

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE GYMNASTIQUE



FONDÉE EN 1881

Anti-Doping

Rules

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ANTI-DOPING RULES FOR THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE GYMNASTIQUE

INTRODUCTION

At its meeting in Windhoek (NAM) on May 26, 2004, the FIG Executive Committee approved the World Anti-doping Agency's (WADA) World Anti-doping Code (the "Code") and established its own rules based on the said Code.

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

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FIG Anti-Doping Rules

The anti-doping programme established by the FIG seeks to preserve the intrinsic value of sports, which is usually defined as the spirit of sport. It is, in fact, the essence of the Olympic ideal and promotes fair-play and honesty. The fight against doping also largely aims to protect the overall health of athletes.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all participants in FIG activities and to all of its National Affiliated Federations by virtue of the status of membership. Gymnast participation conditions and those of the National Federations are determined by the FIG Statutes and Technical Regulations.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some cases, the National Federation itself, or a national anti-doping organisation (agency, government, NOC, etc.) will be conducting the doping control described in these Anti-Doping Rules.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all doping controls over which the FIG and its National Federations have jurisdiction.

For competitions organised under the aegis of the FIG and as a general rule, the FIG will establish a contract with the organising federation; in this contract it is clearly indicated that the organising federation must respect all conditions of the FIG Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of the Code.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The Presence of a Prohibited Substance, its Metabolites or Markers.

2.1.1 It is each gymnast's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Gymnasts are responsible for any prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers found to be present in their bodily specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the gymnast's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers in an gymnast's sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 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 authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading sample collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding gymnast availability for out-of-competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.

2.5 Tampering or attempting to tamper with any part of testing or sample analysis.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances or Methods

2.6.1 Possession by a gymnast at any time or place of a substance or method that is prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the gymnast establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by gymnast support personnel in connection with a gymnast of a substance or method that is prohibited in out-of-competition testing, event or training, unless the person in question establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking in any prohibited substance or method.

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

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standard of Proof

The FIG and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the FIG or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation 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 gymnast 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.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for laboratory analysis. The gymnast may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred.

If the gymnast rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then the FIG or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.1.1 Departures from the International Standard for testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the gymnast establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during testing then the FIG or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

The FIG Anti-Doping Rules include the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. Any and all changes made to the WADA Prohibited List will be automatically and immediately applied to the FIG List, except in atypical cases, at which time the FIG will notify the National Federations. The List is available to the National Federations on the WADA (www.wada-ama.org) or FIG websites. Each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

The Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect three months after publication by WADA or the FIG, without requiring any further action by the FIG. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the FIG may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for one or more of its disciplines. The FIG may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods having the potential for abuse in one or more of its disciplines, in the monitoring programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by the FIG.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List.

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a gymnast or other person.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 Gymnasts with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 Gymnasts included by the FIG in its Registered Testing Pool and other gymnasts prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from the FIG (regardless of whether the gymnast previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by the FIG shall be reported to the gymnast's National Federation and to WADA. Other gymnasts subject to Testing may obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body

designated by their National Federation. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to the FIG and WADA.

4.4.3 The FIG Executive, upon proposal by the President of the Medical Commission, shall appoint a panel of three physicians to consider requests for TUEs, the FIG TUE Commission. The TUE Commission may solicit assistance from one or more experts depending on the type of case to be examined. The experts may only advise. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the FIG.

4.4.3.1 International level gymnasts who are included in the Registered Testing Pool, should apply to the FIG for the TUE at the same time the gymnast first provides whereabouts information to the FIG and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the gymnast's participation at an International Event.

4.4.3.2 Gymnasts participating in International Events who are not included in the FIG Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from the FIG no later than 21 days before the gymnast's participation at an International Event.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a gymnast or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an international level gymnast or a national level gymnast that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

4.4.5 In practise, the FIG defines two types of TUEs: the Standard TUE and the Abridged TUE (see specific forms and rules). The Abridged TUE deals primarily with a few substances of standard use (i.e. corticoids by articular or periarticular injection) or certain substances for treatment in common pathologies (i.e. the use of Beta 2 Agonists) for asthma and the like.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All gymnasts affiliated with a National Federation shall be subject to in-competition testing by the FIG, the gymnast's National Federation, and/or any other anti-doping organisation responsible for testing at a competition or event in which they participate. All gymnasts affiliated with a National Federation shall also be subject to out-of-competition testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by the FIG, WADA, the gymnast's National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of any country where the gymnast is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, the IPC during Paralympic Games or the competent authority of all other Games or International Events in which they participate under their federations.

5.2 Responsibility for FIG Testing

The FIG shall be responsible for overseeing all testing conducted by the FIG. Testing may be conducted by members of the FIG or by other qualified persons so authorised by the FIG.

5.3 International Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the FIG and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) samples may be used either to detect prohibited substances or prohibited methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the gymnast other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the FIG 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 gymnast should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

The FIG and its National Federations shall promptly report a list of completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing.

5.5 Gymnast Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 The FIG shall identify a registered testing pool of gymnasts who will be subject to testing. This deals largely with gymnasts who are part of national teams. The FIG may revise its registered testing pool from time to time as appropriate. Each gymnast in the registered testing pool shall file semi-annual reports to the FIG via his or her National Federation specifying on a daily basis the locations and times where the gymnast will be residing, training and competing. Gymnasts shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each gymnast. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist the FIG in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by the FIG.

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

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

5.5.4 In keeping with the procedures and provisions in force within the different countries, the National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may

establish their own national level registered testing pool, whether or not the gymnasts concerned are already included in the FIG testing pool. For these gymnasts, the National Federation/National Anti-Doping Organisation may establish its own requirements and criteria for a violation pursuant to Article 2.4.

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test a gymnast on the strict condition that it be used only for doping control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

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

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

5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for gymnasts in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Selection of Gymnasts to be Tested

5.7.1 At international events, the FIG shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.2 The FIG recommends that each National Federation perform systematic testing of gymnasts in the Registered Testing Pool at each national level event.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the FIG at international events, and the National Federation at national events, may also select gymnasts or teams for Target Testing.

5.7.4 Gymnasts shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FIG and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.8 National Federations and the organising committees for National Federation Events shall provide WADA independent observers with access to the testing zones of FIG events.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The FIG shall send doping control samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the FIG (for competitions and upon proposal by the Organising Committee).

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping control samples shall be analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by the FIG or WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the FIG

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the FIG 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.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, FIG Secretary General shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding and will then submit it to the Executive Commission for litigation.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FIG shall promptly notify the gymnast (by means of a registered mail with acknowledgement

of receipt) of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the gymnast's right to request within 15 days from receipt of the letter the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the gymnast and/or the gymnast's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the gymnast's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis. The National Federation concerned shall facilitate the above-mentioned procedure and is responsible for conveying to the gymnast all instructions given by the FIG.

7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for testing the B Sample within a short time frame following the notification described in Article 7.1.3. A gymnast may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The FIG may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.5 The gymnast and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the gymnast's National Federation as well as a representative of the FIG shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the gymnast, his National Federation, and the FIG shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the gymnast, his National Federation, the FIG, and to WADA.

7.1.8 The FIG shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the FIG shall promptly notify the gymnast regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the FIG asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, the FIG shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the gymnast of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated during Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Gymnastics Event Organisation, shall be managed by the FIG, as far as sanctions beyond disqualification from the event, the nullification of results of the event or any other sanction imposed by these organisations.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. Results of all doping controls shall be reported to the FIG within 14 days of the conclusion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a gymnast 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 gymnasts who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the gymnast's National Federation for hearing.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

The FIG may provisionally suspend a gymnast prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the gymnast's A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in Article 7.1. If a provisional suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the gymnast, or the gymnast shall be given an opportunity for a provisional hearing before imposition of the provisional suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the provisional suspension. National Federations may impose provisional suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.3.

ARTICLE 8 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

Principle: The Right to a Fair and Impartial Hearing (WADA Code)

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

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

8.1 Competitions Organised by the FIG – Instructions for Dossier and Sanctions

8.1.1 The FIG Disciplinary Commission (refer to FIG Statutes) is responsible for the examination of the case, the various expert opinions, the convocations, the hearings of the gymnast and any other person that it will judge necessary to hear, including the experts and for proposing the level of sanction that seems appropriate to the Presidential Board for decision.

8.1.2 The National Federation of the gymnast or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.3 The FIG shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.4 The gymnast 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 FIG.

8.1.5 The FIG Court of Appeals may refer to decisions made by the FIG Disciplinary Commission as provided in Article 13.

8.1.6 Depending on the case, these procedures may be applied in their totality or as a complement to the procedures concerning other competitions (OG, World Games, Local Games, etc.).

8.2 National Competitions

8.2.1 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 FIG testing or testing at an international event, the athlete or other person involved shall be brought before the Disciplinary Commission of the respective national federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what consequences should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the FIG may elect to bring the case directly before the FIG Disciplinary Commission at the responsibility and at the expense of the national federation.

8.2.3 National federations shall keep the FIG and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.2.4 The FIG and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

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.

8.2.6 Decisions by national federations, 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.

8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the national federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

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 individual result obtained in that competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

Principle: Sanctions and their duration fall within the competence of the FIG Disciplinary Commission, the FIG Court of Appeals and the CAS. Their decision will be made in accordance with the sanctions as described below.

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

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

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

10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, 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:

First violation: Two (2) years' ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

However, the gymnast or other person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.3 Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an athlete can establish that the use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of ineligibility from future events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's ineligibility.

Second violation: Two (2) years' ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

However, the gymnast or other person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the ineligibility periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility. For violations of Article 2.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) the period of ineligibility shall be at least four (4) years and may extend to lifetime ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by gymnast support personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in at least four (4) years suspension and may extend to lifetime ineligibility for such athlete support personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles, which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), the period of ineligibility shall be determined by the disciplinary body:

First violation: Three months to one (1) year ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: One (1) year to two (2) years ineligibility.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 If the gymnast establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 2.2 that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be eliminated. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in an gymnast's specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the gymnast 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 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This Article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or 2.8 (administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method). If a gymnast establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears no significant fault or negligence, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a gymnast's specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the gymnast must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 The FIG disciplinary body may also reduce the period of ineligibility in an individual case where the gymnast has provided substantial assistance to the FIG which results in the FIG discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another person involving possession under Article 2.6.2 (Possession by Athlete Support Personnel), Article 2.7 (Trafficking), or Article 2.8 (Administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the FIG (or its National Federation) can establish that the gymnast or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the gymnast or other person received notice, or after the FIG (or its National Federation) made a reasonable attempt to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the FIG (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where a gymnast, based on the same doping control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another prohibited substance or prohibited method, the gymnast shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the prohibited substance or prohibited method that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where a gymnast is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 10.4.1, the period of ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' ineligibility and at a maximum three years' ineligibility. Any gymnast found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime ineligibility.

10.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

As a general rule, 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 doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, may be, unless fairness requires otherwise, disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.9 Status during Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by the FIG or any National Federation. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such person will be withheld by the FIG and its National Federations.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, a gymnast must, during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by the FIG, the applicable National Federation, and any other anti-doping organisation having testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5. If a gymnast subject to a period of ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from out-of-competition testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the gymnast shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the gymnast has notified the FIG and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to out-of-competition testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.6 or the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete had retired.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the gymnast committing the violation will be considered invalid. If in exercises presented simultaneously by two or more gymnasts with one common result one of the gymnasts is found to have committed a violation to these Anti-Doping Rules, the team result will be considered invalid.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

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

12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse the FIG 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 gymnast or other person affiliated with that National Federation and validated by the FIG disciplinary body.

12.3 The FIG may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in international events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1. One or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by gymnasts or other persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the FIG, WADA, or other national anti-doping organisations that may require the FIG to take disciplinary measures in relation to the respective Federation: ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any FIG activities and/or fine the Federation and/or prohibit all participation in FIG competitions and/or suspend the federation's affiliation.

12.3.2 The FIG may impose administrative, technical or financial sanctions on a National Federation that has failed to provide the FIG with whereabouts information of a gymnast or group of gymnasts who are part of the Testing Pool.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the FIG or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences and a decision to impose a provisional suspension as a result of a provisional hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal from a provisional suspension is the athlete or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

13.2.1 In cases arising from competition in an international event or in cases involving international level gymnasts, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 The FIG maintains that each National Federation shall employ the same procedure for their gymnasts (Disciplinary Commission, Court of Appeals, CAS).

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the gymnast 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 (National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organisation, etc.); (c) the International Gymnastics Federation and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA.

In cases under Article 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. The FIG recommends that the rules include a minimum: (a) the gymnast or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the FIG and (c) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the FIG shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the gymnast, FIG, or National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by international level gymnasts to CAS and by other gymnasts to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

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

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FIG RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of FIG 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 Federation's 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, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all gymnasts subject to doping control and gymnast support personnel for such gymnasts. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all gymnasts, gymnast

support personnel and other persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

In the case that a FIG competition is attributed to a national federation, it is the national federation's responsibility to foresee an anti-doping control in accordance with FIG Rules. In countries where the responsibility for anti-doping controls falls on a national anti-doping organisation, it is incumbent upon the national federation to ensure that the FIG Anti-Doping Rules are applied by the national anti-doping organisation in charge.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

National Federations shall report to the FIG at least twice per year the results of all anti-doping controls within their jurisdiction, sorted by gymnastic discipline and by gymnast and identifying each date on which the gymnast was tested, the entity conducting the test and whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition. While preserving anonymity, the FIG may periodically publish testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from testing under the FIG's jurisdiction.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its gymnasts it shall report the following information to the FIG and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the gymnast'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 the FIG 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 the FIG 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 or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), the FIG and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the FIG 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.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither the FIG nor its National Federation shall publicly identify gymnasts whose samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until the B Sample (if requested by the gymnast) has confirmed results of the A Sample. The FIG shall clearly specify that at this stage in the procedure, the gymnast is presumed non-doped and that the FIG Disciplinary Body is responsible for determining possible guilt.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by the FIG and National Federations

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

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by the FIG and its National Federations. The FIG and its National Federations may recognise the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 FIG COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FIG Executive.

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.

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.


18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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.


18.6 Notice to a gymnast or other person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

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

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique



Bruno GRANDI
FIG President



André Gueisbuhler
Secretary General



Dr. Michel LEGLISE
President of the Medical Commission

Discussed and ratified by the Executive Committee on October 31st, 2006 in Geneva (SUI).

Appendix:

1. Definitions
2. Acknowledgement and Agreement by the Gymnast
3. Anti-Doping Test Form
4. Prohibited Substance List
5. Standard Therapeutic Use Exemption Form
6. Abridged Therapeutic Use Exemption Form
7. List of Substances Requiring an Abridged Therapeutic Use Exemption (medical requirement)

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved testing entity that identifies in a specimen the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

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.

Athlete. For purposes of doping control, any person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Anti-Doping Organization. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any person who participates in sport under the authority of any signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code.

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.

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.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. An athlete's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the athlete's results in a particular competition or event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the athlete or other person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; [and (c) Provisional Suspension means the athlete or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (right to a fair hearing).]

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

Doping Control. The process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

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

In-Competition: The FIG defines the “in-competition” period as the time marked between the gymnast’s arrival at the competition location (city) and his/her departure from the competition location. It includes a few days to adapt and prepare for the competition at this same location. Arrival and departure dates are officially set by “work plan,” the official FIG document distributed to all participating federations.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the doping control process at certain events and report on observations. If WADA is testing in-competition at an event, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organization.

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

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

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

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.

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

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Fault or Negligence. The athlete's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the prohibited substance or prohibited method.

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

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

Participant. Any athlete or athlete support personnel.

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

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance/method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the person no longer intends to have possession and has renounced the person's previous possession.

Prohibited List. The list identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

Prohibited Method. Any method so described on the prohibited list.

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the prohibited list.

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

[Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.]

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.

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

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

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

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

Testing. The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to an athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by persons other than an athlete's support personnel) of a prohibited substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use. The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, as a member of [National Federation] and/or a participant in a [National Federation or IF] authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

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

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

Signature (or, if a minor, signature of
legal guardian)

Note: It is recommended that all National Federations use these same Rules for their national competitions and in consideration of any out-of-competition controls.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 3

LANGUAGES used in the control procedures

- The forms must be the forms of FIG or of WDA, bilingual in French –English.

In case these are missing or in exceptional cases, the forms can be drafted in the local language, provided that the same document also contains the wording in English. Translations on an attached explanation document are not allowed.

- The control running physician must be able to speak English or be assisted by an interpreter.
- The gymnasts may also be assisted by an interpreter.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 4

Draw and/or designation of the gymnasts to be controlled

- The number of gymnasts to be controlled in a FIG competition is a decision of the Executive Committee.
- The repartition of the controls, total or partial draw, designation of the medals that must be controlled, is established before the beginning of the championship or before the beginning of the competition by a commission of three members constituted of two members of the FIG Executive Committee or their representatives, and of the President of the Medical Commission or his representative.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 5

Control of the urine emission

The control of the urine emission must be made with tact, by respecting as much as possible the decency and privacy of the gymnast.

It must be done by a person of the same sex.

If the person or the team doing the sampling cannot satisfy this obligation, the FIG can designate a person of the respective sex in order to respect the procedure.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 6

Tasks of the « chaperons »

The chaperon is a person designated the organizing committee or the sampling team and approved by the FIG, that must have basic English knowledge and that is responsible for distributing the notification form to the gymnast, to make him/her sign the double forms, the one for the gymnast and the other remaining in his possession.

From this moment, the chaperon must follow the gymnast in all his/her movements and never leave him/her out of sight until the moment when the gymnast is taken in charge by the physician running the control for beginning the emission procedure. Under some circumstances, he/she can again be charged again with the same directives if the sampling procedure was not totally finalized.

This procedure must be completed with a lot of seriousness but also tact and discreetness.

The gymnast, by signing his/her notification form, has 1 hour to present him/herself to the control: exceptionally, the President of the FIG Medical Commission or his representative can add some time for particular circumstances; nevertheless, under all circumstances and whatever time is being allowed, the gymnast, until the control:

- Shall not emit any urine.
- Shall drink or eat only drinks (closed bottles) and eventually food, all these products being only provided by the person responsible of the control.
- Shall not take any treatment or product of any nature, under any form.

These obligations for the gymnasts are to be strictly controlled by the chaperon.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 7

Time of the control (urine sampling)

- 1) An anti-doping control cannot be performed more than once a day on the same gymnast,
- 2) If there is more than one competition on the same day, the sampling will be done after the last of them,
- 3) No sampling will be performed the same day before the competition,
- 4) The notification is to be delivered immediately after the end of the gymnast's routine; if during the same competition, the gymnast is qualified for more than one competition, the last of them is to be awaited for delivering the notification and perform the control.

FIG ANTI-DOPING CONTROL PROCEDURES

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES (APPROVED BY THE EC IN ORLANDO, ON 18 MAY 2007)

APPENDIX 8

Taking in charge of the gymnast after the control

Taking in charge the gymnasts after the control is of the responsibility of the organizing committee that must make sure that the gymnasts, as of the end of their control, be notably conducted to their hotel(s), whatever the time of the end of the control.