



FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESCRIME

INTERNATIONAL FENCING FEDERATION

ANTI-DOPING RULES

based on the

World Anti-Doping Code

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FIE ANTI-DOPING RULES

These FIE Anti-Doping Rules are enforced from 17th June, 2004

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At its 2003 Congress, the FIE accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with the FIE's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of the FIE's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of fencing.

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.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the FIE, each member National Federation of the FIE, and each Participant in the activities of the FIE or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in the FIE, its National Federations, or their activities or Events.

To be eligible for participation in FIE events, a competitor must have a valid FIE licence.

The FIE licence imposes on the holder the legal requirement to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the FIE, including these FIE Anti-Doping Rules compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

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.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which the FIE and its 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 or 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 who is competing 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 FIE 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 FIE or a member 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 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.

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 FIE 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 FIE 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 adopt in their totality the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The FIE will make the current Prohibited List available to each member National Federation, and each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.[‡]

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 FIE. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the FIE may, upon the recommendation of its Executive Committee, request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of fencing. The FIE may also, upon the recommendation of its Executive Committee, request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of fencing, 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 FIE.

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.

(‡) *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 apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 Athletes included by the FIE in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes must obtain a TUE from the FIE (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level) prior to their participation in any International Event. TUE's granted by the FIE 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 FIE and WADA.

4.4.3 The FIE Executive shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel") and shall nominate its Chair. Upon the FIE's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the FIE.

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

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes affiliated to a National Federation or holding an FIE licence shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by the FIE, 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 to a National Federation shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by the FIE, 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 FIE Testing

5.2.1. Every organiser of an official FIE competition must plan for doping controls to take place and must ensure that, during the competition, the procedures are correctly applied.

5.2.2. The costs of doping control are the responsibility of the Federation organising the competition.

5.2.3. The *FIE Anti-Doping officer* present shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted at its official competitions. Testing shall be conducted by qualified persons so authorized.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the FIE and its member 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 FIE 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 FIE and member 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 FIE shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are subject to Out-of-Competition Testing and who are therefore required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to the FIE and WADA. The FIE may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall file six monthly reports with the FIE on forms provided by the FIE which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the Athlete will be residing, training and competing, and which supply up-to-date contact information. 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 use its best efforts to assist the FIE in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by the FIE.

5.5.2 Any Athlete in the FIE OOC Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three attempts during any period of 6 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4.

5.5.3 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 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 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.6.1 At its official competitions, the FIE shall determine the number of tests, random tests and/or target tests to be performed.

The following Athletes shall be tested in competition:

- In individual World Cup competitions and World Championships – Open and Junior/Cadets - , doping control will in principle be carried out on three fencers: those placed first and second in the final, plus one more chosen by drawing lots among the remaining two finalists of the final of 4 fencers.
- In team World Cup competitions and team World Championships – Open and Junior/Cadets -, doping control will in principle be carried out on one fencer drawn by lots from among each of the first four teams.
- At World Championships — Open and Junior/Cadets — the method of selection for doping control is determined by the delegates of the FIE Medical Commission in agreement with the President of the FIE or his representative.
- At World Cup competitions, both individual and team, the drawing of lots is made by the organisers, with the agreement of the FIE observer.

5.6.2 Before leaving the competition venue, every fencer liable for doping control must obtain confirmation from the President of the Directoire Technique that he has not been selected for testing. If a fencer does not do so and he is selected for doping control, he will be considered to have refused to take part in the control.

5.6.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.6.1 above, the FIE at International Events, and National Federations at National Events, may also select Athletes for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control.

5.6.4 The competition organisers may, at any stage of the competition, conduct 'unannounced' doping control on one or more fencers. They must respect the following conditions:

1. They must draw lots in the presence of the President of the FIE (or his representative) or the FIE Observer or the President of the Directoire Technique.
2. They must hand the notification form to the fencer in person as soon as he is eliminated.
3. The doping control must be started within an hour of the fencer receiving the notification.
4. The organisers may only carry out this unannounced test if they can guarantee the presence of one or more doping control experts.

5.6.5 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FIE through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.7 In Competition Testing

5.7.1 Upon selection of an Athlete for doping control during a Competition, the following procedures shall be followed:

5.7.1.1 The official responsible for notifying the athlete for Doping Control (whether an FIE Medical Commission delegate, the FIE Observer, or an officially designated Doping Control Officer or Chaperone) shall write the name of the athlete on the official Notification form and present it to the athlete, as discreetly as possible, immediately after the athlete has completed his last bout in the competition. The athlete shall sign to confirm receipt of notification and retain a copy. The time of signing shall be recorded on the form. The Athlete must stay in view of the Chaperone until reporting to the Doping Control station.

5.7.1.2 If an Athlete refuses to sign the Notification form, the escort shall immediately report this to the FIE Anti-Doping Officer* who shall make every effort to inform the Athlete of his obligation to undergo doping control and the consequences of his not submitting himself the control. If the Athlete fails or refuses to sign this notice or fails to report to doping control within thirty (30) minutes of signing the notice Notification form, the Athlete shall be deemed to have refused to submit to doping control

for the purpose of articles 2.3 and 10.4.1 of these rules. Even if the Athlete indicates reluctance to report to the Doping Control Station, the Chaperone shall keep the Athlete in view until there is no question that the Athlete has refused to submit to doping control.

(* At every official FIE competition it is the responsibility of the organising committee to ensure that an Anti-Doping Officer is designated for that competition – this will either be the FIE Medical Commission Delegate, the FIE Observer, or else a member of the Directoire Technique designated as such).

5.7.1.3 The Athlete must report to the Doping Control Station within thirty (30) minutes of signing the notice Notification form.

5.7.1.4 The Athlete shall be entitled to be accompanied to the Doping Control Station by

- (i) a competition-accredited representative from his National Federation, and
- (ii) an interpreter if required.

5.7.1.5 The Athlete must show identification at the Doping Control Station. The Athlete's time of arrival at the Doping Control Station shall be recorded on the doping control form.

5.7.1.6 The Athlete has the right to request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station beyond 30 minutes but the request may be granted only if the Athlete can be continuously chaperoned during the delay, and if the request relates to the following activities:

- a) Participation in a medal ceremony
- b) Fulfillment of media commitments)
- c) Receiving necessary medical treatment

An Athlete may only leave the Doping Control Station for any a valid reason, and he may do so only under the constant supervision of the chaperone.

5.7.1.7 Only the following persons may be present in the Doping Control Station:

- a) Anti-doping Officer (Medical Commission member, FIE Observer, or designated member of DT)
- b) Staff assigned to the station
- c) Authorised interpreters
- d) The Athletes selected for doping control and their respective accredited representatives
- e) Other people only with the permission of the FIE Anti-doping Officer.

The news media shall not be admitted to the Doping Control Station.

The doors of the station must not be left open.

No photography or filming shall be permitted in the Doping Control Station during the hours of operation.

5.8 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.8.1 Out-of-competition doping control may be conducted by WADA at any time or location in every member country. Preferably it shall be carried out without any advance notice to the Athlete or his member National Federation. Every Athlete affiliated to a member Federation is obliged to undergo out-of-competition doping control as decided by the WADA.

5.8.2 Every member Federation shall include in their Rules a provision obliging the member Federation to allow out-of-competition doping control of any Athlete under its jurisdiction. It is the duty of every member Federation to assist the FIE and, if appropriate, other member National Federations in the carrying out of out-of-competition Testing. Any member Federation preventing, hindering or otherwise obstructing the carrying out of such Testing shall be liable to sanctions.

5.8.3 It shall be the obligation of each athlete liable to be subject to Out-of Competition Testing as well as that Athlete's member National Federation, to keep the WADA informed of the Athlete's whereabouts (see article 5.5)

5.9 Procedures

5.9.1 Collection of Urine Samples at an FIE Competition.

5.9.1.1 Each Athlete asked to provide a Sample shall also provide information on an official Doping Control Form. The Athlete's name, his country, the code number of the sample and the event identification will be entered into the form. The Athlete shall declare any medication and nutritional supplements that he/she has used in the preceding three (3) days. The form shall provide the names of the people present at the Doping Control Station involved with the obtaining of the Sample, including the Anti-doping Officer and the Doping Control Officer (DCO) in charge of the station. Any irregularities must be registered on the form. The form shall include four copies for distribution as follows:

- a) a copy to be retained by the FIE Anti-doping Officer for forwarding to the FIE Office by the day after the competition;
- b) a copy to be given to the Athlete;
- c) a special copy to be sent to the Laboratory which is to conduct the analysis - this laboratory copy must be so designed that it does not contain any information which could identify the Athlete who provided the Sample;
- d) an extra copy, for distribution as the FIE deems appropriate.

5.9.1.2 The Athlete shall select a sealed collection vessel from a number of such vessels, visually check that it is empty and clean, and proceed to provide a minimum of 75 ml of urine under the direct supervision of, and

within the view of, the DCO or appropriate official who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. To ensure authenticity of the Sample, the DCO may require such disrobing as is necessary to confirm the urine is produced by the Athlete. No one other than the Athlete and the DCO or appropriate official shall be present when the urine is collected. Blood sampling may be performed prior to, after or instead of a urine Sample (see art. 5.3.1).

5.9.1.3 The Athlete shall remain in the Doping Control Station until he or she has fulfilled the duty to pass an adequate quantity of urine. If the Athlete is unable to provide the required amount, the urine which is collected shall be sealed in a container and the seal shall be broken when the Athlete is ready to provide more urine. The Athlete shall retain custody of the sealed container while waiting to provide more urine.

5.9.1.4 When the Athlete has provided at least 75 ml of urine, he or she shall select from a number of such kits a sealed urine control kit, containing two containers for Samples ("A" and "B"). The Athlete shall check to be sure the containers are empty and clean.

5.9.1.5 The Athlete, or his representative, shall pour approximately two-thirds of the urine from the collection vessel into the "A" bottle and one-third into the "B" bottle which are then sealed as provided for in the International Standard for Testing. A few drops of urine should remain in the collection vessel for the measurement of acidity (pH) and density (SG). Having closed both bottles the Athlete shall check that no leakage can occur. The DCO may, with permission of the Athlete, assist the Athlete with the procedures in this article 5.9.1.5. The Athlete must also verify at each step in the doping control procedure that each bottle has the same code and that this is the same code as entered on the doping control form.

5.9.1.6 The Athlete shall certify, by signing the Doping Control Form (see art. 5.9.1.1), that the entire process has been performed in compliance with the procedures outlined above. The Athlete shall also record any irregularities or procedural deviations he/she identifies. Any irregularities or procedural deviations identified by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present), the DCO, the Anti-doping Officer or station staff shall be recorded on the form. The form will also be signed by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present).

5.9.1.7 The accumulation of Samples may take place over several competition sessions before dispatch to the laboratory. During this time, the Samples must be kept under security. If there is prolonged delay in dispatching the Samples to the laboratory, storage in a cool, secure place is necessary to ensure no possible deterioration could be so caused. The organising committee of the Competition shall be responsible for the secure transport of the containers as soon as possible after doping control.

5.9.1.8 The Organising Committee will provide identification labels, if required, for customs purposes. The opening of the transport container will not, of itself, invalidate doping control.

5.9.1.9 The national federations are required to reach an agreement with the laboratory(ies) that they are going to use to ensure that the results of the doping controls carried out arrive at the FIE in the shortest possible time:

- within 15 days for a World Cup Competition
- within 48 hours for a World Championship

5.9.2 Collection of urine samples Out-Of-Competition.

5.9.2.1 When an Athlete has been selected for unannounced doping control Out of Competition, the DCO may either make an appointment to meet the Athlete or he may arrive unannounced at the Athlete's training camp, accommodation or any other place where the Athlete is likely to be found. In either case, the DCO shall show proof of identity and provide a copy of his letter of appointment. The DCO shall also require proof of identity of the Athlete. The actual collection of the Sample shall be in as much accordance with article 5.9.1 as is reasonably practicable.

5.9.2.2 Arrangements for collection of the Sample shall be made as soon as possible after the appointment with the Athlete has been made. It is the Athlete's responsibility to check the arranged date, time and precise location of the meeting.

5.9.2.3 Where a DCO arrives unannounced he must give the Athlete reasonable time to complete any reasonable activity in which he is engaged under the observation of the DCO, but Testing should commence as soon as possible.

5.9.2.4 Each Athlete selected for out-of-competition Testing shall complete a form similar to the form described in article 5.9.1.1.

5.9.2.5 If the Athlete refuses to provide a urine Sample, the DCO shall note this on the doping control form, sign his name to the form and ask the Athlete to sign the form. The DCO shall also note any other irregularities in the doping control process.

5.9.2.6 The nature of Out-of-Competition doping control makes it desirable that little or no prior warning is given to the Athlete. Every effort will be made by the DCO to collect the Sample speedily and efficiently with the minimum of interruption to the Athlete's training, social or work arrangements. If there is an interruption, however, no Athlete may take action to gain compensation for any inconvenience incurred.

5.10 Retirement and Return to Competition

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

5.10.2 An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to the FIE may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the FIE at least three 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

5.11 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to WADA Independent Observers at Events as directed by the FIE.

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 competition organisers and the FIE shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The Anti-doping Officer must make sure this happens and point it out in his report. Any organiser not respecting this obligation will be penalised by the cancellation of his competition the following season.

6.2 Substances and Methods 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.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the FIE

Results management for Tests initiated by the FIE (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the FIE on the one hand and by the national federations at official FIE competitions on the other) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The Laboratory must send results of all analyses to the FIE in encoded form (in accordance with the deadlines allowed in 5.9.1.9),

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 FIE Medical Commission shall appoint an Anti-doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and other members with training and experience in anti-doping. The Chair of the panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2, 7.1.9, and 7.1.10 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by the FIE.

7.1.3 Upon receipt of an "A" Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the Administrative Office of the FIE shall send the Anti-doping Review Panel all the documents they have received concerning this result. The Review Panel shall check whether: (1) a therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (2) 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 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the Administrative Office of the FIE, following precise instructions from the Anti-doping Review Panel, shall promptly notify the Athlete and the relevant National Federation, by registered letter and secure fax, 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; (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; (f) the Athlete's right to bring, in the form of a letter addressed to the FIE, all the explanations that he considers necessary relating to the abnormal analysis result.

7.1.5 Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample as soon as possible taking account of the athlete's right to attend. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The FIE may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis at its expense.

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 FIE shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.7 If analysis of the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, the FIE and WADA shall be so informed.

7.1.8 If analysis of the B sample confirms the identification of a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Federation, the FIE, and to WADA.

7.1.9 The Anti-doping Review Panel shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required as per the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the FIE shall promptly notify the Athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the FIE asserts that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

7.1.10 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings (for example tampering or trafficking) the FIE may conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then as quickly as possible notify the Athlete (or other persons involved) of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings, resulting from doping control conducted by the International Olympic Committee or any other organisation responsible for a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event are concerned, by the FIE.

7.3 Provisional Suspensions

The FIE Bureau will Provisionally Suspend an Athlete on the basis of an Adverse Analytical Finding from the Athlete's A Sample or the A and B samples and the review described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3.

If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, the hearing shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible in order to avoid substantial prejudice to the Athlete.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of FIE Testing or Tests at International Events

8.1.1 The President of the Medical Commission shall appoint a panel consisting of two or three experts with experience in anti-doping ("FIE Doping Hearing Panel"). These must be members of the FIE Medical Commission. The FIE Doping Hearing Panel will form

an opinion on the case which has been submitted to it and will inform the Central Office of the FIE (« Bureau ») of the violations observed.

8.1.2 Violations of the FIE's Anti-Doping Rules will be adjudicated by a Doping Disciplinary Tribunal consisting of one member of the FIE Doping Hearing Panel and two members of the FIE Executive Committee, appointed by the Central Office of the FIE.

8.1.3 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Central Office of the FIE shall immediately appoint the three members of the Doping Disciplinary Tribunal and submit the matter to this Doping Disciplinary Tribunal as quickly as possible.

8.1.4 The three members of the Doping Disciplinary Tribunal shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.1.5 Hearings of this Doping Disciplinary Tribunal pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.6 The Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may be accompanied by the person of his choice should he or she so wish.

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

8.1.8 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting the Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the FIE.

8.1.9 Decisions of the FIE Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13 and in the FIE Disciplinary Rules.

8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing

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

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing body;

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

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 results obtained or in which the fencer participated (teams) in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. In this case all the athletes ranked after the athlete disqualified move up one place in the results of the competition. If necessary the 2 third places are decided according to their ranking for the composition of the table.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event shall lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual (and team) results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes.

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 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 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 which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), according to article 5.5.2, the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First violation: 6 months Ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' 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 FIE Doping Disciplinary Tribunal may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to the FIE which results in the FIE 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 FIE (or its National Federation) 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 FIE (or its National Federation) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the FIE (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where 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 offense shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Athlete found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 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. In this case all the athletes ranked after the disqualified athlete move up one place in the results of the competition. If necessary the 2 third places are decided according to their ranking for the composition of the table.

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 FIE 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 the FIE 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 FIE 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 FIE, 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 FIE and the applicable National Federation 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.

During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Athlete within a three month period, unless this is impractical due to the shortness of the Ineligibility period. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the FIE. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an Athlete must undergo Testing by the FIE for the Prohibited Substances and Methods for Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of an Athlete's suspension has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete's National Federation will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event in which he fenced, the team shall be Disqualified from the Event with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes and the other teams ranked after the team disqualified move up one place in the results of the competition.

11.2 In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced a Sample found to be positive under Article 11.1 above, all other competitive results obtained by teams in which fencer has fenced, from the date the 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 and the other teams ranked after the team disqualified move up one place in the results of the competition (until the beginning of the provisional suspension or the suspension).

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1 The FIE Executive 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 The FIE may require National Federations to reimburse 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 FIE may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Multiple 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 FIE or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization.

12.3.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event.

12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the FIE informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the FIE.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the FIE 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.

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

13.2.2 Deleted

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, 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) the FIE 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 the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation'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) the FIE; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the FIE shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals against Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the granting or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the FIE, 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 described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeals against Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

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

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision 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 THE FIE RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of FIE 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.

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.

In cases involving *Athletes* that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each *National Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

14.2 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 FIE and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: 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 FIE and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to the FIE and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), the FIE and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the FIE 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.

14.3 Public Disclosure

The identity of Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or of Athletes or other persons alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules, shall not be publicly divulged by the FIE and their National Federation 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 challenged within the deadlines or the Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

14.4 Recognition of Decisions by the FIE and National Federations

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

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

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 FIE COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The FIE will report to WADA on the FIE's compliance with the Code every second year (beginning 31 December 2004) and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

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

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

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

18.6 Notice to 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 (ADO). A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

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

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

Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

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

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

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

Doping control officer (DCO); An official who has been trained and authorised by the Anti doping Organization (ADO) with delegated responsibility for the on-site management of **a sample collection session.**

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

FIE Anti-Doping Officer. The person responsible for co-ordinating doping control at each official FIE competition, this will either be the FIE Medical Commission Delegate, the FIE Observer, or else a member of the Directoire Technique designated as such by the organising committee.

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, in accordance with the method of selection defined in Article 5.6.

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 Rule Violations above.

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

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

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

Major Event Organizations. This term refers to the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations

that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the FIE as the entity governing fencing in that nation or region.

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

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

No Fault or Negligence. The Athlete's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

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

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

Participant. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

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

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method. Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

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

[Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.]

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

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

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

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

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

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

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

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to an Athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than an Athlete's Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use. The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.