

The World Anti-Doping Code



CISM

CISM Anti-Doping Rules

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CISM ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

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

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Military Athletes and other Persons who participate in the Military World Games, Winter World Games, World Military Championships, Continental and other Military Sports Events sanctioned by CISM accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them.

To be eligible for participation in CISM sanctioned events, a Military Athlete must have personally signed the Appendix 2 in the actual form approved by the CISM anti-doping authority (currently the Sports Medicine Commission).

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and CISM'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.

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

Military Athletes or 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 Military Athlete's Sample

2.1.1 It is each Military Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Military Athletes 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 Military Athlete'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 Military Athlete's A Sample where the Military Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Military Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Military Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Military Athlete'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 Military Athlete'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 Military Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 It is each Military Athlete'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 Military Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Military Athlete availability for Testing including failure to file required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the International Standard for Testing. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period 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 Military Athlete of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or unless the Military Athlete 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 Military Athlete Support Personnel of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, in connection with a Military Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Military Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Military Athlete 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 Military Athlete, In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 3

PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.

The Military Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Military Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then CISM shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 3.2.2** Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Military Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding occurred, then CISM shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.3** The facts established by a decision of the CISM Discipline Commission which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the Military Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Military Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.4** The CISM Discipline Commission in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Military Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Military Athlete 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 as directed by the CISM Discipline Commission).

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. CISM will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Nation, and each Member Nation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its delegation participating at CISM sanctioned Events. Ignorance of the Prohibited List shall not constitute a valid excuse for any Participant in any capacity.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

- 4.2.1** 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 CISM.
- 4.2.2** For purposes of the application of Article 9 (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.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Military Athlete 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** Military Athletes 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 and 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 and issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.
- 4.4.2** It is expected that most Military Athletes entered to compete in any CISM sanctioned Event will have already received a TUE from their International Federation or relevant Anti-Doping Organisation. These Military Athletes are required to notify the CISM TUE Panel of their receipt of a TUE no later than one week before the Military Athlete's participation in the CISM Event.
- 4.4.3** Military Athletes who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from CISM. The CISM anti-doping authority shall appoint a panel of three physicians to consider new and emergency situations requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon CISM's receipt of a TUE request, the TUE Panel 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 CISM. The CISM TUE Panel shall promptly inform the Military Athlete, the Military Athlete's Member Nation, WADA and the relevant International Federation of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the Period of the CISM Event.
- 4.4.4** WADA, at the request of a Military Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to a Military Athlete. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5

TESTING

5.1 Right to conduct Doping Controls

The CISM shall have the right to conduct Doping Control at its Events, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of cases that arise during that time.

The Event Period is defined as “the period commencing on and including the first day open for the official accreditation of the Military Athlete up until and including the end of the closing ceremony of the Event”.

The “In-Competition” Period is defined as the Event Period. Subsequently, Doping Control conducted during an Event Period shall be treated as In-Competition.

All Military Athletes participating at the CISM Events shall be subject, during the Event Period, to Doping Control initiated by the CISM at any time or place, with No Advance Notice.

The CISM shall have the right to re-analyze samples taken during an Event Period, subsequent to the closing ceremony of the Event. Any anti-doping rule violation discovered as a result thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules.

5.2 Responsibility for CISM Doping Control

The CISM Sports Medicine Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by CISM. Testing may be conducted by Anti-Doping Organizations providing services so authorized by CISM.

At each Event, CISM will delegate the responsibility for planning and implementing the Doping Control to the Organising Committee, according to the requirements of the CISM Sports Medicine Commission. The Organising Committee establishes an Event Anti-Doping Commission consisting of the following members:

The official CISM representative who acts as President

The relevant President of CISM Sport Committee

A representative of the Organising Committee of the Event who may be seconded by the doctor responsible for the tests.

The CISM Official representative shall ensure that the CISM anti-doping regulations are followed at each CISM Event.

5.3 Doping Control Standards

Doping Control conducted by CISM or Anti-Doping Organizations or other qualified persons as authorized by CISM shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

The tasks and requirements of the Organising Committee and the Anti-Doping Commission are described in the checklist provided by CISM. There shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Military Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these

circumstances, the CISM may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an Military Athlete should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Coordination of Doping Control

CISM shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Doping Control.

5.5 Military Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

For Military Athletes that are part of the Registered Testing Pool of their respective International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization during the Period of the CISM Event, whereabouts requirements and results management will be conducted by CISM in accordance with Article 11.7.6 of the International Standard for Testing.

5.6 Selection of Military Athletes to be tested

5.6.1 All CISM Events shall be subject to Doping Control.

5.6.1.1 At Military World Games, Winter World Games and World Championships, the Event Anti-Doping Commission shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.6.1.2 At other CISM Events, the Event Anti-Doping Commission shall determine the number of Military Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Military Athletes for Testing.

5.6.1.3 In addition to routine tests in Article 5.6.1.1, any Military Athlete breaking a CISM record or World Record shall also be tested. The record will be recognized only if a Test has been carried out.

5.6.2 The Event Anti-Doping Commission shall target a certain number of Military Athletes not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of Military Athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.

5.6.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 above, Military Athletes or teams may be also selected for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.6.4 The Organizing Committee of the Member Nation covers the cost of these tests. In case of problems concerning the financing of these tests, the Organizing Committee may request assistance from the CISM General Secretariat.

5.7 CISM, Member Nations and the organizing committees shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by CISM.

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

CISM 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 CISM. The analysis will be carried out in a manner that the results will preferably be available before the end of the event.

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 CISM in profiling relevant parameters in a Military Athlete'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 as described in Article 6.2 without the Military Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Military Athlete.

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 CISM or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7

RESULTS AND ANTI-DOPING RULES VIOLATIONS MANAGEMENT FOR TESTS CONDUCTED AT CISM EVENTS

7.1 Results management for Tests conducted initiated by CISM shall proceed as set forth below:

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

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the CISM anti-doping authority shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be 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 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 entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of Testing that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, CISM shall promptly notify the Military Athlete, through his Chief of Delegation, of:

the Adverse Analytical Finding;

the anti-doping rule violated

the Military 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, according to the following schedule:

Within 24 hours from the time of notification, if the Event is still taking place,

Within 7 days, after the end of the Event.

the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Military Athlete or CISM chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample

the right of the Military Athlete and/or the Military Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and

the Military 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 Laboratories.

If the Military Athlete chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample, and if the analysis proves an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Military Athlete's Member Nation shall cover all the costs.

CISM shall also notify the Military Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, International Federation, and WADA. If CISM decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Military Athlete, the Military Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, International Federation and WADA.

7.2 Review of Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, the CISM anti-doping authority shall conduct an initial review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding. If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure that caused the Atypical Finding, CISM shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is

completed, the Military Athlete, the relevant International Federation, the Military Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA will be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Military Athlete will be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3.

7.2.3 CISM 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 it has determined that the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation. CISM may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Military Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3.

7.3 Review of other anti-doping rules violations

Upon receipt of evidence showing a possible anti-doping rule violation, the CISM anti-doping authority will conduct an initial review to determine departure from International Standards, and, should the case occur, any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rules violation. Assistance of the laboratory/ies, other scientific and/or medical expertise or any other expertise may be requested. The identity of the Military Athlete and/or Military Athlete Support Personnel will be revealed only where it is absolutely necessary to that investigation.

When the CISM anti-doping authority is satisfied that an apparent Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred, it shall promptly notify the Military Athlete, and/or concerned Military Athlete Support Personnel, and the relevant Chief of Delegation of the Member Nation of:

1. Any evidence indicating the anti-doping rule violation;
2. The anti-doping rule asserted to be violated, or where a further investigation is necessary, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted to confirm the anti-doping rule violation;
3. The possible consequences of the anti-doping rule violation;
4. The Military Athlete's and/or Military Athlete Support Personnel's right to request copies of all relevant documentation, including (if relevant) the "A" and "B" Sample laboratory reports, Doping Control Officer report or any other incident report.

CISM shall also notify the Military Athlete's Chief of Delegation, the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization, the relevant International Federation and WADA.

5. In case where a Provisional Suspension is to be imposed in accordance with Article 7.4 below, the details of the Provisional Suspension and the Provisional Hearing.

7.4 Provisional Suspension:

The CISM Discipline Commission, after consultation with the President of the Sports Medicine Commission, shall provisionally suspend a Military Athlete based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance, prior to the opportunity for an expedited hearing, promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.1. The CISM Discipline Commission, after consultation with the President of the Sports Medicine Commission, may also provisionally suspend any other Participant or official for Anti-Doping Rule violations other than Adverse Analytical Findings. The accreditation of the Military Athlete or other Person that violated the

Anti-Doping Rules at the CISM Event may be withdrawn in this period of Provisional Suspension. Provided however that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Military Athlete is given either:

(a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or

(b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 of the World Anti-Doping Code, (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

7.5 Retirement from Sport

If a Military Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, CISM retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Military Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and CISM would have had results management jurisdiction over the Military Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, CISM has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

7.6 Right to a fair hearing

Included in the notification referred to in Article 7.1.3 above, the President of the Anti-Doping Commission shall summon the Military Athlete, or other Person, and his chef de mission to attend a hearing of CISM Discipline Commission.

Such hearing process 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 CISM Discipline Commission's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);

the Person's right to an interpreter (at his own costs) at the hearing; and

a timely, written, reasoned decision. specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any Sanction.

The Military Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 8 and 9 as proposed by the CISM Discipline Commission. Where no hearing occurs, the CISM Discipline Commission shall submit to the persons described in Article 12.2.2 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within 30 days of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7.

The CISM Secretary General has the right to attend hearings as an observer.

Decisions by the CISM Discipline Commission, whether as the result of a hearing or the Military Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

7.7 Conflict of Interest

No Member of the CISM Disciplinary Commission may be involved in a case if he (i) has the same nationality as the Athlete, or other Person, concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such Athlete, the National Olympic Committee or International Federation of such Athlete or any Person whatsoever involved in the case; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

7.8 Intervention of International Federation concerned:

The International Federation concerned may intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. To the extent that the Athlete is a member of a Team Sport, or is participating in a sport that is not a Team Sport but where awards are given to teams, the International Federation shall help ensure that the sanctions imposed by the CISM are as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.

7.9 Extending the procedure to other Persons:

If, at any time (- i.e. before, during or after the hearing), circumstances suggest such a course of action, the CISM Discipline Commission may propose extending the procedure to any other Person(s) (particularly among the Military Athlete's entourage) subject to CISM jurisdiction who may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation. In such an event, it shall submit a report to the CISM Discipline Commission, who will take a decision in this regard. If the CISM Discipline Commission decides to initiate a procedure with regard to such other Person(s), he will decide if this will take place in the form of an independent procedure or as part of the ongoing procedure. In any event, these rules of procedure and general provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to such other Person(s).

7.10 Notifying the Military Athlete and other parties concerned of decision:

The President of the CISM Discipline Commission, or a Person designated by him, shall promptly notify the Military Athlete or other Person concerned, the Chief of Delegation of the Member Nation, the International Federation concerned, and WADA of the decision of the CISM Discipline Commission by sending a full copy of the decision to the addressees.

ARTICLE 8 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS, INELIGIBILITY FOR CISM EVENTS

8.1 Automatic Disqualification:

A violation of these Rules in Individual Sports in connection with Doping Control automatically leads to Disqualification of the Military Athlete with all other consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

8.2 Ineligibility:

Should a Military Athlete be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he has actually participated in a Competition at a CISM Event or, in the case where an Athlete has already participated in a Competition at a CISM Event but is scheduled to participate in additional Competitions at the CISM Event, the CISM Discipline Commission may declare the Military Athlete ineligible for such Competitions at the CISM Event in which he has not yet participated, along with other sanctions which may follow, such as exclusion of the Military Athlete and other Persons concerned from the CISM Events and the loss of accreditation.

ARTICLE 9

SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

9.1 Disqualification of CISM Event Results

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with a CISM Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Military Athlete's results obtained in the CISM Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 9.1.1.

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

9.2 Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in the CISM Events.

9.3 Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations beyond Disqualification:

The Consequences of anti-doping rule violations and the conduct of additional hearings as a consequence of hearings and decisions of the CISM, including with regard to the imposition of sanctions over and above those relating to the CISM Events, shall be managed by the relevant International Federations within three (3) months after the closing date of the CISM Event. For the Military Sports where CISM is the International Federation, management of anti-doping rules violations shall be conducted by CISM according to Article 10-12 of the World Anti-Doping Code. The respective International Federation has to keep the CISM and WADA informed on the proceedings of this hearing and inform CISM and WADA of their final decision. The CISM and WADA can attend the hearing as an observer.

9.4 Temporary or Permanent Ineligibility

The CISM Discipline Commission may declare the Military Athlete, as well as other Persons concerned, temporarily or permanently ineligible for editions of CISM Events.

ARTICLE 10

CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

10.1 Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with CISM Events, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing for the CISM Events.

10.2 In Team Sports, if more than one team member are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Period of the Event, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action, as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.

ARTICLE 11 FINANCIAL AND OTHER SANCTIONS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER NATIONS

11.1 The CISM Board of Directors has the authority, in addition to the other powers it possesses, to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to Member Nations that are not in compliance with these Rules.

11.2 The CISM Board of Directors may elect to take additional disciplinary action against Member Nations with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and Military Athletes to participate in CISM Events

ARTICLE 12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.2 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; a decision under Article 9.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the CISM Discipline Commission lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Military Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

12.2.1 In all cases arising from CISM Events, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

12.2.2 In cases under Article 12.2.1, only the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the Military Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the CISM
- (c) the relevant International Federation;
- (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) WADA.

12.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 12 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the CISM's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the CISM's process.

12.4 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the CISM Discipline Commission

Where, in a particular case, CISM fails 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 CISM 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 CISM.

12.5 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 Military Athlete, CISM, or other National Anti-Doping Organization which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed Military Athletes to CAS

12.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 11

Decisions by CISM pursuant to Article 11 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Nation.

12.7 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.

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 13

CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1. Confidentiality:

Subject to Article 13.2 below, any Person who has access to the file or who takes part in any stage of the procedure is bound by the duty of third party confidentiality.

13.2 Public Disclosure

The CISM, the relevant International Federation, and the Athlete's Delegation of the Member Nation shall use their best endeavours to maintain confidentiality of the results of all Doping Control and the identities involved in proceedings under these Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 7 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 Military Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported no later than twenty (20) days after such decision.

ARTICLE 14

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

14.1 Recognition of Decisions by CISM

Any decision of CISM regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all Member Nations and International Federations, as well as by other Signatories and other bodies who wish to act in accordance with Article 15.4 of the Code, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

14.2 Recognition by CISM of Decisions made by other organizations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, 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 CISM. CISM 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 15

ANIMAL SPORTS

15.1 In any sport that includes animals in competition the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of prohibited substances, appropriate testing procedures and a list of approved laboratories for sample analysis.

15.2 With respect to determining anti-doping rules violations, results management, fair hearings, consequences, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the International Federation for that Sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the Code.

ARTICLE 16

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17

AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

17.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the CISM Board of Directors.

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

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

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

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

17.6 Notice to a Military Athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Nation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Nation.

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

17.8 The English version of these rules shall prevail

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that 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.

Anti-Doping Organisation. 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 Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

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

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.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics.

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

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules 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, therapeutic use exemptions, results management, and hearings.

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under the authority of CISM.

Event Period: for CISM sanctioned Events, The Event Period is defined as the period commencing on and including the first day open for the official accreditation of the Military Athlete up until and including the end of the closing ceremony of the Event.

In-Competition. The “In-Competition” Period is defined as the Event Period. Subsequently, Doping Control conducted during an Event Period shall be treated as In-Competition-

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 Rules Violations above.

International Federation or IF. An international non-governmental organisation, recognised by the CISM, administering one or several sports at world level and encompassing organisations administering such sports at national level.

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

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

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Military Athlete. Any Person who participates, or who may potentially participate, in the CISM sanctioned Events

Military Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with treating or assisting a Military Athlete participating in or preparing for sports competition.

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. CISM 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.

Member Nation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by CISM as the entity governing the CISM's Military 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 Military Athlete and where the Military Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

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

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

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

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

[Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.]

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

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

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

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.5.3 of the Code, 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 Military Athletes for Testing where specific Military Athletes or groups of Military Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

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

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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Military Athlete, Military 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.

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 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, as a participant in a CISM authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

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

I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the CISM 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.

I acknowledge and agree that CISM has jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the CISM Anti-Doping Rules.

I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the CISM Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the CISM Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 12 of the CISM Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

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.

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)

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