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**International
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IHF Guidelines

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

and

Sanctions

1.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the International Handball Federation (IHF)

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

1.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IHF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

1.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the IHF Chief Doping Control Officer (in competition) or the Chairman of the Medical Commission (for out of competition) shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis* that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

1.1.2.1 The IHF Medical Commission shall propose 4 members for the Anti Doping Sub Commission, which have to be approved by the council. These 4 members should have no other function within the IHF. They should have expertise on the field of Anti - Doping. The Chairman of the Medical Commission will act as the Chairman of the ADSC Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. In each case the Chair of the panel

shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 1.1.2, 1.1.8, 1.1.9 and 1.1.10 and to review any other potential violations of the Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by the IHF.

1.1.3 If the initial review under Article 1.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis in force at the time of *Testing* or analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the Chief DCO (in competition) or the Chairman of the Medical Commission shall promptly notify the National Federation and the athlete concerned of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 1.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the *B Sample* or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the *A* and *B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

1.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the *B Sample* within 48 hours (in competition) or three weeks (out of competition) of the notification described in Article 1.1.3. An *Athlete* may accept the *A Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for *B Sample* analysis. The IHF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the *B Sample* analysis.

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

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

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

1.1.8 The IHF Anti Doping Sub-Commission shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the Chairman of

the Medical Commission shall promptly notify the *Athlete* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the IHF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

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

1.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the IHF.

1.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by *National Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 1.1. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to the IHF within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Federation's* results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* 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 *Athletes* who are members of another *National Federation* shall be referred to the *Athlete's National Federation* for hearing.

1.4 Provisional Suspensions

The IHF Disciplinary Committee after consultation and on the advice of the IHF ADSC, may Provisionally Suspend an *Athlete* prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* from the *Athlete's A Sample* or *A and B Samples* and the review described in Article 1.1. If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 2 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the *Athlete*, or the *Athlete* shall be given an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. *National Federations* may impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 1.3

ARTICLE 2 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

2.1 Hearings arising out of IHF *Testing* or *Tests* at *International Events*

2.1.1 The IHF Medical Commission shall propose 5 members for the IHF Doping Hearing Panel (IHF-DHP). These have to be confirmed by the IHF Council. The panel shall consist of a Chair and four other experts with experience in anti-doping. The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of the IHF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

2.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 1, that the Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with IHF *Testing* or *Testing* at an *International Event* then the case shall be assigned to the IHF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

2.1.3 The Chair of the IHF Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear the case, if requested. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated the IHF Anti-Doping Rules.

2.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 1. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted on an expedited basis.

2.1.5 The *National Federation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated the IHF Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

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

2.1.7 An *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 3 and 4 as proposed by the IHF.

2.1.8 Decisions of the IF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 7

2.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

2.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 1, that the Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with *Testing* other than in connection with IHF *Testing* or *Testing* at an *International Event*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the *Athlete* 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.

2.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 2.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 1. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the IHF may elect to bring the case directly before the the IHF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the *National Federation*.

2.2.3 *National Federations* shall keep the IHF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

2.2.4 The IHF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

2.2.5 The *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of the Anti-Doping Rules and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 3 and 4 as proposed by the *National Federation*.

2.2.6 Decisions by *National Federations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 7.

2.2.7 Hearing decisions by the *National Federation* shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level

except as provided in Article 7 or required by applicable national law.

2.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing All hearings pursuant to either Article 2.1 or 2 dec.2 shall respect the following principles:

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

a timely, written, reasoned decision.

ARTICLE 3 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 4 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

4.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in

the other *Competition* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competition* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

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

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 4.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of the Anti-Doping Regulations of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) shall be:

First violation: Up to two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Up to a lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 4.5.

4.3 Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an *Athlete* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 4.2 shall be replaced with the following:

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

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

Third violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 4.5

4.4 *Ineligibility* for Other *Anti-Doping Rule* Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of the IHF Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

4.4.1 For refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or *Tampering with Doping Control*, the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Article 4.2 shall apply.

4.4.2 For *Trafficking* or administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 4.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

4.4.3 For *Whereabouts Violations* or *Missed Tests*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year *Ineligibility*.

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

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

4.5.1 If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation 1. presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or 2. *Prohibited Method*, that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen*, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 4.2, 4.3 and 4.6.

4.5.2 This Article 4.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, failing to submit to *Sample* collection, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but

the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

4.5.3 The IHF Disciplinary Committee may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to IHF which results in the IHF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 2.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Support Personnel*), Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 2.8 (administration to an *Athlete*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

4.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

4.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the IHF (or its *National Federation*) can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice, or after IHF (or its *National Federation*) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IHF (or its *National Federation*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

4.6.2 Where an *Athlete*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 4.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

4.6.3 Where an *Athlete* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 4.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 4.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 4.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Athlete* found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 4.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 4.2 or 4.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

4.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

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

4.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete*, the IHF 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.

4.9 Status During Ineligibility

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the IHF or any *National Federation*. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 4.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the IHF and its *National Federations*. A *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 the IHF 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*.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IHF, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified the IHF and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.6 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to IHF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by the IHF for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* for *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of an *Athlete's* suspension has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* or by the *Athlete's National Federation* will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 5 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 5.1** Where one team member in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an Anti Doping Rule violation under Article 1, this team member will be subject to sanctions.
- 5.2** Where more than one team member in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 1 in connection with an *Event*, the *Team* shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*.
- 5.3** If more than two team members in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the *Event*,

the team will be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action

ARTICLE 6 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

6.2 *National Federations* shall be obligated to reimburse IF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of the IHF Anti-Doping Rules committed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Federation*

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

6.3.1 Four or more violations of the IHF Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving the whereabouts information and 5.3) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the IHF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The IHF will have the possibility (a)to sanction officials of that National Federation and/or (2) to fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to \$ 5000.-- U.S. Dollars

6.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving the whereabouts information and 5.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 6.3.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the IHF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*, then the IHF may suspend that *National Federation's* membership for a period of up to 4 years.]

6.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*. In this case the IHF can fine that *National Federation* in an amount up to \$ 5.000.-U.S. Dollars.

6.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IHF informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after

receiving a request for that information from the IHF.(see guidelines for Whereabouts information)

ARTICLE 7 APPEALS

7.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 7.2 through 7.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article [2.7] [2.2.7] must be exhausted.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the *IF* or its *National Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, [and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of Article 1.4] may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 7.2.

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

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

7.2.2 In cases involving *Athletes* that do not have a right to appeal under Article 7.2.1, each *National Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. The IHF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 7.2.3 below.

7.2.3 In cases under Article 7.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the IHF and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a

sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under Article 7.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Federation's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the IHF; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 7.2.2, WADA and the IHF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

7.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, the IHF, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by a *National Federation* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 7.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

7.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by the IHF pursuant to Article 6 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Federation*.

7.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

ARTICLE 8 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF IHF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

8.1 Incorporation of the IHF Anti-Doping Rules

All *National Federations* shall comply with the IHF Anti-Doping Rules. The IHF 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 the IHF Anti-Doping Rules. Each *National Federation* shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 1, of all *Athletes* subject to *Doping Control* and *Athlete Support Personnel* for such *Athletes*. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each *National Federation* shall specifically provide that all *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Federation* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.2 Statistical Reporting

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

8.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *National Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes* it shall report the following information to the IHF and *WADA* within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 1.1.2 and 1.1.3: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Federation* shall also regularly update the IHF and *WADA* on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 1 (*Results Management*), Article 2 (*Right to a Fair Hearing*) or Article 7 (*Appeals*), and comparable information shall be provided to the IHF and *WADA* within 14 days of the notification described in Article 1.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 4.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under Article 4.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), the IHF and *WADA* shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the IHF 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 8.4 below.

8.4 Public Disclosure

Neither the IHF nor its *National Federation* shall publicly identify *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 2 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged [or the *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*]. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

8.5 Recognition of Decisions by the IHF and National Federations

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

ARTICLE 9 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 7, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognized and respected by the IHF and its *National Federations*. The IHF and its *National Federations* may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

ARTICLE 10 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 11 IF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 12 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-

DOPING RULES

12.1 The IHF Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IHF Council .

12.2 Except as provided in Article 12.5, the IHF Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

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

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

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

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

12.7 The IHF Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date the IHF Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.