



INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION

ANTI-DOPING RULES

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INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the International Canoe Federation (ICF) Board of Directors Meeting held on October 23-26, 2003 in Madrid, the ICF accepted the World Anti-Doping *Code* (*the Code*). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with the ICF responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of the continuing efforts of the ICF to eradicate doping in the sport of Canoeing (encompassing the multidiscipline canoeing and paddling activities).

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* accept these rules as a condition of participation. Anti-Doping Rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in the *Code* and implemented in these 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 the ICF Anti-Doping Rules

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

History

The International Canoe Federation was the second International Federation to initiate out-of-competition testing for the use of banned substances in sport and has maintained and improved this program since its inception in 1988.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the ICF, each *Continental Association* of the ICF, each *National Federation* of the ICF, and each *Participant* in the activities of the ICF or any of its *Continental Associations or National Federations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in the ICF, its *Continental Associations and National Federations*, or their activities or *Events (as per appendix 2)*. Any *Person* who is not a member of a *National Federation* and who fulfils the requirements to be part of the ICF Registered Testing Pool, must become a member of the *Person's National Federation*, and must make himself or herself available for *Testing*, at least six months before participating in *International Events* or *Events* of his/her *Continental Association or National Federation*.

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. *National Federations* shall include in their regulations a provision granting to WADA a right to appeal against any decision taken by the *National Federations* in doping matters. In some cases, the *National Federation* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *National Federation* have been delegated or assigned by statute to a *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the *National Federation* shall apply, as applicable, to the *National Federation's National Anti-Doping Organization*.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which the ICF, *Continental Associations* of the ICF, and ICF *National Federations* have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its Metabolites or Markers in an *Athlete's* bodily Specimen

2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their 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 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* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete'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 authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (*Athlete* whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.

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

2.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*

2.6.1 *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 therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *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*, *Event* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

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

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The ICF 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 ICF 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 that 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.

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 *Athlete* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred.

If the *Athlete* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then the ICF or its

National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List*, which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. The ICF will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *National Federation*, and each *National Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents.¹

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

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

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 an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

A.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 _____

¹ The *Prohibited List* in force is available on *WADA*'s website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 *Athletes* included by the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Athletes*, prior to their participation in any *International Event*, must obtain a TUE from the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee (regardless of whether the *Athlete* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall be reported to the *Athlete's National Federation* and to *WADA*. Other *Athletes* subject to *Testing* must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *National Federation*. *National Federations* shall promptly report any such TUE's to the ICF and *WADA*.

4.4.3 The ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee will consider requests for TUE's. Upon receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall appoint one or more members of the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee (which may include the Chair) to consider such a request. The ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee 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 within thirty days. This shall be the final decision of the ICF.

4.4.3.1 *International-Level Athletes* who are included in the ICF's *Registered Testing Pool*, should apply to the ICF for the TUE at the same time the *Athlete* first provides whereabouts information to the ICF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International Event*.

4.4.3.2 *Athletes* participating in *International Events* who are not included in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool (International Level Athlete)* must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from the ICF no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International Event*.

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

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All *Athletes* affiliated with a *National Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by the ICF, the *Athlete's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Athletes* 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 ICF, *WADA*, the *Athlete's National Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Athlete* is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games.

5.2 Responsibility for ICF *Testing*

The ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall be responsible for overseeing all *Testing* conducted by the ICF. *Testing* may be conducted by members of the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee or by other qualified persons so authorized by the ICF.

5.3 *Testing Standards*

Testing conducted by ICF 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 *Athlete* other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the ICF may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an *Athlete* should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Coordination of *Testing*

The ICF and *National Federations* shall promptly report completed tests through the *WADA* clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 *Athlete Whereabouts Requirements*

5.5.1 The ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall create a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to the ICF. The ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee may revise the ICF *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate. Each *Athlete* or on behalf of the *Athlete*, each *National Federation*, shall file semi-annual reports with the ICF using a format requested by the ICF or an appointed third party which

specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the *Athlete* will be residing, training and competing. *Athletes* shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Athlete*, however, it shall be the responsibility of each *National Federation* to assist the ICF in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by the ICF.

5.5.2 Any *Athlete* in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on two attempts during any period of 6 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4 and sanctioned according to 10.4.3. 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 hours at each location. If the *Athlete* remains unavailable, notification shall be sent to the *Athlete* advising that this is counted as an unavailable test.

5.5.3 Any National Federation, with *Athletes* in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool*, who fails to timely submit a required semi-annual whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from the ICF shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4 and sanctioned according to 12.3.3.

5.5.4 Each *National Federation* shall also assist their *National Anti-Doping Organization* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top-level national *Athletes* who are not already included in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool*. The *National Federation/National Anti-Doping Organization* may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for Article 2.4 violations applicable to those *Athletes*.

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 Organizations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* on the strict condition that it be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An *Athlete* who has been included in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool* by the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee 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 *Athlete* gives written notice to the ICF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the ICF *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.6.2 An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to the ICF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the ICF at least ten 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 Organizations* may

establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Athletes* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.7 Selection of *Athletes* to be Tested

5.7.1 At *International Events*, the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall determine the number of *Athletes* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.2 At *National Events*, each *National Federation* shall determine the number of *Athletes* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes* for *Testing*.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee at *International Events*, and the *National Federation* at *National Events*, may also select *Athletes* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.7.4 *Athletes* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee 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 organizing committees for *National Federation Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by ICF.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF *SAMPLES*

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The ICF shall send *Doping Control Samples* for analysis only to *WADA*-accredited laboratories. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by *WADA*) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by the ICF.

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*.

6.3 Re-testing of samples

In the case of new analytical procedures or the detection of new drugs by

WADA accredited labs, the ICF reserves the right to have samples re-tested at WADA accredited laboratories, using these new procedures or to identify new designer drugs.

6.4 Research on *Samples*

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

6.5 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

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

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for *Tests* Initiated by the ICF

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the ICF 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 The ICF Doping Control Panel consisting of the Chair of the ICF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee, the Secretary General of the ICF and legal counsel appointed by the ICF or their representatives shall be in charge of the Results Management proceedings. A quorum of at least two members is required for the proceedings.

7.1.3 Upon receipt of an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the ICF Doping Control Panel 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*.

7.1.4 If the initial review under Article 7.1.3 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 ICF shall promptly notify the *National Federation of the Athlete tested* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.9 or 7.1.10, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample*

analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

7.1.5 Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the B *Sample* within 3 weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.4. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. The ICF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

7.1.6 The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample*. Also a representative of the *Athlete's National Federation* as well as a representative of the ICF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.7 If the B *Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his *National Federation*, and the ICF shall be so informed.

7.1.8 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *National Federation*, the *Athlete*, the ICF, and to *WADA*.

7.1.9 The ICF Doping Control Panel shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the ICF shall promptly notify the *National Federation* and the *Athlete* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the ICF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.1.10 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, the ICF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the *National Federation* and the *Athlete* 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*

The ICF shall manage the results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, for sanctions beyond Disqualification from the *Event* or the results of the *Event*.

7.3 Results Management for *Tests* initiated by *National Federations*

Results management will be conducted by *National Federations* and shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management that underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to the ICF within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Federation's* results management process.

7.4 *Provisional Suspensions*

The ICF Doping Control Panel may Provisionally Suspend an *Athlete* prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* from the *Athlete's A Sample* or *A and B Samples* and the review described in Article 7.1. If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 shall be advanced to a date that avoids substantial prejudice to the *Athlete*, or the *Athlete* shall be given an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. *National Federations* may impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.3.

ARTICLE 8 FAIR HEARING AND *CONSEQUENCES*

8.1 Right To a Fair Hearing

8.1.1 When it appears, following the results management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved shall be promptly brought before a disciplinary panel (hearing body) for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed.

8.1.2 Such hearing processes 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 hearing body to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision.

8.1.3 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 or the ICF.

8.2 Competent Body For Hearing and Sanctioning

8.2.1 The ICF Doping Control Panel is the disciplinary panel (hearing body) for *In-Competition* tests during *International Events*.

8.2.2 The *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Federation* establishes, pursuant to the rules of that *National Federation* or national law, the disciplinary panel (hearing body) for:

- Out-of-Competition tests initiated by the ICF
- Tests initiated by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Federation*.
- Tests initiated by a National Federation other than the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Federation*.

8.3 Timeframe for Hearings and Decisions

8.3.1 Hearings and decisions on the *Consequences* shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7.

8.3.2 If the completion of the hearing held by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Federation* pursuant to Article 8.1.2 is delayed beyond three (3) months, the ICF may elect to have the ICF Doping Control Panel review the case directly as per Article 8.7. In either case, the hearing shall proceed at the responsibility of and the expense of the National Federation.

8.3.3 Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process.

8.4 Transmittal of Information

8.4.1 National Federations shall keep the ICF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the *Consequences* of all hearings.

8.4.2 The ICF shall have the right to attend hearings held by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Federation* pursuant to Article 8.2.2 as an observer and shall be informed of the date of the hearing with sufficient notice to enable attendance.

8.4.3 *National Federations* shall immediately inform and shall cause organisations outside the ICF to immediately inform the ICF and WADA of any Anti-Doping Rule Violation of an *Athlete* and of any sanction that they impose on an *Athlete*. This information must be accompanied by a copy of the complete file on the Doping Control test and must be sent to the ICF as soon as the decision of the *National Federation* or the organisation outside the ICF becomes final. The failure to so inform the ICF shall be subject to sanctions by the ICF according to Article 12.1.

8.5 Final Decision and Review

8.5.1 Decisions by *National Federations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, are subject to review by the ICF Doping Control Panel.

8.5.2 Unless the ICF communicates in writing within 21 days of the receipt of the *National Federation* decision to the *National Federation* its intention to exercise its right of review, the *National Federation's* decision is considered final and shall be recognised according to Article

15. 8.5.3. Before altering *National Federations'* decisions the ICF Doping Control Panel will offer a hearing according to the principles outlined in 8.1. The ICF shall be authorised to organise such hearings. Reasonable costs associated with such hearings may be invoiced to the *National Federation* involved at the conclusion of the hearing and appeal processes set out in Articles 8 and 13.

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

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

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 *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 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 *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 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*) or Article 2.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles that 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 (Failure to Provide Whereabouts Violations or Missed *Tests*), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

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

10.5.1 If the *Athlete* 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* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its

Markers or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.2, 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*), *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 2.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.8. If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

10.5.3 The ICF Doping Control Panel may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to the *ICF* which results in the *ICF* 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 *ICF* (or its *National Federations*) 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 the *ICF* (or its *National Federations*) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the *ICF* (or its *National Federations*) 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 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 10.3 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.

10.6.3 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 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 *Athlete* 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

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, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *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 providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete*, the *ICF* or *Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

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

authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by ICF 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 ICF and its *National Federations*.

10.10 Reinstatement *Testing*

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out -of-Competition Testing* by the ICF, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified the ICF 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. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by their *National Federation* for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* for *Out -of-Competition Testing*. The results of such tests shall be reported to the ICF. Once the period of an *Athlete's* suspension has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* or by the *Athlete's National Federation* will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Where more than one team member in a *Team Sport* (Canoe Polo) has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the Team shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*. If more than one team member in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the *Event*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action.

11.2 If any member of a Flatwater Racing K-2, C-2, K-4, C-4, Slalom C-2 or Team, Wildwater Racing C-2 or team, Marathon Racing K-2, C-2, or Dragon Boat Racing is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an *Event*, the *Athletes* composing that particular team shall be

Disqualified from the *Event* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST *NATIONAL FEDERATIONS*

12.1 The ICF 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 ICF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Federation*.

12.3 The ICF 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 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the ICF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In such event the ICF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that *National Federation* for participation in any ICF activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to 15,000 Euros. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the ICF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*, then the ICF may suspend that *National Federation's* membership for a period of up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*. In such event the ICF may fine that *National Federation* in an amount up to 15,000 Euros.

In addition, the ICF may also, in its discretion, elect to sanction the specific Canoeing discipline of that *National Federation* for three (3) months to one (1) year for the first violation and for two (2) years for

the second and subsequent violations.

12.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the ICF informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the ICF. In such event the ICF may fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to 5000 Euros per *Athlete* in addition to all of the ICF costs incurred in *Testing* that *National Federation's Athletes*.

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. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review according to Article 8.5 must be exhausted.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding *Anti-Doping* Rule Violations, Consequences, and *Provisional Suspensions* from ICF and *National Federations*

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 *ICF* 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 Decisions of the ICF Doping Control Panel may be appealed to the ICF Court of Arbitration (Internal Appeals Body) as provided in Chapter V of the ICF Statutes. Decisions of the ICF Court of Arbitration may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.2 If the ICF Doping Control Panel fails to make use of its right of review within the deadline provided for in Article 8.5.1 the *National Federation's* final decision shall be appealable to a national-level reviewing body. To that end each *National Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the *Person's* expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. Decisions of the national-level reviewing body may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

.In cases where no independent national-level reviewing body exists, the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision shall have the

right to appeal exclusively to the ICF Court of Arbitration (Internal Appeals Body).

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the ICF Court of Arbitration and in the next instance 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) ICF and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to CAS (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the *Athlete* or other *Person's National Federation*; (c) ICF; and (d) *WADA*.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Regarding *Anti-Doping* Rule Violations, Consequences, and *Provisional Suspensions* from organisations outside the ICF

Decisions of organisations outside the ICF shall be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, ICF, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by a *National Federation* which granted or denied the exemption.

Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

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

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

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

b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

14.1 Incorporation of the ICF Anti-Doping Rules

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

14.2 Statistical Reporting

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

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *National Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes* it shall report the following information to the ICF and *WADA* within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.3 and 7.1.4: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Federation* shall also regularly update the ICF and *WADA* on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (*Results Management*), or Article 8 (*Fair Hearing and Consequences*) or Article 13 (*Appeals*), and comparable information shall be provided to the ICF and *WADA* within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.10, 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 ICF and *WADA* shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the ICF 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 ICF nor its *National Federations* shall publicly identify *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported by the ICF within 20 days.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY *NATIONAL FEDERATIONS* OR OTHER ORGANISATIONS

15.1 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 ICF and its *National Federations*. ICF 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*.

15.2 *National Federations* affiliated to the ICF are considered as Code Signatories therefore, *National Federations'* decisions related to Anti-Doping matters are recognised as ICF decisions following the completion of steps described in Articles 8 and 13.

15.3 If a sanction is imposed by the ICF or a *National Federation*, according to the preceding paragraph, the ICF and all *National Federations* shall apply this sanction for the purposes of *National* and *International Events*. To this end, the ICF shall publish such sanctions on its website. The *National Federations* shall access the ICF website on a regular basis.

15.4 If a sanction is imposed by an organisation outside the ICF and its *National Federations*, but *Signatory* to the *Code*, the sanction will be recognised and respected by the ICF and its *National Federations* unless appealed to CAS.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 ICF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO *WADA*

The ICF will report to *WADA* on the ICF compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for any non-compliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

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 an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Federation* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Federation*.

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

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*.

Canoeing, sport of. Encompasses the multidiscipline canoeing and paddling activities.

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).]

Continental Associations. A group of National Federations within a continent recognised by the ICF and created for the purpose of promoting and regulating canoe sports. These associations are recognised by the ICF as international sport organisations. *Events* where they are the ruling body or where they appoint the technical officials are considered as *International Events* for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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. For 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 *Competition*.

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 antidoping 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 Events include the International competitions listed in the ICF Calendar.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the International Canoe Federation (ICF) as the entity governing the ICF'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* that 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 a National Canoe Federation and/or a participant in a National Canoe Federation or ICF authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have read and understood the ICF Anti-Doping Rules which are available to the public on the ICF website at www.canoeicf.com.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the ICF 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 the ICF have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the ICF Anti-Doping Rules.
4. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the ICF Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the ICF Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the ICF 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)