

I.C.F.R.A.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION
OF FULLBORE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS**

ANTI DOPING RULES

Edition: 1 September 2008
Approved 15 Aug 2007

ICFRA Anti doping rules.

1. ICFRA's Policy

- 1.1. The International Confederation of Fullbore Rifle Associations (ICFRA) is the International Federation (IF) for the Sport of Fullbore Rifle Shooting. It is committed to the principles of fair play in the Sport. As part of this commitment, it will not accept the use of doping to enhance performance and will protect the rights and health of participants. ICFRA recognises that the Sport should be accessible to all, including those who suffer from illness or disability. ICFRA also notes the unusually wide age-range of participants in the Sport and wishes to facilitate as far as possible the continued participation of older, disabled or medically infirm competitors.

2. Policy implementation

- 2.1. To give effect to this Policy, ICFRA will, in respect of the conduct of the Sport wheresoever this takes place under the authority of the Council (“ICFRA Events” as defined in Rule 8.3.1):-
 - 2.1.1. Regulate against the abuse of drugs (“Anti Doping”);
 - 2.1.2. Put in place all necessary mechanisms and protocols to test for the misuse of drugs consistent with World Anti Doping Code (WADC);
 - 2.1.3. Put in place the necessary disciplinary procedures in support of offences against its Rules;
 - 2.1.4. Liaise with its constituent Member Associations (National Governing Bodies – “NGBs”) and other IFs including, but not limited to the IOC, ISSF and CGF (through CSF) in respect of regulatory and disciplinary matters.
- 2.2. Without prejudice to Rule 2.1. ICFRA may, and normally will, adopt the Anti-Doping procedures of the Country or Organisation hosting Fullbore Rifle competitions.
- 2.3. In the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Shooting Federation Championships, the anti-doping rules and procedures will be exclusively as stipulated by the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Shooting Federations respectively (including requirements for out of competition testing) and will take precedence over ICFRA Policy and Rules. See also Rule 12.10.
- 2.4. In respect of Rule 2.1.4 ICFRA will recognise, and extend to the Sport, any suspension or ban from participation in the sport of target shooting imposed on individuals by any IF or NGB as indicated, provided always that due process has been observed to the full. Written certification of the fact by the authorised officer of the IF or NGB concerned will be sufficient evidence. ICFRA will not act as an appellate body.
- 2.5. ICFRA will create an Anti-doping Committee (“ADC”), constituted as the ICFRA Council may from time to time decide, to oversee the processes listed at Rules 2.1.1. to 2.1.4. above.

3. The Anti-Doping Committee (“ADC”)

- 3.1. The Council will appoint the ICFRA Anti-Doping Committee consisting of a Chairman and 3 other members with experience in anti-doping. Each Member will serve for 4 years and is re-appointable. The ADC will have overall executive responsibility for ICFRA Anti-Doping Matters. The Anti-Doping Committee may call upon experts to advise it regarding scientific, medical legal or organisational matters.
- 3.2. Without prejudice to Rule 3.1, all operational matters relating to anti-doping at ICFRA Events will be dealt with by the host country NGB’s Organising Committee which will

include one member nominated by the Chairman of the ADC to represent its interests (“the ADC Nominee”). In default of such nomination this will be the Match Director.

3.3. Anti-Doping testing may be carried out by the relevant host country’s anti-doping regulatory body, or any agency recognised by it and properly accredited. Without prejudice to any statutory powers that may have been conferred upon the host country’s anti-doping regulatory body, e.g., by law, the Council of ICFRA will determine with the host nation Organising Committee, through the ADC, the procedures and number of tests to be conducted, and the substances to be tested for. Anti-doping procedures will be carried out in accordance with Section 9 of these rules. The ADC nominee may observe the taking of samples by the testing body to represent ICFRA’s interests.

4. Definition of Doping

4.1. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in Rules 6.1 to 6.7 of these Anti-Doping Rules. “Prohibited Substance” and “Prohibited Method” refer to substances or methods for the time being contained in the Prohibited List of WADA as laid out below.

5. The Prohibited List

5.1. These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Rule 4.1 of the WADA Anti-Doping Code. ICFRA will make the current Prohibited List available to each NGB, and each NGB will ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents. The prohibited list for 2008 is to be found at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/2008_List_En.pdf.

5.2. Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions will go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by ICFRA.

5.3. WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List will be final and will not be subject to challenge by a competitor or other person.

6. Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

6.1. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers in a competitor’s bodily sample:-

6.1.1. It is each competitor’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Competitors are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their bodily specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the competitor’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Rule 6.1.

6.1.2. Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers in a competitor’s sample will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

6.1.3. As an exception to the general rule of Rule 6.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

6.2. Use or attempted use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method. 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.

- 6.3. Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.
- 6.4. Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 6.5. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods:-
 - 6.5.1. Possession by a competitor at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited or a Prohibited Method unless the competitor establishes that the possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Rule 8.1 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
 - 6.5.2. Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by any team member or official (“other person”) in connection with a competitor, unless the team member or official establishes that the possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a competitor in accordance with Rule 8.1 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 6.6. Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 6.7. Administration or attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any competitor, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation.
- 6.8. Any person who presents himself to compete while under the apparent influence of alcohol or any recreational substance not otherwise prohibited, or may be considered as “acting in a manner which might prove dangerous”, will be prevented from competing and will be removed from the range. They may become liable for disciplinary action under the appropriate provisions contained in the ICFRA Technical Rules.

7. Proof Of Doping

- 7.1. The relevant NGB in close conjunction with ICFRA will have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof will be whether the NGB has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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 competitor 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 will be by a balance of probability.
- 7.2. Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof will be applicable in doping cases:
 - 7.2.1. WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for laboratory analysis. The competitor may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred.
 - 7.2.2. If the competitor rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then the NGB will have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
 - 7.2.3. Departures from the International Standard for Testing that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation will not invalidate such results. If the competitor establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during testing, then ICFRA or its NGB will have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

8. Therapeutic Use

- 8.1. A competitor who necessarily takes a prohibited substance for the control of a medical condition and for whom alternative treatments are considered, on professional medical advice, unsuitable or inappropriate must obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").
- 8.2. Competitors must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their NGB. A current TUE granted by the ISSF will also be valid.
- 8.3. Competitors participating in ICFRA Events must, except in emergency situations, obtain a TUE no later than 21 days before the competitor's participation at the Event.
 - 8.3.1. ICFRA Events (Rule 2.1, 8.3) comprise World Team and Individual Championships, together with international team matches shot under the auspices and control of ICFRA.
- 8.4. The format of the TUE will be that of the National Anti-doping Organisation and may, at the discretion of the ADC, be subject to abbreviated procedures and format, or those of the National Governing Body.

9. Responsibilities of Organising Committees.

- 9.1. In respect of any testing programmes agreed under Rule 3.3 relating to a World Team and/or Individual Championship, the potential host NGB will confirm to ICFRA that:-
 - 9.1.1. A properly accredited agency (or the national authority itself) is prepared to conduct testing in accordance with ICFRA's protocols.
 - 9.1.2. sample taking will be in accordance with the minimum standards as specified by the International Standards for Doping Control and the IOC "Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code" (as amended from time to time).
 - 9.1.3. the testing laboratory is properly accredited in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Laboratories, as amended from time to time.
 - 9.1.4. the host NGB will use its disciplinary protocols and procedures to determine the outcome of any laboratory findings and any subsequent appeals, in accordance with Section 12 of these Rules.
 - 9.1.5. proper equipment and adequate facilities for a testing station, in accordance with the valid and reasonable requirements of the particular anti-doping agency, have been provided.
 - 9.1.6. a 'Medical Adviser to the event' has been appointed to receive and hold Therapeutic Usage Exemptions lodged by entrants. This adviser should desirably be a registered medical practitioner.
 - 9.1.7. entry forms for the event will bear a statement drawing competitors' attention to the existence of these rules, and the need to provide TUEs under Rules 8.1 and 11.3 by those so affected.
- 9.2. The associated costs may be recovered from entry fees.

10. Requirements on nominating NGBs

- 10.1. It is the responsibility of the NGB whose Team participates in an ICFRA Team Event, or which nominates individuals to shoot in an Individual World Championship, to ensure that the competitors are aware of the requirements of these Rules and have obtained any necessary exemption. This responsibility is reflected in the liability for costs under Rule 17.1. Failure so to do is NOT considered a defence to an allegation of a violation of these rules by any competitor or other person.
- 10.2. It is the responsibility of a competitor's nominating NGB to conduct hearings to determine the consequences of any alleged violation of these rules by a competitor whom it has

nominated for an ICFRA Event, provided always that sanctions imposed will be in accordance with the minimum standards laid out at Section 15.

11. Requirements on competitors

- 11.1. Every person entering an ICFRA Event accepts by virtue of that entry the obligation to submit himself to giving samples and to medical, clinical or biological examinations related to these Regulations during these competitions and associated training sessions. Any refusal or other failure to undergo a doping test will be considered a positive doping test and may be subject to disciplinary action.
- 11.2. Every shooter must disclose at the time of entry any positive test result for which he has been sanctioned by any NGB, IF or relevant agency. Failure to do so will make the competitor liable to disciplinary action for “false entry” under ICFRA Technical Rules.
- 11.3. If a competitor claims exemption on medical grounds, he MUST lodge with the Medical Adviser to the Championships his Therapeutic Usage Exemption Certificate at the time of entry. Inadherence will not be accepted as a defence against failure so to do and will be sanctioned in accordance with Rule 15.15.

12. Procedures following an initial adverse finding

- 12.1. The results from all analyses must be sent to the host NGB in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
- 12.2. Upon receipt of an A sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the host NGB will immediately inform the ADC nominee, the Secretary General of ICFRA and the Chairman of ICFRA ADC, and will then conduct an urgent review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding. The outcome of this review will be communicated at once to the ICFRA authorities above mentioned.
- 12.3. If the initial review under Rule 12.2 does not reveal an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the host NGB will promptly notify the competitor of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or in a case under Rule 12.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the competitor's right to promptly request the analysis of the B sample or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the competitor and/or the competitor's representative to attend the B sample opening and analysis, if such analysis is requested; and (e) the competitor's right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.
- 12.4. Arrangements will be made for testing the B sample within three weeks of the notification described in Rule 12.3. A competitor may accept the A sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B sample analysis. ICFRA or the host NGB may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B sample analysis.
- 12.5. The competitor and/or his representative will be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B sample. A representative of the competitor's NGB as well as a representative of ICFRA will also be allowed to be present.
- 12.6. If the B sample proves negative, the entire test will be considered negative and the competitor, his NGB, and ICFRA will be so informed.

- 12.7. If a Prohibited Substance or the use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings will be reported to the competitor, his NGB and ICFRA.
- 12.8. The Host Country NGB will conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, ICFRA will promptly notify the competitor regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not ICFRA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.
- 12.9. For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, the Host NGB will cause to be conducted any necessary follow-up investigation and will then promptly notify the competitor of the anti-doping rule that appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.
- 12.10. Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the Commonwealth Games Federation or Commonwealth Shooting Federation, will be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event are concerned, by ICFRA.

13. Disciplinary procedures

- 13.1. When it appears, following the results management process described in Section 12, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the competitor or other person involved will be brought before a disciplinary panel of the competitor's or other person's NGB for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what sanctions should be imposed. Such hearing process will respect the following principles:
 - 13.1.1. a timely hearing;
 - 13.1.2. a fair and impartial hearing body;
 - 13.1.3. the right to be represented by counsel at the person's own expense;
 - 13.1.4. the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
 - 13.1.5. the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
 - 13.1.6. the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
 - 13.1.7. the person's right to an interpreter at the hearing; to determine the identity, and with responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
 - 13.1.8. a timely, written, reasoned decision.
- 13.2. Hearings pursuant to this Rule will be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Section 12. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, ICFRA may elect to bring the case directly to a single arbitrator from the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The case before the Court of Arbitration for Sport will be handled in accordance with the Court of Arbitration for Sport appeal procedure without reference to any time limit for appeal. The hearing will proceed at the responsibility of and the expense of the Competitor's NGB. Any appeal from such decision will be to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with section 16.
- 13.3. NGBs will keep ICFRA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 13.4. ICFRA will have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 13.5. The competitor or other person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Section 15 of these Rules as proposed by the NGB.

13.6. Decisions by NGBs, whether as the result of a hearing or the competitor or other person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Rule 13.2.

13.7. Hearing decisions by the NGB will not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as required by applicable national law.

14. AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

14.1. A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to disqualification of the individual result (or disqualification of his entire score if in a Team Match) obtained in that Match with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. Only in the event of a B sample testing clear will the disqualification of score be rescinded.

15. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

15.1. An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event consisting of more than one match may lead to disqualification of all of the competitor's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Rule 15.1.1.

15.1.1. If the competitor establishes that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the competitor's individual results in the other Matches will not be disqualified unless the competitor's results in Matches other than the Match in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the competitor's anti-doping rule violation.

15.2. Except for the specified substances identified in Rule 6.1.3, the period of ineligibility imposed for a violation of Rules 6.1 (presence of a prohibited substance or a metabolite), 6.2 (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method), 6.3 (refusal to submit to testing), 6.4 (tampering with Anti-Doping control) or 6.5 (possession) will be:

15.2.1. First violation: Two (2) years' ineligibility together with ineligibility for the next following ICFRA World Championships (Individual and Team) for the discipline concerned (TR or F Class as the case may be).

15.2.2. Second violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

15.3. However, the competitor or other person will have the opportunity in each case, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Rule 15.4.

15.4. The Prohibited List may identify specified substances that are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or that are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where a competitor can establish that the use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of ineligibility laid out in Rule 15.2 will be replaced with the following:

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

15.4.2. Second violation: Two years' ineligibility.

15.4.3. Third violation: Lifetime ineligibility.

15.5. However, the competitor or other person will have the opportunity in each case, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Rule 15.8.

15.6. For violations of Rule 6.6 (Trafficking) or Rule 6.7 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of ineligibility imposed will be a minimum of four years up to lifetime ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor will be

considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by competitor Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Rule 15.4, will result in lifetime ineligibility for such competitor Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Rules that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- 15.7. If the competitor establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 6.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers) or use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Rule 6.2 that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility will be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a competitor's specimen in violation of Rule 6.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the competitor 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 Rule is applied and the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation will not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Rule 15.2 and 15.4.
- 15.8. In respect of violations of Rules 6.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers), 6.2 (use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), 6.3 (failing to submit to sample collection), or Rule 6.7 (administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the following also applies. If a competitor establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears no significant fault or negligence, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a competitor's specimen in violation of Rule 6.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the competitor must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of ineligibility reduced.
- 15.9. The ICFRA Anti Doping Committee may reduce the period of ineligibility in an individual case where the competitor has provided substantial assistance to ICFRA that results in ICFRA discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another person involving Possession under Rule 6.5.2 (Possession by competitor Support Personnel), Rule 6.6 (Trafficking), or Rule 6.7 (administration to a competitor). The reduced period of ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Rule may be no less than 8 years.
- 15.10. For purposes of imposing sanctions under Rules 15.2.2, 15.4.2 and 15.4.3, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the NGB can establish that the competitor or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the competitor or other person received notice of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the ICFRA (or its NGB) cannot establish this, the violations will be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed will be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- 15.11. Where a competitor, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Rule 15.4 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the competitor will be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed will be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the more severe sanction.
- 15.12. In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the match which produced the positive sample under Rule 14.1 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive sample was collected or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, will, unless fairness requires otherwise, be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

- 15.13. The period of ineligibility will start on the date of the hearing decision providing for ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) will be credited against the total period of ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the competitor, the ICFRA or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection.
- 15.14. No person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by ICFRA or any NGB. A person subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of ICFRA and its NGBs, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.
- 15.15. In the event that a competitor possesses, but fails to lodge, a valid TUE and an adverse finding is reported from the Analysis of the "A" sample, the scores of that competitor in the match as a result of which he was tested will be disallowed and he will be liable for any extra costs incurred as a consequence of the failure to lodge the Exemption.
- 15.16. In the event that notification is received of a sanction by an IF under Rule 2.1.4., then the shooter concerned will be banned from ICFRA Office and ICFRA events for the duration imposed by the IF in question
- 15.17. In the event notification is received of a domestic sanction by an NGB that is an ICFRA Member, the ADC may impose a ban from ICFRA events and Office of the same duration; provided always the ADC is satisfied that the testing was properly carried out and that the rules and procedures of the body conducting the test afforded sufficient protection for the competitors. ICFRA will not act as an appellate body.
- 15.18. Any person found guilty after appeal and who has incited, encouraged and/or facilitated the practice of doping contrary to Rule 6.4. will be banned from ICFRA competition and Office for 4 years; and any subsequent offence will result in a lifetime ban.

16. Decisions Subject to Appeal

- 16.1. Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth in Rules 16.2 to 16.4. Such decisions will remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.
- 16.2. A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, and a decision that the ICFRA or its NGB lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal from a provisional suspension is the competitor or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.
- 16.3. The following parties will have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the competitor 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) ICFRA.
- 16.4. The time to file an appeal to CAS will be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

16.5. Any appeal or reference to a court of law will be conducted under the national law and by the courts of the country of the NGB conducting the disciplinary tribunal.

17. Costs

17.1. NGBs will be obligated to reimburse the host NRA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by a competitor or other person affiliated with that NGB at an ICFRA event.

17.2. The costs associated with an adverse finding in respect of the “A” sample that is subsequently not confirmed by control analysis of the “B” sample will fall on the Host NGB.

18. General

18.1. The Secretary General of ICFRA will notify all Members of any sanction imposed under these rules.

18.2. The ICFRA Anti-Doping Policy was approved by the ICFRA Council on 15 August 2007.

18.3. Alterations to the ICFRA Anti-Doping Policy must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the ICFRA Council and become effective immediately.