



WORLD SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP REGULATIONS

UPDATED VERSION 10th May 2009

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VERSION CONTROL SHEET

Version Number	Effective Date	Approved	Description
V1.1	1.12.2008	AGM 2008	Total rewrite of Regulations dated March 2004.
V1.2	1.04.2009	AGM 2008 & ManCom 19.03.09	Appendix G contains the new WADA Code that came into effect on 1 st January 2009. The WADA Prohibited List is updated on a regular basis by WADA and can be accessed on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org . Appendix C contains updated pre-requisites and competencies required of a Championship Referee. Rule R3a) on re-seeding after withdrawal(s) is modified.
V1.3	10.05.2009	Recommended by Dr. Anne Smith of the Anti-Doping Commission and Approved by Dr. George Mieras – WSF Championships Committee Director & Chris Stahl – WSF Management Committee	Rule E14 updated to include a requirement on entry forms that all participants are subject to WSF's Anti-Doping Rules & Regulations

SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The WSF World Championship Regulations are divided into the following Sections:

SECTION 1 contains information applicable to all World Championships. This should be read in conjunction with one of the following Sections 2 to 7.

SECTION 2 contains extra information which applies specifically to World Team Championships for Men, Women and Juniors.

SECTION 3 contains extra information which applies specifically to World Individual Championships for Men and Women.

SECTION 4 contains extra information which applies specifically to World International Doubles Championships.

SECTION 5 contains extra information which applies specifically to World Masters Championships.

SECTION 6 contains extra information which applies specifically to World Junior Championships.

SECTION 7 contains extra information which applies specifically to the World Cup.

Within each Section there are sub-sections and numbered paragraphs which are referred to as Rules for the sake of brevity.

B. CHANGES TO REGULATIONS

Changes that are fundamental in nature will be subject to WSF AGM approval.

Changes that are only technical in nature may be made by the WSF Championships Committee, subject to prior approval by the WSF Management Committee.

C. DEFINITIONS

IOC is the International Olympic Committee

WADA is the World Anti-Doping Agency

WSF is the World Squash Federation.

PSA is the Professional Squash Association.

WISPA is the Women's International Squash Players Association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION is the sole, officially recognised, national organisation (Association, Federation or other title) that controls squash in that country.

MNA is a Member National Association of the WSF.

HOST ASSOCIATION is the MNA whose tender to host a Championship has been accepted.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE is formed by the Host Association and charged with ensuring that the Championship is administered and co-ordinated effectively with the WSF.

CHAMPIONSHIP refers to a single event. "Championships" is used when two events (such as World Junior Individual and Team Championship) follow each other and are treated as a joint entity.

WSF CHAMPIONSHIPS COMMITTEE is a Committee appointed by the WSF Management Committee and charged with ensuring that all Championships are administered and co-ordinated effectively. It has the authority to rule at its discretion on any administrative matters related to World Championships not covered by these Regulations.

WSF TECHNICAL DIRECTOR is appointed by the WSF Championships Committee to act as the principle contact with the Host Association for a Championship.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIRECTOR is appointed by the Host Association to schedule matches and courts, and is accountable to the Host Association for the efficient conduct of the Championship.

CHAMPIONSHIP REFEREE is appointed by the Host Association to allocate match officials and make final decisions on matters arising in matches on court that relate to the Rules of the Game.

VENUE CONTROLLER is appointed by the Championship Director to be responsible for the efficient conduct of the Championship at a specific venue.

CAP is the Championship Adjudicating Panel appointed by the WSF Championships Committee to adjudicate on all appeals raised on-site at a Championship.

WSF SEEDING PANEL is appointed by the WSF Championships Committee to seed teams and individuals at a Championship.

CLOSING DATE is the day specified in the Invitation when Championship entries close.

START DATE is the first day of scheduled play in the Championship as specified on the Entry Form.

TIES are between opposing teams.

MATCHES are between individual players.

PAR is Point-A-Rally scoring to 11 points (9 points in Doubles).

TEAMS are players nominated to play in a specific Tie.

SQUADS are Teams plus reserves nominated for the Championship.

GENDER Words importing only the masculine gender shall be interpreted to include the feminine gender.

D. TENDERING FOR AND ENTERING CHAMPIONSHIPS

D1. The following WSF World Championships are played with the following frequency:

- Men's Team Championship – played every 2 years in “odd” years
- Women's Team Championship – played every 2 years in “even” years
- Junior Men's Team Championship – played every 2 years in “even” years
- Junior Women's Team Championship – played every 2 years in “odd” years
- Men's Individual Championship – played annually
- Women's Individual Championship – played annually
- Junior Men's Individual Championship - played annually from 2008
- Junior Women's Individual Championship - played annually from 2009
- Masters (Men and Women) Individual Championships - played every 2 years in “even” years
- World International Doubles Championships - played on a frequency to be decided by the WSF Management Committee
- World Cup – played on a frequency to be decided by the WSF Management Committee.

D2. Championships normally will be scheduled to be held in the following timeframes and shall not last for more than two weeks including any rest days and any time required for qualifying rounds:

Juniors' Events	Between the last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August
Women's Team	Between the last two weeks in September and the first two weeks in October
Men's Team	Between the last week in November and the first week in December
Masters' Individuals	Between dates to be agreed with the WSF Management Committee
World Cup	In May or June as agreed with the WSF Management Committee
Other Individuals	Between dates to be agreed between WSF and PSA/WISPA.

The actual dates within the above timeframes will be determined by the WSF Championships Committee in consultation with the Host Association as well as with PSA or WISPA where appropriate. The timeframes may be altered at the discretion of the WSF Management Committee dependent on circumstances.

The following Rules and Regulations do not apply to the World Men's Open and World Women's Open Individual Championships – see Section 3 for Regulations for these events.

D3. The maximum Entry Fee for each Championship will be determined by the WSF Management Committee before MNAs are invited to submit tenders.

D4. MNAs are invited to submit tenders to stage a Championship to the WSF Office by **30 June**, four years ahead of the scheduled year of the event.

Tenders must be submitted using a World Championship Tender Form supplied by the WSF Office. Each tender must be accompanied by 25% of the Rights Fee which is set by the WSF Management Committee for all WSF Championships listed in Rule D1. Refunds will be made to all unsuccessful tenderers. Successful tenderers must pay the remaining 75% of the Rights Fee within **120 days** of tender acceptance.

- D5.** All tenders received by the WSF Office by the 30 June deadline will be checked and, if compliant with the Regulations, will be identified to MNAs at the following AGM. Each tenderer will be invited to make a short presentation at that AGM, following which one tender will be accepted at the AGM (after a vote if necessary) for each Championship.
- D6.** If no compliant tenders for an event have been received by the deadline defined in Rule D4, then the process will be repeated the following year. If compliant tenders have still not been received within the next two years, then the WSF Management Committee will take whatever action it deems necessary. All MNAs will be advised when a Host has been found and has been accepted for a Championship.
- D7.** If an MNA withdraws from hosting a Championship once allocated the event, the MNA will pay the WSF the following penalty **in addition** to the Rights Fee in Rule D4:
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| i. One Year or more before the Start Date | 75% of the Rights Fee in D4 |
| ii. 6 Months to One Year before the Start Date | 100% of the Rights Fee in D4 |
| iii. Less than 6 months before the Start Date | 150% of the Rights Fee in D4 |
- D8.** The WSF Championships Committee will appoint a WSF Technical Director within **120 days** of tender acceptance. He will act as the principal contact with the Organising Committee of the Host Association.
- D9.** At least **14 months** before the Start Date, the Host Association will negotiate and agree with the WSF Technical Director the invitation, schedule, arrival/departure points, venues, entry fees and prize monies (if applicable) for the Championship.
- D10.** At least **12 months** before the Start Date, the WSF Office will send Invitations to all MNAs. Those currently ineligible to compete will be advised of their ineligibility.
- D11.** At least **10 months** before the Start Date, MNAs may request alterations to the Championship timetable in writing to the Host Association with a copy to the WSF Championships Committee. The WSF Championships Committee will make a decision within one month. The decision will be final.
- D12.** Entries to Championships on the WSF Entry Form must be sent by MNAs to the WSF Office to be received at least **9 months** before the Start Date (except for entries to Masters Individual Championships - see Section 5). Each entry will be acknowledged in writing within one month.
- D13.** If the total number of correct entries received by the Closing Date is less than 32 in a Team Championship (excluding Doubles – see Section 4, and excluding World Cup – see Section 7) or less than the maximum number stipulated in Sections 5 and 6 for Individual events, late entries will be accepted up to the maximum at the discretion of the WSF Technical Director and with the approval of the Host Association in the order in which they are received at the WSF Office. For entries in excess of the maximum allowed in Individual events see Sections 4, 5 and 6.
- D14.** The WSF Championships Committee reserves the right to withdraw World Championship status from any event if entries do not match the status of the event or for any breach of these Regulations.
- D15.** 25% of the Entry Fee must be received by the Host Association at least **9 months** before the Start Date, with the remaining 75% being paid no later than **3 months** before the Start Date. A 20% discount may be applied automatically to payments received by each deadline. If the remaining 75% is not paid by a final deadline specified by the WSF, the initial 25% will be forfeited and the Entry shall be cancelled.

Entry Fees shall be payable in the local currency of the Host Association, unless agreed otherwise by the WSF Management Committee. Fees are exclusive of any bank charges which are payable by the MNA entering a Championship or by an Individual entering a Masters Championship.

- D16.** Any MNA that has entered a World Team Championship and is not a paid-up Full Member of the WSF 21 days before the Start Date will have its Entry cancelled and all Entry Fees will be forfeited. Any MNA whose team withdraws after the Closing Date and prior to or during the Championship shall forfeit its Entry Fee and shall be prohibited from entering a team in the next similar World

Championship event. The WSF Management Committee may waive these penalties in exceptional circumstances.

- D17.** If a squad member is withdrawn by an MNA less than 21 days before the Start Date of a Team Championship and is not replaced in line with Rule T1, then his Entry Fee will be forfeited. If an individual withdraws less than 21 days before the Start Date of an Individual Championship and is not replaced by a player from the same country in line with Rule X6, then his Entry Fee will be forfeited.
- D18.** The WSF Management Committee reserves the right to approve alterations to the above timetable and the deadlines specified in Rules E1, E2, E3 and E4 if it deems these alterations are necessary in order to assist in the smooth organisation of the Championship.

E. CONTROL OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP

- E1.** At least **16 months** before the Start Date, the Host Association will form an Organising Committee to meet the WSF Technical Director (see Rule D8). He will ensure that Committee members are briefed on WSF Deadlines and Regulations.
- E2.** At least **12 months** before the Start Date, the Host Association will nominate a Championship Director to the WSF Championships Committee which will confirm the appointment within 30 days. The Championship Director will be responsible to the Host Association for the overall conduct of the Championship and may not officiate or play in any match in the Championship.

The Championships Director may appoint Venue Controller(s) as necessary to be responsible for all scheduling and administration at a venue including the tournament office, computer input, draw printouts and a results service (for participants, public and Press).

The Venue Controller must be present at the venue and will ensure that team orders are checked for each Tie, that the names of players in each Tie are displayed publicly before the Tie starts and that referees are provided with score sheets naming both players in each match.

If the Venue Controller fails to resolve a dispute, he will refer it to the Championship Director and, on appeal, to the CAP.

- E3.** At least **12 months** before the Start Date, the Host Association shall nominate a Championship Referee to the WSF Championships Committee who will confirm the appointment within 30 days.
- E4.** At least **3 months** before the Start Date, the WSF Technical Director will liaise with the WSF Championships Committee to ensure that two WSF Assessors are appointed for all World Senior Championships and one WSF World Assessor is appointed for all World Junior Championships; and that potential WSF International Referees are given the opportunity to be assessed. The total cost of the Assessors shall be met by the WSF.
- E5.** At least **3 months** before the Start Date, the WSF Technical Director will arrange with the WSF Championships Committee for WSF World/International Referees to officiate at the Championship, the minimum number required to be as specified in the Tender document.

The Host Association will pay for travel via the most direct route (including ancillary costs such as personal travel/medical insurance, visa fees, any injections/medication considered necessary for travel to the Host Country), accommodation at the official hotel (including full meals), all transport within the Host Country as required and a daily allowance of US\$50 per day to cover out of pocket expenses.

The Championship Referee shall supervise the referees and markers; and be responsible for scheduling them to ensure as far as possible that neutral referees are appointed to officiate at all matches. The WSF World/International Referees will be allocated priority matches such as semi-finals and finals. The Championship Referee may not officiate or play in any match during the Championships. His decision shall be final for matters arising in matches on court that relate to the Rules of the Game.

- E6.** At least **30 days** before the Start Date, the WSF Championships Committee will appoint a Championship Adjudicating Panel (CAP) which will be responsible for handling any appeals against team orders, eligibility or player fitness/replacement as well as any other appeals raised on site during the Championship. Its decisions will be final.

The CAP will be chaired by the WSF Technical Director and will include the Championships Director and at least two other members of the WSF Championships Committee and/or persons with experience of this Championship who are expected to attend the event.

If a member of the CAP is from an MNA that is involved in or associated with an appeal, then the WSF Technical Director shall co-opt a neutral person for that appeal from the WSF Championships Committee or from one of the Officials in attendance.

The CAP reserves the right to refer serious disciplinary matters and the results of appeals to the WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Sub-Committee for further sanctions.

- E7.** A WSF Seeding Panel will be responsible for on-site seeding of teams and/or individuals in the Championship as required. The WSF Technical Director will chair the Panel and will nominate at least three members for the Panel for endorsement by the Director of the WSF Championships Committee in time to meet the timescales and requirements outlined in Rule N1.
- E8.** The WSF Technical Director, who may not officiate or play in any match in the Championship, will:
- Make an initial Inspection Visit and arrange an early planning meeting with the Host Association's Organising Committee to confirm deadlines and responsibilities as well as to establish a clear monitoring process. During the Visit he will check the suitability of venues, accommodation and transport; will advise on organisational arrangements; will ensure that the WSF Championship Regulations are applied; and will confirm that technical specifications and dimensions of all courts to be used are correct (including Tin heights - see Rule F9).
 - Oversee entries, draw formats and playing schedules.
 - Chair the CAP and be responsible for communicating its decisions.
 - Chair the WSF Seeding Panel and be responsible for communicating its decisions.
 - Prepare a report for the WSF Championships Committee after the end of the event.
- E9.** The Championship shall be played under the current Rules of the Game and WSF Code of Conduct (see Appendix B).
- E10.** The Official Ball of the WSF will be used at the Championship and will be supplied by the WSF Office. Details of the ball will be communicated to all entrants at least six months before the Start Date. The WSF Office will assist competing MNAs to acquire supplies of the Official Ball if required.
- Appropriate reference to the use of the Official Ball together with the logo selected by the Supplier will be printed on all WSF World Championship Entry Forms, programme covers, promotional posters and ticket booking forms. The Supplier will be given the free use of a full page in the Championship Programme for a black and white advertisement relating to the Official Ball. All design and production cost of such an advertisement will be the responsibility of the Official Ball Supplier.
- E11.** Competitors enter and play in Championships at their own risk. Neither the WSF, the Host Association nor venues will accept responsibility for injury arising from participation in a Championship. This shall be stipulated on all Entry Forms and competitors may be required to sign a disclaimer to this effect.
- E12.** All players who are under 19 years of age on the last scheduled day of the Championship must be made aware in the Entry Form that the use of protective eyewear (see Rule G3) is mandatory and is a Condition of Entry.
- E13.** Compulsory dope testing will be carried out at all WSF Championships in accordance with the WADA Code. A notice to this effect must be included on World Championship Entry Forms. A minimum of 4 random dope tests must be carried out - 6 at a Championship that links Individual and Team events.
- E14.** The Entry Form must state that as a condition of entry all participants (including managers, coaches and physiotherapists) must agree that they are subject to the WSF's Anti-Doping Rules & Regulations as stated in Appendix G. The WADA Prohibited List may be accessed on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org.
- E15.** Any player refusing to undergo a doping control and any player guilty of a doping infraction proven by a positive laboratory test result immediately prior to, or during, a WSF World Championship will be subject to the disciplinary action and sanctions specified in the WADA Code Articles 9 to 12.

If the doping infraction occurs during a WSF World Team Championship and the guilty player has competed, the player's team will be withdrawn immediately from the event and will be placed last in

the final Championship order. If confirmed only after the end of the event, the team he has represented will be placed last and all other teams shall move up the final order accordingly.

If the doping infraction occurs during a WSF World Individual Championship, the guilty player will be withdrawn immediately from the event. If confirmed only after the end of the event, there will be no readjustment of prizes but the guilty player will forfeit any ranking points and will return any medals or prizes.

F. DUTIES OF HOST ASSOCIATION

The Host Association will organise the Championship in accordance with these WSF Regulations and any special instructions given by the WSF; and will be responsible for:

- F1.** Providing staff and officials to run the Championship.
- F2.** Arranging and paying for an Inspection Visit by the WSF Technical Director at least 16 months before the Start Date plus any further Inspection Visits deemed necessary by the WSF Technical Director; and for his final Visit for the Championship itself. The Host Association will cover all his travel as well as all accommodation and subsistence for every Visit.
- F3.** Preparation and on-going maintenance of the squash venue(s) for the Championship, including all facilities. A maximum of three venues may be used for a Championship unless approved otherwise by the WSF Championships Committee.
- F4.** Obtaining, briefing and supervising team liaison officers and host clubs as appropriate.
- F5.** Organising and managing accommodation (with breakfast) for players, officials, official media and guests. MNAs will be advised on the Entry Form of the rates agreed by the WSF Technical Director for all official hotel accommodation. The Host Association will be responsible for payment as accepted in the Championship Tender.

Competing MNAs shall be entitled to book extra accommodation for additional players and accredited team officials, up to a stipulated deadline, not more than three months before the Start Date. Single rooms shall be made available where possible with the extra cost advised on the Entry Form. Competing MNAs will pay the full Entry Fee irrespective of whether or not their representatives stay at the official accommodation.

- F6.** Making meal arrangements as appropriate for players and officials (ensuring that suitable food is available for vegetarians and non-eaters of specific meats). The Host Association will be responsible for payment for meals/functions only as accepted in the Championship Tender.
- F7.** Meeting players and officials on arrival. Arranging and paying for official transport from the specified arrival point to the official accommodation and from the official accommodation to the specified departure point.
- F8.** Organising and paying for transportation for the players and officials (e.g. courtesy cars, mini-buses, coaches) between official accommodation and venue(s).
- F9.** Ensuring that all courts used have unsealed floors and have been built to WSF specifications. Tin heights must be 48 centimetres (19 inches) except for the World Men's Team Championship, World International Doubles Championships and accompanying plate events where 43 centimetre (17 inch) tins are mandatory.
- F10.** Ensuring that all signage on the main court has been approved by the WSF Technical Director in respect of possible television and general restrictions (see Appendix D).
- F11.** Ensuring that all courts used for Championship matches with viewing through the back wall have a viewing position immediately over the back wall erected for refereeing purposes. If the three referee system is in use, the two Side Referees should be seated behind the back wall in line with the inside line of the service box on each side and below the Central Referee. This requirement may be waived by the WSF Technical Director only on the basis that the building configuration enables refereeing to be carried out with a similar quality of view from alternative locations.
- F12.** Providing viewing facilities at no charge to competitors and accredited officials.

Each competing team will be allocated six seats for each session (which for MNAs competing on a particular court shall be located on the front row behind the back wall).

Two seats will be made available on the front row behind the back wall at Individual Championships for each player's coach.

- F13.** Organising and paying for reasonable practice facilities commencing two days prior to and during the Championship.
- F14.** Organising Welcome and Farewell Social Functions.
- F15.** Providing facilities required for Team Managers Meetings as well as for all WSF Meetings and associated functions as prescribed in the Tender Form.
- F16.** Organising medical, physiotherapy and related facilities. The minimum provision will be:
- i) Trained first-aid staff on-site during all matches and during formal practice sessions.
 - ii) An approved medical emergency procedure in place if required at all times during the Championship.
 - iii) A qualified physiotherapist available on-site for a minimum of two hours each morning and during playing sessions, and same day player access to a masseur (except when an evening request makes this impractical). Both should be at a special rate for competitors, if not free of charge. (Courtesy transport to be arranged if not available at the venue).
 - iv) A discreet area for physiotherapists accompanying teams to set up tables (with space for a minimum of two at any time).
- F17.** Providing a dope testing programme and organising the minimum number of random dope tests as specified in Rule E13.
- F18.** Arranging the draw based on seedings provided by the WSF Seeding Panel.
- F19.** Scheduling of Ties and day to day running of the event (see Timetable in Rules M1 to M5 and Formats in Rules P1 to P22).
- F20.** Controlling the provision of Official Balls for practice and use in each match.
- F21.** Ensuring that any prize fund and its breakdown have been approved by the WSF Championships Committee at least eight months before the Start Date. Prize money must be shown in US dollars and, if payable in local currency, must be denoted accordingly on the Entry Form. Competitors will be advised if local taxation is to be deducted from prize money.
- F22.** Arranging computer generated match administration and results collation, transmission and display services to include:
- A dedicated event website
 - Draw formats
 - Court schedules
 - Orders of play
 - Referee allocations
 - Match display cards with national flags
 - Scoreboard projection of major matches for public viewing (optional but recommended)
 - Internet linkage
 - Public display board kept up-to-date in main venue during each day and at main hotel at the end of each day's play
 - Detailed results to be sent to the WSF Office within **four weeks** of the completion of the Championship.
- F23.** Displaying the current WSF Championship Regulations on a central notice board and making copies available for Team Managers if requested.
- F24.** Producing a Players Manual.
- F25.** Ticketing and seat allocation.
- F26.** Providing Press facilities commensurate with World Championship status to include Home Country promotion, e.g. to media and clubs.
- F27.** Ensuring that the WSF retains all domestic and international broadcast rights, including television, satellite, video, streaming and other internet, excepting domestic television broadcast rights which will rest with the Host Association.

The Host Association may retain the rights for domestic television transmission and keep any resultant income but must ensure that its contract with the host television company provides free feed of all coverage to the WSF who may market programmes worldwide. The WSF and the Host Association will share any net profits from the latter on a 50/50 basis. *(Note: Championship-specific rules will be detailed in the respective Host Tender Document).*

All filming of any sort including non-broadcast, internet etc, except for local television broadcast, is subject to approval and permission of WSF who own all such rights.

G. DUTIES OF COMPETING MNAs

These Rules do not apply to Individuals competing in the World Masters Individual Championships.

- G1.** MNAs will be responsible for transporting their players and officials to the specified arrival point and from the specified departure point as designated by the Host Association.
- G2.** MNAs must ensure that their players and officials pay all expenses prior to leaving the Championship. If unpaid expenses, deemed legitimate by the WSF Management Committee, remain unpaid by a visiting MNA for more than three months, the WSF reserves the right to prohibit that MNA from entering a team at the next similar World Championship event.
- G3.** MNAs through their Team Managers must ensure that all their Junior players (under 19 years of age) wear protective eye guards (manufactured to an approved national safety standard) properly over the eyes at all times during practice and match play. It is the responsibility of the individual player to ensure that the quality of the product worn is satisfactory for the purpose. [Information on eye guards which meet national safety standards may be obtained from the WSF website].

H. DUTIES OF THE WSF

The WSF shall:

- a.** Appoint a Technical Director who will appoint members of the CAP and Seeding Panel in conjunction with the Director of the Championships Committee
- b.** Approve appointment of Championship Director and Championship Referee
- c.** Provide WSF Assessors at no cost to the Host Association
- d.** Provide WSF World/International Referees
- e.** Invite international media representatives
- f.** Supply address lists of MNAs, Press Agencies and photographers
- g.** Provide WSF and WSF sponsors' logos
- h.** Help the Host Association prepare Entry Forms
- i.** Distribute the Entry Form to all eligible MNAs
- j.** Collect entry fees and control entries
- k.** Do the seeding and make the draws
- l.** Assist with the scheduling of matches and allocation of referees
- m.** Provide official squash balls
- n.** Provide medals for the top three teams or individuals
- o.** Ensure that perpetual trophies (which cannot be won outright) are available for presentation to winning teams or individuals.

J. TROPHIES AND PRIZES

- J1.** The WSF Championship trophies, which cannot be won outright, shall be available by the Start Date and shall be presented with any prizes which the Host Association may wish to present at the conclusion of the Championships – see Appendix F for Protocol.
- J2.** An MNA or Individual that “holds” a trophy shall be responsible for engraving it and returning it clean and undamaged to the Host Association by the Start Date of the next Championship. Should any trophy be damaged in any way whatsoever, the WSF shall be entitled to arrange for it to be repaired and to recover the cost of such repair from the MNA or Individual responsible. The holder shall be responsible for the insurance of the trophy whilst in his possession.
- J3.** WSF Medals will be provided free of charge by the WSF and shall be awarded to all members of the squads that finish 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Team Championships and to individuals who finish 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Individual Championships (and to both losing semi-finalists in Masters Championships).

J4. Prize money may be paid at the discretion of the Host Association at Men's and Women's Championships but may not be paid to competitors in Junior or Masters Championships.

K. ELIGIBILITY

K1. An MNA is eligible to enter a team or individual in a World Championship provided:

- a) It is a paid-up Full Member of the WSF and is not indebted to the WSF by its failure to pay any relevant WSF Championship entry fee; or
- b) It has properly applied for Full Membership of the WSF at the forthcoming AGM and has paid the appropriate membership fee for the current year before the Closing Date for the Championship; and
- c) It has not been prohibited from entering the team event under the provisions of Rules D16 and/or G2 or for any other reason.

K2. A player is eligible to represent a country in a World Team Championship if he was born in the country, or is a citizen of, or became a naturalised citizen of, or has resided in, the country for at least **three years** immediately preceding the Championship.

K3. If a player is a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, he may represent the country of England, Scotland, Wales or Isle of Man only if he was born in that country, or has resided in that country for at least **three years** immediately preceding the Championship.

K4. Notwithstanding the above, a player is ineligible to represent a country if he has represented another country in the **three years** preceding the Start Date in a recognised International Squash Team Championship (e.g. WSF World Championship, Regional Championship, official Match between MNAs) in any age group.

K5. A properly qualified player, who has represented a country in a recognised international squash team event, shall be eligible to represent that country thereafter, until such time as he exercises a qualification to represent another country.

K6. In all cases where a player's eligibility is in doubt, the responsible MNA must submit supporting evidence to the WSF Office at least 21 days before the submission deadline so that the player's eligibility can be reviewed and a decision made by the WSF Championships Committee. MNAs, Team Managers and Individual Entrants must be able to produce proof of eligibility and/or age if requested by the CAP or WSF Championships Committee.

K7. Although a competitor may be phenotypically female, individuals born genotypically male may not participate in WSF World Women's Individual, Team or Doubles Championships or as a Woman in a Mixed Pair at a World International Doubles Championship.

K8. Additional eligibility criteria based on age apply to Masters (see Section 5) and to Juniors (see Section 6).

L. CLOTHING

The following clothing regulations shall apply without exception to all WSF Championships.

L1. In all matters of judgement or opinion arising from the interpretation of this clothing rule the decision of the Championship Referee shall be final, except that he may not rule illegal or unacceptable an item of clothing or a design which has been approved by the WSF.

L2. Playing clothing for men shall consist of a short-sleeved shirt, shorts, socks and playing shoes. Playing clothing for women shall consist of a shirt worn with a skirt or shorts, or a dress, socks and playing shoes. Other garments, such as part or all of a tracksuit, may be worn during play with the permission of the referee.

L3. All clothing worn during practice as well as during match play shall conform to the accepted standards of decency and cultural/religious tradition of the Host Country, as adjudged by the Championship Referee.

L4. For any match covered by television, players' clothing shall conform to the advertising regulations published and generally applied by the appropriate television authority of the Host Country.

L5. Players may wear clothing of any colour or combination of colours.

L6. Shirts or tops may carry:

- a. The manufacturer's normal trademark, symbol or name on one breast - the display to be contained within an area not exceeding 20 square centimetres in total and 10 centimetres in any one dimension.
 - b. Identification, in areas clearly separated from each other, on the opposite breast to the manufacturer's symbol and/or on each arm, as follows:
 - i) Three sponsors' displays - each to be contained within an area not exceeding 40 square centimetres in total and 10 centimetres in any one dimension; or
 - ii) Two sponsors' displays and one national identification badge - each to be contained within an area not exceeding 40 square centimetres in total and 10 centimetres in any one dimension.
 - c. A national or club identification title, plus a sponsor's identification if required, on the back of the shirt or dress; the whole to be contained within an area not exceeding 300 square centimetres. The player's name may also be displayed within an area not exceeding 150 square centimetres.
- L7.** Shorts or skirts shall be of design normally approved and used for Squash.
- L8.** Shorts or skirts may carry:
- a. The manufacturer's normal trademark, symbol or name on one side or leg, contained within an area not exceeding 10 square centimetres in total.
 - b. One sponsor display on the opposite side or leg from that in F8a, contained within an area not exceeding 20 square centimetres in total and 10 centimetres in any one dimension.
- L9.** Socks shall be of any colour or combination of colours and each may carry one manufacturer's normal trademark, symbol or name contained within an area not exceeding 10 square centimetres in total and 10 centimetres in any one dimension.
- L10.** Shoes shall be of any colour or combination of colours and have a non-marking sole. Each shoe may carry one manufacturer's normal trademark, symbol or name in not more than two areas, not exceeding in total 10 square centimetres.
- L11.** Tracksuits may be of any design and colour and are subject to no advertising restrictions, unless worn during play when the restrictions under F6 above shall apply to the jacket and under F8 above shall apply to the trousers.
- L12.** The wearing of headwear is permitted provided it is not so conspicuous or brightly reflective as to distract or unsight an opponent and shall not be pinned in a potentially dangerous manner. Headbands and straps for approved protective eyewear may carry one manufacturer's normal trademark totally contained within an area not exceeding 40 square centimetres or 10 centimetres in any one direction.
- L13.** Wristbands may carry one manufacturer's normal trademark totally contained within an area not exceeding 10 square centimetres.
- L14.** Any jewellery or watches worn by a player shall not be so conspicuous or so brightly reflecting as to distract or unsight an opponent and shall not be potentially dangerous.
- L15.** The sponsor(s) of any tournament shall have no automatic right of exposure on a player's clothing unless such exposure is stipulated on the entry form.
- L16.** Where the manufacturer of clothing is also the sponsor of the player or team wearing the clothing he shall additionally be allowed to utilise some or all of the advertising space granted to sponsors.
- L17.** MNAs are advised to ensure that their contracts with individual players specify that selection will require the use of national team kit in team events and that players' personal sponsors have no right of exposure on such kit.

SECTION 2 - WORLD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND JUNIORS

This Section does not apply to the World Cup unless cross-referenced from Section 7.

M. TIMETABLE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

- M1.** The draw for a Senior Championship shall be published in time to enable competing MNAs to receive it no later than 14 days before the Start Date. For Junior Championships see Rule R8.
- M2.** All Ties will be scheduled for completion within a period of 6 days (with the allowable addition of one rest day), except when formats require 7 days for completion.
- M3.** Teams will not be required to play more than one Tie a day unless entry numbers dictate otherwise. However, if the WSF Championships Committee determines that teams must play two Ties on a day, then there shall be a minimum period of 7 hours between the Tie commencement times for any team on that day.
- M4.** Rest days may be included in the schedule with the agreement of the WSF Technical Director.
- M5.** All semi-final Ties must take place on the same day. Finals must be scheduled to commence at least 18 hours after the start of the latest related semi-finals. As far as practicable, all other play-offs for final team places should be scheduled to finish prior to the start of the main Final.

N. SEEDING OF TEAMS

- N1.** Teams will be seeded by the WSF Seeding Panel. The main seeding criterion will be the current form of players in squads nominated by MNAs 21 days prior to the Start Date - see Rule R1. The WSF Seeding Panel will announce seedings at least 14 days prior to the Start Date – these will be final seedings for Senior Championships and interim seedings for Junior Championships. Final seedings for Junior Championships will be announced in line with Rule R8.

P. NUMBERS OF TEAMS AND FORMATS

- P1.** A maximum of 32 MNAs will qualify to provide teams for a World Team Championship: 17 MNAs (including the Host) will qualify for places on the basis of their final placement in the preceding similar World Team Championship; the remaining 15 places will be allocated to the five WSF Regional Federations as follows:

Africa	2 places
Asia	4 Places
Europe	4 Places
Oceania	1 Place
Pan-America	4 Places

These places will be determined by each Regional Federation either by results from existing Regional Team Championships played between teams of players representing the competing MNAs (preferably three-person teams) or, where this is inappropriate, by separate play-offs within the Region. If any Region fails to take up its quota, the WSF Championships Committee will decide on substitute(s).

- P2.** Each Tie will consist of three matches played between teams of three players, nominated in order of strength. See Rules K1 to K7 for eligibility of teams and players.
- P3.** At Stage 1 all teams normally will play in Pools on a “round-robin” (all play all) basis. Ties are played in the following order in each Pool, Teams being listed in order of seeding:

9 - 12 Teams – Senior and Junior Championships

	<u>POOL A</u>			<u>POOL B</u>		
DAY 1	1v9	4v8	5v12	2v10	3v7	6v11
DAY 2	1v8	4v12	5v9	2v7	3v11	6v10
DAY 3	1v5	4v9	8v12	2v6	3v10	7v11
DAY 4	5v8	9v12	1v4	3v6	7v10	2v11
DAY 5	4v5	8v9	1v12	2v3	6v7	10v11

13 - 32 Teams – Senior Championships

POOL:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
DAY 1	1v3 2v4	1v4 2v3	1v3 2v4	1v4 2v3	1v3 2v4	1v4 2v3	1v3 2v4	1v4 2v3
DAY 2	1v2 3v4	1v3 2v4	1v2 3v4	1v3 2v4	1v2 3v4	1v3 2v4	1v2 3v4	1v3 2v4
DAY 3	1v4 2v3	1v2 3v4	1v4 2v3	1v2 3v4	1v4 2v3	1v2 3v4	1v4 2v3	1v2 3v4

13 - 16 Teams – Junior Championships

Pools A - D as for Senior Championships (above).

17 - 20 Teams – Junior Championships

POOL:	A	B	C	D
DAY 1	1v3 2v5	1v3 2v5	1v3 2v5	1v3 2v5
	1v4 3v5	1v4 3v5	1v4 3v5	1v4 3v5
DAY 2	2v4 1v5	2v4 1v5	2v4 1v5	2v4 1v5
	1v2 3v4	2v3 4v5	2v3 4v5	2v3 4v5
DAY 3	2v3 4v5	1v2 3v4	1v2 3v4	1v2 3v4

21 - 24 Teams – Junior Championships

Pools A - C as Pool A for Senior Championships (above)

Pools D - F as Pool B for Senior Championships (above)

25 - 32 Teams – Junior Championships

Pools A - D as Pool A for Senior Championships (above)

Pools E - H as Pool B for Senior Championships (above)

In all Stage 1 situations not detailed above and all Stage 2 round-robin formats, the Order of Ties shall be at the discretion of the WSF Technical Director.

- P4.** At Stage 2 all teams will normally play in Groups on a knockout basis. All teams that have been defeated will be required to play-off to produce a final order.

If teams are required to play on a round-robin basis at Stage 2, then results between teams at Stage 1 will be carried forward to Stage 2 (so that teams do not play each other twice).

- P5.** In Stage 2 Ties, where one team has won the first two matches so that the result of the Tie has been decided, then the remaining “dead” match will be played best of three games, except:

- Where Stage 2 Ties are played in round-robin Pools, when all matches in all Ties will be played best of five games;
- On the final day when any remaining “dead” matches will not be played (except in round-robin pools, when all matches in all Ties will be played best of five games).

(Note: The overall result of a Tie with an unplayed match shall be recorded as 2–0, with the unplayed match players’ names being published with the score shown as **Match Withdrawn [MW]**. Both players in an unplayed match will be considered to have competed in respect of representative honours).

- P6.** With 1-8 teams competing, all teams will play in a single Pool at Stage 1. The top two seeds will play each other in the final Tie in the Pool.

- P7.** With 9-12 teams competing, teams will play in 2 Pools at Stage 1 as follows:

Pool A: Teams seeded	1	4	5	8	9	12
Pool B: Teams seeded	2	3	6	7	10	11

- P8.** With 13-20 teams competing, teams will play in 4 Pools at Stage 1 as follows:

Pool A: Teams seeded	1	8	9	13/16*	17/20*
Pool B: Teams seeded	2	7	10	13/16*	17/20*
Pool C: Teams seeded	3	6	11	13/16*	17/20*
Pool D: Teams seeded	4	5	12	13/16*	17/20*

*Drawn into Pools at random. Byes also at random.

P9. With 21-23 teams competing, teams will play in 6 Pools at Stage 1 as follows:

Pool A: Teams seeded	1	12	13/18*	19/23*
Pool B: Teams seeded	2	11	13/18*	19/23*
Pool C: Teams seeded	3	10	13/18*	19/23*
Pool D: Teams seeded	4	9	13/18*	19/23*
Pool E: Teams seeded	5	8	13/18*	19/23*
Pool F: Teams seeded	6	7	13/18*	19/23*

*Drawn into Pools at random. Byes also at random except that if 21 or 22 teams, byes will not be drawn in Pools E or F

P10. With 24 - 32 teams competing, teams will play in 8 Pools at Stage 1 as follows:

Pool A: Teams seeded	1	16	17/24*	25/32*
Pool B: Teams seeded	2	15	17/24*	25/32*
Pool C: Teams seeded	3	14	17/24*	25/32*
Pool D: Teams seeded	4	13	17/24*	25/32*
Pool E: Teams seeded	5	12	17/24*	25/32*
Pool F: Teams seeded	6	11	17/24*	25/32*
Pool G: Teams seeded	7	10	17/24*	25/32*
Pool H: Teams seeded	8	9	17/24*	25/32*

* Drawn into Pools at random. Byes also drawn at random.

P11. When teams play one another in a Pool, the final order of merit in that Pool is decided based on all results in that Pool, as follows:

- first by greater number of Ties won
- if two teams still equal, then by the result between the teams
- if three or more teams have won the same number of Ties, then by the greater number of matches won
- if two teams still equal, then by the result between the two teams
- if three or more teams still equal, then by greater positive difference between games won and lost
- if two teams still equal, then by the result between the two teams
- if three or more teams still equal, then by greater positive difference between points won and lost
- if two teams still equal, then by the result between the two teams
- finally, if more than two teams still equal, then by lottery.

P12. For 9 - 12 teams, the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1 – 4:

Semi-Finals

Final

Winner Pool A

2nd Pool B

Winner Pool B

2nd Pool A

Places 5 - 8:

Semi-Finals

Final

3rd Pool A

4th Pool B

4th Pool A

3rd Pool B

Places 9 - 12:

With 9 teams: Places 5 - 9 decided by round-robin.

With 10 teams: 5th Pool A and 5th Pool B play off for places 9 -10.

With 11 teams: Places 9 - 11 decided by round-robin.

With 12 teams:

Semi-Finals

Final

5th Pool A

6th Pool B

6th Pool A

5th Pool B

P13. For 13 teams the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1-8:

Quarter-Finals

Semi-Finals

Final

Winner Pool A

2nd Pool C/D

Winner Pool C/D

2nd Pool A/B

2nd Pool A/B

Winner Pool C/D

2nd Pool C/D

Winner Pool B

Remaining teams play round-robin to decide places 9 – 13

P14. For 14-16 teams, the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1-8 as for 13 teams.

Places 9-16 (with byes as appropriate for 14 -15 teams):

Quarter-Finals

Semi-Finals

Final

3rd Pool A

4th Pool C/D

3rd Pool C/D

4th Pool A/B

4th Pool A/B

3rd Pool C/D

4th Pool C/D

3rd Pool B

P15. For 17-18 teams, the Stage 2 format will require those outside the top 8 to compete as follows:

Places 9 -12 will be decided by round-robin of 3rd placed teams in Pools A-D

Places 13 – 17/18 will be decided by round-robin of remaining teams.

P16. For 19 - 20 teams, the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1-16 as for 14 -16 teams.

The remaining teams will play round-robin to decide places 17-19/20.

P17. For 21-23 teams, the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1 - 12

<u>Round 1</u>	<u>Quarter-Finals</u>	<u>Semi-Finals</u>	<u>Final</u>
Winner Pool A BYE	_____		
2 nd Pool C/D 2 nd Pool B	_____	_____	
Winner Pool C/D BYE	_____		_____
Winner Pool E/F 2 nd Pool E/F *	_____	_____	
2 nd Pool E/F * Winner Pool E/F	_____		
BYE Winner Pool C/D	_____		
2 nd Pool A 2 nd Pool C/D	_____		_____
BYE Winner Pool B	_____	_____	

* Opposite Pool from Winner E/F.

Places 13 - 23[‡]

<u>Round 1</u>	<u>Quarter-Finals</u>	<u>Semi-Finals</u>	<u>Final</u>
3 rd Pool A BYE	_____		
4 th Pool E/F 4 th Pool B	_____	_____	
3 rd Pool C/D BYE	_____		_____
3 rd Pool E/F 4 th Pool C/D *	_____	_____	
4 th Pool C/D * 3 rd Pool E/F	_____		
BYE 3 rd Pool C/D	_____	_____	
4 th Pool A 4 th Pool E/F	_____		_____
BYE 3 rd Pool B	_____	_____	

* Opposite Pool from Winner C/D.

[‡] There will be 1, 2 or 3 additional byes in Round 1 if there are 23, 22 or 21 Teams at Stage 1 respectively.

P18. For 24 - 26 teams, the Stage 2 format will be:

Places 1- 16

<u>Round 1</u>	<u>Quarter-Finals</u>	<u>Semi-Finals</u>	<u>Final</u>
Winner Pool A	_____	_____	
2 nd Pool B			
Winner Pool G/H	_____		
2 nd Pool G/H*			_____
Winner Pool C/D	_____		
2 nd Pool C/D*			
Winner Pool E/F	_____	_____	
2 nd Pool E/F*			
2 nd Pool E/F*	_____		
Winner Pool E/F			
2 nd Pool C/D	_____	_____	
Winner Pool C/D			_____
2 nd Pool G/H	_____		
Winner Pool G/H			
2 nd Pool A	_____	_____	
Winner Pool B			

* 2nd in Pools not drawn into the same pairing as Winners of Pools.

[Note that Top Half placing of 2nd in Pools will ensure automatic separation in Bottom Half]

Places 17 – 22

<u>Quarter-Finals</u>	<u>Semi-Finals</u>	<u>Final</u>
3 rd Pool A	_____	
3 rd Pool G/H		
3 rd Pool C/D	_____	
3 rd Pool E/F		
3 rd Pool E/F	_____	_____
3 rd Pool C/D		
3 rd Pool G/H	_____	
3 rd Pool B		

Places 25 – 27/28 will be decided by round-robin.

P19. For 25 teams: Teams are drawn into three Pools of three teams for Stage 2. The winners of each Pool play a further round-robin for places 17/19, the 2^{nds} for places 20/22 and the 3^{rds} for places 23/25.

P20. For 26 teams: At Stage 2, Teams are drawn into three Pools, one of which has four teams. (Note: the two 4th placed teams from Stage 1 Pools cannot be drawn in the same Pool). The winners and seconds play off as for 25 teams, with the remaining teams playing for places 23 - 26.

P21. For 27 - 28 teams: The same Stage 2 format will be used as with 24 - 26 teams for places 1-16. The remaining teams will play off as follows:

Places 17 - 24

Quarter-Finals

Semi-Finals

Final

3rd Pool A

3rd Pool G/H

3rd Pool C/D

3rd Pool E/F

3rd Pool E/F

3rd Pool C/D

3rd Pool G/H

3rd Pool B

Places 25 – 27/28 will be decided by round-robin.

P22. For 29-32 teams the Stage 2 format will be the same as for 24 – 26 teams for places 1 – 16.

Places 17 - 29/32

Round 1

Quarter-Finals

Semi-Finals

Final

3rd Pool A

4th Pool/Bye

3rd Pool G/H

4th Pool

3rd Pool C/D

4th Pool/Bye

3rd Pool E/F

4th Pool

4th Pool

3rd Pool E/F

4th Pool/Bye

3rd Pool C/D

4th Pool

3rd Pool G/H

4th Pool/Bye

3rd Pool B

4th in Pools will be drawn at random except that they will not be paired with 3rd from the same Pools. Byes will be given to 3rd in Pools A-D in descending alphabetic order if there are less than 32 teams.

Q. TEAM MANAGEMENT

Q1. Upon arrival at the Championship, the Team Manager shall be the official and sole representative of his team in all matters including receiving and giving instructions, except when an individual match has started, when the Rules of the Game shall apply.

R. SQUAD ORDERS

R1. MNAs will lodge with the WSF Office at least **21 days** before the Start Date, the names of players in their squads in descending order of strength. This should reflect the current form of participating squad members (e.g. past three months PSA/WISPA results, Regional Team Championships, Closed/Invitation Championships). No more than four players may be nominated.

At the same time, MNAs will provide names, photographs and short biographies of their squad to the Host Association, if requested, for use in the official Championship Programme and as appropriate in other publicity.

R2. Any squad that has not been correctly lodged by the deadline in Rule R1 will attract an automatic fine of US\$100 per day (or part day) that it arrives late.

R3. a) Senior Championships

No later than 14 days before the Start Date, the WSF Seeding Panel will publish final team seeding and nominated squads. The draw will be made at this time by the Championships Director in conjunction with the WSF Technical Director, unless different arrangements (e.g. a public draw) have been agreed in advance with the WSF Technical Director.

No appeals regarding seeding will be permitted.

If a team withdraws after the draw has been made and more than 24 hours before the start, then seeds will move up and Pools will be altered accordingly, provided the team concerned was not the lowest placed team in its Pool.

If, within the same time-scale, the Chairman of the WSF Seeding Panel believes that one or more player withdrawals from a squad may cause a team to move into a different pool band or four or more places in the seeding, then he shall order a seeding review. If a team is moved to a new seeding position, all teams seeded between the old and new positions shall move place accordingly.

b) Junior Championships

No later than 14 days before the Start Date, the WSF Seeding Panel will publish interim team seeding, together with nominated squads. No interim draw will be made.

R4. Team managers may lodge with the WSF Technical Director by **13:00** hrs on the day before the Start Date (or on the day of the semi-finals of the preceding Individual event in the case of Junior Championships) changes to their squad orders (see Rule R1) based only on changes in current form or to bring in reserves of lower strength in the case of injuries to squad members.

R5. The WSF Technical Director will announce all nominations by **14:00** hrs on the same day to Team Managers who then have one hour in which to lodge any objection with the WSF Technical Director to player eligibility and/or nominated squad orders (and to team seedings only in the case of Junior Championships). Objections must be in writing and must be justified with evidence such as recent results or rankings.

R6. The CAP will scrutinise nominations and will consider any objections lodged with the WSF Technical Director. The Team Manager will be advised immediately if his squad is subject to objection and may be required to justify eligibility or squad order to the CAP with the objecting manager(s) invited to be present.

The CAP reserves the right to amend any squad order without objection. In this event, the team manager will be notified so that he may meet the CAP to try and justify the order submitted.

R7. The decision of the CAP will be final and will be announced by the WSF Technical Director by **17:00** hrs at the latest on the same day. Written detail of the decision will be provided to all Team Managers. Squad orders will be adhered to throughout the Championship unless the CAP or WSF Technical Director orders a change during the course of a Championship.

R8. For Junior Championships only, the WSF Technical Director will convene a Seeding Review Board incorporating all members of the Seeding Panel who are available on-site and up to three additional persons at his discretion. The Seeding Review Board will produce a final seeding no later than **19:00** hrs on the same day. No objections will be permitted. The WSF Technical Director will then make the final draw and will announce it on the same day.

R9. Summary Timetable for Squad Orders on the Day before the Start Date*

- By 13:00hrs Team Managers may lodge with the WSF Technical Director changes to Squad Orders based only on current form
- By 14:00hrs WSF Technical Director announces all Squad Orders to Team Managers
- By 15:00hrs Team Managers may lodge objections to player eligibility and/or Squad Orders in writing with the WSF Technical Director
- By 17:00hrs WSF Technical Director announces final decision on Squads
- By 19:00hrs The Final Team seeding is announced

* 2 Days before when an Individual event immediately precedes a Junior Team Championship.

S. PLAYING AND TEAM ORDERS

S1. The playing order for each day of all Stage 1 Ties will be decided prior to the commencement of the Team Championship by individual draws for each day. Similarly, the playing order of all Stage 2 Ties will be decided prior to the commencement of these Ties by individual draws for each day.

All Ties being played on a day shall use the same playing order. For Stage 1, the #1 ranked player will play as drawn in any of the three matches of the Tie. For Stage 2, the #1 ranked player will play in either the first or second match of the Tie.

S2. If four players have been nominated in a Squad, the Team Manager will have to omit one player for each Tie. Any player can be omitted provided the others play in the agreed order of merit. Unless the Championship Director is notified otherwise in writing at least **two hours** before the scheduled start time of a Tie, Team Managers shall be deemed to have selected their top three players. The CAP reserves the right to allow changes to player nominations after the deadline in exceptional circumstances.

S3. The Championship Director will ensure that all Ties commence at the advertised time. All team members must be present at the allocated court for the Tie and must be ready to play at the scheduled start time for the Tie. If any player is not in attendance, all other players must move up the order and that (or those) match(es) will be forfeited. Players arriving after the scheduled start time for the Tie cannot be reinstated in a team. The Team Manager has the right to appeal to the WSF Technical Director in the event of force majeure.

T. REPLACEMENT AFTER INJURY OR ILLNESS

T1. A Team Manager may request permission from the CAP to replace a member of his squad at any time after the deadline stipulated in Rule R1 and during the Championship. Such permission will only be given if the reason is considered by the CAP to be legitimate (e.g. illness, injury or *force majeure*) and provided that the replacement player is accepted by the CAP as being of lower strength (as defined in Rule R1) than all members of the squad originally nominated.

T2. All Team Managers must be advised in writing by the WSF Technical Director if a player is being replaced after publication of final orders. Any appeal against the decision must be made within two hours to the WSF Technical Director for CAP consideration.

T3. All player privileges and facilities will be passed to any replacement player on his arrival at the Championship by the player being replaced.

T4. A Team Manager may at any time during the Championship appeal to the CAP if he has evidence that a player in an opposing team is likely to compete, or has competed, when unfit. If this appeal is upheld, then the player in question may not be nominated to compete in any Tie until approved by the CAP and disciplinary action may be taken against the team concerned.

SECTION 3 - WORLD INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

[See Section 5 for the WSF World Masters Individual Championships and Section 6 for the WSF World Junior Individual Championships].

- U1.** The World Men's and Women's Open Individual Championships are organised and administered on behalf of WSF by PSA and WISPA respectively whose Tour Rules apply. The WSF retains certain rights which are identified below in Rules U2 to U5.
- U2.** The WSF shall present its perpetual trophies (which must be returned and cannot be won outright) to the winners as well as gold, silver and bronze medals to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd in both Championships.
- U3.** The WSF shall have the option of including 'wild card' entries of its choice in the qualification draws of both World Open Championships. The numbers of wild cards are as follows but are subject to revision by agreement between WSF and PSA or WISPA:
- Men's World Open - 8 places in a 64 player qualification draw
Women's World Open - 4 places in a 32 player qualification draw.
- U4.** Wild card entries are subject to the following criteria:
- Wild cards must be nominated by fully paid-up Full Members of the WSF – they cannot be nominated by individual PSA/WISPA members.
 - The nominated player must give a guarantee of participation.
 - Priority will be given to players from nations not already represented in the World Open draw.
 - If the nominated player is also a PSA/WISPA member, he/she must have entered the event, through PSA/WISPA, in the normal manner.
 - Once a player is nominated and has been accepted, he/she cannot be substituted by another player from the same nation.
 - If more than 8 Men or 4 Women are nominated for wild cards, then the WSF will confirm the final list of wild cards at its sole discretion at least 7 days before the Closing Date (the same deadline for qualifiers to withdraw).
- U5.** Only those applications submitted by MNAs, via the WSF and by the deadline, will be considered. If the 8 /4 wild card places are not filled, then vacant spots will be given to the next highest ranked reserves on the PSA/WISPA lists respectively.

SECTION 4 - WORLD INTERNATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS

The WSF World International Doubles Championships will be conducted in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations as modified and extended by the following Rules:

- V1.** The Championships will consist of World Men's, World Women's and World Mixed Doubles events.
- V2. Eligibility.** Rules K1 to K7 apply subject to the Championships being open to a Men's pair, a Women's pair and a Mixed pair from the same MNA, entered by that MNA.

MNAs may each enter a maximum of one pair in each event. The Mixed pair may be selected from players nominated in that MNA's Men's and/or Women's events.
- V3. Format.** Each event will have a maximum draw of 16 pairs. Formats will be as specified in Rules P6 to P14. If more than 16 pairs enter, the WSF Seeding Panel will decide which 16 pairs to select at its discretion. If less than 16 pairs enter, the WSF Championships Committee may, at its sole discretion, accept further entries from some or all MNAs that have already entered teams.
- V4. Replacements.** Rules T1 – T4 shall apply except that: after the deadline in Rule R1 one member of a pair may be replaced; each pairing may make a maximum of one change; and no change shall be made within one hour of the scheduled start time of the first match for that pair.
- V5. Scoring** shall be in line with the official WSF World International Doubles Rules: Matches will be the best of three games; and PAR 9 (point-a-rally to 9 points) scoring with apply with "no set".
- V6. Courts.** Rule F9 will apply except that all matches will be played on courts with official International Doubles dimensions of 9.75 x 8.42 metres (32 x 27.63 feet).
- V7. Clothing.** Rules L1 to L17 will apply except that each pair of players will wear shirts/dresses which are similar in colour and style. Each pair shall have two sets of shirts/dresses in differing colours so that a change can be made to differentiate them from their opponents.

SECTION 5 - WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The WSF World Masters Individual Championships will be conducted in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations as modified and extended by the following Rules:

W1. The Championships shall consist of the following age group categories for Men and Women:

35 - 39 years

40 - 44 years

45 - 49 years

50 - 54 years

55 - 59 years

60 - 64 years

65 - 69 years

70 + years (and more categories if sufficient entries)

There shall not be a stipulated maximum age for the oldest group played.

To be considered for World Championship status, the age group must have a minimum draw size of eight with competitors from a minimum of three different MNAs.

W2. Eligibility Rules K1 – K5 do **not** apply. In addition to Rules K6 and K7, the following apply:

A player is eligible to play in a World Masters Individual Championship if he is over the specified age on the Start Date of the event.

If the Start Date of the Championships is altered more than six months in advance, the WSF shall amend the eligibility date to ensure that all those players that were previously eligible remain so. New players may become eligible if the Start Date is postponed.

If the Start Date is altered within six months of the originally scheduled Start Date, the eligibility date shall remain unaltered.

W3. Players may enter only one age group category.

W4. The WSF Technical Director reserves the right to check with the player's MNA that the player is eligible to enter and compete in the World Masters Championships.

W5. In the event that a player withdraws less than 14 days before the Start Date, then the draw will be re-seeded provided the player was the 1st or 2nd seed, or provided any 2 of the top 8 seeds were withdrawn. The vacant seeds in the 1/8 band will be replaced by seeds from the 9/12 band and they in turn will be replaced by seeds from the 13/16 band etc.

W6. The WSF Technical Director reserves the right to fill vacancies caused by players scratching (from the first round only) until 3 days before the Start Date. In the event of a later withdrawal, there will be no replacements and the draw will stand. No entry fee will be refunded to competitors withdrawing after the draw has been made.

W7. The random draw method shall be used to compile draws with the format and the placement of seeds being decided by the WSF Technical Director in conjunction with the Championship Director.

W8. No player shall be drawn to play a fellow national in the first round, unless this cannot be avoided. This principle shall also apply for the second round if possible.

W9. Where it is necessary to have byes in the draw, seeded players will be allocated them in descending ranking order, with byes being allocated down the draw in the case of seeding groups.

W10. A Plate event will be held for all competitors defeated in their first match and further consolation events for losers at all levels of the competition shall be left to the discretion of the Host Association.

W11. Players will not be required to play more than one match a day except in Plate events. Rest days may be included in the schedule with the agreement of the WSF Technical Director. A minimum period of eighteen hours shall be scheduled between matches for all players except in Plate events.

SECTION 6 – WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

The WSF World Junior Championships will be conducted in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations as modified and extended by the following Rules:

X1. Eligibility. Rules K1 – K7 apply. In addition, a player is eligible to represent a country in a World Junior Team or Individual Championship only if Under19 years of age on the final scheduled day of the event, i.e. a player may be eligible for the Individual event but not for the following Team event. This final scheduled day shall be fixed not later than 18 months in advance of the Championship.

If the scheduled final day of a Championship event is altered more than six months in advance, the WSF shall amend the eligibility date and will ensure that all those players that were previously eligible remain so. New players may become eligible if the final day is postponed.

If the scheduled final day of a Championship event is altered within six months of the originally scheduled final day, the eligibility date shall remain unaltered.

X2. Timetable. Linked Junior Individual and Team Championships shall be scheduled for completion within a maximum period of 12 days. Two rounds in the early stages of the Individual event, matches in Plate events and two Ties during Stage 1 of the Team event may be played on the same day. Otherwise, a minimum period of eighteen hours shall be scheduled between matches for all players. If scheduling considerations permit, the last three rounds of Junior Team Championships should be played on separate days. Rest days may be included in the schedule with the agreement of the WSF Technical Director.

The following Rules apply to a World Junior Individual Championship whether linked with a World Junior Team Championship or held separately as a free-standing Championship.

X3. For an Individual event that is linked with a Junior Team event, eligible MNAs may enter all players nominated in their squads for the Team event plus no more than 2 additional players unless a different maximum is specified for a particular Championship. Eligible MNAs who have not entered the Team event may enter no more than 2 players.

X4. For a free-standing Individual Championship, there will be a maximum draw size of 64. Every eligible MNA can enter 2 players and no more than 2 additional players (in order of strength) who will be put on 1st and 2nd Reserve Lists; and may be added to the draw if there are less than 64 entries. In this case, the WSF Technical Director will give priority to 1st Reserves; and, within each List, the priority will be based on the nominating MNAs' final order in the last Team Championship for that gender.

X5. If there are less than 64 entries in either of the Individual events 21 days before the Start Date, then the draw may be filled by players of lower strength from the Host Association.

X6. Replacements. If a player withdraws from the 1st Round before 10pm on the day before the start of an Individual event, he may be replaced: firstly by a player of lower strength from the same country; secondly, if no such player is available, by a player from a Reserve List; and thirdly if no reserve is available, by a player from the host country. If later, a walkover shall result. The choice of replacement players and the placing of such players in the draw will be carried out by the WSF Technical Director at his discretion as follows:

X7. Reseeding. In the event that a player withdraws from the 1st Round less than 30 days before the Start Date and is replaced as stated in Rule X6 up to 3 days before the Start Date, then the draw will be re-seeded.

In the event that a player withdraws from the 1st Round less than 3 days before the Start Date and is replaced as stated in Rule X6 no later than by 09:00 hours on the day before the Start Date, the draw will be re-seeded provided the player was the 1st or 2nd seed, or provided any 2 of the top 8 seeds were withdrawn. The vacant seeds in the 1/8 band will be replaced by seeds from the 9/12 band and they in turn will be replaced by seeds from the 13/16 band etc.

In the event of any withdrawal from the 1st Round later than 09:00 hours on the day before the Start Date, the draw will stand. During this period, replacement players may be included in the draw in line with Rule X6 at the discretion of the WSF Technical Director.

X8. The random draw method shall be used to compile draws with the format and the placement of seeds being decided by the WSF Technical Director in conjunction with the Championship Director.

The minimum number of seeds normally will be calculated as 25% of the Draw size (including byes). (e.g. with a 32 Draw, there will be at least 8 seeds and with a 128 Draw there will be at least 32 seeds).

- X9.** No player shall be drawn against a fellow national in the 1st round, unless this cannot be avoided. This principle will also apply for the 2nd round if possible.
- X10.** There shall be one main draw with byes for seeds in descending order where the first round has not been filled (the byes being allocated from top to bottom of the draw when seeds are in bands).
- X11.** A Plate event will be held for all players defeated in their first matches and further consolation events for losers at all levels of the competition shall be held at the discretion of the Host Association. All players will be guaranteed three matches as far as practicable.
- X12.** All players will receive a copy of the draw showing times of play for the 1st round. Any player not ready to play at the appointed time may be defaulted.

SECTION 7 – WORLD CUP

The WSF World Cup will be conducted in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations as modified and extended by the following Rules:

- Y1. DEADLINES:** Appendix A of the WSF World Championship Regulations shall apply.
- Y2: TEAM COMPOSITION:** Ties shall be contested by Teams of two Men and one Woman representing MNAs who may nominate Squads comprising a maximum of three men and two women. Only one team may represent an MNA.
- Y3: FORMAT:** Entries shall be restricted to no more than 16 Teams from eligible MNAs, unless agreed otherwise by the WSF Championships Committee.

Ties will consist of matches played between opposite ranked team members, commencing with the match between the nominated #1 Men followed by the Women's match.

At Stage 1, Teams will be seeded into four Pools of four Teams that will play each other on a round-robin basis with the following draw:

	Pool A		Pool B		Pool C		Pool D	
<u>Day 1</u>	<u>1v8</u>	<u>9v16</u>	<u>2v10</u>	<u>7v15</u>	<u>3v11</u>	<u>6v14</u>	<u>4v12</u>	<u>5v13</u>
<u>Day 2</u>	<u>1v9</u>	<u>8v16</u>	<u>2v7</u>	<u>10v1</u>	<u>3v14</u>	<u>6v11</u>	<u>4v13</u>	<u>5v12</u>
				<u>5</u>				
<u>Day 3</u>	<u>1v16</u>	<u>8v9</u>	<u>7v10</u>	<u>2v15</u>	<u>3v6</u>	<u>11v1</u>	<u>4v5</u>	<u>12v1</u>
						<u>4</u>		<u>3</u>

The final order of teams in a Pool will be decided by Rule P11.

At Stage 2, the winners of each Pool will play semi-finals, final and play-offs for positions 1-4; the runners-up will play-off for positions 5-8; the third-placed teams for positions 9-12; and the fourth-placed teams for positions 13 -16.

- Y4. INJURY/ILLNESS:** During the event, if a team member is unable to compete because of injury/illness (confirmed by medical opinion) and the team does not have a reserve, then only one match may be forfeited.

APPENDIX A – WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP DEADLINES (CHECKLIST)

<u>BEFORE START DATE (latest)</u>	<u>REQUIREMENTS (Regulation Reference)</u>
4 Years (30 June)	Tender for Championship received by WSF Office with 25% Rights Fee (D5)
4 Years	Host for Championship announced following AGM (D5)
120 Days later	WSF Champs Committee appoints WSF Technical Director (D8)
16 Months	Host appoints Organising Committee (E1)
16 Months	WSF Technical Director makes Inspection Visit (F2)
14 Months	Invitation, timetable, entry fees, prize money agreed with Host (D9)
12 Months	Invitations to compete distributed by WSF Office (D10)
12 Months	Host pays remaining 75% of Rights Fee to WSF (D4)
12 Months	Champs Director nominated by Host (E2)
12 Months	Champs Referee nominated by Host (E3)
11 Months	WSF Champs Committee confirms appointment of Champs Director (E2)
11 Months	WSF Refs & Rules Committee confirms appointment of Champs Referee (E3)
10 Months	MNAs may submit requests to Host for changes to timetable (D11)
9 Months	Receipt by WSF Office of MNA Entry Forms (D12)
9 Months	Receipt by Host of 25% of MNA Entry Fees (D15)
8 Months	Entries acknowledged by WSF Office (D12)
3 Months	Receipt by Host of remaining 75% of MNA Entry Fees (D15)
3 Months	WSF Refs & Rules Committee appoints WSF Refereeing Assessors (E4)
3 Months	WSF Refs & Rules Committee appoints WSF World/International Referees (E5)
30 Days	WSF Champs Committee appoints CAP (E6)
AS Required	WSF Technical Director announces members of WSF Seeding Panel (E7)
21 Days	MNAs lodge names, biographies and photos of likely Squad members (R1)
14 Days	WSF announces Final Seeding, Draw, Squads for Senior event (M1/N1/R3)
14 Days	WSF Seeding Panel announces Interim Seeding, Squads for Junior event (N1/R3)
1 Day* 1300 Hrs	Team Managers may lodge changes to Squad Orders (R4)
1 Day* 1400 Hrs	Final Squad Orders announced by WSF Technical Director (R5)
1 Day* 1500 Hrs	Objections to Eligibility or Squad Orders may be lodged by Team Managers (R5)
1 Day* 1700 Hrs	WSF Technical Director announces CAP decisions on Objections (R7)
1 Day* 1900 Hrs	Final Seeding and Draw of Junior Team event announced (R8)
<p><i>* 2 days before when an Individual event immediately precedes a Junior Team Championship.</i></p>	
<p><u>During Event</u></p>	
<p>2 Hrs before Tie - Team Managers lodge Team Orders for Ties (S2)</p>	
<p><u>After Event</u></p>	
4 Weeks	Host provides WSF Office & MNAs with detailed results (F22)
3 Months	Competing MNAs to settle all outstanding accounts (G2)

APPENDIX B – WSF CODE OF CONDUCT

Introduction

For the purpose of these regulations a participant can be any individual in attendance at a WSF Championship event and/or event/s conducted under WSF auspices e.g. player, referee, official, trainer, coach etc.

Offences

The following offences may be subject to penalties under Rule 17 of the International Singles Game of Squash and of the International Doubles Game of Squash, and/or be subject to disciplinary action by the WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee:

- AB1.** A participant who verbally or physically abuses his opponent, the Marker, Referee, officials, spectators or sponsors.
- AB2.** A participant who shows dissent to the Marker, Referee or officials, including foul or profane language and obscene or offensive gestures.
- AB3.** A participant who abuses playing equipment or the court.
- AB4.** A participant who fails to comply with the conditions of entry of a championship including any rules with regard to protective eyewear, clothing or advertising.
- AB5.** A participant who having entered a championship or accepted an invitation to play withdraws from the event or fails to attend.
- AB6.** A participant who fails to complete a match for a reason other than injury, illness or emergency situation.
- AB7.** A participant who defaults from a championship. The Disciplinary & Appeals Committee may require evidence or proof of 'bona fide' injury, illness or other emergency situation.
- AB8.** A participant who fails to make himself available to meet reasonable request for interviews by the media.
- AB9.** A participant who does not comply with the Rules or spirit of the Game.
- AB10.** A participant guilty of any other unreasonable conduct which brings the Game into disrepute, including behaviour as a result of intoxication by any means including recreational substances such as alcohol, marijuana and hallucinogens.

WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee

- AB11.** The WSF is responsible for all disciplinary matters associated with or arising from the arrangement and playing of squash games, matches or related practices on squash courts at approved WSF Championships and/or events conducted under WSF auspices e.g. Commonwealth Games.
- AB12.** The WSF Executive Committee shall form a Disciplinary & Appeals Committee consisting of a Director, one representative from each of the five Regional Squash Federations and one representative from the professional bodies (PSA & WISPA), for a period of two years. The quorum at any Disciplinary & Appeals Committee meeting shall be three.
- AB13.** The role of the Disciplinary & Appeals Committee is:
 - a) To uphold the good name of the WSF and the Game.
 - b) To resolve all problems relating to conduct of participant in their relations with each other, officials, sponsors and the public.

Disciplinary Proceedings

AB14. Disciplinary proceedings initiated by the WSF shall comply with the following principles:

- i. Details of the alleged offence must be reported to the alleged offender as soon as possible together with a statement that the matter has been reported to the WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee.
- ii. The WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee must inform the alleged offender that a formal complaint against him/her has been received, that he/she is invited to make a written report about the incident or incidents giving rise to the complaint. The alleged offender must be provided with copies of all evidence to be offered against him/her.
- iii. The WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee will consider the written reports and, if necessary, convene a disciplinary hearing. If a hearing is called it is essential that the alleged offender be given a reasonable opportunity to attend or be represented.
- iv. All disciplinary proceedings must be completed within a reasonable period, generally one month of the alleged offence.

AB15. If disciplinary action is taken against an offender, he will have the right of appeal to an independent WSF Appeals Panel appointed by the President of the WSF. No appeals against disciplinary action of a merely cautionary nature will be permitted.

AB16. Those wishing to appeal against a decision of the WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee must register an intention to appeal within seven days of being notified of the decision. Any penalty imposed shall be suspended pending the outcome of an appeal.

AB17. The appointed WSF Appeals Panel will consider the reports and findings and may call a further hearing. Those appointed to hear an appeal may confirm, set aside, reduce or increase any penalties imposed by the WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee. If the WSF Appeals Panel considers the appeal to have been frivolous it may add the cost of the appeal to any penalty already incurred.

Sanctions

AB18. The WSF Disciplinary & Appeals Committee shall have the power to:

- i. Impose a warning
- ii. Impose a fine of no more than 1000 Pounds sterling
- iii. Withhold prize money from the individual/s pending possible disciplinary action
- iv. Ban the individual/s for a specific period of time
- v. Take such action as may be necessary to uphold the objects of the WSF
- vi. Notify Regional Federations, MNAs and relevant professional bodies so they can consider taking their own disciplinary action.

APPENDIX C - APPOINTMENT OF CHAMPIONSHIP REFEREES

- AC1.** After the WSF has awarded a World Championship to an MNA, the WSF shall write to the MNA at least **15 months** before the Start Date requesting nomination of a Championship Referee.
- AC2.** The Championship Referee must:
- i. be a referee meeting at least the requirements of the WSF CBTA Programme for the Appointment of WSF National Referees;
 - ii. have acted as Championship Referee at a minimum of two national or international level championships in the past 5 years;
 - iii. be fluent in English, both written and verbal, in order to communicate easily with players, coaches, referees, media and Federation officials.
- AC3.** The Championship Referee must have the following competencies:
- i. know and apply the WSF Tournament Referee Guidelines – see www.worldsquash.org.uk/referees.asp
 - ii. be able to assign appropriate referees to meet the specific requirements of each match;
 - iii. possess the interpersonal and communication skills necessary to deal with players, coaches, referees, Championship officials, Federation officers and the media;
 - iv. possess the leadership skills necessary to lead and manage the group of referees appointed to a championship and to conduct daily meetings to inform them of any issues/areas for correction and to provide them with any feedback received;
 - v. be able to liaise with any appointed WSF Assessors concerning the assessment of referees and match assignments;
 - vi. be familiar with the requirements of all WSF-approved refereeing systems and procedures used at championships (e.g. Marker/Referee, 3 Referees).
 - vii. be familiar with any variations of the Rules that apply to PSA or WISPA events;
 - viii. where the event is an International Doubles championship, have passed the WSF examination on the current International Doubles rules.
- AC4.** The MNA shall nominate its Championship Referee to the WSF at least **12 months** before the Start Date; and if requested will provide a detailed CV of the nominee's competence and experience of both refereeing and acting as a championship and/or tournament referee.
- AC5.** The WSF will liaise with the Director of the WSF Rules & Referees Committee and, if the nomination is approved, will seek the endorsement of the WSF Management Committee for the appointment within 11 months of the Start Date
- AC6.** The WSF International Referee Co-ordinator will liaise with the Championship Referee over the appointment of an appropriate number of suitable WSF World, International, Regional and National referees; and any other matters relating to the refereeing and assessment of referees at the Championship.

APPENDIX D - GLASS COURT SIGNAGE

AVAILABLE AREAS

1	TIN: Positions at 1 metre wide (38cm high)* allowing a minimum of 4 X 1.5 metre clear glass slots for photographers. (Note: requirement for WSF tin sticker).
2	DOOR (facing inwards): 1 position at 45cm square. Maximum 1 metre up from floor level. (Note: signage must have clear background to minimise interference for referees and spectators).
3	BACK WALL (facing inwards): 8 positions at 45cm square, all maximum 1 metre up from floor level. (Note: signage must have clear background to minimise interference for referees and spectators).
4	SIDE WALLS (service box): 2 positions each side at 45cm square.
5	FRONT WALL: Signage to be placed within 1.75m of the out-of-court line with a maximum width of 3 metres.
6	COURT FLOOR: Logos may be painted on the floor (using porous paint), by arrangement.

APPENDIX E - WSF LOGO/IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The WSF logo should be displayed (complete and in its designated colours) on the following items and in the following areas at all World Championships:

- * Championship Programme (prominently on outside front cover)
- * Players Manual (outside front cover)
- * Invitations
- * Tickets
- * Accreditation Passes
- * Trophies, Plaques and Medals
- * Venues
- * Courts (i.e. tin stickers)
- * Press Releases and Media Information Packs
- * Championship Accommodation
- * Championship Office
- * Public Display Boards and Advertisements
- * General Signage.

APPENDIX F – WSF PROTOCOL

The following protocol applies to all WSF World Championships and to all other events attended by WSF Officers.

AF1. WSF Hierarchy at World Championship Presentations and Functions

- President of the World Squash Federation
- or** Emeritus President of the WSF acting for the President
- or** Vice-President of the WSF acting for the President

President of the Host WSF Member Nation
WSF Regional Vice-President for the Host Region
President of the relevant professional player body

WSF Vice-Presidents - Female/s first, then male/s (alphabetically)
WSF Secretary General
WSF Technical Director

Presidents of other WSF MNAs

Other Delegates

AF2. Protocol at Matches: Should one or more WSF Officer attend a Championship, he/they must be welcomed by the Organising Committee Chairman (OCC) and seated within the VIP area. The OCC should ensure that he/they are introduced to major sponsors and other dignitaries, e.g. Mayor, Ambassadors, Ministers etc.

At the commencement of the match, the Master of Ceremonies (MC) should welcome the President and Regional Vice-President first. If possible, the players should shake hands with the highest-ranking WSF Officer present.

AF3. Protocol at Prize-Giving Ceremonies: The WSF President must present the principal trophy to the winner personally. The major sponsor must be in attendance. The OCC must ensure that the MC consults with the senior WSF Officer (or Secretary General) to establish:

- a) whether the WSF Officer wishes to make a speech
- b) the format of the prize-giving ceremony
- c) the names and titles of all persons connected with the ceremony.

AF4. Protocol at Receptions or Dinners: The OCC must ensure that WSF Officers are adequately hosted and introduced to all top table and/or VIP guests. The President of the Host Nation (or OCC) should be seated with and remain alongside the senior WSF Officer.

The format for speeches or presentations at receptions or dinners is as set out in AG3 above.

APPENDIX G – WSF POLICY ON DOPING

WORLD SQUASH ANTI-DOPING CODE - POSITION STATEMENT

The WSF is unequivocally opposed on ethical and medical grounds to the practice of doping in sport and fully supports the position of the International Olympic Committee/World Anti-Doping Agency (IOC/WADA) against the use of banned substances and methods – see the World Anti-Doping Code www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/code_v2009_En.pdf. The use, possession and/or trafficking of banned substances, methods, or the encouragement or counselling to use banned substances, or methods; and/or taking measures to mask the use of banned substances, or methods by any participant in competitions over which the WSF has jurisdiction is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

The WSF Policy on Doping is motivated by a desire for fair and equal competition among athletes and by concern for the health of athletes participating in such competition. This Policy shall apply to all participants in competitions over which the WSF has jurisdiction and provides for sanctions against any player found guilty of doping offence. All athletes are subject to doping controls (urine analyses, blood tests and other authorised techniques for detecting prohibited substances or methods. It is intended that all participants be subject to year round out-of-competition testing and that the Code not apply solely to in-competition testing.

WORLD SQUASH ANTI-DOPING CODE

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

[Comment to Article 2: The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute violations of anti-doping rules. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules has been violated.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), WSF's Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code ("OMADC") and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances)) or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance (Article 10.4 (Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances)).

The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete's Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance

where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete's system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Athlete's part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in WSF's Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

- 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 Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: WSF may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B 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 an 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 an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to Article 2.2: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), it has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. Unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where WSF provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

- 2.2.1** It is each 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 Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
- 2.2.2** The success or failure of the Use 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.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.]

An Athlete's "Use" of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

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.

[Comment to Article 2.3: Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection after notification was prohibited in almost all pre-Code anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical pre-Code rule to include "otherwise evading Sample collection" as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an Athlete was hiding from a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either

intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

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

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of WSF or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to declare whereabouts filing failures and missed tests in accordance with the International Standard for Testing shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]

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

[Comment to Article 2.5: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or providing fraudulent information to WSF.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

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

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 2: The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of Ineligibility. However, WSF may adopt its own specific policy which prohibit such conduct.]

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

WSF and its Member Nations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether WSF or its Member Nation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the

seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the 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, where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by WSF or its National Federation is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

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:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, WSF or its National Federation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to WSF or its National Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the 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 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 or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then WSF or its Member Nation shall have the burden to establish that such a 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 a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

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

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. WSF will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Nation, PSA and WISPA and each Member Nation, PSA and WISPA shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.

[Comment to Article 4.1: The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. WADA will inform the Director-General of UNESCO of any change to the Prohibited List.]

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: There will be one Prohibited List. The substances which are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when Used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited In-Competition. Out-of-Competition Use (Article 2.2) of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition (Article 2.1).

There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the Prohibited List for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.]

4.2.2 Specified Substances

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

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an 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.

[Comment to Article 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defence to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when

a substance on the Prohibited List is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.]

4.4 Therapeutic Use

- 4.4.1** Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.
- 4.4.2** Subject to Article 4.4.3, Athletes included by WSF in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes participating in any International Event must obtain a TUE from WSF (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event.
- 4.4.3** The only exception to Article 4.4.2 is that, in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Athletes not in WSF's Registered Testing Pool who inhale Glucocorticosteroids and/or formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline to treat asthma or one of its clinical variants do not need a TUE in advance of participating in an International Event unless so specified by WSF. Instead, if necessary, any such Athlete may apply for a Retroactive TUE after the Event in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 7.1.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 4.4.4** TUE's granted by WSF shall be reported to the Athlete's Member Nation and to WADA. Other Athletes subject to Testing who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by their Member Nation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation/other body. Member Nations shall promptly report any such TUE's to WSF and WADA.
- 4.4.5** The WSF Management Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon WSF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of WSF.
- 4.4.6** WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by WSF. 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 TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a Member Nation, PSA and WISPA shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by WSF, the Athlete's Member Nation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a Member Nation, including Athletes serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by WSF, WADA, PSA, WISPA, the Athlete's Member Nation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of any country where the Athlete is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games. Target Testing will be made a priority.

[Comment to Article 5.1: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose

coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing]

5.2 Responsibility for WSF Testing

The WSF Anti-Doping Committee shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for the sport of Squash in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of WSF. Testing may be conducted by members of the WSF Anti-Doping Committee or by other qualified persons so authorized by WSF.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by WSF and its Member Nations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the WSF may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an Athlete should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

WSF, PSA, WISPA and Member Nations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 WSF shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Athletes to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. WSF shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool (a) shall advise WSF of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

[Comment to Article 5.5.1: The purpose of the WSF Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level International Athletes who the WSF requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by WSF and other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athletes. WSF will identify such Athletes in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.]

WSF’s criteria for the Registered Testing Pool

All athletes whose performance lists them in the Top 5 Ranked Men and Women World Rankings as at the 15th day of December, March, June and September annually.

PSA and WISAP shall provide to WSF the names and addresses of all Athletes whose performances fall within the Registered Testing Pool criteria established by WSF.

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

- 5.5.3** An Athlete's failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met
- 5.5.4** Each Member Nation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Athletes are also in the WSF's Registered Testing Pool, the WSF and the National Anti-Doping Organisation will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Athlete and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organisations) in accordance with Article 5.5.5.
- 5.5.5** Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

- 5.6.1** An Athlete who has been identified by WSF for inclusion in WSF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to WSF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in WSF's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by WSF.
- 5.6.2** An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to WSF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies WSF at least four months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.
- 5.6.3** Member Nations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

- 5.7.1** At International Events, the WSF Anti-Doping Committee shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

The following Athletes shall be tested for each Competition at an International Event.

- 5.7.1.1** Each Athlete finishing in one of the top two placements in random matches in the Competition, plus one other Athlete in the Competition selected at random.
- 5.7.1.2** For Team competitions one Athlete selected at random from each of the top three finishing teams, plus one Athlete selected at random from a randomly-selected team outside the top three finishing teams.
- 5.7.1.3** The WSF Anti-Doping Committee shall target a certain number of athletes not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.
- 5.7.2** At National Events, each Member Nation shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.
- 5.7.3** In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the Anti-Doping Committee at International Events, and the Member Nation at National Events, may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
- 5.7.4** Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the WSF Anti-Doping Committee and by Member Nations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.8 Member Nations and the organising committees for Member Nation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by WSF.

5.9 An Athlete who is not a regular member of WSF or PSA or WISPA will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the WSF's Registered Testing Pool at least two months before he or she expects to compete.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

WSF 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 WSF.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorized by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

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 WSF in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Retesting Samples

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

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by WSF

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

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

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

7.1.2.1 The WSF Management Committee shall appoint an Independent Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and 4 other members with experience in anti-doping. All members of the panel shall be otherwise independent from WSF. 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 7.1.2 and 7.1.8 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by WSF.

7.1.3 In the following circumstances:

- (a) The *Adverse Analytical Finding* is for a Glucocorticosteroid, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline; and
- (b) The *Sample* in question was provided by an *Athlete* who is not in WSF's *Registered Testing Pool*, during his/her participation in an *International Event* for which (in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 4.4.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules WSF does not require a TUE for asthma medication in advance;

then, before the matter is referred to WSF Independent Review Panel] under Article 7.1, the *Athlete* shall be given an opportunity to apply to the TUE Committee for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The result of that application shall be forwarded to the WSF Independent Review Panel for consideration in its review of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.2.

7.1.4 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, WSF shall promptly notify the Athlete of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated (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 scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the Athlete or WSF chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and (f) the 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. WSF shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA. If WSF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.

7.1.5 Where requested by the Athlete or WSF, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. WSF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Athlete's Member Nation as well as a representative of WSF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.7 If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless WSF takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his Member Nation, PSA, WISPA and WSF shall be so informed.

7.1.8 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his Member Nation, PSA, WISPA, WSF, and to WADA.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, WSF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

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

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from an Athlete by or on behalf of WSF, the WSF Independent Doping Review Panel shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his/her Member Nation, PSA, WISPA and WSF shall be so informed.

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

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

- (a) If WSF determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).
- (b) If WSF receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports Organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports Organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, WSF shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

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

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Nations, PSA or WISPA

Results management conducted by Member Nations, PSA or WISPA shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to WSF and to WADA within 14 days of the conclusion of the Member Nation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that Member Nation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the Member Nation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another Member Nation shall be referred to the Athlete's Member Nation for hearing.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

- 7.5.1** Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by an Athlete in WSF's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by WSF in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation shall take such responsibility).
- 7.5.2** Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by an Athlete in WSF's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of WSF shall be conducted by WSF in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Athlete as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the International Standard for Testing.
- 7.5.3** Where, in any eighteen-month period, an Athlete in WSF's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organisation, WSF shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

- 7.6.1** If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, WSF shall Provisionally Suspend the Athlete pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.6.2** In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where WSF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the WSF Management Committee after consultation with the WSF Independent Review Panel, may Provisionally Suspend the Athlete pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.6.3** Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the Athlete shall be given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing 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 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. Member Nations, PSA or WISPA shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.
- 7.6.4** If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team as may be provided in the rules of the applicable WSF) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

[Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.]

In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been provisionally suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International

Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

Athletes shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.]

7.7 Retirement from Sport

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

[Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

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

8.1.1 The WSF Management Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and six other experts with experience in anti-doping ("WSF Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of WSF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

8.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with WSF Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the WSF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.1.3 The Chair of the WSF Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. 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 these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

8.1.5 The Member Nation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

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

8.1.7 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by WSF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge WSF's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 30 days. Where no hearing occurs, WSF shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.1.8 Decisions of the WSF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with WSF 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 Member Nation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

- 8.2.2** Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, WSF may elect to bring the case directly before the WSF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the Member Nation.
- 8.2.3** Member Nations shall keep WSF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.2.4** WSF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 8.2.5** The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the Member Nation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the Member Nation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 10 days. Where no hearing occurs, the Member Nation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.2.6** Decisions by Member Nations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.
- 8.2.7** Hearing decisions by the Member Nation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

[Comment to Article 8.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

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

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to Article 9: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medallist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.

For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).

In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of WSF.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with a competition 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.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all matches during the Event or points incurred on the world circuit.. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.]

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.2: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favour of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between WSFs and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

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

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]

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

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

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

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances as now defined in Article 4.2.2 are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of Ineligibility and could receive up to a four-year period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation.

This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete's open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of an intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

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

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

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

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

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

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: WSA's Anti-Doping Rules provide for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.]

Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

For purposes of assessing the Athlete or other Person's fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article.

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

Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration under Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectable in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), WSF shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to WSF to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, WSF shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by WSF under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under WSF's Anti-Doping Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person knows he or she is about to be caught.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to a reduction under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9. The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis:

Example 1.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault (Article 10.5.2); and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

- 1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (Aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6) would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 10.4 would not apply because a steroid is not a Specified Substance.)*
- 2. Based on No Significant Fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on Substantial Assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.*
- 3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the possible reduction for No Significant Fault and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three-quarters of the two years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six-month period of Ineligibility.*
- 4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.*

Example 2.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the Athlete does provide important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

- 1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years Ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.*
- 2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.*
- 3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.*
- 4. Under Article 10.9.2, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the hearing decision.*

Example 3.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of a Specified Substance; the Athlete establishes how the Specified Substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

- 1. Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a Specified Substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years Ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete's fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of eight months.)*
- 2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the eight months. (No less than two months.) [No Significant Fault (Article 10.2) would not be applicable because the Athlete's degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of Ineligibility in step 1.]*
- 3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.*
- 4. Under Article 9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event, the Athlete would have to serve at least half of the Ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)*

Example 4.

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he intentionally used multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

- 1. While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete's spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete's Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.*
- 2. Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.*
- 3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of Ineligibility would be six months.)*
- 4. If Article 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the*

sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.]

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

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

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by WSF.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.]

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

Second Violation First Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	Life	life	life	life

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the WSF (or its Member Nation) can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after WSF (or its Member Nation) made a reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the WSF (or its Member Nation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).
- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, WSF discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then WSF shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the

possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when WSF discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008 which WSF does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008 and the Athlete is notified of this violation by WSF on March 30, 2008 and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the basis for Aggravating Circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

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

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

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

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

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

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the WSF or Anti-Doping Organisation imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

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

the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.9.4: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

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

[Comment to Article 10.9: The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Athlete or other 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 WSF or any Member Nation or a club or other member Organisation of WSF or any Member Nation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event Organisation.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to Article 10.10.1: For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation. Further, an ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15).]

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

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

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, WSF shall determine whether the Athlete violated the prohibition]

and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by WSF under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, WSF may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

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

10.11 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 WSF, the applicable Member Nation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing. 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 WSF and the applicable Member Nation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the four month period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the Athlete with at least three months between each test. The Member Nation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organisation may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to WSF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must undergo Testing by WSF for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of an Athlete's Ineligibility 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 Member Nation will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 If a member of a team (doubles or national team) is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during a Competition, the doubles or national team shall be Disqualified from the Competition and as a result be placed last in the final ranking from the competition.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER NATIONS

12.1 The WSF Management Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to Member Nations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.3 WSF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against Member Nations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Nation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by WSF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Nation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation. In such event the WSF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that Member Nation for participation in any WSF activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the Member Nation in an amount up to \$800 U.S. Dollars (TBC). (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

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

12.3.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a Member Nation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event WSF may fine that Member Nation in an amount up to \$800 U.S. Dollars.

12.3.3 A Member Nation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WSF informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WSF. In such event WSF may fine the Member Nation in an amount up to \$800 U.S. Dollars per Athlete in addition to all of WSF costs incurred in Testing that Member Nation's Athletes.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, ; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the WSF or its Member Nation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,; a decision by any Member Nation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; [and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4] may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. [Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.]

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

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

[Comment to Article 13.2.2: WSF may elect to comply with this Article by giving its national-level Athletes the right to appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) WSF and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the Member Nation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (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) WSF; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and WSF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by WSF and its Member Nations

Where, in a particular case, WSF or its Member Nations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if WSF or its Member Nations 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 WSF or its Member Nations.

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

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, WSF, or National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by a Member Nation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

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

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by WSF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Nation.

13.6 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 14 MEMBER NATIONS, PSA & WISPA INCORPORATION OF WSF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of WSF Anti-Doping Rules

All Member Nations, PSA & WISPA shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each Member Nations Rules. All Member Nations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. The Rules of each Member Nation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Member Nation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 Member Nations shall report to WSF at the end of every quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31) 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. WSF may periodically publish Testing data received from Member Nations as well as comparable data from Testing under WSF's jurisdiction.

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

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a Member Nation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes it shall report the following information to WSF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The Member Nation shall also regularly update WSF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to WSF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), WSF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither WSF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the Member Nation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

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

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. WSF or its Member Nation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained,

shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

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

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by WSF and Member Nations

Any decision of WSF or a Member Nation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognised by all Member Nations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by WSF and its Member Nations. WSF and its Member Nations 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.

[Comment to Article 15: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, WSF or its National Federation should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then WSF or its National Federation should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and they should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 WSF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the WSF Management Committee.
- 18.2** Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 18.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 18.4** The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.5** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.6** Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Nation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Nation.
- 18.7** These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

- 18.7.1** Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.
- 18.7.2** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by WSF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules. [Note: where existing whereabouts violations are carried over to the new regime, any restrictions under the old rules on combining those whereabouts violations with other whereabouts violations must also be carried over. Hence:] [Unless otherwise stated by WSF, however:
- a. a filing failure that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Filing Failures;
 - b. a missed test that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Missed Tests; and
 - c. a filing failure or missed test declared by any Anti-Doping Organisation other than [WSF and a Member Nation] prior to the Effective Date may not be combined with any Filing Failure or Missed Test declared under these Anti-Doping Rules.]
- 18.7.3** Where a period of Ineligibility imposed by WSF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the Person who is Ineligible may apply to WSF for a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the amendments made to the Code as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired.
- 18.7.4** Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

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, InterMember Nations, and *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

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

[*Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-calibre athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the WSFs and National Anti-Doping Organisations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all persons on national teams and all persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such Athletes must be included in a National Anti-Doping Organisation's Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organisation, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping control program beyond national-calibre athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition. Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.*]

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

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

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 dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable InterMember Nation.

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations. An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the *Athlete's* results in a particular

Competition or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*, above.

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's, results management, and hearings.

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

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

In-Competition. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an InterMember Nation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation*, "*In-Competition*" means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *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 Rule Violations* above.

International Event. An *Event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an InterMember Nation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport Organisation is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete. *Athletes* designated by one or more Member Nations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for a Member Nation.

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

National Anti-Doping Organisation. 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 Organisation* for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

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

Member Nation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by WADA as the entity governing the WADA's sport in that nation or region.

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

Person. A natural *Person* or an Organisation 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 Organisation*. 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.

[*Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.*]

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences* above.

PSA. Professional Squash Association (Men)

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

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

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

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

[*Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.*]

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisation.

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

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

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

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

TUE. As defined in Article 2.6.1.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.3.

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

WISPA. Women's International Squash Players Association