ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTERPRETATION

These Anti-Doping Rules take effect on 1st January 2016.

In these Anti-Doping Rules, references to Sporting Administration Body should be read as references to BRITISH POWERLIFTING. BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s international federation is the International Powerlifting Federation (IPF).

These Anti-Doping Rules should be read in conjunction with the IPF Anti-Doping Rules.

WARNING TO ATHLETES AND ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- You are responsible for knowing what the anti-doping rule violations are.
- You must find out which substances and methods are prohibited.
- Ignorance is no excuse.
- You must be aware of the rules in this document.
- These Anti-Doping rules adopt the strict liability principle.
- Athletes are responsible for anything found in their system.
- You must be aware of the sanctions that could be applied to you in these Anti-Doping rules.
**AMENDMENT RECORD**

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INTRODUCTION

These Anti-Doping rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s responsibilities as a National Federation under the Code and the IPF Anti-Doping Rules and in furtherance of BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport1. Any reference made to Anti-Doping Organisation, refers to the International Powerlifting Federation, BRITISH POWERLIFTING or WADA. These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport”. It is the essence of Olympism, the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person’s natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

NOTE: Wherever the term “sport of Powerlifting” or “Powerlifting” appears in these Anti-Doping Rules, it refers to Powerlifting and the certain disciplines within the sport of Powerlifting, including the Bench Press.
Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to British Powerlifting and to each of the Home Nations and Divisions. They also apply to the Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as well as the IPF Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of BRITISH POWERLIFTING to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the IPF Anti-Doping Commission or Doping Hearing Panel, as specified in Article 8 and Article 12, to hear and determine cases brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.

Specifically, this includes:

a. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of BRITISH POWERLIFTING or of any member or affiliate organization of any Home Nation or Division (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
b. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by BRITISH POWERLIFTING or of any member or affiliate organization of any Home Nation or Division (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues); wherever held;
c. any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of BRITISH POWERLIFTING or of any member or affiliate organization of any Home Nation or Division (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues); for purposes of anti-doping.

BRITISH POWERLIFTING Official Responsible

The BRITISH POWERLIFTING official responsible for the maintenance and application of this policy is the BRITISH POWERLIFTING Doping Control Officer. The DCO is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer and BRITISH POWERLIFTING Board and can be contacted via dopingcontrol@britishpowerlifting.org

PRECEDENCE

In the event of any material conflict between these rules and those of the IPF, the IPF rules shall take precedence.

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 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 **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 rule violation under Article 2.1.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any 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 analysed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analysed 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; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

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.

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1 Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete’s Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as ”Strict Liability.” An Athlete’s Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.

2 Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analysed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.
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

2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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 or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection or, without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules, the NAD scheme or other applicable anti-doping rules.

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3 Comment to Article 2.2: 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. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, 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, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, 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 the Anti-Doping Organisation provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.

4 Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the 'Attempted Use' of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method 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 is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)

5 Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of 'evading Sample collection' if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of 'failing to submit to Sample collection' may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while 'evading' or 'refusing' Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.
2.4 Whereabouts failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.6

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification7,8.

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6 Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering may be addressed in the code of conduct.

7 Comment to Articles 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, for example, buying Insulin for a diabetic child.

8 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

Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.

2.8 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.9 Prohibited Association

Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

2.9.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility, or

2.9.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.9.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.9.1 or 2.9.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other

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Comment to Article 2.9: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.
Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.9.1 and 2.9.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 16, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 17.7.) The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.9.1 or 2.9.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and standards of proof

The IPF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IPF has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the disciplinary 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 Anti-Doping Rules places 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.\(^10\)

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 rules of proof outlined in article 3.2 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules shall be applicable in doping cases:\(^11\):

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation, Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List\(^12\)

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporates the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code as in force from time to time.

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 by WADA without requiring any further action by the Anti-Doping Organisation. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

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\(^{10}\) Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organisation is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.

\(^{11}\) Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organisation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 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, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.

\(^{12}\) Comment to Article 4.1: For the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. WADA will always have the most current Prohibited List published on its website. The current Prohibited List is available on WADA’s website at www.wada-ama.org.
4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (for example, anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 WADA’s determination of the Prohibited List

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

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13 Comment to Article 4.2: Out-of-Competition Use 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 or markers is reported for a Sample collected In Competition.

14 Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.
4.4.2 Any Athlete up to and including National Level who needs to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic purposes should apply to the Chief Executive Officer of BRITISH POWERLIFTING for a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies in regard to retroactive TUEs) at least 30 days before the Athlete’s next Competition, by downloading and completing the form found on the BRITISH POWERLIFTING website useful documents section with the assistance of their doctor. BRITISH POWERLIFTING will consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs. BRITISH POWERLIFTING shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s decision shall be final (except as outlined in Article 4.4.6) and where BRITISH POWERLIFTING has granted a TUE, the decision shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.15

4.4.3 If an Anti-Doping Organisation chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, and that Athlete was not required to obtain a TUE in advance in accordance with 4.4.2. The Athlete may apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 A TUE granted by BRITISH POWERLIFTING is valid at national level only. An Athlete who is or becomes an International-Level Athlete should do the following:

4.4.4.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by BRITISH POWERLIFTING for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply to the IPF to recognise that TUE for the purposes of international competition, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the international federation shall recognise it for purposes of International-Level Competition as well. If

15 Comment to Article 4.4.2: The submission of false or misleading information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organisation for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5. An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete’s own risk.
the international federation considers that the TUE granted by BRITISH POWERLIFTING does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, the international federation shall notify the International-Level Athlete and BRITISH POWERLIFTING promptly with reasons\textsuperscript{16}.

4.4.4.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by BRITISH POWERLIFTING for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the international federation for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the international federation grants the Athlete’s application, it shall notify the Athlete and BRITISH POWERLIFTING. If BRITISH POWERLIFTING considers that the TUE granted by the international federation does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If BRITISH POWERLIFTING refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the international federation remains valid for International-Level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If BRITISH POWERLIFTING does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the international federation becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires\textsuperscript{17}.

4.4.5 Expiration, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon

\textsuperscript{16} Comment to Article 4.4.4.1: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, an international federation may publish notice on its website that it will automatically recognise TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, for example., as to particular substances or methods) made by National Anti-Doping Organisations. If an Athlete’s TUE falls into a category of automatically recognised TUEs, then he/she does not need to apply to his/her international federation for recognition of that TUE.

\textsuperscript{17} If an international federation refuses to recognise a TUE granted by BRITISH POWERLIFTING only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the international federation.
grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by IPF or WADA.

4.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Reviews and appeals of TUE decisions

4.4.6.1 If BRITISH POWERLIFTING denies an application for a TUE, the Athlete may appeal to the BRITISH POWERLIFTING Board within 21 days.

4.4.6.2 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of BRITISH POWERLIFTING supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 All Athletes must comply with any request for Testing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with testing jurisdiction. Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or noncompliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/ Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to their indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 BRITISH POWERLIFTING may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Any Athlete may be required to provide a Sample at any time and at any place by BRITISH POWERLIFTING and any Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing authority over him or her.

5.2.1.1 The IPF shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes who are subject to its rules, including those who participate in International Events or who participate in Events governed by the rules of the international federation, or who are members or license holders of the international federation or the sporting administration body, or their member organisations or affiliates.

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18 Comment to Article 5.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, the Anti-Doping Organisation will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether the Anti-Doping Organisation had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defence to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.
5.2.2 For the avoidance of doubt, BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the IPF may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 17.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If BRITISH POWERLIFTING, IPF or Major Event Organisation delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the international federation or Major Event Organisation shall be notified.

5.2.5 Where another Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing authority over an Athlete who is subject to these Anti-Doping Rules conducts Testing on that Athlete, BRITISH POWERLIFTING shall recognise such Testing in accordance with Article 15, and (where agreed with that other Anti-Doping Organisation or otherwise provided in Article 7 of the Code) the IPF may bring proceedings against the Athlete pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules for any anti-doping rule violation(s) arising in relation to such Testing.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organisation should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international federation (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). At National Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by BRITISH POWERLIFTING. At the request of the ruling body for an Event, any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with that ruling body.

5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organisation which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with BRITISH POWERLIFTING to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from BRITISH POWERLIFTING, the
Anti-Doping Organisation may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the Event. WADA’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of BRITISH POWERLIFTING.

5.4 Retired Athletes returning to competition

5.4.1 If an International- or National-Level Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six-months prior written notice to the international federation, where applicable, and BRITISH POWERLIFTING. WADA, in consultation with the international federation and BRITISH POWERLIFTING, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 12. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article shall be Disqualified.

5.4.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or any Nationally held Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to BRITISH POWERLIFTING and to the international federation, where applicable of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
ARTICLE 6      ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles.

6.1  Use of accredited and approved laboratories\(^{19}\)

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by BRITISH POWERLIFTING or the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for results management.

6.2  Purpose of analysis of samples\(^{20}\)

6.2.1  Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods 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 in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.2.2  BRITISH POWERLIFTING or an Anti-Doping Organisation shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3  Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4  Standards for Sample analysis and reporting\(^{21}\)

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at

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\(^{19}\) Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.

\(^{20}\) 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, or both.

\(^{21}\) Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of “intelligent Testing” to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analysed.
Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 An Anti-Doping Organisation may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 Anti-Doping Organisations may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its country or of the sport in question, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further analysis of samples

Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for results management at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the Anti-Doping Organisation to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. (Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA’s expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
ARTICLE 7   RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for conducting results management

7.1.1 The International Powerlifting Federation shall have responsibility for results management of all potential anti-doping rule violations under these Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with Article 7 of the Code,

7.1.2 The IPF Doping Hearing Panel or Anti-doping Commission where applicable will be responsible for adjudicating the matter.

7.2 Results Management to be conducted pursuant to Article 7 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules

ARTICLE 8   RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings and all disciplinary proceedings will be carried out pursuant to Article 8 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 9   AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation 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.

22 Comment to Article 9: 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 the international federation.
ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Sanctions on individuals will be governed by article 10 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

NOT APPLICABLE FOR POWERLIFTING

ARTICLE 12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth in article 13 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1 Information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings and other asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

13.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons that an anti-doping rule violation is being asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of the sporting administration body may be put into effect by delivery of the notice to the sporting administration body.

13.1.2 Notice of anti-doping rule violations to the international federation and WADA

Comment to Article 10: Harmonisation of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonisation means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonisation 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, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favour of harmonisation 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 organisations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonisation of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between international federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.
Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the international federation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-doping rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

13.1.3 Content of an anti-doping rule violation Notice

Notification shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (where applicable), or, for anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

13.1.4 Status reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, the international federation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 12 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

13.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING, the sporting administration body or other Anti-Doping Organisation has made public disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 13.3.

13.2 Notice of anti-doping rule violation decisions and request for files

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Articles 7 8 10 or 12 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed.
13.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13 of the IPF Anti-Doping Rules may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING or another Anti-Doping Organisation to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING or another Anti-Doping Organisation only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the IPF Anti-Doping Rules.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 12, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

13.3.3 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 Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

13.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s website or publishing it through...
other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

13.3.5 Neither IPF, BRITISH POWERLIFTING, nor the sporting administration body, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

13.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 13.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.
13.6 Data Privacy

13.6.1 BRITISH POWERLIFTING may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

13.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 14 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Code Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body.

14.2 BRITISH POWERLIFTING and the sporting administration body shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

24 Comment to Article 14.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
ARTICLE 15 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 16 EDUCATION

BRITISH POWERLIFTING will plan, implement, evaluate and monitor anti-doping information, education and prevention programs, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

ARTICLE 17 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

17.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by BRITISH POWERLIFTING.

17.2 These anti-doping rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

17.3 The headings (with the exception of Article 2) used for the various Parts and Articles of these anti-doping rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these anti-doping rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

17.4 The IPF Anti-Doping Rules, Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of this Anti-Doping Policy and shall prevail in case of conflict.

17.5 These anti-doping rules has 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 Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these anti-doping rules.

17.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

17.7 These Anti-Doping Rules takes full force and effect on 1 January 2016 (the ‘Effective Date’). It shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
17.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as ‘first violations’ or ‘second violations’ for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

17.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 15 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of ‘lex mitior’ appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

17.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

17.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 12.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
17.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

ARTICLE 18 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

18.1 This Anti-Doping Policy may be amended from time to time by BRITISH POWERLIFTING subject to written approval by the BRITISH POWERLIFTING Board.

18.2 This Anti-Doping Policy shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 The headings (with the exception of Article 2) used for the various Parts and articles of this Anti-Doping Policy are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of this Anti-Doping Policy or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The IPF Anti-Doping Rules, the Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of this Anti-Doping Policy and shall prevail in case of conflict.

18.5 This Anti-Doping Policy has 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 Introduction shall be considered an integral part of this Anti-Doping Policy.

18.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and this Anti-Doping Policy shall be used to interpret this Anti-Doping Policy.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

19.1 Roles and responsibilities of Athletes

19.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
19.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.\(^{25}\)

19.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

19.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

19.1.5 To disclose to the international federation and to BRITISH POWERLIFTING any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

19.1.6 To cooperate with BRITISH POWERLIFTING and all Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

19.2 Roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

19.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

19.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

19.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

19.2.4 To disclose to the international federation and to BRITISH POWERLIFTING any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

19.2.5 To cooperate with BRITISH POWERLIFTING and all Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

19.2.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

NOTE: Coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel are often role models for Athletes. They should not be engaging in personal conduct which conflicts with their responsibility to encourage

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\(^{25}\) Comment to Article 19.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete’s human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.
their Athletes not to dope. Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Person without valid justification is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it is a breach under the sporting administration body Code of Conduct.
APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method 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 that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organisation: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, international federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations. For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, BRITISH POWERLIFTING is not an Anti-Doping Organisation.

Archives Act 1983(Cth): is the Commonwealth legislation that governs the retention and disposal of Commonwealth records. The BRITISH POWERLIFTING’s Disposal Authority document is approved pursuant to that legislation, and it categorises types of records and classifies how long those records must be retained, and how they must be stored.

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each international federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete.

Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.
who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of ‘Athlete’. In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 13.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 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.


Athlete Support Person: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition whether a member of a sporting administration body or not.

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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.


Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International
Federation. In Powerlifting, Competition means a single lifting session out of the series of lifting sessions during the Event Period.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ('Consequences'): 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 on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10;

(c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8;

(d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and

(e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable internet search.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

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, TUEs, results management and hearings.

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.
Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete’s or other Person’s experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. 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 Article 10.

Financial Consequences: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an international federation or the ruling body of the Event in question, ‘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.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an international federation, 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: means an Athlete who competes in sport at the international level, as determined by the International Sporting Federation for that sport in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

Comment: An international federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an “In-Competition” period that is different than the Event Period.
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 variable(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 eighteen years.

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 at the national level. 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 or Competition involving International or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by an international federation as the entity governing the international federation's sport in that nation or region.

National-Level Athlete: An athlete in the CEO’s registered testing pool or domestic testing pool or an athlete who participates in or prepares for an event, training camp, exhibition or practice organised or sanctioned by his or her national sporting organisation or professional league.

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 Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation
of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person'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 antidoping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity. For the avoidance of doubt, Person includes Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel.

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited 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 purchase28.

Prohibited List: The WADA list identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

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

28 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. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.
Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by international federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that international federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided by the IPF and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Sport: The sporting administration body who is party to these Anti-Doping Rules.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10, 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. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or,

29 Comment: 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.
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.


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 (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Tribunal: A hearing body that is compliant with Article 8 of the Code.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

TUE Committee or TUEC: Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee.

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 utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.