, and the Consequences imposed. FISA must also Publicly

<p>within 21 days. FISA or its National Federation must also report within 21 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FISA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.</p>	<p>violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved <u>(if any)</u>, and the Consequences imposed. The IF or its National Federations<u>[IF]</u> must also publicly report<u>Publicly Report</u> within twenty (20) days <u>the results of final</u> appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The IF or its National Federations shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA, including the information described above.</p>	<p>Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations including the information described above.</p>
<p>14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA 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 Rower or other Person may approve.</p>	<p>14.2.3 <u>14.3.3</u> In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly<u>Publicly Disclosed</u> only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The IF and its National Federations<u>[IF]</u> shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if <u>if</u> consent is obtained, <u>[IF]</u> shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.</p>	<p>14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FISA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.</p>
	<p>14.2.4 For purposes of Article 14.2, publication <u>14.3.4</u> <u>Publication</u> shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the [IF or its National Federations' Web site]'s website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for at least one (1) year <u>the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.</u></p>	<p>14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FISA's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.</p>
<p>14.4.3 Neither FISA 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 Rower, other Person or their representatives.</p>	<p>14.2.5 <u>14.3.5</u> Neither the <u>[IF]</u>, nor its National Federation, or <u>Federations, nor any</u> official of either <u>body,</u> shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a <u>any</u> pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, or <u>or</u> other Person <u>against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted,</u> or their representatives.</p>	<p>14.3.5 Neither FISA nor its National Federations, nor WADA accredited laboratory, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.</p>
	<p><u>14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.</u></p>	<p>14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.</p>

14.2 Statistical Reporting	14.4 Statistical Reporting-	14.4 Statistical Reporting <u>Statistical Reporting</u>
14.2.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of in-competition and out-of competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.		14.4.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.
Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.		Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation.
FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.		FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.
14.2.2 FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.	4.2.1 FISA shall publish the WADA annual report on Anti-Doping Testing when available. FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.	4.2.1 FISA shall publish the WADA annual report on Anti-Doping Testing when available.
14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse	14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse-	14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse
When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Rowers it shall report the following information to FISA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 : the Rower's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FISA 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 FISA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault	WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data and results for International-Level Athletes and national-level Athletes who have been included in their National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. —To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, The IF or its National Federations <u>[IF]</u> shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, <u>using ADAMS</u> , as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, <u>where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules</u> , to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Paralympic Committee , National Anti-Doping Organization, the IF, and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee <u>and any other Anti-Doping</u>	.To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, FISA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Rowers to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Rower.

<p>or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FISA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FISA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations 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.</p>	<p><u>Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.</u> To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for the protection of privacy.</p>	
	<p>14.6 Data Privacy: When performing obligations under these rules, the IF or its National Federations<u>14.6.1 [IF]</u> may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and third parties. The IF or its National Federations shall ensure that they comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the protection of privacy that WADA shall adopt to ensure Athletes and non-Athletes are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with<u>other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their</u> anti-doping activities arising under the Code and these anti-doping rules<u>under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.</u></p>	<p>14.6 Data Privacy 14.6.1 FISA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Rowers and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. FISA may collect and disclose personal information related to the biological passport with the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisations.</p>
	<p><u>14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.</u></p>	<p>14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p>
<p>14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FISA and National Federations</p>		

<p>Any decision of FISA or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.</p>	<p>Any decision of FISA or a National Federation or a NADO regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.</p>	
<p>ARTICLE 15 - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS</p>	<p>ARTICLE 15 MUTUAL APPLICATION <u>AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS</u></p>	<p>ARTICLE 15 – APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS</p>
<p>Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE’s 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 recognised and respected by FISA and its National Federations. FISA and its National Federations 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.</p>	<p>15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any National Federation or Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within the National Federation or that Signatory’s authority, <u>shall be applicable worldwide and</u> shall be recognized and respected by the <u>[IF]</u> and all <u>its</u> National Federations. [Comment to Article 15.1: There has in the past been some confusion in the interpretation of this Article with regard to therapeutic use exemptions. Unless provided otherwise by the rules of an International Federation or an agreement with an International Federation, National <u>The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations do not have “authority” to grant therapeutic use exemptions to International-Level Athletes shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</u>]</p>	<p>15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, 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 applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by FISA and all its National Federations. . [Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]</p>
	<p>15.2 The <u>[IF]</u> and its National Federations shall recognize the same actions of measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code. [Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, the <u>[IF or] and</u> its National Federation <u>Federations</u> shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his <u>or her</u> body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then the IF or its National Federation should <u>these Anti-Doping Rules, then [IF] shall</u> recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule</p>	<p>15.2 FISA and its National Federations shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.</p>

	violation and they should <u>may</u> conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]	
	15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of the [IF] regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.	15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of FISA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be recognised by National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.
	ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF [IF] ANTI-DOPING RULES <u>AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS</u>	ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF FISA ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS
14.1 All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules 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 Rules. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.	All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules 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 Rules. <u>16.1 All National Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that [IF] may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against Athletes under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federation's rules so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly as against Athletes under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes).</u>	16.1 All National Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Laws. All National Federations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FISA may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws directly as against Rowers under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federation's rules so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly as against Rowers under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.
	<u>16.2 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the</u>	16.2 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Rowers and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a National Federation or one of its member organisations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the

	Anti-Doping Organization responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.	Anti-Doping Organisation responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.
	16.3 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to [IF] and to their National Anti-Doping Organizations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.	16.3 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FISA and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by an Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.
	16.4 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the jurisdiction of [IF] or the National Federation.	16.4 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Rowers under the jurisdiction of FISA or the National Federation.
	16.5 All National Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organizations.	16.5 All National Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.
ARTICLE 16 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	ARTICLE 17 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Rower 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.	No action-anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person for unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.	No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws against a Rower or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the of anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.
ARTICLE 17 - FISA Compliance Reports to WADA	ARTICLE 18 [IF] COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA	ARTICLE 18 - FISA Compliance Reports to WADA
FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.	The [IF] will report to WADA on the [IF]'s compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.	FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.
	ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION [IF] shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.	ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION FISA through its National Federations shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programmes for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code and shall support active participation by Rowers, and Athlete Support Personnel in such programmes.
ARTICLE 18 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION	ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION	ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION

INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES	OF ANTI-DOPING RULES	OF ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS
18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.	19.1 <u>20.1</u> These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the [IF].	20.1 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.
18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.	19.2 <u>20.2</u> These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.	20.2 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
18.3 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.	19.3 <u>20.3</u> 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.	20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws 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.
18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Rules.	19.4 <u>20.4</u> The INTRODUCTION, the APPENDIX I, DEFINITIONS Code and the International Standards issued by WADA shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules <u>and shall prevail in case of conflict.</u>	20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
18.5 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.	19.5 <u>20.5</u> 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. <u>The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.</u>	20.5 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws 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 Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
	<u>[Option 2, for those who do not set out the Code comments in the Anti-Doping Rules: The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.]</u>	
18.6 Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation is accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.		20.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules
18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:	19.7 <u>20.7</u> These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on [1 January 2009 <u>2015]</u> (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively <u>retroactively</u> to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:	20.7 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or	<u>20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to</u>	20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to

<p>brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case</p>	<p>the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.</p>	<p>the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.</p>
<p>18.7.2 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.</p>	<p>19.7.1 20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.</p>	<p>20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping bye-laws in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.</p>
	<p>19.7.2 20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by the IF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standards Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.</p>	<p>20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.</p>
	<p>19.7.3 20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of</p>	<p>20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Rower or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the</p>

	<p>the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these anti-doping rules Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These anti-doping rules Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.</p>	<p>Effective Date, the Rower or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.</p>
	<p>20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.</p>	<p>20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws been applicable shall be applied.</p>
	<p>ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE 21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail. 19.7.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE 21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.</p>
	<p>21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.</p>	<p>21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.</p>
	<p>21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.</p>	<p>21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.</p>
	<p>21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and</p>	<p>21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and</p>

	<u>Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.</u>	Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
	<u>21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.</u>	21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
	<u>21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.</u>	21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Programme and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.
	<p>ARTICLE 20:<u>22</u> ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS</p> <p>20.1<u>22.1</u> Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes-</p> <p>20.1.1-22.1.1 <u>22.1.1</u> To be knowledgeable of and comply with these anti-doping rules<u>Anti-Doping Rules.</u></p> <p>20.1.2-22.1.2 <u>22.1.2</u> To be available for Sample collection <u>at all times.</u></p> <p><u>[Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]</u></p> <p>22.1.3 20.1.3 <u>22.1.3</u> To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.</p> <p>20.1.4-22.1.4 <u>22.1.4</u> To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these anti-doping rules<u>Anti-Doping Rules.</u></p> <p><u>22.1.5</u> <u>To disclose to their National Anti-Doping Organization and to [IF] any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.</u></p>	<p>ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS AND OTHER PERSONS</p> <p>22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Rowers</p> <p>22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p> <p>22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.</p> <p>22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.</p> <p>22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p> <p>22.1.5 To disclose to their National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FISA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.</p> <p>22.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.</p> <p>22.1.7 Failure by any Rower to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's rules of code of conduct.</p> <p>22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support</p>

	<p>22.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. [NOTE: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:]</p> <p>22.1.7 Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct].</p> <p>20.2.2 22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel</p> <p>20.2.1 22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these anti-doping rules Anti-Doping Rules.</p> <p>20.2.2 22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.</p> <p>22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.</p> <p>22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organization and to [IF] any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.</p> <p>22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. [NOTE: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following article 22.2.6 provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:]</p> <p>22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct].</p> <p>22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or</p>	<p>Personnel</p> <p>22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.</p> <p>22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing programme.</p> <p>22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.</p> <p>22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FISA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rules violation within the previous ten years.</p> <p>22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.</p> <p>22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigation anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.</p> <p>22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.</p> <p>22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.</p>
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	<p><u>Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.</u></p> <p><u>[NOTE: Coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel are often role models for Athletes. They should not be engaging in personal conduct which conflicts with their responsibility to encourage their Athletes not to dope. Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:]</u></p> <p><u>22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct].</u></p>	
<p>DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>ADAMS:—:— The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.</u></p> <p><u>Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.</u></p>	<p>DEFINITIONS</p> <p>ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.</p> <p>Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport</p>

		performance.
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.	<u>Adverse Analytical Finding:</u> A report from a <u>WADA-accredited</u> laboratory or other WADA-approved Testing—entity <u>laboratory</u> that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.	Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.
	<u>Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.</u>	Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards
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, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.	<u>Anti-Doping Organization:</u> 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, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.	Anti-Doping Organisation: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.
	<u>Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.</u>	Athlete Biological Passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.
Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.	<u>Athlete Support Personnel:</u> 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.	Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.
Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.	<u>Attempt:</u> 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.	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.

<p>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.</p>	<p>Atypical Finding:-: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved entitylaboratory 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.</p>	<p>Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.</p>
	<p>Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.</p>	<p>Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.</p>
<p>CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.</p>	<p>CAS:-: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.</p>	<p>CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.</p>
	<p>Code:-: The World Anti-Doping Code.</p>	<p>Code: The World Anti-Doping Code</p>
<p>Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. 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.</p>	<p>Competition:-: A single race, match, game or singular athleticsport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other athleticsport 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. [Please insert here specific rules if applicable].</p>	<p>Competition. A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.</p>
<p>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following : (a) Disqualification means the Rower'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 Rower 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 Rower 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).</p>	<p>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations:-: ("Consequences"): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.10; and10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing); (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons</p>	<p>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations ("Consequences"). A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following : (a) Disqualification means the Rower'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 Rower or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons</p>

	entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.	entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.
	Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.	Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.
Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.	Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.	Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws 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, TUE's results management and hearings.	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, TUEs, results management and hearings.	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, TUE's results management and hearings.
Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships, or Pan American Games).	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: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, 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.	Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.	Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.
	Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting	Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Rower's or other Person's experience, whether the Rower or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Rower and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Rower in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Rower's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Rower would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Rower only has a short time left in his or her career, or the

	<u>calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.</u> <u>[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]</u>	timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.
	<u>Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.</u>	Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.	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. <u>[NOTE: International Federations have the possibility under the Code to set different time-lines. If an International Federation elects to do so, this provision should be amended accordingly.]</u>	In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 12 24 hours before the first Competition event of said Event Competition in which the Rower is scheduled to participate through to <u>the end of the Sample collection process related to the last Competition of the Rower at such Event. 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.</u>
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.	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.	Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.
Individual Sport. Any sport that is not a Team Sport.	Individual Sport; Any sport that is not a Team Sport.	Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.
Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.	Ineligibility; See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.	Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws 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 Event; An Event <u>or Competition</u> 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 Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.
International-Level Rower. Rowers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.	International-Level Athlete— Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an; <u>Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International</u>	International-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of rowing, International-Level Rowers are

	<p><u>Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of [please insert the appropriate sport]. International-Level Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.</u></p> <p><u>[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]</u></p>	<p>defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, as well as in the Anti-Doping Bye-Laws relating to TUEs.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><u>International Standard:</u> 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Major Event Organizations. The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.</p>	<p><u>Major Event Organizations:</u> 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.</p>	<p>Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.</p>
<p>Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.</p>	<p><u>Marker:</u> A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter<u>variable</u>(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.</p>	<p>Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.</p>
<p>Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.</p>	<p><u>Metabolite:</u> Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.</p>	<p>Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><u>Minor:</u> A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence<u>eighteen years.</u></p>	<p>Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.</p>
<p>National Anti-Doping Organization. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement</p>	<p><u>National Anti-Doping Organization:</u> The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement</p>	<p>National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement</p>

anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.	anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.	anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.
National Event. A sport Event involving international or national level Rowers that is not an International Event.	National Event: A sport Event <u>or Competition</u> involving international — or — national level <u>International- or National-Level</u> Athletes that is not an International Event.	National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International or National Level Rowers that is not an International Event.
National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.	National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the [IF] as the entity governing the [IF] 's sport in that nation or region.	National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.
	<u>National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</u>	National-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations
National Olympic Committee. The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti doping area.	National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.	National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised 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 Rower and where the Rower is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.	No Advance Notice.—A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision. No Fault or Negligence: <u>The Athlete or other Person's</u> 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 <u>or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.</u>	No Fault or Negligence. The Rower or other Person'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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.
No Fault or Negligence. The Rower's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not		.

<p>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.</p>		
<p>No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Rower'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.</p>	<p><u>No Significant Fault or Negligence</u>: The Athlete <u>or other Person's</u> establishing that his or her fault<u>Fault</u> or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence<u>negligence</u>, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. <u>Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.</u> <u>[Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]</u></p>	<p>No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Rower or other Person'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. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.</p> <p>[Comment : For Cannabinoids, a Rower may establish No Significant No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]</p>
<p>Out-of-Competition. Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.</p>	<p><u>Out-of-Competition</u>: Any Doping Control<u>period</u> which is not In-Competition.</p>	<p>Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.</p>
<p>Participant. Any Rower or Athlete Support Personnel.</p>	<p><u>Participant</u>: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel<u>Person</u>.</p>	<p>Participant. Any Rower or Athlete Support Person.</p>
<p>Person. A natural Person or an organization or other entity.</p>	<p><u>Person</u>: A natural Person or an organization or other entity</p>	<p>Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Possession</u>: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control <u>or intends to exercise control</u> over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action</p>	<p>Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance/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</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.</p>	<p>Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.</p>	<p>Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.</p>
<p>Prohibited Method. Any method so described on the Prohibited List.</p>	<p>Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.</p>	<p>Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.</p>
<p>Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.</p>	<p>Prohibited Substance: Any substance, <u>or class of substances</u>, so described on the Prohibited List.</p>	<p>Prohibited Substance: Any substance or class of substances so described on the Prohibited List.</p>
<p>Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.</p>	<p>Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.6, 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.</p> <p>[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full</p>	<p>Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.</p>

	hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]	
Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.	Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Rule Violations above.	Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.	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. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.	Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
	Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.	Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programmes, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programmes at a regional level.
Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Rowers 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.	Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top level highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by each International FederationFederations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organization Organizations, who are subject to both focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan <u>and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</u>	Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Rowers established separately at the International level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti- Doping Organizations who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
Retroactive TUE. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.		Retroactive TUE. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Rower. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All references to “rowers” shall include scullers and coxswains. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE’s must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national 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 national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE’s or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 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 a Rower.

~~to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level~~
an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.” In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international 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 TUEs or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information.national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied.
 For purposes of Article 2.8 (~~Administration or Attempted Administration~~)and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.
 [Comment ~~to Athlete~~: This definition makes it clear that all ~~international and national caliber~~International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national -level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the ~~IFs~~International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively.
~~At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all Persons on national teams and all Persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such Athletes must be included in~~

Rower. Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Rower.” All references to “Rowers” shall include scullers and coxswains. In relation to Rowers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Rowers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: to conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rower over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rower.

	<p>a National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool.—The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond national-caliber<u>International- or National-Level</u> Athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition. <u>Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all.</u> Thus, <u>a National Anti-Doping Organization</u> could, for example, elect to test <u>recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs.</u> But an anti-doping rule violation involving an <u>Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2).</u> The decision on whether <u>Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete</u> is left to the <u>National Anti-Doping Organization.</u> In the same manner, <u>a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances.</u> Competitors at all levels of competition<u>Competition</u> should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]</p>	
<p>Sample . Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. [Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]</p>	<p><u>Sample or Specimen:</u> Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. [Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]</p>	<p>Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. [Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]</p>
<p>Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.</p>	<p><u>Signatories:</u> Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.<u>as provided in Article 23 of the Code.</u></p>	<p>Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.</p>
<p>Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.</p>	<p>Specified Substances. <u>As defined in</u><u>Substance: See</u></p>	<p>Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.</p>

	Article 4.2.2.	
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.	Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.5.3; 10.6.1 , 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.	Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, 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.	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.	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.
Target Testing. Selection of Rowers for Testing where specific Rowers or groups of Rowers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.	Target Testing: Selection of <u>specific</u> Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	Target Testing: Selection of specific Rowers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.	Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.	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.	Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.	Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.
Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and	Trafficking—: <u>Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose)</u> a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel <u>Person</u> or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of <u>"bona fide"</u> medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used	Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance

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.	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 or are intended to enhance sport performance .	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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.
TUE. As defined in Article 2.6.1	TUE. As defined: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 2.6.1.4.4.	TUE. Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.
TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.3.	TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.4.	
UNESCO Convention. The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33 rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.	UNESCO Convention. — — The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33 rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.	UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33 rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.
USE The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.	Use. The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.	USE: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.	WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency. [Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech].	WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.