FIG
Anti-Doping Rules

in conjunction with
The World Anti-Doping Code

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FIG ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) Executive Committee held on 14 December 2008 in Madrid, Spain, the FIG accepted the revised World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") version 2009. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with FIG's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of FIG's continuing efforts to avoid doping in gymnastics.

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Gymnasts and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FIG's 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.
Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to FIG, to FIG National Federations (NFs), to FIG Continental Unions, and to each Participant in the activities of FIG or any of its National Federations and Continental Unions by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FIG, its National Federations, Continental Unions, or their activities, International Events or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a FIG National Federation and who fulfills the requirements to be part of the FIG 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 National Federation.

To be eligible for participation in FIG events, a competitor must have a FIG licence issued by FIG. The FIG licence will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Appendix 2 consent form, in the actual form approved by the FIG Executive Committee.

All forms from minor applicants, according to the legislation of the applicant’s country, must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

The National Federation must guarantee that all Gymnasts registered for a FIG Licence accept the FIG Rules, including these FIG Anti-Doping Rules.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Gymnasts complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some countries, 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 or agreement to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the National Federation shall apply, as appropriate, to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In any case, the National Federations are the bodies responsible toward FIG regarding anti-doping issues.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FIG and its National Federations have jurisdiction. The FIG list of International events will be published on the FIG Website.

The use of the WADA web-based Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) becomes compulsory under these FIG Anti-Doping Rules, in order to respect the WADA Code, to which FIG is a signatory, and to better collaborate to the fight against doping in accordance with the other Anti-Doping Organizations such as the IOC and other IFs.
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

Gymnasts and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Gymnast’s Sample

2.1.1 It is each Gymnast’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Gymnasts are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Gymnast’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Gymnast’s A Sample where the Gymnast waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Gymnast’s B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Gymnast’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Gymnast’s A Sample.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Gymnast’s Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

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

2.2.1 It is each Gymnast’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Gymnast’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the
Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 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 applicable requirements regarding Gymnast availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a “Filing Failure”) and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a “Missed Test”). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FIG or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Gymnast, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 Possession by a Gymnast In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Gymnast Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Gymnast establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by a Gymnast Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Gymnast Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Gymnast, Competition or training, unless the Gymnast Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Gymnast in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Gymnast In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Gymnast Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of
complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any \textit{Attempted} anti-doping rule violation.

\textbf{ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING}

\textbf{3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof}

FIG and its \textit{National Federations} shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIG or its \textit{National Federation} has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the \textit{Gymnast} or other \textit{Person} alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the \textit{Gymnast} must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

\textbf{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:

\begin{enumerate}
\item[\textbf{3.2.1}] \textit{WADA}-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted \textit{Sample} analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the \textit{International Standard} for Laboratories. The \textit{Gymnast} or other \textit{Person} may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the \textit{International Standard} for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding}.

If the \textit{Gymnast} or other \textit{Person} rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the \textit{International Standard} for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding}, then FIG or its \textit{National Federation} shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding}.

\item[\textbf{3.2.2}] Departures from any other \textit{International Standard} for Laboratories or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding} or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the \textit{Gymnast} or other \textit{Person} establishes that a departure from another \textit{International Standard} for Laboratories or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding} or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FIG or its \textit{National Federation} shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the \textit{Adverse Analytical Finding} or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

\item[\textbf{3.2.3}] The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the \textit{Gymnast} or other \textit{Person} to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the
Gymnast or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Gymnast or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Gymnast’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These FIG Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. FIG 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.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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 FIG (or its National Federations). As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FIG may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for one or more of its disciplines. FIG may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in one or more of its disciplines, 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 FIG.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited
Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Gymnast or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 Gymnasts with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Gymnasts included by FIG in its Registered Testing Pool and other Gymnasts participating in any International Event as published on FIG Website, must obtain a TUE from FIG (regardless of whether the Gymnast has previously received a TUE at the national level). The application for a TUE is made through ADAMS as soon as possible (in the case of a Gymnast in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Gymnast needs the approval for his/her participation in a FIG Event. TUEs granted by FIG shall be reported to the Athlete’s National Federation, and to WADA through ADAMS.

4.4.3 Gymnasts who are not included by FIG in its Registered Testing Pool and/or who do not participate in an International Event identified by FIG must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization or the National Federation. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Athlete’s participation in the Event. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE to FIG, and WADA through ADAMS.
4.4.4 The FIG Presidential Commission shall appoint a group of physicians to consider requests for TUEs (the “TUE Commission”). The Secretary General in consultation with the President of the FIG Medical Commission shall appoint a panel of 2 members. A third member of the Panel shall be nominated and has a casting vote should a consensus not be reached between the two original members. The TUE Panel members 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 FIG.

The FIG is entitled to appoint an Anti-Doping Organization recognized by WADA to manage the FIG TUEs while respecting the provisions above.

4.4.5 WADA, at the request of a Gymnast or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FIG. 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. Any Gymnast who has applied for a TUE or a Retroactive TUE and who was denied such TUE may not use the substance in question.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Gymnasts under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FIG, the Gymnast’s National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Gymnasts under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Gymnasts serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FIG, WADA, the Gymnast’s National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Gymnast is present or of which the Athlete is national, resident, licence-holder or member of a sport organization, the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games, the IPC in connection with Paralympic Games, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate.

All Athletes must comply with any request for Testing by any Anti-Doping Organization with Testing jurisdiction.

5.2 Responsibility for FIG Testing

The FIG and its National Federations shall be responsible for drawing up a Test Distribution Plan for Gymnastics in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that Plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of FIG. Testing may be conducted by members of the FIG or by other qualified persons so authorized by FIG.
5.3 Standards for Testing

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

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”).

5.4 Coordination of Testing

5.4.1 Event Testing

The collection of Samples for Doping Control shall take place at both International Events and National Events. However, except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, the FIG for a World Championship, and Pan-American Sports Organization for the Pan American Games). At National Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the National Federation of that country.

5.4.1.1 If the FIG or its National Federations nevertheless desire to conduct additional Testing of Athletes at an Event for which they are not responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period, the FIG or its National Federations shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional Testing. If FIG or its National Federations are not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the Event, the FIG or its National Federations may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional Testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional Testing.

5.4.2 Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. Out-of-Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; (c) the FIG or the Gymnast's National Federation; or (d) any other Anti-Doping Organization that has Testing jurisdiction over the Gymnast as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). Out-of-Competition Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS where reasonably feasible in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing of individual Athletes.
5.4.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data and results for International-Level Athletes and national-level Athletes who have been included in their National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, FIG and its National Federations shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible to the Gymnast, the Gymnast's National Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Paralympic Committee, National Anti-Doping Organization, FIG, and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for the protection of privacy.

5.4.4 Data Privacy

When performing obligations under these rules, FIG or its National Federations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Gymnasts and third parties. FIG and its National Federations shall ensure that they comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the protection of privacy that WADA shall adopt to ensure Gymnasts and non-Gymnasts are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities arising under the Code and these anti-doping rules.

5.5 Gymnast Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 FIG shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Gymnasts who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Gymnasts to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Gymnasts meeting those criteria for the period in question. The criteria for inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool are defined in Appendix 3 and FIG may review and update its criteria and the list of Gymnasts from time to time as appropriate. Each Gymnast in the Registered Testing Pool (a) shall advise FIG of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with
Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing. Every National Federation shall report to FIG the, names and addresses of all Gymnasts whose performances fall within the Registered Testing Pool criteria established by FIG. It shall as well be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FIG in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FIG.

5.5.2 A Gymnast’s failure to advise FIG of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.3 A Gymnast’s failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.4 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Gymnasts to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Gymnasts are also in the FIG’s Registered Testing Pool, the FIG and the National Anti-Doping Organization will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Gymnast and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.5.

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 a Gymnast in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 A Gymnast who has been identified by FIG for inclusion in FIG’s Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing unless and until the Gymnast gives written notice to FIG that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FIG’s Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by FIG.

5.6.2 Any FIG licensed Gymnast who has once participated in a FIG Event and who wants to retire, must give written notice of retirement to FIG and may not resume competing at a FIG Event unless he or she notifies FIG at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for 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 Gymnasts in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Selection of Gymnasts to be Tested

5.7.1 At International Events, the Test Distribution Plan is decided by the FIG Executive Committee, based on a proposition of the President of the FIG Medical Commission, or his representative. The FIG Presidential Commission may approve the testing plan, in case testing has to be decided within a short deadline, and the details of application of the plan. It shall take into consideration the selection criteria as provided in the International Standard for Testing.

5.7.2 The distribution of the controls, the number of the controls and the designation of the individual Gymnasts or teams should be established, depending on the type of event and of discipline, by total or partial draw, by designation (target testing), by the finishing placements or at random and may also be performed at training sessions held before or in between competitions.

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

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

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

5.8 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide, when requested, access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FIG.

5.9 A Gymnast who is not regular member of FIG or one of its National Federations will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the FIG's Registered Testing Pool at least two months before he or she expects to compete.

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

For purposes of Article 2.1, FIG (or its National Federations) shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FIG.

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

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 or to assist FIG (or its National Federations) in profiling relevant parameters in an Gymnast’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Gymnast’s written consent. Samples used (with the Gymnast’s consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Gymnast.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FIG or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FIG

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to FIG in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with the process contained in ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FIG Administration shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or (b) there
is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

**7.1.3** If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FIG shall promptly notify the Gymnast of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Gymnast's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the Gymnast or FIG chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Gymnast and/or the Gymnast's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Gymnast's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. FIG shall also notify the Gymnast's National Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization, and WADA. If FIG decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Gymnast, the Gymnast's National Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization, and WADA.

**7.1.4** Where requested by the Gymnast or FIG, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. A Gymnast may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FIG may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

**7.1.5** The Gymnast and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Gymnast's National Federation as well as a representative of FIG shall be allowed to be present.

**7.1.6** If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless FIG takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Gymnast, his National Federation, and FIG shall be so informed no later than 5 days after the result notification by the laboratory.

**7.1.7** If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Gymnast, his National Federation, FIG, and to WADA.

**7.1.8** For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FIG shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Gymnast of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.
7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Gymnast by or on behalf of FIG, the FIG Administration shall conduct a review, no later than 5 days after the result notification by the laboratory, to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.

7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FIG shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FIG shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 FIG will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If FIG determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Gymnast, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).

(b) If FIG receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Gymnast identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FIG shall so identify any such Gymnast after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Gymnast.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events
Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed by FIG, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or any other sanction imposed by these organisations.

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to FIG and to WADA within 14 days of the conclusion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Gymnast who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly communicated to FIG including the name of the Gymnast, the discipline, the sampling place and any other useful information, such as the follow up the National Federation intend to do with the case. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Gymnast who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Gymnasts who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Gymnast's National Federation for hearing. If the completion of the Results management is delayed beyond three months, FIG may elect to bring the case directly before the FIG Disciplinary Commission at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Gymnast in FIG’s Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FIG in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing.

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Gymnast in FIG’s Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Gymnast by or on behalf of FIG shall be conducted by FIG in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Gymnast as a result of an attempt to test the Gymnast by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the International Standard for Testing.

7.5.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, a Gymnast in FIG’s Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FIG shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions
7.6.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FIG shall Provisionally Suspend the Gymnast, starting from the date of notification of the AAF by the laboratory, pending the hearing panel’s determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FIG decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FIG, after immediate consultation with the FIG Disciplinary Commission, may Provisionally Suspend the Gymnast, starting from the date of notification of the AAF by the laboratory, pending the Disciplinary Commission’s determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the Gymnast shall be given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or no later than 30 days after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) no later than 90 days after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.6.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Gymnast shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Gymnast or the Gymnast’s team has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Gymnast or team to be reinserted, the Gymnast or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

If a Gymnast or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, FIG (or its National Federations) retain jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Gymnast or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FIG (or its National Federations) would have had results management jurisdiction over the Gymnast or other Person at the time the Gymnast or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIG (or its National Federations) have jurisdiction to conduct results management.
ARTICLE 8  RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

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

8.1.1  The FIG Council shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and at least three other experts with experience in anti-doping ("FIG Disciplinary Commission"). Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of any other organ of FIG. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

8.1.2  When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FIG Testing or Testing at an International Event, then the case shall be assigned to the FIG Disciplinary Commission for adjudication, no later than 15 days after the finding.

8.1.3  The Chair of the FIG Disciplinary Commission shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Gymnast or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.1.4  Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, and in all cases within 90 days of the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.5  The FIG Disciplinary Commission may request the assistance of any recognized independent expert.

8.1.6  The National Federation of the Gymnast or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

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

8.1.8  A Gymnast or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FIG. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Gymnast’s or other Person’s failure to challenge FIG’s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 14 days after notification of the B Sample result or after the Gymnast has waived his right to the B analysis. Where no hearing occurs, FIG shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken. FIG may request a hearing even if the Gymnast waived his right to a hearing.

8.1.9  Decisions of the FIG Disciplinary Commission may be appealed to the FIG Appeal Tribunal in accordance with FIG Code of Discipline.

8.1.10  Decisions of the FIG Appeal Tribunal may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.
8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FIG Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Gymnast or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Gymnast or other Person’s National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

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

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

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

8.2.5 The Gymnast or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Gymnast’s or other Person’s failure to challenge the National Federation’s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 14 days after notification of the B Sample result or after the Gymnast has waived his right to the B analysis. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2.6 Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Gymnast or other Person’s acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

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

8.3 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 panel;
• the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
• the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
• the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
• the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
• the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
• a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

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 Gymnast's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:
First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 ( Trafficking) or Article 2.8 or Attempted Administration (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Gymnast’s degree of fault.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where a Gymnast or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Gymnast’s sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Gymnast or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the FIG Disciplinary Commission and/or FIG Appeal Tribunal the absence of intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Gymnast or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

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

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence
If a Gymnast establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Gymnast’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Gymnast must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the antidoping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Gymnast or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Gymnast’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Gymnast must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: While minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Gymnast or other Person’s fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.4 and 10.5.1.

10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The FIG Disciplinary Commission and/or the FIG Appeal Tribunal may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Gymnast or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIG (or its National Federations) may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIG may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Gymnast or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Gymnast or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than
three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If FIG (or its National Federations) suspend any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FIG (or its National Federations) subsequently reinstate any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Gymnast or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Gymnast or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where a Gymnast or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

10.5.5 Where a Gymnast or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Gymnast or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FIG (or its National Federations) establishe in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Gymnast or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the FIG Disciplinary Commission and/or the FIG Appeal Tribunal that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A Gymnast or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIG (or its National Federations).
### 10.7 Multiple Violations

#### 10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a Gymnast’s or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>First Violation</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>FFMT</th>
<th>NSF</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>TRA</th>
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<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-life</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6-8</td>
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<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-life</td>
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<tr>
<td>St</td>
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<td>life</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRA</td>
<td>8-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

**NSF** (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Gymnast.

**St** (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

**TRA** (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

#### 10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation
Where a Gymnast or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the FIG Disciplinary Commission and/or the FIG Appeal Tribunal shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the FIG (or its National Federation) can establish that the Gymnast or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Gymnast or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FIG (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the FIG (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FIG (or its National Federations) discover facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Gymnast or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FIG (or its National Federations) shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Gymnast or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FIG (or its National Federations) discover facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period
For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Gymnast must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with FIG’s specific rules.

Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in FIG’s Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Gymnasts or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Gymnast or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Gymnast or other Person, the FIG 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 or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the Gymnast promptly (which, in all events, means before the Gymnast competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after
being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIG (or its National Federations), the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Gymnast or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Gymnast or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

Comment to Article 10.9.2: This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).

10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Gymnast, then the Gymnast shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If a Gymnast voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FIG (or its National Federations) and thereafter refrains from competing, the Gymnast shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Gymnast’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

Comment to Article 10.9.4: A Gymnast’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Gymnast and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Gymnast.

10.9.5 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Gymnast elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Gymnast or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event and Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FIG or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of FIG or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.

A Gymnast or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of FIG and its National Federations, but only so long as the
local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

A Gymnast or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where a Gymnast or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Gymnast or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Gymnast or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FIG (or its National Federations).

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FIG and its National Federations.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Gymnast must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FIG (or its National Federations), the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Gymnast subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Gymnast shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Gymnast has notified FIG (or its National Federations) 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 Gymnast had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the Gymnast with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FIG. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Gymnast must undergo Testing by FIG for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Gymnast’s Ineligibility has expired, and the Gymnast has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Gymnast will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Gymnast or by the Gymnast’s National Federation will then be necessary.
10. 12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

FIG Disciplinary Commission and/or FIG Appeal Tribunal may, as other sanctions, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Where one member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 If a member of a team constituted of at least two Gymnasts competing in the same exercise, where the team ranking is based on the performance of all of the members of the team, is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event, the team shall be disqualified in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Gymnast committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 If a member of a team, where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event, the results of the Gymnast committing the violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the results of the next applicable team member. If by removing the Gymnast’s results from the team results, the number of Gymnasts counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be eliminated from the ranking.

11.4 If more than one member of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Gymnast(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1 It is the duty of each National Federation to ensure that these Anti-Doping Rules are respected and to collaborate with FIG regarding any anti-doping matter. Failure to comply may lead to a referral to the FIG Disciplinary Commission and to the sanctioning of the National Federation.

12.2 The FIG Executive Committee 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.
12.3 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FIG for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by a Gymnast or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.

12.4 FIG may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Gymnasts to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.4.1 If more than one violation of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) is committed by Gymnasts or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FIG or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. FIG Disciplinary Commission may in its discretion elect to sanction administratively, financially or in any other way the National Federations or their officials.

12.4.1.1 If more than one violation of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) is committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Gymnasts or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FIG or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then the FIG may suspend or exclude that National Federation’s membership for a period of up to 4 years.

12.4.2 More than one Gymnast or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. FIG may fine that National Federation.

12.4.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FIG informed about a Gymnast’s whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FIG. FIG may fine the National Federation in addition to all of FIG costs incurred in Testing that National Federation’s Gymnasts.

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 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the internal appeal process. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the FIG or its National Federation’s process,
WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FIG or its National Federation’s process.

Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of FIG’s process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of FIG’s process (e.g., the FIG Appeal Tribunal), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in FIG’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the FIG or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by any anti-doping organization not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; 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 Gymnast or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Gymnasts

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Gymnasts, the decision of the FIG Disciplinary Commission may be appealed exclusively to the FIG Appeal Tribunal. At last, the decisions of the FIG Appeal Tribunal may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Gymnasts

In cases involving Gymnasts who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person’s expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FIG’s rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the FIG Appeal Tribunal: (a) the Gymnast or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the
case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIG; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

A FIG Appeal Tribunal decision may be appealed to CAS exclusively by the above-mentioned parties.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation’s rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Gymnast or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIG; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder and (e) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FIG shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FIG and its National Federations

Where, in a particular case, FIG or its National Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FIG or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FIG or its National Federations.

Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for FIG to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with FIG and give FIG an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this rule prohibits FIG from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption
Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Gymnast, FIG, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE’s, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Gymnasts to CAS and by other Gymnasts to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When FIG, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FIG Appeal Tribunal 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 FIG Appeal Tribunal shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the FIG Disciplinary Commission decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of: (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

The time to file an appeal to the relevant appeal bodies of the National Federations shall be specified by the National Federations’ rules. The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of: (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

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.
The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:
(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

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

14.1 Incorporation of FIG Anti-Doping Rules

14.1.1 All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.1.2 Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all Gymnasts subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Gymnasts. A copy of the signed agreement shall in each case be forwarded by the National Federation to FIG in order for a Gymnast to be delivered an FIG Licence. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Gymnasts, 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

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

14.2.2 FIG shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Notification of National Findings to FIG and WADA

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Gymnasts it shall report the following information to FIG and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Gymnast’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FIG and WADA on the status and findings of any review or
proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FIG and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.8, 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), FIG and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FIG nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 Neither FIG nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Gymnasts whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a Disciplinary Commission’s Decision that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or if a hearing, in accordance with Article 8, has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Gymnast has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. FIG or its National Federation must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FIG or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Gymnast or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Gymnast or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIG or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Gymnast or other Person may approve.

14.4.3 Neither FIG nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, nor official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Gymnast, other Person or their representatives.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FIG and by National Federations

Any final decision of FIG 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.

Any final decision of a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed by FIG and 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, TUE’s and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory’s authority, shall be recognized and respected by FIG and its National Federations. FIG and its National Federations shall 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 a Gymnast or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17  FIG COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 18  AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

18.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

18.5 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
18.6 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 shall be considered as part of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.7 Notice to a Gymnast or other Person who is a member of a National Federation is deemed accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation. The National Federation is responsible of informing its Gymnasts or other members.

18.8 The time limits fixed under the present Rules shall begin from the day after that on which notification by FIG is received. Official holidays and nonworking days are included in the calculation of time limits. The time limits fixed under the present Rules are respected if the communications by the parties are sent before midnight on the last day on which such time limits expire. If the last day of the time limit is an official holiday or a non-business day in the country where the notification has been made, the time limit shall expire at the end of the first subsequent business day.

18.9 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 14 May 2012 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.9.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case.

18.9.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by FIG under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.9.3 Where a period of Ineligibility imposed by FIG under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the Person who is Ineligible may apply to FIG for a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the amendments made to the Code as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired.

18.9.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two
years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

Approved by the FIG Executive Committee on 14 December 2008 in Madrid (ESP), on 4 March 2009 in Lausanne, (SUI) and on 14 May 2012 in St-Petersburg (RUS).
APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

**Adverse Analytical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that consistent with the International Standards for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

**ADAMS:** The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

**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.** Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE’s must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE’s or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

**Athlete Support Personnel.** Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete/ a Gymnast 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 renunciates the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**Atypical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.
CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.


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

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations. A Gymnast’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Gymnast’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 Gymnast 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 Gymnast 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. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE’s, results management and hearings.

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

Event Period. The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

FIG. The Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique, founded in 1881, is the international body governing gymnastics sports recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Gymnast. Any Athlete who participates in a gymnastics sports under the authority of FIG, its National Federations or any other gymnastics organization accepting the FIG Rules and Regulations.

In-Competition. “In-Competition” means the period commencing once the Gymnast is accredited in the period of the official date of his/her arrival at the Event, according to the related official FIG Workplan, and ending twelve hours after the completion of the last Exercice of the Event and of the Sample collection process related to this last Exercice.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

Individual Sport. Any sport that is not a Team Sport.
Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule 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/Gymnast. Athletes/Gymnasts 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. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

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

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) 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. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

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

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FIG as the entity governing the FIG’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 Gymnast and where the Gymnast is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The Gymnast’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 Gymnast’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 Gymnast 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 never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

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 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Gymnast 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 Gymnasts 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 National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan.

**Retroactive TUE.** As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

**Sample.** 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.

**Specified Substances.** As defined in Article 4.2.2.

**Substantial Assistance.** For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering.** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

**Target Testing.** Selection of Gymnasts for Testing where specific Gymnasts or groups of Gymnasts 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.** Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Gymnast, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

**TUE.** As defined in Article 2.6.1.

**TUE Panel.** As defined in Article 4.4.3.
**UNESCO Convention.** The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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

**WADA.** The World Anti-Doping Agency.
APPENDIX 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT

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

1. I have received and had an opportunity to review the FIG Anti-Doping Rules.

2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the FIG 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 consent and agree to the creation of my profile in WADA Doping Control Clearing House (ADAMS), as requested under the WADA Code to which FIG, as an IF, is a signatory, and/or any other authorized National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) similar system under FIG’s agreement for the sharing of information, and to the entry on my doping control, Whereabouts and Therapeutic Use Exemptions related data in such systems.

4. I acknowledge and agree that FIG and its National Federations have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the FIG Anti-Doping Rules.

5. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FIG Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FIG Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the FIG Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Gymnasts is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

6. 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.

7. 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)

* For FIG Anti-Doping Rules and the International Standards in effect, see: www.fig-gymnastics.org and/or www.wada-ama.org.
APPENDIX 3

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE 2013 REGISTERED TESTING POOL

1. According to Article 5.5.1 of the FIG Anti-Doping Rules, FIG shall identify a Registered Testing Pool ("RTP") of those Gymnasts who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing.

2. The FIG RTP will be established at the end of each year to come in force on the 1st of January of the following year. It may be updated during the year. It will be published on the FIG Website.

3. The FIG 2013 RTP shall be established of:

(a) the Gold Medallists of:

- **2012 Men’s Artistic Gymnastics (MAG) Olympic Games**
  - Individual All-Around
  - Floor Exercise
  - Pommel Horse
  - Rings
  - Vault
  - Parallel Bars
  - Horizontal Bars

- **2012 Women’s Artistic Gymnastics (WAG) Olympic Games**
  - Individual All-Around
  - Vault
  - Uneven Bars
  - Balance Beam
  - Floor Exercise

- **2012 Rhythmic Gymnastics (RG) Olympic Games**
  - All-Around
  - Hoop
  - Ball
  - Clubs
  - Ribbon

- **2012 Trampoline Gymnastics (TRA) Olympic Games**
  - Trampoline Men’s Individual
  - Trampoline Women’s Individual
(b) First place of the World Ranking:

- **2012 Aerobic (AER)**
  - Individual women
  - Individual men
  - Mixed Pairs (2)
  - Trios (3)

- **2012 Acrobatic (ACRO)**
  - Women’s Group (3)
  - Mixes pair (2)

(c) Qualified for the World Games 2013:

- **2013 Aerobic (AER)**
  - Individual women
  - Individual men
  - Mixed Pairs (2)
  - Trios (3)
  - Group (5)

- **2013 Acrobatic (ACRO)**
  - Women’s Group (3)
  - Mixes pair (2)
  - Women’s pair (2)
  - Men’s pair (2)

(d) One athlete per team drawn among the gold, silver and bronze medallists:

- **2012 Aerobic (AER) 12th World Championships**
  - Dance (8)
  - Step (8)

(e) The Gymnasts previously on the FIG RTP who had retired and who intend to return to competition, in accordance with FIG Rules.

4. Should a Gymnast already selected appear in another category, the next eligible Gymnast will not be selected.

5. FIG may add any gymnast to the RTP during the year.

6. The above criteria are subject to amendment as needed.
Sample collection

1) If during the same day a Gymnast is qualified for more than one competition, the notification should be delivered after the last competition he/she takes part in.

2) The notification that the Gymnast is required to undergo Sample collection is to be delivered immediately after the end of the Gymnast’s routine.