



IBSA ANTI-DOPING CODE

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Introduction

The International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) is the worldwide governing body for sports for persons with a visual impairment. It is the recognised International Federation (IF) for a number of sports practised by blind and partially sighted persons. IBSA sanctions and oversees world and continental championships and international cup and club events in its official sports.

As a founding member of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), IBSA plays a full and active role in the governance of a number of multi-disability sports on the Paralympic programme. IBSA has agreed to accept the World Anti-Doping Code and implement anti-doping regulations in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code. IBSA, through the IBSA Anti-Doping Code, is committed to the complete eradication of doping from sports for persons with a visual impairment in order to ensure fair competition among all visually impaired athletes.

IBSA has established and approved the IBSA Anti-Doping Code (the Code) in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) and the International Paralympic Committee Anti-Doping Code in the expectation that, in the spirit of sport, it will lead the fight against doping in sport for athletes with a visual impairment.

The Code is complemented by other IBSA documents and International Standards referred to throughout the Code.

As a condition of recognition, IBSA requires that the Code shall apply to all competitions sanctioned by IBSA and to all sports practised within the context of IBSA. This is understood to include also the time of preparation for Competition.

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All

participants (athletes and athlete support personnel) accept these rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the Code.

1 IBSA Medical Committee

1.1 The *IBSA Medical Committee* is responsible for all medical, anti-doping, classification and scientific general regulations including the *IBSA Anti-Doping Code*.

1.2 The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including anti-doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the *WADC*.

1.3 The *IBSA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC)* is the Panel appointed by the *IBSA Medical Committee* to assess each *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* application.

1.4 Unless specifically directed in the *Code*, the *Person* responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the *IBSA Medical Director*.

The *IBSA Medical Director* may delegate specific responsibilities to such *Person* or *Persons* at his/her discretion.

2 Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 3.1 through Article 3.8 of this Code.

3 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

3.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, as defined in the *WADA Prohibited List* (the *Prohibited List*), in an *Athlete's* bodily *Specimen*, except where a TUE has been granted for the particular substance.

3.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substances* enter his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 3.1.

3.1.2 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* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

3.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 3.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

3.2 *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

3.2.1 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 Violation of the requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 7.6 (*Athlete Whereabouts Information*).

3.5 *Tampering*, or *Attempting* to tamper, with any part of *Doping Control*.

3.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*.

3.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete* at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a TUE granted in accordance with Article 6 (Therapeutic Use Exemptions) or other acceptable justification.

3.6.2 *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by *Athlete Support Personnel* in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a TUE granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 6 (Therapeutic Use Exemptions) or other acceptable justification.

3.7 *Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

3.8 Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any *Athlete*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

4 Proof of Doping

4.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The *IBSA* (or applicable *ADO*) shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *IBSA* (or applicable *ADO*) has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

4.2 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:

4.2.1 *WADA*-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample Analysis* and custodial procedures in accordance with the *WADA International Standard* for Laboratories. The *Athlete* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard*, undermining the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, occurred.

If the *Athlete* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then the *IBSA* (or applicable ADO) shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

4.2.2 Departures from the *WADA International Standard* for *Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* establishes that departures from the *WADA International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then the *IBSA* (or applicable ADO) 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.

5 The Prohibited List

5.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*

The *Prohibited List* adopted by *IBSA* is the *WADC Prohibited List* published and revised at least once a year by *WADA*. The *IBSA* will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each member organisation, and they in turn shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is made available to its members and constituents.

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision thereof, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall enter into effect under this *Anti-Doping Code* as determined by *WADA* without requiring any further action by *IBSA* (or applicable ADO).

5.2 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* Identified on the *Prohibited List*

The *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

6 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

IBSA, in accordance with the current *WADC International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, permits *Athletes* and their physicians to apply to the *IBSA TUEC* for Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) (i.e. permission to *Use*, for therapeutic purposes, substances whose *Use* is otherwise prohibited according to the rules of sport).

The *IBSA TUEC* is composed of at least three members (in particular physicians, clinical-analytical chemists, ophthalmologists and low vision specialists, etc.) with combined experience in the care and treatment of *Athletes*, a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine and a comprehensive understanding of anti-doping related matters.

The *IBSA TUEC* may seek other medical or scientific expertise deemed appropriate or necessary to review the circumstances of any TUE application.

6.1 Criteria for Granting a TUE

A TUE may be granted to an *Athlete* permitting the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Methods* as defined by the *Prohibited List* for the following reasons only:

6.1.1 The *Athlete* would experience a significant impairment to health if the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* were withdrawn from treatment.

6.1.2 The therapeutic *Use* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that

which might be anticipated by a return to a state of usual health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition.

6.1.3 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the *Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*.

6.1.4 The necessity for the *Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior non-therapeutic *Use of substances from the Prohibited List*.

6.1.5 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:

6.1.5.1 Emergency treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary.

6.1.5.2 There was insufficient time for an applicant to submit, or the *IBSA TUEC* to consider, an application prior to *Doping Control*.

6.2 TUE Application Process

6.2.1 Any *Athlete* seeking TUE must submit to *IBSA* an application in writing, using the appropriate form as available from *IBSA*. A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a correctly completed application form.

6.2.1.1 *International Level Athletes* who are included in the *IBSA Registered Testing Pool* should apply to *IBSA* for TUE at the same time the *Athlete* first provides whereabouts information to *IBSA* and, except in emergency situations, no later than the final date of entry for the relevant

Competition. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

6.2.1.2 *Athletes* participating in *IBSA Sanctioned Competitions* who are not included in the *IBSA Registered Testing Pool*, except in emergency situations, should apply to *IBSA* for TUE no later than the final date of entry for the relevant *Competition*. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

6.2.2 The *IBSA TUEC* shall promptly evaluate any TUE application and reach a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of *IBSA*. The decision of the *IBSA TUEC* will be conveyed in writing to the *Athlete's* *IBSA* member organisation. Where a TUE has been granted, the exemptions will be reported to *WADA*.

6.2.3 Exemptions are only granted for the substance(s) and sport(s) as detailed in the application and will be granted for no more than two years.

6.2.4 Exemption does not preclude the *Athlete* from being tested. Any medication covered by the exemption and detected during the analysis shall not be considered as a doping offence.

6.2.5 It is the responsibility of the *Athlete* to ensure that the TUE has been granted before using any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. Failure to do so may result in a doping violation following *Doping Control*.

6.3 TUE Appeals

WADA, at the request of an *Athlete* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International

Level *Athlete* or a national level *Athlete* that is included in the *IBSA Registered Testing Pool*. If *WADA* determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *WADC 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 14.3.

6.3.1 If *WADA* does not take action to reverse the decision of the *IBSA TUEC* within 30 days of notification, the original decision remains in effect.

6.3.2 If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on appeal, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the *Athlete's* results during the period the TUE had been granted.

7 Testing

7.1 *IBSA*, as the International Federation, shall establish a *Registered Testing Pool* for *International Level Athletes*. All *Athletes* competing in *IBSA*-sanctioned competitions shall be included in the *IBSA Registered Testing Pool*.

7.2 Authority to Test

All *Athletes* affiliated with an *IBSA* member organisation shall be included in the *In-Competition Testing* plan by *IBSA* (or the applicable ADO responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate). All *Athletes* affiliated with an *IBSA* member organisation shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by *IBSA*, *WADA*, the *Athlete's* *IBSA* member organisation and applicable *National Federation*, *IPC* and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Athlete* is present.

7.3 Responsibility for *IBSA Testing*

At *IBSA-sanctioned Competitions*, the collection of *Doping Control Samples* shall be initiated and directed by *IBSA*. The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* shall be responsible for all *Testing* conducted by *IBSA*. *Testing* may be conducted by members of the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* or delegated to a recognised *ADO*. Members of the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* may at any time supervise and intervene as necessary during testing conducted on behalf of *IBSA* in order to guarantee compliance with this *Code* and the appropriate *International Standards*.

7.4 *Testing Standards*

Testing conducted by *IBSA* (or applicable *ADO*) shall be in substantial conformity with the *WADC International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

7.5 Co-ordination of *Testing*

IBSA and/or the applicable *ADO* shall promptly report completed tests to *WADA* in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

7.6 *Athlete Whereabouts Information*

Athletes who have been identified by *IBSA* (or applicable *ADO*) for inclusion in a *Registered Testing Pool* shall provide accurate, up-to-date current whereabouts information. *IBSA* and the relevant *ADO* shall co-ordinate the identification of *Athletes* and the collecting of current whereabouts information and shall submit it to *WADA*. *WADA* shall make this information available to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the *Athlete*. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for purposes

of planning, co-ordinating or conducting *Testing*, and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

7.7 Unavailability for Out of Competition Testing

Any Athlete in the *IBSA Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on three (3) attempts during any period of eighteen (18) consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 3.4. For each attempt, the *Doping Control Officer* shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two (2) hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

7.8 Retirement and Return to Competition

An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to *IBSA* (or the corresponding *ADO*) may not resume competing unless he/she notifies *IBSA* (or the corresponding *ADO*) at least three (3) months before he/she expects to return to Competition and is available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time during that period.

8 Analysis of Samples

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

8.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed only in *WADA*-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by *WADA*.

8.2 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* in accordance with the *WADC*, without the *Athlete's* written consent.

9 Results Management

9.1 *Doping Control* forms from *IBSA-sanctioned Competitions*

Immediately following the conclusion of all *IBSA-sanctioned Competitions*, all original *Doping Control* forms shall be forwarded to the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* c/o of the *IBSA* General Secretariat.

9.2 Laboratory Results from *IBSA-sanctioned Competitions*

The *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by *WADA*) used for the *Sample* analysis shall forward the *Results* from all analyses to the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* c/o of the *IBSA* General Secretariat. The reports will be signed by an authorised representative and confidentiality will be maintained at all times.

9.3 Records of *Adverse Analytical Findings* from *IBSA* member organisations, *IPC* and *ADOs*

Records of *Adverse Analytical Findings* and subsequent sanctions imposed by *IBSA* member organisations, *IPC* or *ADOs* shall be forwarded to the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* c/o the *IBSA* General Secretariat. Such results will be maintained at the *IBSA* General Secretariat and, if necessary, shall also be forwarded to the *IPC* Headquarters.

9.4 Initial Review Regarding *Adverse Analytical Findings*

Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* will conduct a review to determine whether:

9.4.1 An applicable TUE has been granted.

9.4.2 There is any apparent departure from the *WADC International Standards for Testing* or Laboratories that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

9.5 Consequences of an *A Sample Result*

The *A Sample* result is regarded as definitive and the *B Sample* analysis shall only be undertaken at the request of the *Athlete* as part of an internal appeal.

9.6 Notification After Initial Review

Should the initial review uphold the anti-doping rule violation, the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation and *WADA* of the following:

9.6.1 The *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*

9.6.2 The anti-doping rule violation(s) and, if needed, a description of any follow-up investigation required by the *Prohibited List*.

9.6.3 Immediate *Provisional Suspension* from *Competition* if deemed appropriate.

9.6.4 Expedited Hearing details.

9.6.5 The existence of a further available process of *Internal Appeal* which may include the request for analysis of the *B Sample* and, if requested, the right to attend its opening and analysis.

9.6.6 The right of the *Athlete* to request copies of the *A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package*.

9.7 Expedited Hearing

The hearing process shall address whether an anti-doping rule violation has been committed and if so the appropriate *Consequences*.

9.7.1 The hearing body will comprise of no less than 3 members of the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* and has the right to be represented by counsel.

9.7.2 The *Athlete* has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by *IBSA* and at the *Athlete's* own expense.

9.7.3 Not more than 2 representatives of the *Athlete's* *IBSA* member organisation and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

9.7.4 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to *IBSA's* discretion).

9.7.5 *IBSA* reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

9.8 Result of the Expedited Hearing

As a result of the hearing, the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* shall make a recommendation to the *IBSA Management Committee*. The *IBSA Management Committee* shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the *Athlete*, through the *Athlete's IBSA member organisation*, of any sanctioned imposed. It is the responsibility of the *Athlete's IBSA member organisation* to immediately inform the *Athlete* in writing of such notification.

9.9 Internal Appeal

The decision taken as a result of the *Expedited Hearing* (Article 9.8), including any provisional suspension, may be appealed by the *Athlete* following the process of *Internal Appeal*. The *Athlete* has the right to request the analysis of the *B Sample* as part of such *Internal Appeal* or, failing such request, the *B Sample* analysis will be deemed waived. Waiving the *B Sample* analysis should in no way be interpreted as an acceptance of any anti-doping rule violation but the fact that the *B Sample* analysis will confirm those *Results* obtained from the *A Sample*.

The *Athlete* must submit in writing to the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* Chairperson any request for an *Internal Appeal*, with or without requesting the *B Sample* analysis, within seven (7) days of the notification of the decision taken as a result of the *Expedited Hearing* (Article 9.8).

Any sanction imposed as a result of the *Expedited Hearing*, except for *Provisional Suspension* if deemed appropriate, shall be suspended until the moment the final decision is reached by the *IBSA Management Committee* as a result of the *Internal Appeal Hearing*.

9.10 B Sample Analysis as Part of an Internal Appeal

If a request for an *Internal Appeal* is submitted and the B *Sample* analysis is requested, the *IBSA* Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson shall make the appropriate arrangements to conduct the B *Sample* opening and analysis as soon as reasonably possible and will inform the *Athlete* and the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation of such date and time.

The B *Sample* analysis shall be carried out in the same *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by *WADA*) used for the A *Sample* analysis.

9.11 Costs Associated with a B *Sample* Analysis

The cost of the B *Sample* analysis shall be borne by the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, except when the B *Sample* analysis does not confirm with the *Result* of the A *Sample*.

All other costs to the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation arising as a result of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or B *Sample* analysis shall be borne by the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, regardless of the final outcome.

9.12 Attendance at the B *Sample* Opening and Analysis

The B *Sample* opening and analysis may be attended by the *Athlete*, an expert designated by the *Athlete*, a representative of the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, and a representative of the *IBSA* Anti-Doping Subcommittee. The *IBSA* Anti-Doping Subcommittee may appoint a surrogate representative to act on its behalf. Should the *Athlete* or the representative person(s) not be present at the laboratory at the time indicated, the representative of the *IBSA* Anti-Doping Subcommittee may decide to proceed with the B *Sample* opening and analysis.

9.13 *Consequences of a B Sample Analysis NOT Confirming the Result of the A Sample*

Should the result of the *B Sample* analysis not confirm the result of the *A Sample* analysis, the finding will be deemed negative and all previously imposed sanctions removed and the *Athlete* immediately reinstated. The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* shall immediately inform the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, the applicable sport Chairperson and *WADA*. The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* shall investigate the circumstances of this finding.

9.14 *Consequences of a B Sample Analysis Confirming the Result of the A Sample or a Waived B Sample Analysis*

Should the *Result* of the *B Sample* analysis confirm the *Result* of the *A Sample*, or should the *B Sample* analysis not be requested as part of an *Internal Appeal*, the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson* shall promptly notify the *IBSA Management Committee*, through the *IBSA Secretary General*, and provide copies of all documentation surrounding the case.

9.15 *Notification of an Internal Appeal Hearing*

After consultation with the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson*, the *IBSA Management Committee* will promptly notify the *Athlete* and the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation of the following:

9.15.1 *The B Sample Adverse Analytical Finding;*

9.15.2 *The anti doping rule violation(s);*

9.15.3 *Internal Appeal Hearing details;*

9.15.4 The existence of a further available process of *External Appeal* (as described in Article 14);

9.15.5 The right of the *Athlete* to request copies of the A and B *Sample Laboratory Documentation Package*.

9.16 *Internal Appeal Hearing*

9.16.1 The hearing body will include no fewer than 3 ad-hoc persons appointed by the *IBSA Management Committee*.

9.16.2 The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee* will have the right to be represented by its Chairperson or a surrogate representative.

9.16.3 The *Athlete* has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by the hearing body and at the *Athlete's* own expense.

9.16.4 Not more than 2 representatives of the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

9.16.5 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion). Reasonable and appropriate timeframes will be granted in order to gather all relevant evidence.

9.16.6 *IBSA* reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

9.17 *Result of the Internal Appeal Hearing*

As a result of the *Internal Appeal Hearing*, the hearing body shall make a recommendation to the *IBSA Management*

Committee. The *IBSA* Management Committee shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the Athlete and the Athlete's *IBSA* member organisation of its final written, reasoned decision.

10 Management of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Any anti-doping rule violation other than those resulting in a laboratory result (i.e. those covered in Articles 3.2 to 3.8) will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, while respecting the principles set forth in the procedure described under Article 9 (Results Management).

11 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 results obtained in that *Event* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeit of any medals, points and prizes.

12 Sanctions on individuals

12.1 *Disqualification of Results in IBSA Sanctioned Competitions*

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *IBSA-sanctioned Competition* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Competition*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Competition* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 12.1.1.

12.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Events* shall not be Disqualified unless the *Athlete's* results in *Events* other than the *Event* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

12.2 Imposition of *Ineligibility* for *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 12.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 3.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) and Article 3.6 (*Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) shall be:

First violation: two (2) years' *Ineligibility*

Second violation: lifetime *Ineligibility*

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 12.5.

12.3 Imposition of *Ineligibility* for Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule 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 12.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: at a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Competitions*

at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*

Second violation: two (2) years' *Ineligibility*

Third violation: lifetime *Ineligibility*

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 12.5.

12.4 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these anti-doping rules shall be:

12.4.1 For violations of Article 3.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 3.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods shall be:

First violation: two (2) years' *Ineligibility*

Second violation: lifetime *Ineligibility*

12.4.2 For violations of Article 3.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 3.8 (Administration or *Attempted* Administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

First violation: minimum of four (4) years' *Ineligibility* up to lifetime *Ineligibility*

Second violation: lifetime *Ineligibility*

An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referred to in Article 12.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

12.4.3 For violations of Article 3.4 (whereabouts violation or missed test), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: three (3) months to one (1) year's *Ineligibility*

Second and subsequent violations: two (2) years' *Ineligibility*

12.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances

12.5.1 *No fault or Negligence.* If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or under Article 3.2 (*Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 3.1 (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 Articles 12.2, 12.3 and 12.6. Mislabeled products, administration of a Prohibited Substance by the athlete's physician without disclosure to the *Athlete* or sabotage by any person within the athlete's circle of persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink cannot be considered circumstances with No fault or Negligence.

12.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence. This Article 12.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 3.2 (*Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), Article 3.3 (failing to submit to *Sample* collection), or Article 3.8 (administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*). If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 3.1 (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* reduced.

12.5.3 The *IBSA* Management Committee, on recommendations from the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee*, may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to the *IBSA* which results in *IBSA* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 3.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Support Personnel*), Article 3.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 3.8 (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 section may be no less than eight (8) years.

12.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

12.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if *IBSA* can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice, or after *IBSA* made a reasonable *Attempt* to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If *IBSA* 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.

12.6.2 Where an *Athlete*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 12.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

12.6.3 Where an *Athlete* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.3 and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 12.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

Second violation: at a minimum, two (2) years' *Ineligibility*

at a maximum, three (3) years'
Ineligibility

Third violation: lifetime *Ineligibility*

12.7 Disqualification of Results in Events Subsequent to Sample Collection

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Event* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 11 (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, until 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.

12.8 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date on which the final decision for such period is 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*, *IBSA* may take the decision to start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

12.9 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) sanctioned or organized by *IBSA* or *IBSA* member organizations. In addition, for any anti-doping

rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 12.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by *IBSA* or *IBSA* member organizations and governments.

12.10 The applicable *IBSA* member organisation is responsible for enforcing any sanction imposed by *IBSA*.

13 Consequences to Teams

13.1 Consequences when one member of a *Team* has committed an anti-doping rule violation

13.1.1 If a member of a *Team* is found to have committed a violation of these anti-doping rules during a *Competition*, the penalties applied to the *Team* shall be determined according to the penalties applied by the respective International Federation for sighted *athletes*.

13.1.2 In *Team Sports*, or other Sports where *Teams* compete, where *IBSA* is the International Federation or the International Federation rules do not cover *Team* sanctions, the penalty applied to the *Team* shall be the loss of the results of the *Event* in which the competitor was tested.

13.1.3 If a member of a *Team* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a *Competition* where a *Team* ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the *Athlete* committing the violation will be subtracted from the *Team* result and replaced with the results of the next applicable *Team* member. If by removing the *Athlete*'s results from the *Team* results, the number of *Athletes* counting for the *Team* is less than the required number, the *Team* shall be eliminated from the ranking.

13.2 Consequences when more than one *Team* member in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation

13.2.1 If more than one *Team* member in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Competition* the *Team* shall be disqualified from *Competition*.

14 External Appeals

14.1 Decisions Subject to *External Appeal*

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 14.2 through 14.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an *External Appeal* is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 9 (*Results Management*) must be exhausted.

14.2 *External Appeals* arising 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, or a decision that *IBSA* (or applicable ADO) lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 14.2.

14.2.1 In cases arising from *Competition* in an *International Competition* or in cases involving *International Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

14.2.2 In cases involving *Athletes* that do not have a right to appeal under Article 14.2.1, each *IBSA* member organisation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles:

14.2.2.1 A timely hearing;

14.2.2.2 A fair and impartial hearing body;

14.2.2.3 The right to be represented by a counsel at the Person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

IBSA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 14.2.3 below.

14.2.3 In cases under Article 14.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) *IBSA* and any other *ADO* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
- (d) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 14.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *IBSA* member organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include:

- (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) *IBSA*;
- (d) *WADA*.

For cases under Article 14.2.2, *WADA* and *IBSA* shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

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.

14.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a TUE

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE* exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, *IBSA*, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by an *IBSA* member organisation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 14.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

14.4 Time for Filing Appeals

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

14.4.1 within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party or parties shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

14.4.2 if such a request is made within the ten (10) 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.

15 Reinstatement

15.1 Request for Reinstatement

Participants sanctioned under the *Code* may request in writing reinstatement of sport Eligibility upon completion of the *Ineligibility* period.

15.2 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by IBSA (or applicable ADO) having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 7.6.

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 IBSA and the *Athlete's* IBSA member organisation and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired, but not less than three (3) months.

16 Statute Of Limitations

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

16.2 No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless

such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

17 Confidentiality and Reporting

IBSA agrees to the principles of the coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy interests of individuals alleged to have violated anti-doping rules as provided below:

17.1 Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings* and Other Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee*, non-voting observers, selected surrogates and all other relevant *IBSA* staff and representatives shall use their best endeavours to maintain in strict confidentiality the *Results* of all *Doping Control Testing* and the identities involved in proceedings under this *Code*, until such time as (a) all proceedings are completed and (b) there has been a public disclosure by the *IBSA* Management Committee.

17.2 Public Disclosure

The identity of *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or *Athletes* or other *Persons* who were alleged by an *ADO* to have violated other anti-doping rules, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by *IBSA* but no earlier than the notification of the *Athlete* following Initial Review according to Article 9.6 and no later than twenty (20) days after notification of the final decision of the *IBSA* Management Committee following the corresponding Expedited and or Internal Hearing (Articles 9.8 and 9.17).

17.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

WADA shall act as a central clearing house for *Doping Control Testing* data and *Results* for *International Level Athletes* and national level *Athletes* that have been included in their *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. To facilitate co-ordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearing house as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. WADA shall make this information accessible to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, applicable National Federation, *National Anti-Doping Organization*, *IPSF*, and *IBSA*. Private information regarding an *Athlete* (including whereabouts information) shall be maintained by *IBSA* and *WADA* in strict confidence at all times.

18 Doping Control for Animals competing in Sport

18.1 Applicable Anti-Doping Rules

In any sport that includes animals in *Competition*, the corresponding *International Federation* for sighted athletes shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of *Prohibited Substances*, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis.

18.2 Determining Anti-Doping Rules Violations

With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, *Results* management, fair hearings, *Consequences*, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the corresponding *International Federation* for sighted athletes shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17 of the *Code*.

19 Gender Verification

IBSA does not perform gender verification *Testing*. Any protests with regard to the gender of a *Participant* shall be considered by the *IBSA Medical Committee* on an individual basis.

20 Medical Care Given To Athletes

20.1 Health of the *Participants* must prevail above the sport performance or result.

The list of *Prohibited Substances and Methods* contains a very small percentage of the currently available pharmacological substances and does not hinder the proper treatment of *Athletes* for justifiable therapeutic reasons.

IBSA encourages individual countries to establish their own list of permissible drugs and brand names, since the same brand may be used in different countries for medications with different composition. However, this does not give any country the authority to override *WADA's* determinations as to which *Substances are Prohibited*.

20.2 The only legitimate *Use* of drugs in sport is under supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose and when there is no conflict with the *Code*.

20.3 If a substance on the *Prohibited List* is used for therapeutic purposes during a *Competition*, the *Athletes* must immediately seek a possible exemption from the *IBSA TUEC* or, in the absence of such exemption, withdraw from *Competition*.

20.4 If an *Athlete* is deemed by the *IBSA Medical Officer* to be endangering their health or the health of others by continuing to compete, then, after consultation with the *Athlete's IBSA* member organisation, the *Athlete* may be required to withdraw from *Competition*.

20.5 The only possibility for exemption for *Use* of a substance on the *Prohibited List* by an *Athlete* shall be the *TUE* process.

20.6 Organizing Committees must guarantee that any promotional materials distributed to *Participants* are free from contamination by substances on the *Prohibited List*. Similarly, pharmacies at *Competitions* must ensure that medications prescribed for *Participants* that are on the *Prohibited List* are clearly labelled as such.

21 Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules

21.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the *IBSA Executive Committee*.

21.2 These Anti-Doping Rules, although adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *WADC*, shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to any other existing law or statutes.

21.3 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.

21.4 The Introduction and Glossary shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

21.5 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 applicable *IBSA* member organisation or National Federation.

22 Accessibility

As the International Federation for people with visual impairments, *IBSA* is committed to the principle of non-discrimination. This includes accessibility to all services, goods and processes.

Where possible, all aspects of the Anti-Doping process, including *Testing* and *Results* Reporting, shall be made fully accessible to blind and partially sighted *participants*. This shall include, but is not limited to, the publication of all documentation related to the process in accessible formats such as large print, Braille and spoken word audio. It shall also include the transcription to formats accessible to the visually impaired of all documents used during the process.

Visually impaired *participants* shall have the right to be accompanied by a sighted person at all stages of the process.

Glossary

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(ADO): a Signatory of the WADC that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the *IPC*, *IOC*, other *Major Competition Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Competitions*, *WADA*, *IPSFs*, *NPCs*, *IBSA* member organisations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete: for the purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in an official *IBSA* sport at the *International Level* (as defined by *IBSA*) 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 the 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 *WADC*.

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 *IBSA Anti-Doping Code*.

Competition: a series of individual *Events* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the *IBSA World Athletics Championships* or the *Paralympic Games*).

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 *Event* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 12.9.

Disqualification: see *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*.

Doping Control: the process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results* management, hearings and appeals.

Event: a single race, match, game or singular athletic contest (e.g. B1 100m).

Expedited Hearing: hearing held as a result of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*.

In-Competition: for the purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, an *In-Competition* test is a test where an *Athlete* is selected for *Testing* in connection with a specific *Event*.

Internal Appeal: an Appeal, conducted by *IBSA*, lodged due to a decision taken as a result of an *Expedited Hearing*.

Internal Appeal Hearing: hearing held as a result of an *Internal Appeal* with or without the requirement for a *B Sample Analysis*.

Ineligibility: see *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*.

IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee: the Subcommittee responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including *Results* management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the WADC and the IPC Anti-Doping Code.

IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson: a Person appointed by the *IBSA Medical Officer* and Chairperson of the *IBSA Anti-Doping Subcommittee*.

IBSA Medical Committee: the *IBSA Medical Committee* is responsible for all medical, anti-doping, classification and scientific general regulations, including the *IBSA Anti-Doping Code*.

IBSA Medical Officer: a Person elected by the *IBSA General Assembly* and the Chairperson of the *IBSA Medical Committee*.

IBSA Member Organisation: a national organisation responsible for blind sports in a country and holding membership of *IBSA*.

IBSA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (IBSA TUEC): the panel designated by the *IBSA Medical Committee* to assess all *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

International Competition: a *Competition* where *IBSA, IPC, IOC, a Major Competition Organization* or another international sporting organization is the ruling body for the *Competition* or appoints the technical officials for the *Competition*.

International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA): the international governing body for sports for persons with a visual impairment.

International Level Athlete: *Athletes* designated by an *IBSA Member Organisation* as being in the *Registered Testing Pool*.

International Paralympic Committee (IPC): the body responsible for the organisation of the Paralympic Games, and of which *IBSA* is a full and founding member.

International Paralympic Sports Federation (IPSF): the body responsible for the organisation of championships in certain multi-disability sports on the Paralympic programme.

International Standard: a standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *WADC*. 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 Competition Organizations: the continental associations of *National Paralympic Committees*, e.g. the European Paralympic Committee, and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the organising body for any continental, regional or other *International Competition*, for example *IPC*.

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 national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *IBSA Member Organisation* or its designee.

National Paralympic Committee (NPC): the national organisation recognized by the *IPC* and holding membership of *IPC*.

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 *WADC List* identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*. This list is updated annually.

Prohibited Method: any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Publicly Disclose: to disseminate or distribute information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 17.

Registered Testing Pool: the pool of top level *Athletes* established by *IBSA*, in collaboration with *IBSA Member Organisations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. Such *Athletes* are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of *IBSA's* and/or the *NADO's* test distribution plan.

Result: the information obtained from a *Doping Control* test.

Sample/Specimen: any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Sanctioned Competition: a *Competition* that meets the appropriate organizational and technical requirements of *IBSA*.

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.

Team: *Team* is a combination of *Participants* playing as one entity in a sport. The definition of *Team* includes not only *Team Sports* but also double, pair, relay, crew, horse and rider and *Athletes* with guide and/or pilot.

Team Sport: a sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during an *Event*.

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): an exemption to *Use*, for therapeutic purposes, substances on the *WADC Prohibited List*.

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.

WADC: the World Anti-Doping Code.

Approved by the IBSA Executive Committee at its meeting in Madrid, Spain, on Saturday 30th September and Sunday 1st October 2006.