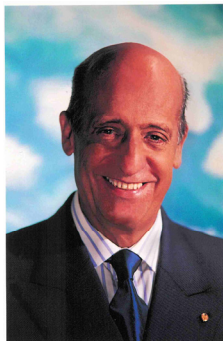




FINA Water Polo Guide

2009 – 2013 Version

MESSAGE FROM THE FINA PRESIDENT



Dear Friends,

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce you the **FINA Water Polo Guide**, a reference document for those who are interested and involved in the promotion and worldwide progress of this spectacular team sport.

For the last years, the Water Polo Family has witnessed, and actively contributed, to a consistent development of this discipline. We can highlight some milestones such as: the inclusion of the Women's Water Polo Tournament in the Olympic Programme, the launch of the yearly men's and women's World League, the creation of the FINA Water Polo Referees School, the change of some important technical rules of the game, and starting in 2007, a new competition called FINA World Water Polo Development Trophy. More recently, the new format of the FINA World Men's Junior Championships was established, with this competition being contested by players 18 and under in even years and 20 and under in odd years.

All these efforts have a clear objective: to give water polo a new image and a new concept. We want to create a show, thus bringing to us the interest of the media, sponsors and fans of our team sport. For that, we have simplified the rules of the game, we have improved the quality of refereeing, and we have enlarged the practice of Water Polo in the five continents. At this stage, I would like to thank our privileged partners, our 202 FINA National Federations, for their continuous support and devotion to this Sport.

The FINA Water Polo Guide is certainly part of this successful strategy and constitutes an important tool to help our players, coaches and referees in their daily actions. For this, I take this opportunity to express my recognition to the FINA TWPC Chairman Mr. Gianni Lonzi and the FINA TWPC Honorary Secretary Mr. John Whitehouse as well as the FINA Technical Water Polo Committee and to all those involved in the production of this guide. Their dedication and hard work were essential to this outcome.

I wish all water polo players, coaches and referees to take maximum benefit of the FINA Water Polo Guide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'J. Maglione'. The signature is stylized and fluid, written over a light blue background.

Dr. Julio C. Maglione
FINA President

FINA BUREAU 2009 - 2013

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FINA Therapeutic Use Exemptions Form

**FINA Therapeutic Use Exemptions Form - Beta-2 Agonists
TUE Application Form**

FINA Declaration of Use Form

1 OLYMPIC GAMES

1.1 OLYMPIC GAMES REGULATIONS - MEN

1.1.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.1 The competition shall be for a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.1.2 The first team from the preceding year's World League. If this team has already qualified as the continental representative (BL 9.3.10.1.4) then the next ranked team from the World League qualifies.

BL 9.3.10.1.3 The first three (3) teams from the preceding year's World Championships. If any one of these three (3) teams has already qualified as the continental representative (BL 9.3.10.1.4) or from the preceding year's World League (BL 9.3.10.1.2) the next ranked team from the World Championships qualifies.

BL 9.3.10.1.4 Automatically one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents or if already qualified at the preceding year's World League (BL 9.3.10.1.2) or at the 14th FINA World Championships Shanghai 2011 (BL 9.3.10.1.3), then the next ranked team from the continental championships will qualify. The Host Country will be the representative of that continent.

BL 9.3.10.1.5 The other three (3) teams are to come from the highest placed teams at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men.

1.1.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.1.6 If, for any reason, no team enters from a continent, or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualified from the preceding year's World League or preceding World Championship, the next ranking team(s) will then be taken in order from their placing at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Men.

1.1.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.1.2 consisting of two groups of six (6) playing a single round robin in each group. The first four (4) highest ranked teams in each group will qualify for the Quarter Final Round. The fifth and sixth ranked teams in each group will be eliminated and will not play any more.

The teams ranked sixth in each group of the Preliminary Round shall be classified for places 11 - 12 according to the following criteria:

1. Win-loss record in their Preliminary Round group
2. If both teams have the same win-loss record, the classification will be determined by goal average taking into account the results of all games played in the respective group.

The teams ranked fifth in each group shall be classified for places 9 - 10 according to the same principles as for places 11 - 12.

1.1.4 The Draw:

BL 9.4.1. The draw for the Olympic Games Tournament will be either on the last day of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Men or as otherwise determined and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to that ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the first and second placed teams from the preceding World Championship will be drawn, one into group A, and one into group B.

Second Line, the third placed team from the preceding World Championships and the team qualified from the preceding year's World League will be drawn, one into group A, and one into group B.

Third Line, the teams representing the Continents of America and Oceania will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fourth Line, the teams representing the Continents of Africa and Asia will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fifth Line, the first and second placed teams from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Men will be drawn, one into group A, and one into B.

Sixth Line, the third placed team in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Men and the team representing the Host Continent will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into group A and group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to six (6).

1.2 OLYMPIC GAMES REGULATIONS - WOMEN

1.2.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.3.1 The competition shall be for a maximum of eight (8) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.3.2 Automatically one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents. The Host Country will be the representative of that continent.

BL 9.3.10.3.3 The other three (3) teams qualify from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Women

1.2.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.3.4 If for any reason, qualified teams do not wish to participate in the Olympic Games, the next ranking team(s) will then be taken in order from their placing at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Women

1.2.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.2.2 consisting two (2) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first and fourth and the second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross format to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play off to determine places 5 to 8.

1.2.4 The Draw:

BL 9.4.2.1 The draw for the Olympic Games Tournament will be either on the last day of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Women or as otherwise determined and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to that ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the teams representing the Continents of the Americas and Oceania will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Second Line, the first and second placed teams from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Women will be drawn one into A, and one into B.

Third Line, third placed team from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament – Women and the team representing the Host Continent will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fourth Line, the team representing the Continents of Africa and Asia will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Group A and Group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4)

1.3 OLYMPIC GAMES QUALIFICATION TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS – OGQT MEN

The Men's Olympic Games Qualification Tournament (OGQT) should take place no less than four (4) months prior to the Olympic Games, and as determined by the FINA Bureau. Preference for the organisation of the Men's OGQT (if possible) will be given to a continent other than the continent where the Olympic Games are being held and, if possible, should be given to a neutral, or already qualified, country.

1.3.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.2.1 The competition shall be for a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.2.2 The twelve (12) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe - 5; Americas - 3; Asia – 2; Africa – 1; and Oceania - 1. The Host Country will be considered to be a representative from that Continent.

BL 9.3.10.2.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any teams do not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament shall qualify.

1.3.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.2.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: host continent of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

1.3.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.1.2 consisting of two groups of six (6) playing a single round robin in each group. The first four (4) highest ranked teams in each group will qualify for the Quarter Final Round. The fifth and sixth ranked teams in each group will be eliminated and will not play any more.

The teams ranked sixth in each group of the Preliminary Round shall be classified for places 11 - 12 according to the following criteria:

1. Win-loss record in their Preliminary Round group
2. If both teams have the same win-loss record, the classification will be determined by goal average taking into account the results of all games played in the respective group.

The teams ranked fifth in each group shall be classified for places 9 - 10 according to the same principles as for places 11 - 12.

1.3.4 The Draw:

BL 9.4.5.1 The draw for the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament will be made two (2) months or as otherwise determined prior to the commencement of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament.

For the Preliminary Round, all the qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

(a) Group Draw:

First Line, the two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Second Line, the next two highest teams from the previous World Championships.

Third Line, the next two highest teams from the previous World Championships.

Fourth Line, the next two highest teams from the previous World Championships.

Fifth Line, the remaining teams, if any, from the World Championships or the highest ranked teams from Europe and the next highest ranked teams from the Americas.

Sixth Line, the remaining teams, if any, being the next highest ranked teams from the Americas, Asia or Europe and the next highest ranked team from the Americas, Asia or Europe.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Group A and B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving of separate number of 1 to 6.

1.4 OLYMPIC GAMES QUALIFICATION TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS - OGQT WOMEN

The Women's Olympic Games Qualification Tournament should take place no less than four (4) months prior to the Olympic Games, and as determined by the FINA Bureau. Preference for the organisation of the Women's OGQT (if possible) will be given to a continent other than the continent where the Olympic Games are being held and, if possible, should be given to a neutral, or already qualified, country.

1.4.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.4.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships.

BL 9.3.10.4.2 The twelve (12) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe - 5; Americas – 3; Asia – 2; Africa – 1; and Oceania - 1. The Host Country will be considered to be a representative from that Continent.

BL 9.3.10.4.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any teams do not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament shall qualify.

1.4.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.4.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: host continent of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

1.4.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.1.2 consisting of two groups of six (6) playing a single round robin in each group. The first four (4) highest ranked teams in each group will qualify for the Quarter Final Round. The fifth and sixth ranked teams in each group will be eliminated and will not play any more.

1.4.4 The Draw

BL 9.4.6.1 The draw for the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Second Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Third Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Fourth Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Fifth Line, the remaining teams, if any, from the World Championships and the highest ranked team from Europe, Americas, Asia, Africa or Oceania.

Sixth Line, the remaining teams, if any, shall be drawn alternating between Groups A and B.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into group A and group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to six (6).

2 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

2.1 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN

The Men's World Senior Championship Tournament will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

2.1.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.5.1 The competition shall be for a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.5.2 The four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year's World League, one (1) team from the host country and nine (9) teams from the five (5) continents to be selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships. The nine (9) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe – 3; Americas – 2; Asia - 2; Africa - 1; and Oceania - 1.

BL 9.3.10.5.3 If anyone of the teams qualified from the preceding year's World League are in the first four (4) from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, the next ranked team from that World Cup or Olympic Games qualifies.

BL 9.3.10.5.4 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Championships shall qualify.

2.1.2 Withdrawals & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.5.5 If the host country is already included in the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, then that entry position shall be filled by the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

BL 9.3.10.5.6 If another of the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or one (1) of the two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year's World League does not enter, then that position shall be filled from the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

BL 9.3.10.5.7 If no team enters from a continent or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualifying from the preceding World Cup, Olympic Games or preceding year's World League, then each vacancy for that World Championship shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with the following rotation: Americas, Europe, Host Continent, Asia, Oceania and Africa.

2.1.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 (Men's & Women's Tournament) consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group that consists of four (4) teams that play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

2.1.4 The Draw:

BL 9.4.3.1 The draw for the World Championships Tournament will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups: A, B, C or D.

First line, the first, second, third and fourth qualified teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second line, the qualified teams from the World League (or from the World Cup or Olympic Games if applicable), the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third line, the second qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Europe and the qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth line, the qualified team from Africa, the first and second teams from Asia and the Host Country (if the Host Country has already been drawn, then the next ranked team from the World Cup or Olympic Games) will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

2.2 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - WOMEN

The Women's World Senior Championship Tournament, will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

2.2.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.6.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.6.2 The four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year's World League, one (1) team from the host country and nine (9) teams from the five (5) continents to be selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships. The nine (9) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe – 3; Americas – 2; Asia – 2; Africa – 1; and Oceania – 1.

BL 9.3.10.6.3 If anyone of the teams qualified from the preceding year's World League are in the first four (4) from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, the next ranked team from that World Cup or Olympic Games qualifies.

BL 9.3.10.6.4 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Championships shall qualify.

2.2.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.6.5 If the host country is already included in the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, then that entry position shall be filled by the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

BL 9.3.10.6.6 If another of the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or one (1) of the two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year's World League does not enter, then that position shall be filled from the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

BL 9.3.10.6.7 If no team enters from a continent or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualifying from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or preceding year's World League, then each vacancy for that World Championship shall be filled by the next

highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Americas, Europe, Host Continent, Asia, Oceania and Africa.

2.2.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 (Men's & Women's Tournament) consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group that consists of four (4) teams that play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

2.2.4 The Draw:

BL 9.4.4.1 The draw for the World Championships Tournament will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups: A, B, C or D.

First line, the first, second, third and fourth qualified teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second line, the qualified teams from the World League (or from the World Cup or Olympic Games if applicable), the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third line, the second qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Europe and the qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth line, the qualified team from Africa, the first and second teams from Asia and the Host Country (if the Host Country has already been drawn, then the next ranked team from the World Cup or Olympic Games) will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

2.3 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN

The Men's World Junior Championship Tournament will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

Players who turn 20 between January 1 and December 31 inclusive during the year of the tournament, or any players younger than 20 are eligible to participate (WPAG 2).

2.3.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.7.1 The competition may be between either a maximum of sixteen teams (16) or a maximum of twenty teams (20).

BL 9.9.10.7.2 For a sixteen (16) team competition, the competition must occur at one site; for a twenty (20) team competition, the competition may occur at two (2) sites in one country. A host may bid for either a sixteen (16) team or a twenty (20) team competition. The host country will be responsible for the transportation of the teams from one site to another as required. This transportation will be at the expense of the host country.

BL 9.3.10.7.3 In the case of a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.7.4 In the case of a maximum twenty (20) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe –7; Americas – 5; Asia –3; Africa – 2 and Oceania - 2. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

2.3.2 Withdrawals & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.7.5 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Junior Championships shall qualify.

BL 9.3.10.7.6 For a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Africa, Host Continent, Europe (if not Host Continent), Americas (if not Host Continent) and Oceania.

BL 9.3.10.7.7 For a maximum twenty (20) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Africa, Host Continent, Americas (if not Host Continent), Europe (if not Host continent) and Oceania.

2.3.3 Entries:

Entries must be accepted until a date specified by the FINA Bureau, which shall be three (3) months prior to the tournament.

2.3.4 System of Competition:

System of Competition for sixteen (16) teams: The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group which consists of four (4) teams that play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

System of Competition for twenty (20) teams: The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.7.2 consisting four (4) groups of five (5) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The teams placed 1 to 3 in each group will then play in a cross group format to determine places 1 to 12; the teams placed 4 and 5 in each group also play in a cross group format to determine places 13 to 20.

The successful teams of the games between the teams placed 1 to 3 in each group progress to play for places 1 to 8 and the unsuccessful teams play off for places 9 to 12.

The successful teams in the group 1 to 8 progress to play off for places 1 to 4 and the unsuccessful teams play off for places 5 to 8.

2.3.5 The Draw:

The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two months before the beginning of the World Championships- Tournament and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

Draw for sixteen (16) teams:

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe, the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first qualified team from Africa, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, and the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

Draw for twenty (20) teams:

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth, fifth and sixth qualified teams from Europe and the first qualified team from the Americas will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first second and third qualified teams from the Americas the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country, the fourth qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Africa and the second qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fifth Line, the fifth qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Asia and the second qualified team from Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to five (5).

2.4 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - WOMEN

The Women's World Junior Championship Tournament will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

Players who turn 20 between January 1 and December 31 inclusive during the year of the tournament, or any players younger than 20 are eligible to participate (WPAG 2).

2.4.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.8.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.8.2 The teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.8.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent.

2.4.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.8.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with

the following rotation: Asia, Europe (if not Host Continent), Americas, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

2.4.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group that consists of four (4) teams that play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

The Draw:

The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two months before the beginning of the World Championships and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Europe and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the second, third, fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, the first qualified team from Asia and the first qualified team Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

2.5 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN

The Men's World Youth Championship Tournament, will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

Players who turn 18 between January 1 and December 31 inclusive during the year of the tournament, or any players younger than 18 are eligible to participate (WPAG 2).

2.5.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.7.1 The competition may be between either a maximum of sixteen (16) teams or a maximum of twenty (20) teams.

BL 9.9.10.7.2 For a sixteen (16) team competition, the competition must occur at one site; for a twenty (20) team competition, the competition may occur at two (2) sites in one country. A host may bid for either a sixteen (16) team or a twenty (20) team competition. The host country will be responsible for the transportation of the teams from one site to another as required. This transportation will be at the expense of the host country.

BL 9.3.10.7.3 In the case of a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

2.5.2 Withdrawals & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.7.5 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Youth Championships shall qualify.

BL 9.3.10.7.6 For a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Africa, Host Continent, Europe (if not Host Continent), Americas (if not Host Continent) and Oceania.

BL 9.3.10.7.7 For a maximum twenty (20) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Africa, Host Continent, Americas (if not Host Continent), Europe (if not Host continent) and Oceania.

2.5.3 Entries: Entries must be accepted until a date specified by the FINA Bureau, which shall be three (3) months prior to the tournament.

2.5.4 System of Competition:

System of Competition for sixteen (16) teams: The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group which consists of four (4) teams that play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

System of Competition for twenty (20) teams: The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.7.2 consisting four (4) groups of five (5) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The teams placed 1 to 3 in each group will then play in a cross group format to determine places 1 to 12; the teams placed 4 and 5 in each group also play in a cross group format to determine places 13 to 20.

The successful teams of the games between the teams placed 1 to 3 in each group progress to play for places 1 to 8 and the unsuccessful teams play off for places 9 to 12.

The successful teams in the group 1 to 8 progress to play off for places 1 to 4 and the unsuccessful teams play off for places 5 to 8.

2.5.5 The Draw:

The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two months before the beginning of the World Championships and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

Draw for sixteen (16) teams:

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe, the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first qualified team from Africa, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, and the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

Draw for twenty (20) teams.

(a) Group Draw:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth, fifth and sixth qualified teams from Europe and the first qualified team from the Americas will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first second and third qualified teams from the Americas the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country, the fourth qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Africa and the second qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fifth Line, the fifth qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Asia and the second qualified team from Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to five (5).

2.6 REGULATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS - WOMEN

The Women's World Youth Championship Tournament will be held as determined by the FINA Bureau.

Players who turn 18 between January 1 and December 31 inclusive during the year of the tournament, or any players younger than 20 18 are eligible to participate (WPAG 2).

2.6.1 Participants:

BL 9.3.10.8.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.8.2 The teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships with remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.8.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent.

2.6.2 Withdrawal & Vacancies:

BL 9.3.10.8.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with the following rotation: Asia, Europe (if not Host Continent), Americas, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

2.6.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.3.2 consisting four (4) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first placed teams in each group have a bye. The second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each group form a new group

that consists of four (4) teams that play for play for places 13 to 16 in a cross group format.

The successful teams of the games between the second and third placed teams progress to play against the first placed teams to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 9 to 12. The unsuccessful teams from the games against the first placed teams play against each other in a cross group format to determine places 5 to 8.

The Draw:

The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two months before the beginning of the World Championships and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

(a) Group Draw:

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships, the first qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Europe and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the second, third, fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, the first qualified team from Asia and the first qualified team Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

3 WORLD CUPS

3.1 WORLD CUP REGULATIONS – MEN & WOMEN

The World Cup Tournament will be held in any non-Olympic year between World Championships and should occur, if possible in August or September. Preferably, it will rotate among continents, rather than remaining on one continent. The FINA Bureau will make the final decision.

3.1.1 Participants:

BL 10.3.1 There shall be eight teams in both the Men's and Women's Cups.

BL 10.3.1. The competition shall be between a maximum of eight (8) teams selected in the following manner: automatically the first three (3) teams from the preceding World Championships and one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents. The Host Country will be the representative of that continent.

3.1.2 Withdrawals & Vacancies:

If a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by the next highest ranked teams from the continental qualification tournament or Continental Championships will qualify with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Africa, Oceania and Europe.

3.1.3 System of Competition:

The system of competition will be as set out in BL 9.4.2.2 consisting two (2) groups of four (4) teams playing a single round robin in each group. The first and fourth and the second and third placed teams in each group play against each other in a cross format to determine which teams progress to play off for places 1 to 4. The unsuccessful teams play off to determine places 5 to 8.

3.1.4 The Draw:

BL 9.5.1.1: The draw will be held when determined by the FINA Bureau approximately two (2) months before the beginning of the World Cup.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying team will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

(a) Group Draw:

First Line, the two (2) highest placed teams from the preceding World Championships will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A, or B.

Second Line, the third highest placed team from the preceding World Championships and the team representing the Continent of Europe will be drawn one into A, and one into B.

Third Line, the teams representing the Continents of Americas and Oceania will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

Fourth Line, the teams representing the Continents of Africa and Asia will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

(b) Team Draw:

After being divided into Group A and Group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from 1 to 4.

4 REFEREES

4.1 FINA WATER POLO REFEREES LIST

4.1.1 Nominations: Each Member Federation is entitled to nominate up to three (3) referees for the FINA Water Polo Referees List. In addition, Federations who have participated in FINA Competitions are entitled to nominate additional referees in accordance with a formula based upon participation in FINA Competitions in the preceding two (2) year period up to a maximum of seven (7).

4.1.2 Nomination Deadline and Requirements: Nominations must be submitted to the FINA Office in Lausanne (SUI) on or before 30 November of one year in order to be effective for the next year. The nomination form must be completed (see Section 9.4) and a copy of the passport of each referee nominated must accompany the nomination.

4.1.3 Qualification for FINA Competitions: Referees must be on the FINA Water Polo Referees List and hold a current FINA Referee School Certificate to referee in the Olympic Games and Qualification Tournaments, World Championships Senior, Junior and Youth, Water Polo World Cups, the Water Polo World League and other designated FINA Competitions.

4.1.4 Age Limit: The maximum age of Technical Officials (Referees) when officiating at FINA Championships or FINA Competitions, except Masters, shall be fifty-five (55) years during the year of competition. Technical Officials on the FINA Water Polo Referees List above that age shall be entitled to officiate until the end of their appointment.

4.1.5 Referees at FINA Competitions: If a Federation that participates in a FINA Competition does not send a Referee, then that Federation will be sanctioned by the Bureau with an economic sanction of 3000 Swiss Francs.

4.2 REFEREES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

4.2.1 Nominations For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the Olympic Games from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive.

4.2.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of a maximum of twenty-six (26) referees for the Olympic Games: one (1) from each participating Federation, and a maximum of eight (8) from other countries. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the Men's or Women's competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.3 REFEREES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES QUALIFICATION TOURNAMENT - MEN

4.3.1 Nominations: For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive. In addition the TWPC will propose up to eight (8) neutral referees for approval.

4.3.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the Men's competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.4 REFEREES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES QUALIFICATION TOURNAMENT - WOMEN

4.4.1 Nominations: For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive.

4.4.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the Women's competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.5 REFEREES FOR WORLD SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

4.5.1 Nominations: For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the World Senior Championships from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive.

4.5.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of a maximum of twenty-six (26) referees for the World Senior Championships: one (1) from each participating Federation, and a maximum of eight (8) from other countries. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the Men's or Women's competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.6 REFEREES FOR WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN

4.6.1 Nominations: All FINA members have the right to propose to the TWPC one (1) successfully passed the FINA Water Polo School for Referees. Each participating team must propose, and bring, at least one (1) internationally active referee. These names must be submitted prior to December 31 of the year preceding the World Junior Championships - Men. Each FINA member is entitled to send one (1) Internationally active referee to the World Junior Championships - Men.

- 4.6.2 TWPC Recommendations and Guidelines:** From the names submitted, the TWPC will recommend a maximum of four (4) neutral referees (with a maximum of one (1) from any one country). These names will be submitted to the FINA Bureau as recommendations for officials for the World Championships.
- 4.6.3 Selection:** The FINA Bureau will be responsible for the final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.
- 4.7 REFEREES FOR WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS - WOMEN**
- 4.7.1 Nominations:** All FINA members have the right to propose to the TWPC one (1) internationally active referee from the FINA Water Polo Referees List who has attended and successfully passed the FINA Water Polo School for Referees. Each participating team must propose, and bring, at least one (1) internationally active referee. These names must be submitted prior to December 31 of the year preceding the World Junior Championships - Women. Each FINA member is entitled to send one (1) internationally active referee to the World Junior Championships - Women.
- 4.7.2 TWPC Recommendations and Guidelines:** From the names submitted, the TWPC will recommend a maximum of four (4) neutral referees (with a maximum of one (1) from any one country). These names will be submitted to the FINA Bureau as recommendations for officials for the World Championships.
- 4.7.3 Selection:** The FINA Bureau will be responsible for the final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.
- 4.8 REFEREES FOR WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN**
- 4.8.1 Nominations:** All FINA members have the right to propose to the TWPC one (1) internationally active referee from the FINA Water Polo Referees List who have attended and successfully passed the FINA Water Polo School for Referees. Each participating team must propose, and bring, at least one (1) internationally active referee. These names must be submitted prior to December 31 of the year preceding the World Youth Championships - Men. Each FINA Member is entitled to send one (1) internationally active referee to the World Youth Championships - Men.
- 4.8.2 TWPC Recommendations and Guidelines:** From the names submitted, the TWPC will recommend a maximum of four (4) neutral referees (with a maximum of one (1) from any one country). These names will be submitted to the FINA Bureau as recommendations for

officials for the World Championships.

4.8.3 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for the final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.9 REFEREES FOR WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS - WOMEN

4.9.1 Nominations: All FINA members have the right to propose to the TWPC one (1) internationally active referee from the FINA Water Polo Referees List who has attended and successfully passed the FINA Water Polo School for Referees. Each participating team must propose, and bring, at least one (1) internationally active referee. These names must be submitted prior to December 31 of the year preceding the World Youth Championships - Women. Each FINA Member is entitled to send one (1) internationally active referee to the World Youth Championships - Women.

4.9.2 TWPC Recommendations and Guidelines: From the names submitted, the TWPC will recommend a maximum of four (4) neutral referees (with a maximum of one (1) from any one country). These names will be submitted to the FINA Bureau as recommendations for officials for the World Championships.

4.9.3 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for the final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.10 REFEREES FOR WORLD CUP - MEN

4.10.1 Nominations: For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the World Cup - Men from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive. In addition the TWPC will propose two (2) neutral referees for approval.

4.10.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a referee for the competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.11 REFEREES FOR WORLD CUP - WOMEN

4.11.1 Nominations: For each team qualified the TWPC will propose one (1) internationally active referee to act at the World Cup - Women from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive. In addition the TWPC will propose two (2) neutral referees for approval.

4.11.2 Selection: The FINA Bureau will be responsible for final selection of the referees. At the discretion of the TWPC, any referee may be used as a

referee for the Men's or Women's competition, a desk official, a timeout official or a goal judge.

4.12 REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR, REFEREES

A. REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS OF REFEREES

APPOINTMENTS

- 1.1 In order to obtain a high grade neutrality, the first approach to this system is to avoid the cross over refereeing.
- 1.2 Neutral referees can referee in all different groups.
- 1.3 The performance of the referee shown in previous games will influence the designation of later assignments with reference to the difficulty of a game.
- 1.4 No referee can expect to referee a certain number of games. Based upon level of performance, an attempt will be made to appoint a referee at least every second day of competition.
- 1.5 Referees must accept being used as timekeepers, goal judges or timeout officials in the matches of the host country or in any other matches.
- 1.6 Referees are to be present at the pool one (1) hour prior the beginning of the match (regard will be given to transportation schedule, if necessary).
- 1.7 If there are no problems during the competition day, the referees of the next day's matches will usually be announced immediately before the end of the last game. The referees of the first day of competition will be announced at the end of the Referees Meeting, (or one day prior to the beginning of the competition).

SUPERVISION

- 1.8 The referees will be supervised by members of the TWPC, and there will be a conversation with the referees to discuss the game and the application of the rules, and the instructions from the FINA Water Polo School for Referees, if necessary, and to pass a constructive criticism of their work.
- 1.9 If a referee is late, or not present, for officials meetings or assignments, or receives a deficient rating, the referee will be sanctioned by the TWPC.

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFEREES

WP1 FIELD OF PLAY AND EQUIPMENT

Before the game, the referees shall ensure that the field of play and any audible equipment comply with the rules. They shall also satisfy themselves regarding the signals made by any electronic equipment.

WP4 CAPS

Referees must ensure that the caps of each team comply with the rules and that each team has a replacement set of caps. Referees should not tolerate the situation when the players of one team repeatedly lose their caps or have untied caps. When a cap is lost or untied, the referee shall call for the ball at the first appropriate stoppage.

WP5 TEAMS & SUBSTITUTES

(a) The Team Coach shall be allowed to stand and to move around their team's bench and when their team is in attack, to advance to their team's 5-meter mark. When their team is defending, the coach should return to the bench.

(b) If the Team Coach makes any remarks to the referee, the Team Coach shall be warned by the referee. Any further misbehaviour by the Team Coach shall be dealt with as appropriate by the referee or delegate.

The Yellow Card/Red Card system to control the Team Bench must be adopted at all FINA Water Polo Competitions and will be administered as follows, namely:

- that the issuing (signalling) of the "Yellow Card" by the referee is an official warning to the Team Coach-
- that the subsequent issuing (signalling) of the "Red Card" by the referee is the signal that the Team Coach and/or Team Official on the bench must retire to the public tribune or to such designated place as determined by the TWPC. (It should be noted that, should the actions of the Team Coach and/or Team Official warrant, the referee may issue (signal) the "Red Card" without having issued (signalled) the "Yellow Card", which in normal circumstances would be the initial warning)

(c) The Team Coach may freely advance along the pool side when making substitutions after a goal has been scored-

(d) Players excluded for the remainder of the game under WP 21.10 (Misconduct or Disrespect), WP 21.11 (Brutality) or in receipt of a Red Card must leave the competition area.

(e) In addition to the captain's responsibilities, the coaches shall also be responsible for the good conduct and discipline of their teams and all persons on the bench. Smoking shall not be permitted.

WP5.6

At any time during the game, a player may be substituted by leaving the field at the re-entry area nearest to their own goal line. The substitute may enter the field of play from the re-entry area as soon as the departing player has visibly risen to the surface of the water within the re-entry area.

A player cannot be substituted after the calling (awarding) of a penalty throw unless in accordance with WP 24.2 or if a timeout is requested.

If a goalkeeper is substituted, the substitute must invariably enter the field of play wearing the red cap (it is up to the team to provide another cap or whether the player changes cap before entering the field of play-but play should go on). The coach is to indicate to the official table the cap number of the substitute player.

It is mandatory that the substitute goalkeeper wear No. 13. This will assist the understanding of spectators and the media.

After a goal is scored, the referee should not restart the play until satisfied that all substitutions have been completed.

For substitutions during play, the referees should take care not to miss fouls and other incidents while observing that the substitution is made correctly. The secretary is also responsible to ensure that substitutions during play are made correctly.

WP6 OFFICIALS

In the case of technical errors by the desk officials, there should be no impact on the game. For example, if no signal is given for the re-entry of an excluded player and a goal is scored, the game shall be stopped, the time re-set to the re-entry time, the goal shall not be counted and play shall re-commence from the re-entry time. Likewise, a delay in stopping play for a timeout should not disadvantage the team calling the timeout. The referees must decide whether a technical error has occurred.

WP7 REFEREES

WP 7.1

The referees shall be in absolute control of the game. Their authority over the players shall be effective during the whole time that they and the players are within the precincts of the pool. All decisions of the referees on questions of fact shall be final and their interpretation of the Rules shall be obeyed throughout the game. The referees shall not make any presumption as to the facts of any situation during the game but shall interpret what they observe to the best of their ability.

WP7.2

The referees shall whistle to start and restart the game and to declare goals, goal throws, corner throws (whether signaled by the goal judge or not), neutral throws and infringements of the Rules. A referee may alter a decision provided it is done before the ball is put back into play.

The referees must use the signals provided in the Rules of Water Polo Appendix B – Signals to be Used by Officials.

WP7.3

The referees shall refrain from declaring a foul if, in their opinion, such declaration would be an advantage to the offending player's team. The referees shall not declare an ordinary foul when there is still a possibility to play the ball.

It is not necessary to award a free throw to an attacking player other than the player with the ball, so long as their team is in possession of the ball. However, a free throw shall be awarded if the player loses possession as a result of a foul or if there is real advantage for their team.

The referees shall conduct the game in such a way as to assist the teams to develop the play in accordance with the spirit of the rules.

WP7.4

The referees shall have the power to order any player from the water in accordance with the appropriate Rule and to abandon the game should a player refuse to leave the water when so ordered.

Referees must speak with respective coaches and captains prior to the match and draw their attention to some important aspects relating to the Rules particularly concerning correctness and how it relates to participants and how this will be applied throughout the match.

WP7.5

The referees shall have the power to order the removal from the precincts of the pool any player, substitute, spectator or official whose behaviour prevents the referees from carrying out their duties in a proper and impartial manner.

WP7.6

The referees shall have the power to abandon the game at any time if, in their opinion, the behaviour of the players or spectators, or other circumstances prevent it from being brought to a proper conclusion. If the game has to be abandoned the referees shall report their actions to the competent authority.

WP8 GOAL JUDGES

WP8.1

The goal judges shall be situated on the same side as the official table, each on the goal line at the end of the field of play.

WP8.2

The duties of the goal judges shall be:

- (a) to signal by raising one arm vertically when the players are correctly positioned on their respective goal lines at the start of a period;
- (b) to signal by raising both arms vertically for an improper start or restart;
- (c) to signal by pointing with the arm in the direction of the attack for a goal throw;
- (d) to signal by pointing with the arm in the direction of the attack for a corner throw;
- (e) to signal by raising and crossing both arms for a goal;
- (f) to signal by raising both arms vertically for an improper re-entry of an excluded player or improper entry of a substitute.

The referees shall be responsible for the award of goals, goal throws and corner throws irrespective of the signals of the goal judges.

The referees shall be responsible for the award of goals, goal throws and corner throws irrespective of signals of the goal judges.

WP 8.3

Each goal judge shall be provided with a supply of balls and when the original ball has gone outside the field of play, the goal judge shall, on the signal of the referee, throw a new ball to the goalkeeper (for a goal throw), to the nearest player of the attacking team (for a corner throw), or as otherwise directed by the referee.

WP 12. TIMEOUTS

WP12.1

Each team shall be entitled to two timeouts in any game. An additional timeout may only be requested should the game go into extra time. The duration of the timeout shall be one minute. A timeout may be requested at any time, including after a goal, by the coach of the team in possession of the ball calling "timeout" and signalling to the secretary or referee with the hands forming a T-shape. If a timeout is requested, the secretary or referee shall immediately stop the game by whistle and the players shall immediately return to their respective halves of the field of play.

N.B. As in almost all cases whenever the timeout is called, play is developing on the other side of the field of play. The referees, delegate and persons on the official table are looking at the side of play and not in the direction where the coach of the attacking team is sitting. It is

recommended that on the official table one person should take care of the timeouts and pay attention ONLY to the bench of the attacking team to see when the coach calls for a timeout.

At a timeout, the defensive referee should take the ball. Other balls may not be used by the players during a timeout.

RESTARTING AFTER CALLING OF A TIMEOUT

The defensive referee with the ball takes position at the half distance line of play. The timekeeper should make a "WARNING" signal by whistle 15 seconds before the end of the timeout. Both teams must stay in their respective half-fields of play; teams may only take up their position to restart following a timeout on the "WARNING" signal from the timekeeper (following the expiration of 45 seconds). The timeout must be the full 60 seconds. Immediately when the timeout ends, the defensive referee will throw the ball at the centre, on or behind the half distance line of the field of play and whistle for the restart of the game. The team in possession of the ball shall put the ball into play on or behind the half distance line (all players may take any position in the field of play, which they deem to be most advantageous).

WP12.2

Play shall be restarted on the whistle of the referee by the team in possession of the ball putting the ball into play on or behind the half distance line, except that if the timeout is requested before the taking of a penalty throw or corner throw, that throw shall be maintained.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a free throw by which the game is restarted after a timeout (see WP 14.3 note).

CALLING OF ILLEGAL TIMEOUT

WP12.3

If the coach of the team in possession of the ball requests a timeout to which the team is not entitled, the game shall be stopped and play shall then be restarted by a player of the opposing team putting the ball into play on or behind the half distance line.

All players may take any position in the field of play that they deem to be most advantageous.

WP12.4

If the coach of the team not in possession of the ball requests a timeout, the game shall be stopped and a penalty throw shall be awarded to the opposing team.

WP13 THE START OF PLAY

At the start of the game and at the restart of each period the referees will position themselves on the respective five (5) meter line. The starting referee shall wait with a raised arm in the vertical position for the signal of the other referee that both teams are correctly positioned on the goal line. This signal shall be made by raising one hand (above the head) when both teams are positioned correctly. The starting referee shall then signal immediately for the start by blowing the whistle and lowering the arm to a horizontal position. This procedure should reduce the possibility of a false start.

The referees shall ensure that the correct number of players are in the water before starting play. Should play be started with additional players not entitled to be in the water, play shall be started again and the time shall be reset.

FALSE START

Although this should never happen if there is correct signalisation by both referees, if it does happen, the start shall be retaken.

WP14 METHOD OF SCORING

WP14.3

A goal may be scored by any part of the body except the clenched fist. At the start or any restart of the game, at least two players (of either team but excluding the defending goalkeeper) must play or intentionally touch the ball except at the taking of:

- (a) a penalty throw;
- (b) a free throw thrown by a player into his/her own goal;
- (c) an immediate shot from a goal throw, or
- (d) an immediate shot from a free throw awarded outside 5 meters

SHOT AT GOAL FROM FREE THROW OUTSIDE 5 METRES

SCORING A GOAL

A goal may be scored by a player shooting from outside 5 meters after that player's team has been awarded a free throw for a foul committed outside 5 meters. This is also to apply to the situation should the ball be closer to the defending team's goal. In this situation, the ball must be returned, without delay, to or behind the line of the foul, whereupon a player may immediately shoot.

The defensive referee can assist by taking a position near the 5 meter line whenever possible to confirm whether the shot was taken inside or outside the 5 meter area. The shot must be immediate. Referees may find it helpful to use the same criteria as for the taking of a penalty throw.

NOT SCORING A GOAL

The player may not score in the following circumstances:

- (a) restarting after calling of a timeout
- (b) restarting after a goal
- (c) restarting following injury including bleeding
- (d) restarting following replacement of a cap
- (e) restarting after the referee calling for the ball
- (f) restarting after the ball has left the side of the field of play
- (g) restarting after any other delay

A direct shot at goal taken after a free throw has been awarded inside the 5 meter line is considered to be an ordinary foul and the referee is to award a free throw to the opposing team, whether this shot has entered the goal or whether the ball has been diverted outside the field of play by a defender.

However, if a player taking the free throw inside the 5 meter line passes the ball to a player on their and the ball is diverted by a defending player into the goal or outside the field of play, then the resulting goal, goal throw or free throw is to stand.

WP15 RESTARTING AFTER A GOAL

After a goal is scored, both referees take up a position on the half-distance line. When both referees are satisfied that any substitutions have been completed, the referee who is to control the attacking play shall raise their hand and advance along the pool side to their right, and the other referee shall restart the play.

The referees shall ensure that the correct number of players are in the water before restarting play. Should play be started with additional players not entitled to be in the water, play shall be started again and the time shall be reset.

WP16 GOAL THROWS

If one referee signals for a corner throw, and the other signals for a goal throw, the corner throw shall be awarded.

WP17 CORNER THROWS

At the taking of a corner throw on the side opposite to the attacking referee, the defensive referee shall ensure that the throw is taken from the correct position by going to the 2 meter line, pointing with their right arm to where the ball has to be put into play and with their left arm the direction. If one referee signals for a corner throw, and the other signals for a goal throw, the corner throw shall be awarded.

WP18 NEUTRAL THROWS

If referees award free throws simultaneously for ordinary fouls for opposing teams, the award shall be a neutral throw. (A referee should only change their decision under these circumstances if the referee realises a mistake occurred).

At a neutral throw a referee shall throw the ball into the field of play at approximately the same lateral position as the event occurred in such a manner as to allow the players of both teams to have equal opportunity to reach the ball. Referees are reminded that should the players touch the ball before it reaches the water, there is no foul and play should continue.

WP19 FREE THROWS

A free throw shall be taken without undue delay.

Referees are reminded that it is an offence if a player who is clearly in position most readily to take a free throw does not do so. Provided the throw is taken without undue delay, it is not necessary for the throw to be taken by the nearest player.

WP19.1 TAKING OF A FREE THROW

A free throw shall be taken at the place where the foul occurred, except:

- (a) if the ball is further from the defending team's goal, the free throw shall be taken from the location of the ball;
- (b) if a foul is committed by a defending player within their 2 meter area, the free throw shall be taken on the 2 meter line opposite to where the foul was committed or, if the ball is outside the 2 meter area, from the location of the ball; or
- (c) where otherwise provided in the Rules.

According to this Rule, a free throw shall be taken at the place where the foul occurred with three exceptions: (a), (b) and (c).

The exceptions as stated in (b) and (c) are quite clear and are being applied generally without any problem whatsoever. However exception (a) needs some interpretation and clarification as to how it should be applied.

In most cases when a foul is committed the ball is within reach of the player who was fouled and therefore the free throw is taken from where the foul occurred.

There are other situations when after a foul is committed the ball falls in a zone further from the defending team's goal. A free throw in this situation is taken from where the ball is.

However, there are other situations when the exception as stated in (a) should be applied:

Example 1.

If a foul occurs on the 6 meter line and the ball falls on the 3 meter line i.e. between the defending goalkeeper and the point where the foul occurred. One of the players passes the ball back to where the foul occurred, but it should not be interpreted that it must be passed back to exactly where the foul occurred. If in these circumstances, the ball falls on the 7 meter line, i.e. further from the defending team's goal, then the free throw could be taken from where the ball is located as this conforms with the wording and spirit of exception (a).

Example 2.

If the ball goes out of the field of play in a lateral position, normally the ball falls just outside the line of the field of play within easy reach of the player. The player could take the ball (without leaving the field of play) and take the free throw from this point.

WP20 ORDINARY FOULS

Apply the advantage Rule (WP7.3) to the fullest extent. An ordinary foul for the team in possession of the ball should only be called if it will give an advantage to the attack, or if it will assist in controlling the physical play of the game.

Especially on a pass to the centre forward, some referees award an ordinary foul too quickly disturbing the ideas of the attacking players and preventing a possible shooting situation.

It is not in the spirit of the game, if a team losing possession of the ball through a bad pass, that the team is then rewarded by the awarding of a free throw for another foul somewhere else.

WP20.11 Referees should not penalise an attacking player who momentarily enters the 2 meter area without interfering with the play.

WP20.16 For a team to retain possession of the ball for more than 30 seconds of actual play without shooting at their opponent's goal. The timekeeper recording the possession time shall reset the clock:

(a) when the ball has left the hand of the player shooting at goal. If the ball rebounds into play from the goal post, crossbar or the goalkeeper, the possession time shall not recommence until the ball comes into the possession of one of the teams;

- (b) when the ball comes into the possession of the opposing team. "Possession" shall not include the ball merely being touched in flight by an opposing player;
- (c) when the ball is put into play following the award of an exclusion foul, penalty foul, goal throw, corner throw or neutral throw.

Visible clocks shall show the time in a descending manner (that is, to show the possession time remaining).

[Note. The timekeeper and referees must decide whether there was a shot or not but the referees have the final decision.]

WP21 EXCLUSION FOULS

Most often, the point of complaint and criticism of the referee's decisions by the coach, players and the fans is the lack of consistency by the referee.

The referee who has the right attitude in mind and behaviour will try to find their level and maintain it throughout the game.

It is most important that the referees apply the Rules appropriately and be consistent from the beginning to the end of game. The referees should not call inconsistent fouls, the foul must be part of the action however an exclusion foul must be called, whether committed by an attacking or defending player, and in any part of the field of play. The referee must apply this Rule and cannot interpret it otherwise.

CONSISTENCY IN THE PENALTY AREA

Even though the knowledge of the Rules concerning ordinary fouls, exclusion fouls or penalties seem to be very good for most referees, the decisions in this area cause much controversy. There are several criteria to be used to arrive at the correct decision. It is not easy to be consistent as to what kind of foul results in penalty, exclusion or ordinary foul.

If a player is under the water when the referee awards a free throw and may not have heard the whistle, the referee shall immediately repeat the whistle when the player has resurfaced.

In the case of splashing, it is the position of the attacking player, which determines whether a penalty throw or exclusion is awarded. If the attacking player is inside the 5 meter area and a probable goal is prevented by a defending player splashing, it is a penalty, irrespective of whether the defending player is inside or outside the 5 meter line. In all other cases, the correct decision is exclusion.

When the ball is in flight and directed towards an attacking player, sinking committed by the defending player must be punished by

exclusion. If the attacking player loses the ball or loses the opportunity to receive the ball, because of an ordinary foul by the defending player, the referee shall award a free throw.

Contact between opposing players is permitted. The referees should allow opposing players to compete for position and should only intervene to penalise a foul committed by a player of the team in possession of the ball, or to award an exclusion foul or in certain circumstances ~~for~~ an ordinary foul.

The excluded player must leave the field of play immediately and without generating any interference and/or problem to the team in possession of the ball; if the excluded player does not commence leaving the field of play almost immediately and/or causes interference the referee should award a penalty throw to the opposing team.

WP21.3

The re-entry of an excluded player must be permitted immediately when the referee indicates a change of possession and/or direction of play. That the interpretation of this is that the signal by the referee of change of direction allows re-entry of the excluded player and the referee does not have to display any other signal; that clearly it is still applicable that the secretary may signal re-entry of the excluded player should exclusion period elapse without a score or change of possession.

Any form of disrespect towards the referee by a player, whether by word or action, should be punished by exclusion with substitution. The referee should carefully consider the level for this exclusion foul because it is a definitive decision. A referee should not be too narrow-minded to interpret every critical look, word or gesture of a player as disrespect, but any personal insult should be dealt with by this Rule.

A good referee is SENSIBLE but not SENSITIVE.

WP22 PENALTY FOULS THE PROBABLE GOAL

WP22.2

This rule says very clearly "ANY FOUL COMMITTED" and this includes also fouls, which in other cases, are only regarded as ordinary fouls. So, the most important decision is to decide what is "probable". The application used for many years is (with one exception) that the attacking player must be in a position or must make movements towards the goal, either in possession of (but not holding) the ball or awaiting a pass so the player can shoot.

It is sometimes critical to decide quickly, whether the attacking player releases the ball and the defending player releases the attacking player more or less at the same moment.

It is the referee who has to decide if it is a lazy attacking player or a good actor (simulator) who wants the penalty as a gift or if it is an attacking player who wants to score and is still hindered from doing so by any foul.

This situation may occur either after a struggle between the centre forward and their defending player or by a player swimming in. But the application is clear, in a side position (not swimming towards the goal) or a position with the back to the goal, the referee can imply a probable goal and award a penalty only when the goalkeeper is completely out of their goal (this is the above mentioned exception).

Position or swimming towards the goal implies that it is absolutely forbidden to award a free throw to the attacking player. The principle should also be applied in a side position when the player is in a good position to score. As this is a dangerous position for the defending player, the attacking player very often is held by the defending player, which means exclusion foul, while a defending player usually tries to commit only ordinary fouls when the attacking player has their back to the goal.

A penalty throw must always be awarded when a foul committed by a defending player inside the 5 meter area prevents a probable goal, and in the other situations described in WP 22.2 to WP 22.8.

WP22.8

If in the last minute of the game a penalty throw is awarded to a team, the coach may elect to maintain possession of the ball and be awarded a free throw. The timekeeper recording possession time shall reset the clock.

However, the referee should not award a penalty throw if:

- (a) the attacking player has their back to the goal;
- (b) the ball is legitimately intercepted by a defending player, or when a bad pass is made (including the ball being too high); or

(In these situations, the referee shall not make any award in favour of the attacking player, even if the player has been fouled.)

- (c) the attacking player is not in a position to score a probable goal.

If the attacking player, holding the ball, turns the defending player in front of the goal, no offence has been committed. If the attacking player releases the ball and the defending player immediately then releases the attacking player, there is still no offence.

However, if the attacking player makes an attempt to regain the ball and is prevented from doing so by a foul committed by the defending player, then a penalty throw is awarded.

It is important to consider whether the attacking player could have reached the pass if the foul was not committed. Do not award a penalty throw on a bad pass.

KICK, STRIKE, BRUTALITY

All referees should note that to kick strike or commit an act of brutality is ALWAYS a penalty, no matter where it occurs if within the 5 meter area.

BRUTALITY

In the Rules there are three similar but different types of exclusions (WP 21.9; WP 21.10 and WP 21.11) with three different sanctions for kicking, striking, aggressive or persistent foul play and brutality.

As in the Rules WP 21.9 and WP 21.11 the criterion "intention" is mentioned, the difference between these fouls must be the degree or gravity of fouling. On the other hand the criterion to distinguish between violence and brutality must be the "intention" to cause an injury.

The player excluded for brutality must leave the pool (refer comments to WP 5 (d)).

WP25 ACCIDENT, INJURY AND ILLNESS

The attention of referees is drawn to the special provision when a player is bleeding. The referee should stop play to allow the player leave the water.

A substitute shall be permitted to enter immediately. When the player has been treated and the bleeding has stopped, the player may return to the game under the normal substitution rules.

APPENDIX A INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF TWO REFEREES

COLLABORATION

A referee who has in mind "Help your colleague and YOU help yourself", follows the right principle.

Both referees should help each other to recognise and indicate goal or corner throw. The referee in the back part of the field should not normally whistle goal or corner throw but may indicate them especially in the case of uncertainty of the other referee.

There is no strict division of the field of play. Generally, the principle should be applied, but whenever the colleague cannot fully control the situation, because players are obstructing the view, the other referee

should declare fouls and penalties. That referee should not indicate that these fouls have occurred in the area of the other referee.

This principle applies especially for major fouls. On the other hand, a referee shall not award anything into the other referee's area if it is clear that the colleague is controlling the situation and allowing the advantage to the attacking team.

The key word for all kinds of situations is communication, and communication in this case does not mean only to speak to each other.

Both referees are responsible for the behaviour of the players and officials on the bench. They may assist each other with the observation of the bench and intervene to assist each other.

The referees shall pay particular attention to the teams while they are changing ends.

Referees should make sure that it is obvious for everybody in the pool that they are going to officiate the game as a couple, which means, to fulfil together the duties before the game, to talk with each other as to how to apply the guidelines for the two referee system, to assume together the responsibility for their decisions and to help each other as much as possible. Referees should meet at least 30 minutes before the start of the game.

For technical errors, both the referees are responsible. It is not important which referee has committed the error because the other referee has the opportunity to correct it if necessary.

If either referee displays the wrong signal, that referee shall stop the play, call for the ball, display the correct signal and allow the players to take their positions before resuming the play. If both referees simultaneously award free throws but for opposing teams, one referee should not change opinion or reverse the decision merely to avoid disagreement between the referees.

The referees shall apply the relevant Rules for simultaneous fouls.

After the game, the referees should leave the poolside together as a team.

APPENDIX B SIGNALS TO BE USED BY OFFICIALS

In order to communicate better with players and the official table, the referees are to signal the number of the caps with both hands. In signalling a player's cap number from 11 to 13, a referee must show a clenched fist with one hand and the rest of the number with the fingers of the other hand. (This will enable also the public to better follow the situation).

If an incorrect signal by the referee has resulted in a change of possession, the referee should stop play and call for the ball. The referee should wait until the players have understood the new situation, taken their positions so that there is no disadvantage to any team.

MISTAKES OF JUDGEMENT

Finally, we have to state that, as is the nature of human beings, every referee is liable to commit mistakes. Most players and most coaches at the international level accept this fact as well, although they like to criticise the referees' decisions.

But it is much more important that the referees also recognise and accept this fact.

If a referee has the impression or feeling of having made a mistake, they should never start thinking about otherwise, another mistake may occur.

It is the responsibility of the referee only to interpret what the referee observes to the best of the ability of the referee. (WP 7.1)

5 COMPETITION PROCEDURES

5.1 HOSTING A FINA EVENT

5.1.1 Bidding:

The first thing to do when considering hosting a FINA event is to complete the FINA application form.

For certain events, FINA may have developed a standard form of contract. If a standard form of contract for the FINA event, which is to be hosted, exists, you should complete the FINA contract. The FINA contract can be obtained from the FINA Office in Lausanne (SUI).

5.1.2 General Information:

After a bid has been accepted by FINA and a contract signed, and after being confirmed by FINA (as applicable), the following points should be considered by the Organising Committee when sending information to the entrants:

1. Give the firm dates of the competition.
2. Include a suggested competition schedule by day and include practice times available.
3. Describe pools, both practice and competition.
4. Describe lighting, locker rooms and shower facilities.
5. Describe transportation and include tentative schedule with distances in time and kilometers to and from hotels, airports, etc.
6. Name the host hotel and/or university. Describe them or the village if this is a major multi-sport competition.
7. Describe security.
8. List the members of the Organising Committee with an outline of the responsibilities of each.
9. Provide press, publicity, program, etc. (Information)
10. Describe souvenirs available, posters, etc.
11. Describe the awards and ceremonies.
12. Describe dress required or desired for each function.
13. List the facilities or accommodations available for accompanying spouses, extra members of the party, etc.

14. Give the cost, if any, of the accommodation for the participants and the extra people.
15. Describe conditions for working officials.
16. Describe the conditions for medical and emergency services.
17. List special people who might be present so that the delegations may be prepared with the proper protocol.
18. Provide for the closing banquet.
19. Give very clear instructions as to arrival and departure information.
20. Provide precise information to all teams, delegates, referees, and TWPC Members as to the time and location of all meetings, as well as to transportation arrangements for the meetings.

5.2 EQUIPMENT FOR WATER POLO FIELD OF PLAY

5.2.1 Desk Area:

1. Tables and chairs to seat up to 10 persons
2. Game clock console and cover and back up clock timer
3. 30 second clock console and cover and back up digital 30 second stop watch
4. Stop watch - regular
5. 2 whistles
6. 1 air horn
7. 1 stapler and staples
8. 1 scotch tape dispenser and 1 roll tape
9. 3 manual pencil sharpeners or 1 small battery-operated
10. 1 dozen pencils
11. 1 set binoculars
12. Felt-tipped pens - broad point
13. 2 sets desk flags, each containing 1 red, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 yellow
14. Sound system, possibly with 2 microphones (1 for English, 1 for French)

15. Portable umbrellas or adequate protection from rain or sun for desk personnel
16. Clipboards for secretaries
17. Protocol papers - score, ejection, rosters, desk worker assignment sheets (personal fault sheets, if third secretary is used)
18. Plastic protector sheets to keep papers from getting wet
19. Large manila envelopes (at least 50)
20. Towels
21. 3 bottles of white liquid paper (1 for each secretary)
22. Holder for game ball at the desk

5.2.2 Pool Area:

1. 2 ball scoops, if needed
2. 2 team benches (immovable ones are preferred)
3. Towels for ball boys
4. Game clock, 4 x 30 second clocks and results display
5. Goals
6. Referees' platforms - 1.0m x 0.7m x 30.0m

5.2.3 General Equipment:

1. Storage box or suitcase on wheels for all desk equipment,
2. Security overnight
3. Walkie-talkie for communicating across the pool
4. One (1) hole punch (for making 2 or 3 holes in paper)
5. Loose leaf notebooks - results for the TWPC and Organising Committee
6. Small copy machine and plenty of paper near the desk and TWPC meeting room together with computer, printer, telephone and fax in meeting room
7. Computer and printer
8. Results computer nearby, if used
9. Balls together with baskets for balls

10. Centre start mechanism
11. Caps and ear guard spares, both colours
12. Two sets of caps

5.3 SITE INSPECTIONS

A member of the TWPC, or another TWPC designated person, must make advance inspection for FINA Competitions at least two (2) months prior to the competition. With this much advance notice, adequate time should be available to make any necessary last minute alterations.

5.3.1 Swimming Pools:

1. Size and depth (see FR 7,8 and 9)
2. Temperature of water
3. Ball release device
4. Field of play: goal line - white (with markings for a 2 meter re-entry area - a re-entry box is mandatory)
5. Visible markers for the 2 meter (red), 5 meter (yellow) and half-distance (white) lines
6. Lighting for night games
7. Timing, scoring and announcing equipment
8. Adequate training conditions before and during competitions
9. Adequate pre-game warm-up conditions
10. Dressing and team meeting rooms, showers, lockers and restrooms
11. Dressing rooms and lockers for referees and officials
12. Adequate doping control facilities
13. Emergency medical service and medical personnel
14. Copying and duplicating facilities
15. Provisions for the press
16. Provision for teams to videotape the games
17. Seating for FINA Bureau, TWPC and guests
18. Seating for non-working referees and officials
19. Seating for non-playing teams

20. TWPC meeting room, including facilities for videotape playback
21. Equipment for taping & playback of games for referees

5.3.2 Desk Area:

1. Tables and chairs for 8 to 10 persons and for persons collecting authorised statistical data
2. Umbrellas or adequate protection from sun or rain for desk personnel
3. Game timing equipment and back-up game clock: 30 sec. clocks, all of which are visible to the public
4. Last minute sounding device
5. Sound system for announcing
6. 2 red desk flags, 2 white desk flags, 2 blue desk flags, 1 yellow flag
7. Protocol paper and office supplies
8. Regular stopwatch
9. 2 whistles
10. Back-up air horn
11. Penalty board visibly indicating number of personal fouls for each player

5.3.3 Pool Area:

1. Referees' platforms (1.0m x 0.7m x 30.0m)
2. 2 team benches (for up to 9 persons) preferably not movable, with adequate protection against sun or rain
3. 2 chairs for goal-judges with protection against sun or rain
4. 2 ball baskets for the goal-judges
5. Chairs for security personnel, other on-deck officials as required, and ball-retrievers
6. Goals - 2 sets (1 for game, 1 reserve)
7. Game equipment - balls, two sets of caps

5.3.4 Results:

1. Public chart in public area
2. Press chart in press room
3. TWPC chart in TWPC meeting room

5.3.5 Meeting Facilities:

1. Room for technical meeting of team managers
2. Room for meeting of referees

5.3.6 Accommodation and Transport

1. Sample menus for participants
2. Accommodation for teams
3. Accommodation for referees
4. Accommodation for FINA Bureau, Delegate(s) and TWPC
5. Transportation

5.4 ORGANISING COMMITTEE

5.4.1 Competition Director:

The Competition Director is directly responsible for the physical aspects of the pool to assure that it meets FINA specifications. The following positions are also directly under the Competition Director's responsibility:

5.4.1.1 Statistics Controller - This person would be directly responsible for providing personnel for the necessary timing, scoring, judging or announcing according to the individual discipline.

5.4.1.2 Deck Controllers - These people would be responsible for the security of the immediately vicinity of the pool area and would control crowd movement in the pool area during training and competition.

5.4.1.3 Training Site Co-ordinator - This person would be responsible for co-ordinating practice sessions in the pre-competition period and for co-operating with the other personnel so that the competitors are given a proper training environment.

5.4.1.4 Equipment Manager - This person would be responsible to obtain, organise, distribute and secure any necessary equipment for or during the competition.

5.4.1.5 Liaison Co-ordinator - This person would organise a staff to aid generally in sending information between and among the various committees, the working officials and the FINA Bureau and TWPC Members. The other functions would be to find answers to questions and solutions to minor personal problems encountered by the visiting officials, coaches, FINA Bureau and TWPC Members. This person would be generally familiar with the over-all operations and the general location area.

The staff would serve as general trouble-shooters, information sources and utility aides.

5.4.1.6 Technical Statistics Controller - At the request of the TWPC, this person may be responsible for collecting technical and statistical data in accordance with directions of the TWPC.

5.4.2 Venue Director: - This person is responsible for providing the support personnel outside of the actual running of the competition. The following persons would serve under the supervision of the Venue Director:

5.4.2.1 Transportation Co-ordinator - This person would be responsible for arranging for local transportation of all competitors, officials and FINA Bureau and TWPC Members. This would include transportation to and from the airport, to and from training sessions, to and from the actual competition and to and from official meetings and functions.

5.4.2.2 Business Manager - This person would be responsible for all financial aspects of the competition. This could include the following:

1. Any legal contracts involving sponsors or television;
2. Receipt of donations;
3. Ticket sales and gate receipts;
4. Site signs;
5. Concessions and sales; and
6. Any necessary ushering services.

5.4.2.3 Press Liaison - This person would be responsible for working with the Statistics Controller in order to obtain official, verified results that would then be given to the media. The Press Liaison would also work with the media on co-ordinating arrangements for interviews. The staff of this person would include enough support personnel to duplicate and distribute the results. Prior to the competition, this person would provide advance press releases for publicising the competition.

- 5.4.2.4 Accommodation Co-ordinator** - This person would be responsible for serving as a liaison between the hotel, university or village housing co-ordinator and the competitors, officials and FINA Bureau and TWPC Members. The Accommodation Co-ordinator would be in charge of co-ordinating and distribution and return, would handle all problems involved with accommodations, would inspect the premises for damages at the conclusion of the competition and would bill anyone responsible.
- 5.4.2.5 Food Service Manager** - This person would be responsible for co-ordinating the food service facilities and eating times with the training and competition schedule. The various liaisons would contact the Food Service Manager for any special food service needs, such as changes in the menu, eating times, box lunches, etc.
- 5.4.2.6 Protocol Co-ordinator** - This person would be responsible for providing a cadre of support personnel who would greet the competitors, officials and FINA Bureau and TWPC Members. This person would also organise and arrange for appropriate refreshments at the competition site, at pre-competition meetings and at Bureau and TWPC meetings and arrange for and supervise appropriate sightseeing, receptions and functions, including the closing banquet. The Protocol Co-ordinator might find it necessary to have a staff of bilingual people to serve wherever translation and interpretation are necessary.
- 5.4.2.7 Maintenance Controller** - This person would be responsible for assuring the proper condition of both the water in the pool and the order and cleanliness of the pool vicinity.
- 5.4.2.8 Safety and Security Controller** - This person would be responsible for assuring that the physical conditions of the facility would be in good repair and that no hazardous conditions existed. The Safety and Security Controller would be charged with the general security of the facility and the competitors, officials, FINA Bureau, TWPC Members and any guests and would work with the Medical Committee to arrange for doping control. This person would control the staffing of a first-aid station with trained medical personnel. The Safety and Security Controller would also be responsible for providing emergency service to a hospital if that proved necessary.
- 5.4.2.9 Accreditation Controller** - This person would be responsible for contacting the participating federations well in advance of the competition in order to receive the accreditation applications for early preparation. As the people needing credentials arrive, this person's staff would be responsible for checking, preparing and distributing the appropriate credentials.
- 5.4.2.10 Uniform Co-ordinator** - This person would be responsible for ordering appropriate uniforms for the officials, workers and FINA Bureau and TWPC Members, obtaining sizing information and distributing the uniforms.

5.4.2.11 Ceremonies and Awards Co-ordinator - This person would work to provide appropriate opening ceremonies, appropriate awards ceremonies and appropriate closing ceremonies. This person would be responsible for obtaining and securing the awards and any certificates of participation, and for providing the appropriate national flags and anthems.

5.4.2.12 Office Manager: This person would carry the load of details involved with the general organisation of the competition and would be in charge of a staff of secretarial help which would be used as needed. The Office Manager would arrange for meeting rooms and technical requirements of any technical meetings, coaches' meetings, referees' meetings, FINA Bureau meetings, TWPC meetings and clinics.

5.5 DESK OPERATIONS

5.5.1 General:

Depending upon the intensity level of the competition and the available equipment, the timing and scoring of the water polo desk can occur efficiently with from five (5) to fourteen (14) people. Less than five (5) people may result in diminished ability to conduct desk operations and, in some situations, may affect the outcome of the game.

The five (5) absolutely necessary persons include two (2) secretaries, one (1) to record the progress of the game, scoring and personal faults and another to manage the ejections, and three (3) timers, one to handle the game clock, one (1) to handle timeouts and the other to operate the 30 second shot clock.

Under normal conditions, these five (5) people can maintain a smooth operation of the desk in co-operation with the referees, but with top-level international competition in the pool and accordingly more importance on the alertness and accuracy of the desk, use of extra people is highly desirable and recommended.

5.5.2 Secretaries:

5.5.2.1 Scorekeeper: The Scorekeeper, one (1) of the secretaries, serves to record the time of a goal and who scored. The Scorekeeper also notes the time and type of any personal fouls charged to a given player and monitors the number of personal fouls each player has received.

This secretary is responsible for the official results of the match and for forwarding an official copy to each team.

5.5.2.2 Ejection Secretary: The second secretary, the Ejection Secretary, is also charged with noting and recording the type and time of all personal fouls. This secretary has additional responsibilities - to determine the colour and cap number of the offending player, to compute the time when an ejected player may re-enter and to monitor the proper entry of that player.

The Ejection Secretary is equipped with coloured flags corresponding to the teams' cap colours so that a blue-capped ejected player re-enters on a blue flag being raised and a white-capped player on a white flag.

These two (2) secretaries co-operate to ensure that personal fouls are recorded against the proper player but, more particularly and importantly, they must work together to react quickly and appropriately when and if a player receives his/her third personal foul. If that third foul is an ejection foul, a red flag is raised to alert the player and the coaches that the player may not continue to play. The coach will then assign a substitute who will re-enter the pool in the corner behind his/her own goal line. Re-entry will occur at a flag signal from the Ejection Secretary upon the conclusion of 20 seconds, when a goal is scored, or on a signal of the defensive referee following a clear change of possession.

Occasionally, a player's third personal foul occurs as a five-meter or penalty foul. In this case, either secretary will blow a whistle and raise the red flag to alert the referee that the offending player must immediately leave the pool with substitution.

5.5.3 Timers:

5.5.3.1 Game Clock Timer: The Game Clock Timer probably has the easiest job of all five (5) positions. This person simply reacts to the referee's whistle to stop the clock and then observes the action in the pool to re-start the clock when the ball has been put into play. Depending upon the equipment, this person may sit at the desk with the others or may sit apart to handle the equipment. This person is also responsible for timing timeouts, and injury time, and notifying the teams and referees at the expiry of the appropriate time period.

5.5.3.2 30 Second Shot Clock Timer: The fourth essential worker is the 30-Second Shot Clock Timer. This individual must also react to the referee's whistle to stop time and re-start when the ball has been put into play. This timer has a further responsibility to re-set the clock when there has been a change of ball possession, on possession occurring after a shot at the goal, on a personal fault, or in certain other more complicated situations

5.5.3.3 Timeout Timer: This fifth person is responsible for watching each team to see when it is calling for a timeout, recording timeouts and their intervals.

5.5.4 Others:

5.5.4.1 Delegate: At major competitions, there is usually an assigned delegate who represents the appropriate responsible control body. For major FINA Competitions, this individual is usually a member of the TWPC or of the FINA Bureau. This individual takes a place at the desk, observes the match, monitors the timing operations during the match and verifies the score and personal fouls between periods, and at the end of the match. This person is the immediate authority during the match for

control of the desk and of the team benches. The delegate ensures the appropriate management of the support staff.

- 5.5.4.2 Goal Judges:** There could be two (2) Goal Judges, one (1) at the corner of the pool to the left of the desk and one (1) to the right of the desk. These two (2) individuals help the referee determine if a goal was actually scored and which team last touched a ball that went out of bounds. The Goal Judge also aids at the start of each period to monitor the line-up of the team at his/her end of the pool as the teams sprint for possession of the ball. Each watches an ejected player re-entering the pool at the Ejection Secretary's signal. The Goal Judge may signal an illegal or improper re-entry if a player pushes off the side or end of the pool. Another duty of the Goal Judge is to keep a supply of balls and throw one into the pool under the direction of the referee.
- 5.5.4.3 Personal Foul Secretary:** The primary responsibility of this secretary is to monitor the players' personal fouls. The main function is to be aware of the numbers of those players having two fouls and to watch the referee extremely closely for the number of any player being called for a foul.
- 5.5.4.4 Timeout Referees:** These two (2) persons are responsible to notify the official desk of timeouts called by the teams and are usually located adjacent to the team bench.
- 5.5.4.5 Announcer:** An Announcer is used when there is a major competition. The function of the Announcer is to introduce the teams and to keep the crowd informed as to the score, each goal scorer and each ejected player. Additional commentary may be provided, depending upon the nature of the competition and the nature of the audience.
- 5.5.4.6 Ball boys/girls:** They are desirable but not essential in running the competition. In certain matches, they can play a vital part so that play will never come to a halt while a ball is being retrieved. Ideally, there are two (2): one (1) to keep each Goal Judge supplied with a sufficient number of balls so that when one (1) is needed, one (1) can be thrown in by the goal Judge immediately. One (1) of them can also be used to pull the ball release at the start of each period. Otherwise, the referee on the desk side throws the ball into the pool at the centre as the teams are sprinting for possession.
- 5.5.4.7 Desk Manager:** This person may be used as a utility man whose sole responsibility is for desk efficiency. The Desk Manager certifies accurate results with the referees and delegates and sends them to the press and other interested persons. The Desk Manager ensures that all the equipment is in the proper places, acts as a general trouble-shooter, and is in communication via walkie-talkie with a person on the other side of the pool. This person also gathers the results at the end of the match in order to distribute them after verification and approval.

5.6 TIE BREAKING

BL 9.6.3 Tie Breaking

BL 9.6.3.1 If two (2) teams shall have equal points, further classification shall be established as follows:

BL 9.6.3.1.1 The team winning the game between them shall be placed higher.

BL 9.6.3.1.2 If the game between them was tied, then the results against the highest placed team(s) in the group shall be considered.

BL 9.6.3.1.3 The first comparison shall be based on goal difference, and if still tied, then based on goals scored.

BL 9.6.3.1.4 The comparison shall be made first compared to the highest placed team (or teams, if tied) in the group.

BL 9.6.3.1.5 If still tied, the results against the next highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be used in succession until all results have been considered.

BL 9.6.3.1.6 If still tied, the teams shall shoot penalty shots to determine which team shall be placed higher. Each team shall nominate five (5) players and a goalkeeper who will participate in the penalty shoot out. The team shall shoot five (5) penalty shots at the goal of the other team, alternating shots. If a tie exists after each team has taken five (5) shots, then teams shall take sets of alternate shots until one team scores and the other does not. The procedure shall be conducted following the final game of the round or at the first practical opportunity.

BL 9.6.3.1.7 If there is more than one tie in a group, the highest placed tie shall be determined first.

BL 9.6.3.1.8 If it is the situation where there is more than one tie in a group and it is not possible to determine the highest placed team then all results within the group shall be used to determine the highest placed team.

BL 9.6.3.2 If three (3) or more teams shall have equal points, further classification shall be established as follows:

BL 9.6.3.2.1 The results among the tied teams shall determine which team is placed highest.

BL 9.6.3.2.2 If, at any time during the application of the procedure set out in this BL 9.6.3.2, the highest placed team is determined and the number of tied teams is reduced to two (2), then BL 9.6.3.1 shall be used to determine which of the two (2) remaining teams is placed higher.

BL 9.6.3.2.3 The comparison shall be made first, upon the points of the games among the tied teams, second, the goal difference, and third, based upon goals scored.

BL 9.6.3.2.4 If still tied, the games played against the highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be considered.

BL 9.6.3.2.5 The first comparison shall be based on goal difference, and if still tied, then based on goals scored.

BL 9.6.3.2.6 If still tied, the results against the next highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be used in succession until all results have been considered.

BL 9.6.3.2.7 If still tied, the teams shall shoot penalty shots to determine which team shall be placed highest. Each team shall nominate five (5) players and a goalkeeper who will participate in the penalty shoot out. Each team shall shoot five (5) penalty shots at its opponent's goal in alternate succession. The first team shall take its first penalty shot and then each other team shall take its first penalty shot, etc. If a tie shall exist after that procedure, the teams shall then take sets of alternate shots until one team misses and the other(s) score. The procedure shall be conducted following the final game of the round or at the first practical opportunity.

BL 9.6.3.2.8 If there is more than one tie in a group, the highest placed tie shall be determined first.

5.7 PENALTY SHOOT OUT

If a penalty shoot out is necessary, the following procedure shall be followed:

1. If it involves the two teams having just completed a game, the shoot out will begin immediately and the same referees will be used
2. Otherwise, the shoot out will occur 30 minutes following the completion of the final game of that round, or at the first practical opportunity. The referees involved in the most recent game of that round will be used, provided they are neutral
3. If two teams are involved the respective coaches of the teams will be requested to nominate five players and goalkeeper who will

participate in the penalty shoot out; the goalkeeper may be changed at any time provided the substitute was listed amongst the team list in that game

4. The five players nominated will be required to be listed in order and that order will determine the sequence in which those players will shoot at their opponents goal; the sequence cannot be changed

5. No players excluded for the game are eligible to be listed amongst those players to shoot or substitute as goalkeeper.

6. If the goalkeeper is excluded during the penalty shoot out, a player from the nominated five players may substitute for the goalkeeper but without the privileges of the goalkeeper; following the taking of the penalty shot, the player may be substituted by another player or alternate goalkeeper. If a field player is excluded during the penalty shoot out, the player's position is removed from the list of the five players participating in the penalty shoot out and a substituted player is placed in the last position on the list.

7. Shots will be taken alternately at each end of the field of play, unless conditions at one end of the field of play advantage and/or disadvantage a team, in which case all shots may be taken at the same end. The players taking the shots will remain in the water in front of their bench, the goalkeepers will change ends, and all players not involved must sit on their team bench.

8. The team to shoot first will be determined by toss of a coin.

9. Should teams still be tied following the completion of the initial five penalty shots, the same five players shall then take alternate shots until one team misses and the other(s) score

10. If three or more teams are involved, each team will shoot five penalty shots against each of the other teams, alternating at each shot. The order of the first shot will be determined by draw.

5.8 REGULATIONS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IN WATER POLO

PREAMBLE: These Regulations contain basic regulations for fair play, ethical and moral behaviour, and general discipline in Water Polo.

These Regulations include measures related to incidents involving teams, water polo Federations, water polo sections of Member Federations, players, team leaders and officials, supporters, spectators but also involving officials or any other persons present at water polo matches.

The Regulations shall be in force from 1 August 2001 and replace the Code adopted by the FINA Bureau on 28 March 2001.

The purpose of these Regulations are to guarantee that the sport of Water Polo will be played in a fair manner without disturbance and to sanction incidents, which damage the image of Water Polo or bring it into disrepute.

Article 1. SUBORDINATE AND SUPPLEMENTARY TO FINA RULES

1.1 These Regulations are subordinated and supplementary to all FINA Rules adopted by the FINA Congresses from time to time and the FINA Code of Conduct.

Article 2. OFFENCES BY OFFICIALS

2.1 The sanctions to be imposed for offences committed by any person appointed by FINA as delegate, referee, goal judge or serving at the table at any water polo match shall be suspension from participating further in the tournament in which the match occurred and a report shall be made to the FINA Bureau, or if the Bureau is not assembled, to the FINA Executive, for consideration of additional sanctions.

2.2 If a person, appointed by FINA as a delegate, referee, goal judge or serving at the table at a water polo match, commits an offence referred to in these Regulations or the FINA Code of Conduct and involving cheating or partiality, the person shall be suspended up to life.

Article 3. OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICIALS

3.1 Any offence committed by any member of a team or team official shall result in a minimum suspension of one (1) match up to a maximum suspension of all water polo matches for one (1) year period.

3.2 If the offence includes violence resulting in serious injury, use of any hard object or any other kind of violence against the body, the minimum suspension shall be for all water polo matches for one (1) year period up to a maximum of a lifetime suspension from water polo matches.

3.3 If the offence is an attempt to commit an offence referred to in 3.2, the minimum suspension shall be three (3) matches up to a maximum suspension of all water polo matches for one (1) year period.

3.4 Offences in 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 involve acts committed from 30 minutes before the beginning of the match until 30 minutes after the end of the match.

3.5 If an offence referred to in 3.1, 3.2 or 3.3 is committed by any person other than a player or team official, the minimum sanction shall be a warning or exclusion from the venue up to a maximum sanction of suspension of the right to attend water polo matches for any period up to, and including, life.

3.6 The minimum sanction for any offence under Article 3 may be increased for a second or subsequent offence by any individual.

Article 4. OFFENCES AGAINST TEAM MEMBERS OR TEAM OFFICIALS

4.1 For brutality, or any offence not covered in FINA Rules WP 20-22 committed by a player against other players or team officials, the minimum suspension shall be for one (1) match up to a maximum of all water polo matches for a one (1) year period.

4.2 If the offence is committed by a team official against any player or team official, the minimum suspension shall be one (1) match up to a maximum of a lifetime suspension from water polo matches.

4.3 If the offence is committed by any other person, the minimum sanction shall be expulsion from the venue up to a maximum of a suspension of the right to attend water polo matches for any period up to, and including, life.

4.4 The minimum sanction for any offence under Article 4 may be increased for a second or subsequent offence by any individual.

Article 5. OTHER OFFENCES

5.1 For any offence committed by any team member or team official against media representatives, spectators, pool staff or any other person present in the venue at the time of a match, the minimum suspension shall be from all water polo matches for a one (1) year period up to a maximum of suspension of the right to attend competitions for any period up to, and including, life.

5.2 For oral or written statements of an abusive kind or nature and directed against FINA, any Federation, any organiser, authority or any other person, and which are not elsewhere covered in this Code, the minimum sanction shall be suspension for a period of six (6) months up to a maximum suspension for life.

5.3 The minimum sanction for any offence under Article 5 may be increased for such period as the Management Committee deems appropriate.

Article 6. OFFENCES COMMITTED BY TEAMS

6.1 If more than three members of the same team, including team officials, commit offences sanctioned in accordance with Articles 3, 4 or

5 in the same match, that team shall be sanctioned with disqualification from that match and a minimum suspension from the next match in the tournament to a maximum suspension from taking part in any competition organised by the same body for a period of one (1) year.

6.2 Suspension in 6.1 means that the match or matches for which the team has been suspended shall be awarded to the opponent(s) with the goal score of 5-0.

Article 7. PROCEDURES FOR IMPOSING SANCTIONS

7.1 Sanctions for offences in 3.1 and 3.5 shall be imposed by the Management Committee within 24 hours after the end of the match, with immediate notification to the player(s), team official(s), or other person(s) suspended.

7.2 The Management Committee shall have the right to provisionally suspend any person or team who has committed offences in 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 5.1, 5.2, and 6.1, subject to immediate written submission of the case to the FINA Bureau or, Board of the Organising body.

7.3 Sanctions in accordance with 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, and 6.1 shall be imposed by the Board of the Organising body.

7.4 Sanction involving disqualification and suspension of a team from one or more matches in the same tournament shall be imposed by the Management Committee within 24 hours after the end of the match and immediate notification to the team officials, the Federation of the team and the Board of the Organising body.

7.5 Sanctions involving suspension of a team in accordance with 6.1 for a period covering more than the actual tournament shall be imposed by the Board of the Organising body.

7.6 As used in these Regulations "suspension" for offences other than in 3.1, 3.2, 3.5 and 4.1 shall mean, as may be specified by the Board of the Organising body, from competitions or that the individual sanctioned shall not participate in any or certain activities of FINA, the recognised continental organisations or any of FINA's Member Federations, in any discipline of FINA including acting as a competitor, delegate, coach, leader, physician or other representative of FINA, a recognised continental organisation or a Member Federation. A suspension shall take effect from the date specified by the competent authority.

7.7 If a player or team official is suspended from a specific match, the team shall have the number of players or team officials on the bench reduced accordingly; provided that there is at least one (1) team official on the bench.

Article 8. BURDEN OF PROOF

8.1 Referees, match officials or the competition management shall have the burden of establishing that offences in the Water Polo Rules and these Regulations have occurred.

Article 9. CONSIDERATION

9.1 In imposition of any sanction, the nature of the offence, the circumstances under which it occurred, the gravity of the offence, the character of the action and other consideration that is in harmony with the objectives of FINA must be taken into account.

Article 10. APPEALS

10.1 An individual sanctioned by the Management Committee may appeal to the Board of the Organising body within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision including a sanction of the appealing party and further in accordance with the rules of the body concerned.

6 COMPETITION PROTOCOL

6.1 COMPETITION PRESENTATION

6.1.1 For TWPC Members:

1. The TWPC should wear official clothing when on the pool deck.
2. In order to conduct the tournament properly, for each game there will be designated and present at least one TWPC member as a delegate responsible for the table work, equipment, the proper conduct and progress of the game and referee assessments. Other designated TWPC member(s) may also serve as observers of and be responsible for assignments for the referees.
3. The TWPC Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary, after consultation with other members of the TWPC and the Bureau Liaison, shall immediately inform the Management Committee, if necessary, of all proposals for action to be taken during the competition.
4. The TWPC Secretary, or designate, through the Organising Committee, will inform all officials as soon as possible of their schedule for the games of the following day.
5. At the conclusion of the event, the TWPC Secretary, or a designate, will submit the final report of the TWPC to the FINA Honorary Secretary. This report will include the results of the competition, the final classification of teams and all actions taken by the TWPC during the competition.

6.1.2 For Participants:

1. There will be a maximum of nine (9) persons six (6) players and three (3) others; for example, a coach, assistant coach, and team doctor on the team bench.
2. Only the official team representative is entitled to communicate with the TWPC and/or the Organising Committee. The official team representative must attend the Technical Meeting.
3. During the game, all players on the bench must wear their caps, even those who have been excluded following their third personal fault. If a player is excluded from a game for brutality, misconduct or misbehaviour, he will also be excluded from the competition area.
4. Other people on the team bench must wear their national sport dress and be dressed in a similar manner.

6.1.3 For Referees:

1. Referees must be present at the Referees' Technical Meeting.

2. They must be present at the swimming pool and report to a TWPC delegate at least sixty (60) minutes prior to their game. The same applies to goal judges, timekeepers, secretaries, etc.
3. On the pool deck, they must wear shirts, long white pants and white sport shoes previously accepted by FINA.
4. The host staff must wear at the desk any uniforms provided by the Organising Committee.
5. While refereeing, each referee is obligated to wear any uniform and crest provided to the referee for that purpose.

For All Persons:

1. Smoking on the Pool Deck is not permitted.
2. Everyone must look appropriate - hair cut, beard trimmed, not over-weight, sober, and in good health, etc.

6.2 TWPC MEETING

The TWPC will meet at least two (2) days before the start of the competition, or before the opening ceremony, in order to confirm the facilities, the equipment and to establish all the technical details concerning the tournament.

6.3 TECHNICAL MEETING (DELEGATES)

One (1) day before the start of the competition the TWPC will organise, with the FINA Bureau Liaison, technical meetings. There will be one (1) with the representatives of all the participating teams to explain and clarify all matters about the tournament.

6.4 TECHNICAL MEETING – AGENDA

1. Welcome
2. Roll call - teams and referees
3. Instructions regarding conduct of competition, including caps and WP 4.1, swimwear, presentation of teams and dress on the bench
4. Disciplinary rules, including protocol and control of team officials as well as use of red and yellow cards
5. Doping control procedures
6. Appointment of referees
7. Transportation
8. Practice schedule

9. Schedule of matches
10. Official Functions
11. Passport Check – to verify citizenship, and age (if applicable)
13. Other business

6.5 REFEREES MEETING

A separate meeting will be held with the attending referees and other personnel having various duties during the competition. These other people include desk officials, goal judges, medical staff, transportation staff, etc.

The referees of the competition have to take part in any Referees' Meeting or clinic prior to and during the competition. This participation is mandatory. If not present, a referee may not be permitted to officiate at the event.

Any referee who indicates that he or she will attend the FINA Competition and does not attend may be excluded from the FINA Water Polo Referees List for a period of up to one (1) year.

Each team attending a FINA Competition must bring a referee on the FINA Water Polo Referees List to the Competition. If a team does not, the Member Federation shall pay FINA the sum of 3,000 Swiss Francs.

6.6 REFEREES CLINICS

A mandatory one or two day clinic for participating referees (others are welcome) will be organised prior to the start of the competition, if possible.

6.7 GUIDELINES FOR REFEREES' MEETINGS OR CLINICS

The following points should be considered:

1. Supervision
2. General philosophy of the game
 - (a) Principle aim
 - (b) Personality of the referee
 - (c) Whistle only when necessary
 - (d) Application and understanding of the advantage rule
 - (e) Minor fouls within the penalty area

- (f) Not rewarding a bad pass
 - (g) Consistency in interpretation and application of major fouls
 - i. in the penalty area
 - ii. the probable goal
 - iii. controlling the ball
 - iv. characteristic positions:
 - back
 - side
 - facing the goal
 - v. receiving of a pass in the penalty area
 - vi. kick - strike - brutality
 - (h) Brutality - Violence
 - (i) Misconduct and Disrespect
 - (j) Specific minor foul situations
 - i. simulation of a minor foul
 - ii. execution of a free throw
 - iii. neutral throw
 - iv. wasting time
3. Uniformity of refereeing
- (a) Signals
 - i. whistling
 - ii. corner throw if one referee says no goal
 - (b) Collaboration
4. Injury and Bleeding
5. Error by the referee and implication
6. Use of the red and yellow cards for misbehaviour

7 PLAYING SCHEDULES

7.1 PLAYING SCHEDULES FOR ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENTS (4-7 TEAMS)

| | <u>4 TEAMS</u> | <u>5 TEAMS</u> | <u>6 TEAMS</u> | <u>7 TEAMS</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Day 1</u> | 1 - 3 2 - 4 | 1 - 5 2 - 4 3 | 1 - 6 3 - 4 2 - 5 | 1 - 7 2 - 6 3 - 5 4 |
| <u>Day 2</u> | 4 - 3 1 - 2 | 5 - 4 1 - 3 2 | 6 - 4 5 - 3 1 - 2 | 7 - 6 1 - 5 2 - 4 3 |
| <u>Day 3</u> | 1 - 4 2 - 3 | 4 - 3 5 - 2 1 | 4 - 5 2 - 6 3 - 1 | 6 - 5 7 - 4 1 - 3 2 |
| <u>Day 4</u> | | 3 - 2 4 - 1 5 | 6 - 5 1 - 4 2 - 3 | 5 - 4 6 - 3 7 - 2 1 |
| <u>Day 5</u> | | 2 - 1 3 - 5 4 | 3 - 6 4 - 2 1 - 5 | 4 - 3 5 - 2 6 - 1 7 |
| <u>Day 6</u> | | | | 3 - 2 4 - 1 5 - 7 6 |
| <u>Day 7</u> | | | | 2 - 1 3 - 7 4 - 6 5 |

Additional days can be allotted for semi-finals and/or finals, as appropriate.

7.2 PLAYING SCHEDULES FOR GROUP SYSTEM TOURNAMENTS (2 GROUPS)

7.2.1 8 TEAMS

Preliminary Round

Two (2) groups of four (4) teams form Group A and Group B play a single round robin in each group.

| Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. B2 – B3 | 5. A1 – A3 | 9. B2 – B1 |
| 2. A2 – A3 | 6. B2 – B4 | 10. A2 – A1 |
| 3. B1 – B4 | 7. A2 – A4 | 11. B3 – B4 |
| 4. A1 – A4 | 8. B1 – B3 | 12. A3 – A4 |

Quarter Final Round

| Day 4 |
|-------------|
| 13. 2A – 3B |
| 14. 3A – 2B |
| 15. 1A – 4B |
| 16. 4A – 1B |

Semi Final Round

| Day 5 |
|-------------------------------------|
| 17. Loser Game 13 - Loser Game 16 |
| 18. Loser Game 14 - Loser Game 15 |
| 19. Winner Game 13 - Winner Game 16 |
| 20. Winner Game 14 - Winner Game 15 |

Final Round

| Day 6 |
|---|
| 21. Loser Game 17 - Loser Game 18 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th) |
| 22. Winner Game 17 - Loser Game 18 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th) |
| 23. Loser Game 19 - Loser Game 20 (Winner 3rd Loser 4th) |
| 24. Winner Game 19 - Winner Game 20 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd) |

Games 13 through 24 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

7.2.2 11 OR 12 TEAMS

Preliminary Round

There will be two (2) groups of six (6) teams, which form groups A and B.

Each group will play a round robin. The four (4) highest ranked teams in each group will qualify for the Quarter Final Round. The fifth and sixth ranked teams in each group will be eliminated and will not play anymore.

| Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A1 - A6 | 7. B6 - B4 | 13. A4 - A5 | 19. B6 - B5 | 25. A3 - A6 |
| 2. A3 - A4 | 8. B5 - B3 | 14. A2 - A6 | 20. B1 - B4 | 26. A4 - A2 |
| 3. A2 - A5 | 9. B1 - B2 | 15. A3 - A1 | 21. B2 - B3 | 27. A1 - A5 |
| 4. B1 - B6 | 10. A6 - A4 | 16. B4 - B5 | 22. A6 - A5 | 28. B3 - B6 |
| 5. B3 - B4 | 11. A5 - A3 | 17. B2 - B6 | 23. A1 - A4 | 29. B4 - B2 |
| 6. B2 - B5 | 12. A1 - A2 | 18. B3 - B1 | 24. A2 - A3 | 30. B1 - B5 |

Quarter Final Round

The first, second, third and fourth placed teams in Group A and Group B form a Group D of eight (8) teams. Group D plays a modified single elimination format.

Games played in the Preliminary Round may be repeated in the Quarter Final, Semi-Final or Final Round. All games played in Group D must be played so that a definite winner is declared. Accordingly, it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

Places 11 – 12

The teams ranked sixth in each group of the Preliminary Round shall be classified for places 11 – 12 according to the following criteria:

1. Win-loss record in their Preliminary Round group.
2. If both teams have the same win-loss record, the classification will be determined by goal average (by division) taking into account the results of all games played in the respective group.

Places 9 – 10

The teams ranked fifth in each group shall be classified for places 9 – 10 according to the same principles as for places 11 – 12.

Day 6

31. 1A - 4B
32. 2A - 3B
33. 3A - 2B
34. 4A - 1B

Semi-Final Round

Day 7

- 35. Loser Game 31 - Loser Game 33
- 36. Loser Game 32 - Loser Game 34
- 37. Winner Game 31 - Winner Game 33
- 38. Winner Game 32 - Winner Game 34

Final Round

Day 8

- 39. Loser Game 35 - Loser Game 36 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
- 40. Winner Game 35 - Winner Game 36 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)
- 41. Loser Game 37 - Loser Game 38 (Winner 3rd Loser 4th)
- 42. Winner Game 37 - Winner Game 38 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 31 through 42 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

UP TO 16 TEAMS

Preliminary Round

There will be four (4) groups of four (4) teams, which will form Groups A, B, C and D. Each group will play a round robin.

Day 1

Day 2

Day 3

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A1 - A3 | 9. B4 - B3 | 17. C1 - C4 |
| 2. A2 - A4 | 10. B1 - B2 | 18. C2 - C3 |
| 3. B1 - B3 | 11. C4 - C3 | 19. D1 - D4 |
| 4. B2 - B4 | 12. C1 - C2 | 20. D2 - D3 |
| 5. C1 - C3 | 13. D4 - D3 | 21. A1 - A4 |
| 6. C2 - C4 | 14. D1 - D2 | 22. A2 - A3 |
| 7. D1 - D3 | 15. A4 - A3 | 23. B1 - B4 |
| 8. D2 - D4 | 16. A1 - A2 | 24. B2 - B3 |

Quarter Final Round

The first, second and third placed teams in Group A and Group B form a new Group E which consists of six (6) teams. The first, second and third placed teams in Group C and Group D form a new Group F which consists of six (6) teams. The fourth placed teams in each of Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D form a new Group G which consists of four (4) teams. They play for places 13 to 16. In each group, the teams play a single round robin.

| Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 25. 4A - 4B | 33. 4A - 4C | 41. 4A - 4D |
| 26. 4C - 4D | 34. 4B - 4D | 42. 4B - 4C |
| 27. 1A - 3B | 35. 1A - 2B | 43. 1A - 1B |
| 28. 2A - 2B | 36. 2A - 1B | 44. 2A - 3B |
| 29. 3A - 1B | 37. 3A - 3B | 45. 3A - 2B |
| 30. 1C - 3D | 38. 1C - 2D | 46. 1C - 1D |
| 31. 2C - 2D | 39. 2C - 1D | 47. 2C - 3D |
| 32. 3C - 1D | 40. 3C - 3D | 48. 3C - 2D |

Semi Final Round

The fifth and sixth placed teams in Group E and Group F play for places 9 to 12.

The third and fourth placed teams in Group E and Group F play for places 5 to 8.

The first and second placed teams in Group E and Group F play for places 1 to 4.

Games played in the Preliminary Round or in the Quarter Final Round may be repeated in the Semi Final Round or Final Round. Since a definite winner is required for all Final Round Games, it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

Day 7

- 49. 6E - 5F
- 50. 5E - 6F
- 51. 4E - 3F
- 52. 3E - 4F
- 53. 2E - 1F
- 54. 1E - 2F

Final

Day 8

- 55. Loser Game 49 – Loser Game 50 (Winner 11th, Loser 12th)
- 56. Winner Game 49 – Winner Game 50 (Winner 9th, Loser 10th)
- 57. Loser Game 51 – Loser Game 52 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
- 58. Winner Game 51 – Winner Game 52 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)
- 59. Loser Game 53 - Loser Game 54 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)
- 60. Winner Game 53 – Winner Game 54 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 49 through 60 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

7.4 UP TO TWENTY (20) TEAMS

Preliminary Round

Four (4) groups of five (5) teams each form Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play a single round robin in each group.

| Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A3 – A4 | 9. B5 – B3 | 17. C4 – C5 | 25. D1 – D4 | 33. A4 – A2 |
| 2. A2 – A5 | 10. B1 – B2 | 18. C3 – C1 | 26. D2 – D3 | 34. A1 – A5 |
| 3. B3 – B4 | 11. C5 – C3 | 19. D4 – D5 | 27. A1 – A4 | 35. B4 – B2 |
| 4. B2 – B5 | 12. C1 – C2 | 20. D3 – D1 | 28. A2 – A3 | 36. B1 – B5 |
| 5. C3 – C4 | 13. D5 – D3 | 21. A4 – A5 | 29. B1 – B4 | 37. C4 – C2 |
| 6. C2 – C5 | 14. D1 – D2 | 22. A3 – A1 | 30. B2 – B3 | 38. C1 – C5 |
| 7. D3 – D4 | 15. A5 – A3 | 23. B4 – B5 | 31. C1 – C4 | 39. D4 – D2 |
| 8. D2 – C4 | 16. A1 – A2 | 24. B3 – B1 | 32. C2 – C3 | 40. C4 – C2 |

Eighth Final Round

The Eighth Final Round is to be played on the basis of two (2) groups, one (1) with twelve (12) teams and one (1) group with eight (8) teams on a cross-over format. Games will have Group A teams play Group D teams, and Group B teams play Group C teams.

The first placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D have a bye.

Day 6

For places 13 – 20

- 41. 4A – 5D
- 42. 4B – 5C
- 43. 5A – 4D
- 44. 5B – 4C

For places 1 – 12

- 45. 2A – 3D
- 46. 2B – 3C
- 47. 3A – 2D
- 48. 3B – 2C

Quarter Final Round and Semi-Final Round

Day 7

For places 13 – 20 (Semi-Final Round)

- 49. Loser Game 41 - Loser Game 42
- 50. Winner Game 41 - Winner Game 42
- 51. Loser Game 43 – Loser Game 44
- 52. Winner Game 43 - Winner Game 44

For places 9 – 12 (Semi-Final Round)

- 53. Loser Game 45 - Loser Game 46
- 54. Loser Game 47 - Loser Game 48

For places 1 – 8 (Quarter Final Round)

- 55. 1A - Winner Game 46
- 56. 1B - Winner Game 45
- 57. 1C - Winner Game 47
- 58. 1D - Winner Game 48

Semi-Final Round and Final Round

Day 8

For places 13 – 20 (Final Round)

- 59. Loser Game 49 – Loser Game 51 (Winner 19th, Loser 20th)
- 60. Winner Game 49 – Winner Game 51 (Winner 17th, Loser 18th)
- 61. Loser Game 50 - Loser Game 52 (Winner 15th, Loser 16th)
- 62. Winner Game 50 – Winner Game 52 (Winner 13th, Loser 14th)

For places 9 – 12 (Final Round)

- 63. Loser Game 53 - Loser Game 54 (Winner 11th, Loser 12th)
- 64. Winner Game 53 – Winner Game 54 (Winner 9th, Loser 10th)

For places 5 – 8 (Semi-Final Round)

- 65. Loser Game 55 – Loser Game 57
- 66. Loser Game 56 – Loser Game 58

For places 1 – 4 (Semi-Final Round)

- 67. Winner Game 55 – Winner Game 57
- 68. Winner Game 56 – Winner Game 58

Final Round

Day 9

For places 5 – 8

- 69. Loser Game 65 – Loser Game 66 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
- 70. Winner Game 65 – Winner Game 66 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)

For places 1 – 4

- 71. Loser Game 67 – Loser Game 68 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)
- 72. Winner Game 67 – Winner Game 68 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 41 through 72 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules regarding extra time.

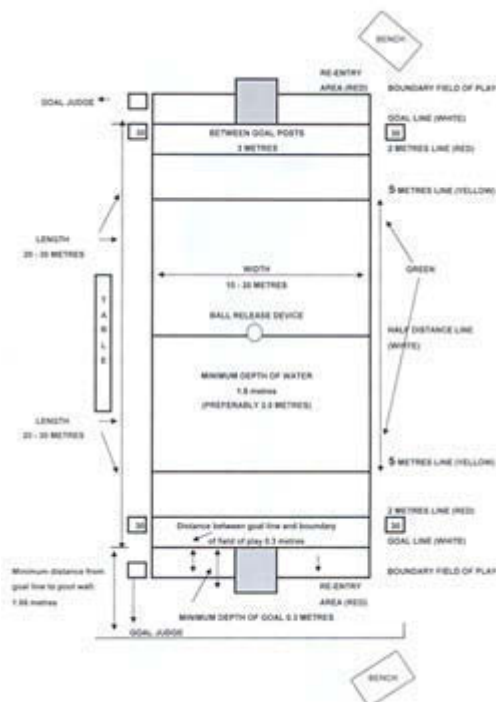
8 RULES

8.1 Water Polo Rules

WP 1 FIELD OF PLAY & EQUIPMENT

WP 1.1 The promoting organisation shall be responsible for the correct measurements and markings of the field of play and shall provide all stipulated fixtures and equipment.

WP 1.2 The layout and markings of the field of play for a game officiated by two referees shall be in accordance with the following diagram:



[click to enlarge](#)

WP 1.3 In a game officiated by one referee, the referee shall officiate on the same side as the official table, and the goal judges shall be situated on the opposite side.

WP 1.4 The distance between the goal lines shall be not less than 20 meters and not more than 30 meters for games played by men. The distance between the goal lines shall be not less than 20 meters and not more than 25 meters for games played by women. The width of the field of play shall be not less than 10 meters and not more than 20 meters. The boundary of the field of play at each end shall be 0.30 meters behind the goal line.

WP 1.5 For FINA events the dimensions of the field of play, water depth and temperature, and light intensity shall be as set forth in FR 7.2, FR 7.3, FR 7.4 and FR 8.3.

WP 1.6 Distinctive marks shall be provided on both sides of the field of play to denote the following:

- (a) white marks - goal line and half distance line
- (b) red marks - 2 meters from goal lines
- (c) yellow marks - 5 meters from goal lines

The sides of the field of play from the goal line to the 2 meter line shall be marked in red; from the 2 meter line to the 5 meter line shall be marked in yellow and from the 5 meter line to the half distance line shall be marked in green.

WP 1.7 A red mark shall be placed at each end of the field of play, 2 meters from the corner of the field of play on the side opposite to the official table, to denote the re-entry area.

WP 1.8 Sufficient space shall be provided to enable the referees to have free movement from end to end of the field of play. Space shall also be provided at the goal lines for the goal judges.

WP 1.9 The secretary shall be provided with separate white, blue, red and yellow flags, each measuring 0.35 meters x 0.20 meters.

WP 2 GOALS

WP 2.1 Two goal posts and a crossbar, rigidly constructed, rectangular with a dimension of 0.075 meters facing the field of play and painted white shall be located on the goal lines at each end, equal distances from the sides and not less than 0.30 meters in front of the ends of the field of play.

WP 2.2 The inner sides of the goal posts shall be 3 meters apart. When the water is 1.50 meters or more in depth, the underside of the crossbar shall be 0.90 meters from the water surface. When the water is less than 1.50 meters in depth, the underside of the crossbar shall be 2.40 meters from the floor of the pool.

WP 2.3 Limp nets shall be securely fastened to the goal posts and crossbar to enclose the entire goal area and shall be attached to the goal fixtures in such a manner as to allow not less than 0.30 meters clear space behind the goal line everywhere within the goal area.

WP 3 THE BALL

WP 3.1 The ball shall be round and shall have an air chamber with a self-closing valve. It shall be waterproof, without external strapping or any covering of grease or similar substance.

WP 3.2 The weight of the ball shall be not less than 400 grammes and not more than 450 grammes.

WP 3.3 For games played by men, the circumference of the ball shall be not less than 0.68 meters and not more than 0.71 meters, and its pressure shall be 90-97 kPa (kilo Pascal's)(13-14 pounds per square inch atmospheric).

WP 3.4 For games played by women, the circumference of the ball shall be not less than 0.65 meters and not more than 0.67 meters, and its pressure shall be 83-90 (kilo Pascal's) (12-13 pounds per square inch atmospheric).

WP 4 CAPS

WP 4.1 Caps shall be of contrasting colour, other than solid red, as approved by the referees, but also to contrast with the colour of the ball. A team may be required by the referees to wear white or blue caps. The goalkeepers shall wear red caps. Caps shall be fastened under the chin. If a player loses the cap during play, the player shall replace it at the next appropriate stoppage of the game when the player's team is in possession of the ball. Caps shall be worn throughout the entire game.

WP 4.2 Caps shall be fitted with malleable ear protectors which shall be the same colour as the team's caps except that the goalkeeper may have red protectors.

WP 4.3 Caps shall be numbered on both sides with numbers 0.10 meters in height. The goalkeeper shall wear cap no. 1 and the other caps shall be numbered 2 to 13. A substitute goalkeeper shall wear a red cap numbered 13. A player shall not be allowed to change his cap number during the game except with the permission of a referee and with notification to the secretary.

WP 4.4 For international games, the caps shall display on the front the international three letter country code and may display the national flag. The country code shall be 0.04 meters in height.

WP 5 TEAMS AND SUBSTITUTES

WP 5.1 Each team shall consist of seven players, one of whom shall be the goalkeeper and who shall wear the goalkeeper's cap, and not more than six reserves who may be used as substitutes. A team playing with less than 7 players shall not be required to have a goalkeeper.

WP 5.2 All players not in the game at that time, together with the coaches and officials with the exception of the head coach, shall sit on the team bench and shall not move away from the bench from the commencement of play, except during the intervals between periods or during timeouts. The head coach of the attacking team shall be allowed to move to the 5 meter line at any time. Teams shall only change ends and benches at half time and before the start of the second period of any extra time. The team benches shall both be situated on the side opposite to the official table.

WP 5.3 The captains shall be playing members of their respective teams and each shall be responsible for the good conduct and discipline of his team.

WP 5.4 Players shall wear non-transparent costumes or costumes with a separate undergarment and before taking part in a game shall remove any articles likely to cause injury.

WP 5.5 Players shall not have grease, oil or any similar substance on the body. If a referee ascertains before the start of play that such a substance has been used, he shall order it to be removed immediately. The start of play shall not be delayed for the substance to be removed. If the offence is detected after the play has started, the offending player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game and a substitute permitted to enter the field of play immediately from the re-entry area nearest to his own goal line.

WP 5.6 At any time in the game, a player may be substituted by leaving the field of play at the re-entry area nearest to his own goal line. The substitute may enter the field of play from the re-entry area as soon as the player has visibly risen to the surface of the water within the re-entry area. If a goalkeeper is substituted under this Rule, the substitute shall be required to wear a goalkeeper's cap. No substitution shall be made under this Rule between the time a referee awards a penalty throw and the taking of the throw, except at a timeout.

WP 5.7 A substitute may enter the field of play from any place:

- (a) during the intervals between periods of play, including any periods of extra time;
- (b) after a goal has been scored;
- (c) during a timeout;
- (d) to replace a player who is bleeding or injured.

WP 5.8 A substitute shall be ready to replace a player without delay. If the substitute is not ready, the game shall continue without the substitute and, at any time, the substitute may then enter the field of play from the re-entry area nearest to the substitute own goal line.

WP 5.9 A goalkeeper who has been replaced by a substitute may, if the player returns to the game, play in any position.

WP 5.10 Should a goalkeeper retire from the game through any medical reason, the referees shall allow an immediate substitution, subject to one of the players taking the goalkeeper's cap.

WP 6 OFFICIALS

WP 6.1 For FINA events the officials shall consist of two referees, two goal judges, timekeepers and secretaries, each with the following powers and duties. Such officials shall also be provided wherever possible for other events, except that in a game refereed by two referees and no goal judges, the referees shall assume the duties (but without making the specified signals) allocated to the goal judges in WP 8.2.

[Note. Depending on the degree of importance, games can be controlled by teams of four to eight officials, as follows:

(a) Referees and goal judges:

Two referees and two goal judges; or two referees and no goal judges; or one referee and two goal judges.

(b) Timekeepers and secretaries:

With one timekeeper and one secretary: The timekeeper shall record the periods of continuous possession of the ball by each team, in accordance with WP 20.16. The secretary shall record the exact periods of actual play, timeouts and the intervals between periods, maintain the record of the game as set out in WP 10.1 and shall also record the respective periods of exclusion of players ordered from the water in accordance with the Rules.

With two timekeepers and one secretary: Timekeeper No.1 shall record the exact periods of actual play, timeouts and the intervals between periods. Timekeeper No.2 shall record the periods of continuous possession of the ball by each team, in accordance with WP 20.16. The secretary shall maintain the record of the game and perform all other duties as set out in WP 10.1.

With two timekeepers and two secretaries: Timekeeper No.1 shall record the exact periods of actual play, timeouts and the intervals between periods. Timekeeper No.2 shall record the periods of continuous possession of the ball by each team, in accordance with WP 20.16. Secretary No.1 shall maintain the record of the game as set out in WP 10.1(a). Secretary No.2 shall carry out the duties set out in WP 10.1(b), (c) and (d) relating to the improper re-entry of excluded players, improper entry of substitutes, exclusion of players and the third personal foul.]

WP 7 REFEREES

WP 7.1 The referees shall be in absolute control of the game. Their authority over the players shall be effective during the whole time that they and the players are within the precincts of the pool. All decisions of the referees on questions of fact shall be final and their interpretation of the Rules shall be obeyed throughout the game. The referees shall not make any presumption as to the facts of any situation during the game but shall interpret what they observe to the best of their ability.

WP 7.2 The referees shall whistle to start and restart the game and to declare goals, goal throws, corner throws (whether signalled by the goal judge or not), neutral throws and infringements of the Rules. A referee may alter a decision provided it is done before the ball is put back into play.

WP 7.3 The referees shall refrain from declaring a foul if, in their opinion, such declaration would be an advantage to the offending player's team. The referees shall not declare an ordinary foul when there is still a possibility to play the ball.

[Note. The referees shall apply this principle to the fullest extent. They should not, for example, declare an ordinary foul in favour of a player who is in possession of the ball and making progress towards his opponents' goal, because this is considered to give an advantage to the offender's team.]

WP 7.4 The referees shall have the power to order any player from the water in accordance with the appropriate Rule and to abandon the game should a player refuse to leave the water when so ordered.

WP 7.5 The referees shall have the power to order the removal from the precincts of the pool any player, substitute, spectator or official whose behaviour prevents the referees from carrying out their duties in a proper and impartial manner.

WP 7.6 The referees shall have the power to abandon the game at any time if, in their opinion, the behaviour of the players or spectators, or other circumstances prevent it from being brought to a proper conclusion. If the game has to be abandoned the referees shall report their actions to the competent authority.

WP 8 GOAL JUDGES

WP 8.1 The goal judges shall be situated on the same side as the official table, each on the goal line at the end of the field of play.

WP 8.2 The duties of the goal judges shall be:

- (a) to signal by raising one arm vertically when the players are correctly positioned on their respective goal lines at the start of a period;
- (b) to signal by raising both arms vertically for an improper start or restart;
- (c) to signal by pointing with the arm in the direction of the attack for a goal throw;
- (d) to signal by pointing with the arm in the direction of the attack for a corner throw;
- (e) to signal by raising and crossing both arms for a goal;
- (f) to signal by raising both arms vertically for an improper re-entry of an excluded player or improper entry of a substitute.

WP 8.3 Each goal judge shall be provided with a supply of balls and when the original ball has gone outside the field of play, the goal judge shall immediately throw a new ball to the goalkeeper (for a goal throw), to the nearest player of the attacking team (for a corner throw), or as otherwise directed by the referee.

WP 9 TIMEKEEPERS

WP 9.1 The duties of the timekeepers shall be:

- (a) to record the exact periods of actual play, timeouts and the intervals between the periods;
- (b) to record the periods of continuous possession of the ball by each team;
- (c) to record the exclusion times of players ordered from the water in accordance with the Rules, together with the re-entry times of such players or their substitutes;
- (d) to audibly announce the start of the last minute of the game and of the last minute of the second period of any extra time;
- (e) to signal by whistle after 45 seconds and at the end of each timeout.

WP 9.2 A timekeeper shall signal by whistling (or by any other means provided it is distinctive, acoustically efficient and readily understood), the end of each period independently of the referees and the signal shall take immediate effect except:

- (a) in the case of the simultaneous award by a referee of a penalty throw, in which event the penalty throw shall be taken in accordance with the Rules;
- (b) if the ball is in flight and crosses the goal line, in which event any resultant goal shall be allowed.

WP 10 SECRETARIES

WP 10.1 The duties of the secretaries shall be:

- (a) to maintain the record of the game, including the players, the score, timeouts, exclusion fouls, penalty fouls, and personal fouls awarded against each player;
- (b) to control the periods of exclusion of players and to signal the expiration of the period of exclusion by raising the appropriate flag; except that a referee shall signal the re-entry of an excluded player or a substitute when that player's team has retaken possession of the ball; after 4 minutes the secretary should signal the re-entry of a substitute for a player who has committed brutality by raising the yellow flag along with the appropriate coloured flag;
- (c) to signal with the red flag and by whistle for any improper re-entry of an excluded player or improper entry of a substitute (including after a signal by a goal judge to indicate an improper re-entry or entry), which signal shall stop play immediately;
- (d) to signal, without delay, the award of a third personal foul against any player as follows:
 - (i) with the red flag if the third personal foul is an exclusion foul;
 - (ii) with the red flag and a whistle if the third personal foul is a penalty foul.

WP 11 DURATION OF THE GAME

WP 11.1 The duration of the game shall be four periods each of eight minutes actual play. Time shall commence at the start of each period when a player touches the ball. At all signals for stoppages, the recording watch shall be stopped until the ball is put back into play by the ball leaving the hand of the player taking the appropriate throw or when the ball is touched by a player following a neutral throw.

WP 11.2 There shall be a two-minute interval between the first and second periods and between the third and fourth periods and a five-minute interval between the second and third periods. The teams, including the players, coaches and officials, shall change ends before starting the third period and the second period of any extra time.

WP 11.3 Should the scores be level at full time in any game for which a definite result is required, any continuation into extra time shall be after an interval of five minutes. There shall then be played two periods each of three minutes actual play with an interval of two minutes for the teams to change ends. If at the end of the two periods of extra time the score is equal, there shall be a penalty shoot out to determine the result.

[Note: If a penalty shoot out is necessary, the following procedure shall be followed:

- (a) if it involves the two teams having just completed a game, the shoot out will begin immediately and the same referees will be used*

(b) otherwise, the shoot out will occur 30 minutes following the completion of the final game of that round, or at the first practical opportunity. The referees involved in the most recent game of that round will be used, provided they are neutral

(c) if two teams are involved the respective coaches of the teams will be requested to nominate five players and goalkeeper who will participate in the penalty shoot out; the goalkeeper may be changed at any time provided the substitute was listed amongst the team list in that game

(d) the five players nominated will be required to be listed in order and that order will determine the sequence in which those players will shoot at their opponents goal; the sequence cannot be changed

(e) no players excluded for the game are eligible to be listed amongst those players to shoot or substitute as goalkeeper

(f) if the goalkeeper is excluded during the penalty shoot out, a player from the nominated five players may substitute for the goalkeeper but without the privileges of the goalkeeper; following the taking of the penalty shot, the player may be substituted by another player or alternate goalkeeper. If a field player is excluded during the penalty shoot out, the player's position is removed from the list of the five players participating in the penalty shoot out, and a substituted player is placed in the last position on the list

(g) shots will be taken alternately at each end of the field of play, unless conditions at one end of the field of play advantage and/or disadvantage a team, in which case all shots may be taken at the same end. The players taking the shots will remain in the water in front of their bench, the goalkeepers will change ends, and all players not involved must sit on their team bench

(h) the team to shoot first will be determined by toss

(i) should teams still be tied following the completion of the initial five penalty shots, the same five players shall then take alternate shots until one team misses and the other(s) score

(j) if three or more teams are involved, each team will shoot five penalty shots against each of the other teams, alternating at each shot. The order of the first shot will be determined by draw.]

WP 11.4 Any visible clock shall show the time in a descending manner (that is, to show the time remaining in a period).

WP 11.5 If a game (or part of a game) must be replayed, then goals, personal fouls, and timeouts that occurred during the time to be replayed are deleted from the game score sheet, however brutality, misconduct, and any red card exclusion are recorded on the game score sheet.

WP 12 TIMEOUTS

WP 12.1 Each team, may request two timeouts in any game. An additional timeout including any timeouts not utilised may be requested should the game into extra time. The duration of the timeout shall be one minute. A timeout may be requested at any time, including after a goal, by the coach of the team in possession of the ball calling "timeout" and signalling to the secretary or referee with the hands forming a T-shape. If a timeout is requested, the secretary or referee shall immediately stop the game by whistle and the players shall immediately return to their respective halves of the field of play.

WP 12.2 Play shall be restarted on the whistle of the referee by the team in possession of the ball putting the ball into play on or behind the half distance line, except that if the timeout is requested before the taking of a penalty throw or corner throw, that throw shall be maintained.

[Note: The possession clock continues from the recommencement of the play after the timeout.]

WP 12.3 If the coach of the team in possession of the ball requests an additional timeout to which the team is not entitled, the game shall be stopped and play shall then be restarted by a player of the opposing team putting the ball into play at the half distance line.

WP 12.4 If the coach of the team not in possession of the ball requests a timeout, the game shall be stopped and a penalty throw awarded to the opposing team.

WP 12.5 At the restart following a timeout, players may take any position in the field of play, subject to the Rules relating to the taking of penalty throws and corner throws.

WP 13 THE START OF PLAY

WP 13.1 The first team listed in the official program will wear white caps or the caps reflecting the colour of their country and will start the game to the left of the official table. The other team will wear blue caps or caps of a contrasting colour and will start the game to the right of the table.

WP 13.2 At the start of each period, the players shall take up positions on their respective goal lines, about one meter apart and at least one meter from the goal posts. Not more than two players shall be allowed between the goal posts. No part of a player's body shall be beyond the goal line at water level.

[Note: No player may pull the lane line forward and the player swimming for the ball must not have their feet on the goal in an attempt to push off at the start or restart of the game.]

WP 13.3 When the referees are satisfied that the teams are ready, a referee shall blow the whistle to start and then release or throw the ball into play on the half distance line.

WP 13.4 If the ball is released or thrown giving one team a definite advantage, the referee shall call for the ball and award a neutral throw on the half distance line.

WP 14 METHOD OF SCORING

WP 14.1 A goal shall be scored when the entire ball has passed fully over the goal line, between the goal posts and underneath the crossbar.

WP 14.2 A goal may be scored from anywhere within the field of play; except that the goal keeper shall not be permitted to go or touch the ball beyond the half distance line.

WP 14.3 A goal may be scored by any part of the body except the clenched fist. A goal may be scored by dribbling the ball into the goal. At the start or any restart of the game, at least two players (of either team but excluding the defending goalkeeper) must intentionally play or touch the ball except at the taking of:

- (a) a penalty throw;
- (b) a free throw thrown by a player into the player's own goal;
- (c) an immediate shot from a goal throw; or
- (d) an immediate shot from a free throw awarded outside 5 meters.

[Note. A goal may be scored by a player immediately shooting from outside 5 meters after the player's team has been awarded a free throw for a foul committed outside 5 meters. If the player puts the ball into play, a goal can then only be scored if the ball has been intentionally touched by another player, other than the defending goalkeeper.

If at the award of a foul the ball is inside 5 meters or closer to the defending team's goal, a goal may be scored under this Rule if the ball is returned without delay to either the place where the foul was committed, to any place on the same line as the foul or to any place behind the line of the foul provided the shot is then immediately made from that position.

A goal may not be scored under this Rule direct from the restart following:

- (a) a timeout*
- (b) a goal*
- (c) an injury, including bleeding*
- (d) the replacement of a cap*
- (e) the referee calling for the ball*
- (f) the ball leaving the side of the field of play*
- (g) any other delay.]*

WP 14.4 A goal shall be scored if, at the expiration of 30 seconds possession or at the end of a period, the ball is in flight and enters the goal.

[Note. In the circumstances of this Rule, if the ball enters the goal after hitting the goal post, crossbar, goalkeeper or other defending player, and/or bouncing off the water, a goal shall be allowed. If the end of the period has been signalled and the ball is then played or touched intentionally by another attacking player on its way into the goal, the goal shall not be allowed.

If the ball is in flight towards the goal in the circumstances of this Rule and the goalkeeper or another defending player pulls down the goal, or within his own 5 meter area a defending player other than the goalkeeper stops the ball with two hands or arms or punches the ball to prevent a goal being scored, the referee shall award a penalty throw if, in the referee's opinion, the ball would have reached the goal line if the offence had not occurred.

If the ball which is in flight towards the goal in the circumstances of this Rule lands on the water and then floats completely over the goal line, the referee shall award a goal only if the ball floats over the goal line immediately due to the momentum of the shot.]

WP 15 RESTARTING AFTER A GOAL

WP 15.1 After a goal has been scored, the players shall take up positions anywhere within their respective halves of the field of play. No part of a player's body shall be beyond the half distance line at water level. A referee shall restart the game by blowing the whistle. At the time of the restart, actual play shall resume when the ball leaves the hand of a player of the team not having scored the goal. A restart not taken in accordance with this Rule shall be retaken.

WP 16 GOAL THROWS

WP 16.1 A goal throw shall be awarded:

- (a) when the entire ball has passed fully over the goal line excluding between the goal posts and underneath the crossbar, having last been touched by any player other than the goalkeeper of the defending team;
- (b) when the entire ball has passed fully over the goal line between the goal posts and underneath the crossbar, or strikes the goal posts, crossbar or the defending goalkeeper direct from:
- (c) a free throw awarded inside 5 meters;
- (d) a free throw awarded outside 5 meters not taken in accordance with the Rules;
- (e) a goal throw not taken immediately;
- (f) a corner throw.

WP 16.2 The goal throw shall be taken by any player of the team from anywhere within the 2 meter area . A goal throw not taken in accordance with this Rule shall be retaken.

[Note: The goal throw shall be taken by the player nearest to the ball. There should be no undue delay in taking a free throw, goal throw or corner throw, which must be taken in such a manner so as to enable the other players to observe the ball leaving the thrower's hand. Players often make the mistake of delaying the throw because they overlook the provisions of WP 19.4, which permit the thrower to dribble the ball before passing to another player. The throw can thus be taken immediately, even though the thrower cannot at that moment find a player to whom to pass the ball. On such an occasion, the player is allowed to take the throw either by dropping it from a raised hand on to the surface of the water (figure 1) or by throwing it in the air (figure 2) and then swim with or dribble the ball. In either case, the throw must be taken so that the other players are able to observe it.]

Figure 1



Figure 2



WP 17 CORNER THROWS

WP 17.1 A corner throw shall be awarded when the entire ball has passed fully over the goal line excluding between the goal posts and underneath the crossbar, having last been touched by the goalkeeper of the defending team or when a defending player deliberately sends the ball over the goal line.

WP 17.2 The corner throw shall be taken by a player of the attacking team from the 2 meter mark on the side nearest to which the ball crossed the goal line. The throw need not be taken by the nearest player but shall be taken without undue delay.

[Note: For method of taking throw, see note to WP 16.2]

WP 17.3 At the taking of a corner throw no players of the attacking team shall be within the 2 meter area.

WP 17.4

corner throw taken from the wrong position or before the players of the attacking team have left the 2 meter area shall be retaken.

WP 18 NEUTRAL THROWS

WP 18.1 A neutral throw shall be awarded:

- (a) when, at the start of a period, a referee is of the opinion that the ball has fallen in a position to the definite advantage of one team;
- (b) when one or more players of each team of opposing teams commit a foul an ordinary foul at the same moment which makes it impossible for the referees to distinguish which player offended first;
- (c) when both referees blow their whistles at the same moment to award ordinary fouls to the opposing teams;
- (d) when neither team has possession of the ball and one or more players of opposing teams commit an exclusion foul at the same moment. The neutral throw shall be taken after the offending players have been excluded;
- (e) when the ball strikes or lodges in an overhead obstruction.

WP 18.2 At a neutral throw, a referee shall throw the ball into the field of play at approximately the same lateral position as the event occurred in such a manner as to allow the players of both teams to have equal opportunity to reach the ball. A neutral throw awarded within the 2 meter area shall be taken on the 2 meter line.

WP 18.3 If at a neutral throw the referee is of the opinion that the ball has fallen in a position to the definite advantage of one team, the referee shall call for the ball and retake the throw.

WP 19 FREE THROWS

WP 19.1 A free throw shall be taken at the place where the foul occurred, except:

- (a) if the ball is further from the defending team's goal, the free throw shall be taken from the location of the ball;
- (b) if the foul is committed by a defending player within the defender's 2 meter area, the free throw shall be taken on the 2 meter line opposite to where the foul was committed or, if the ball is outside the 2 meter area, from the location of the ball;
- (c) where otherwise provided for in the Rules.

A free throw taken from the wrong position shall be retaken.

WP 19.2 The time allowed for a player to take a free throw shall be at the discretion of the referees; it shall be reasonable and without undue delay but does not have to be immediate. It shall be an offence if a player who is clearly in a position most readily to take a free throw does not do so.

WP 19.3 The responsibility for returning the ball to the player who is to take the free throw shall be that of the team to which the free throw is awarded.

WP 19.4 The free throw shall be taken in a manner to enable the players to observe the ball leaving the hand of the player taking the throw, who shall also then be permitted to carry or dribble the ball before passing to another player. The ball shall be in play immediately when it leaves the hand of the player taking the free throw.

[Note: For method of taking throw, see note to WP 16.2.]

WP 20 ORDINARY FOULS

WP 20.1 It shall be an ordinary foul to commit any of the following offences (WP 20.2 to WP 20.18), which shall be punished by the award of a free throw to the opposing team.

[Note: The referees must award ordinary fouls in accordance with the Rules to enable the attacking team to develop an advantage situation. However, the referees must have regard to the special circumstance of WP 7.3 (Advantage).]

WP 20.2 To advance beyond the goal line at the start of a period, before the referee has given the signal to start. The free throw shall be taken from the location of the ball or, if the ball has not been released into the field of play, from the half distance line.

WP 20.3 To assist a player at the start of a period or at any other time during the game.

WP 20.4 To hold ~~on to~~ or push off from the goal posts or their fixtures, to hold ~~on to~~ or push off from the sides or ends of the pool during actual play or ~~to hold on to the rails except~~ at the start of a period.

WP 20.5 To take any active part in the game when standing on the floor of the pool, to walk when play is in progress or to jump from the floor of the pool to play the ball or tackle an opponent. This Rule shall not apply to the goalkeeper while within the goalkeeper's 5 meter area.

WP 20.6 To take or hold the entire ball under the water when tackled.

[Note: It is an ordinary foul to take or hold the ball under the water when tackled, even if the player holding the ball has the ball forced under the water as a result of the opponent's challenge (figure 3). It makes no difference that the ball goes under the water against the player's will. What is important is that the foul is awarded against the player who was in contact with the ball at the moment it was taken

under the water. It is important to remember that the offence can only occur when a player takes the ball under when tackled. Thus, if the goalkeeper emerges high out of the water to save a shot and then while falling back takes the ball under the water, the goalkeeper has committed no offence; but if the goalkeeper then holds the ball under the water when challenged by an opponent, the goalkeeper will have committed an infringement of this Rule and if the goalkeeper's actions prevented a probable goal, a penalty throw must be awarded under WP 22.2.]

Figure 3



WP 20.7 To strike at the ball with a clenched fist. This Rule shall not apply to the goalkeeper while within his 5 meter area.

WP 20.8 To play or touch the ball with two hands at the same time. This Rule shall not apply to the goalkeeper while within his 5 meter area.

WP 20.9 To impede or otherwise prevent the free movement of an opponent who is not holding the ball, including swimming on the opponent's shoulders, back or legs. "Holding" is lifting, carrying or touching the ball but does not include dribbling the ball.

[Note: The first thing for the referee to consider is whether the opponent is holding the ball, because if the player is doing so, the player making the challenge cannot be penalized for "impeding". It is clear that a player is holding the ball if it is held raised above the water (figure 4). The player is also holding the ball if the player swims with it held in the hand or makes contact with the ball while it is lying on the surface of the water (figure 5). Swimming with the ball (dribbling), as shown in figure 6, is not considered to be holding.]

Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



A common form of impeding is where the player swims across the opponent's legs (figure 7), thus reducing the pace at which the opponent can move and interfering with the normal leg action. Another form is swimming on the opponent's shoulders. It must also be remembered that the foul of impeding can be committed by the player who is in possession of the ball. For example, figure 8 shows a player keeping one hand on the ball and trying to force the opponent away to gain more space. Figure 9 shows a player in possession of the ball impeding the opponent by pushing the opponent back with the head. Care must be taken with figures 8 & 9, because any violent movement by the player in possession of the ball might constitute striking or even brutality; the figures are intended to illustrate impeding without any violent movement. A player may also commit the offence of impeding even if the player is not holding or touching the ball. Figure 10 shows a player intentionally blocking the opponent with the player's body and with the arms flung open, thus making access to the ball impossible. This offence is most often committed near the boundaries of the field of play.]

Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



WP 20.10 To push or push off from an opponent who is not holding the ball.

[Note: Pushing can take place in various forms, including with the hand (figure 11) or with the foot (figure 12). In the cases illustrated, the punishment is a free throw for an ordinary foul. However, referees must take care to differentiate between pushing with the foot and kicking - which then becomes an exclusion foul or even brutality. If the foot is already in contact with the opponent when the movement begins, this will usually be pushing, but if the movement begins before such contact with the opponent is made, then this should generally be regarded as kicking.]

Figure 11



Figure 12



WP 20.11 To be within two meters of the opponents' goal except when behind the line of the ball. It shall not be an offence if a player takes the ball into the 2 meter area and passes it to another player who is behind the line of the ball and who shoots at goal immediately, before the first player has been able to leave the 2 meter area.

[Note. If the player receiving the pass does not shoot at goal, the player who passed the ball must immediately leave the 2 meter area to avoid being penalised under this Rule.]

WP 20.12 To take a penalty throw other than in the prescribed manner.

[Note. See WP 23.4 for method of taking a penalty throw.]

WP 20.13 To delay unduly when taking a free throw, goal throw or corner throw.

[Note. See note to WP 16.2.]

WP 20.14 For a goalkeeper to go or touch the ball beyond the half distance line.

WP 20.15 To last touch the ball that goes out of the side of the field of play (including the ball rebounding from the side of the field of play above water level) except in the case of a defensive field player blocking a shot over the side of the field of play, in which case a free throw is given to the defensive team.

WP 20.16 For a team to retain possession of the ball for more than 30 seconds of actual play without shooting at their opponent's goal. The timekeeper recording the possession time shall reset the clock:

- (a) when the ball has left the hand of the player shooting at goal. If the ball rebounds into play from the goal post, crossbar or the goalkeeper, the possession time shall not recommence until the ball comes into the possession of one of the teams;
- (b) when the ball comes into the possession of the opposing team. "Possession" shall not include the ball merely being touched in flight by an opposing player;
- (c) when the ball is put into play following the award of an exclusion foul, penalty foul, goal throw, corner throw or neutral throw. Visible clocks shall show the time in a descending manner (that is, to show the possession time remaining).

[Note. The timekeeper and referees must decide whether there was a shot goal or not but the referees have the final decision.]

WP 21 EXCLUSION FOULS

WP 21.1 It shall be an exclusion foul to commit any of the following offences (WP 21.4 to WP 21.17), which shall be punished (except as otherwise provided by the Rules) by the award of a free throw to the opposing team and the exclusion of the player who committed the foul.

WP 21.2 The excluded player shall move to the re-entry area nearest to the player's own goal line without leaving the water. An excluded player who leaves the water (other than following the entry of a substitute) shall be deemed guilty of an offence under WP 21.10 (Misconduct).

[Note. An excluded player (including any player excluded under the Rules for the remainder of the game) shall remain in the water and move (which may include swimming underwater) to the re-entry position nearest to the player's own goal line without interfering with the play. The player may leave from the field of play at any point and then swim to reach the re-entry area provided the player does not interfere with the alignment of the goal.

On reaching the re-entry area, the excluded player shall be required to visibly rise to the surface of the water before the player (or a substitute) shall be permitted to re-enter in accordance with the Rules. However, it shall not be necessary for the excluded player to then remain in the re-entry area to await the arrival of an intended substitute.]

WP 21.3 The excluded player or a substitute shall be permitted to re-enter the field of play after the earliest occurrence of one of the following:

- (a) when 20 seconds of actual play have elapsed, at which time the secretary shall raise the appropriate flag provided that the excluded player has reached the re-entry area in accordance with the Rules;

- (b) when a goal has been scored;
- (c) when the excluded player's team has retaken possession of the ball (which means receiving control of the ball) during actual play, at which time the defensive referee shall signal re-entry by a hand signal;
- (d) when the excluded player's team is awarded a free throw or goal throw, the referee's signal to award the throw qualifies as the re-entry signal, provided that the excluded player has reached the re-entry area in accordance with the Rules.

The excluded player or a substitute shall be permitted to re-enter the field of play from the re-entry area nearest to the player's own goal line, provided that:

- (a) the player has received a signal from the secretary or a referee;
- (b) the player shall not jump or push off from the side or wall of the pool or field of play;
- (c) the player shall not affect the alignment of the goal;
- (d) a substitute shall not be permitted to enter in the place of an excluded player until that player has reached the re-entry area nearest to the player's own goal line except between periods, after a goal, or during timeout;
- (e) after a goal has been scored an excluded player or a substitute may re-enter the field of play from any place.

These provisions shall also apply to the entry of a substitute when the excluded player has received three personal fouls or has otherwise been excluded from the remainder of the game in accordance with the Rules.

[Note. A substitute shall not be signalled in by a referee and nor shall the secretary signal the expiration of 20 seconds exclusion period until the excluded player has reached the re-entry area nearest to the player's own goal line. This shall also apply to the re-entry of a substitute who is to replace a player excluded from the remainder of the game. In the event of an excluded player failing to return to the player's re-entry area, a substitute shall not be permitted to enter until a goal has been scored or at the end of a period or during a timeout.]

The primary responsibility for giving the signal for the re-entry of an excluded player or a substitute is with the defensive referee. However, the attacking referee may also assist in this regard and the signal of either referee shall be valid. If a referee suspects an improper re-entry or the goal judge signals such an improper re-entry, then the referee should first be satisfied that the other referee had not signalled the re-entry.

Before giving the signal for the re-entry of an excluded player or a substitute, the defensive referee should wait momentarily in case the attacking referee whistles to restore possession to the opponent's team.

A change of possession does not occur merely because of the end of a period, but an excluded player or substitute shall be eligible to re-enter if the team wins the ball at the swim up at the start of the next period. If a player is excluded when the end of a period is signalled, the referees and the secretary shall ensure that the teams have the correct number of players before signalling for the restart.]

WP 21.4 For a player to leave the water or sit or stand on the steps or side of the pool during play, except in the case of accident, injury, illness or with the permission of a referee.

WP 21.5 To interfere with the taking of a free throw, goal throw or corner throw, including:

- (a) intentionally to throw away or fail to release the ball to prevent the normal progress of the game;
- (b) any attempt to play the ball before it has left the hand of the thrower.

[Note. A player is not to be penalised under this Rule if the player does not hear the whistle as a result of being under the water. The referees must determine if the actions of the player are intentional.

Interference with a throw may take place indirectly when the ball is hampered, delayed or prevented from reaching the player who is to take the throw, or it may occur when the execution of the throw is interfered with by an opponent blocking the direction of the throw (figure 13) or by disturbing the actual movement of the thrower (figure 14). For interference with a penalty throw, see also WP 21.16.]

Figure 13



Figure 14



WP 21.6 To attempt to block a pass or shot with two hands outside the 5 meter area.

WP 21.7 To splash in the face of an opponent intentionally.

[Note. Splashing is frequently used as an unfair tactic but is often only penalised in the obvious situation when players are facing one another (see figure 15). However, it can also occur less obviously when a player produces a curtain of water with an arm, seemingly without deliberate intent, in an attempt to block the view of the opponent who is about to shoot at goal or to make a pass.

Figure 15



The punishment for intentionally splashing an opponent is exclusion under WP 21.7 or a penalty throw under WP 22.2 if the opponent is inside the 5 meter area and is attempting to shoot at goal. Whether to award a penalty throw or an exclusion is decided solely by the positioning and actions of the attacking player; whether the offending player is inside the 5 meter area or outside is not a decisive factor.]

WP 21.8 To hold, sink or pull back an opponent who is not holding the ball. "Holding" is lifting, carrying or touching the ball, but does not include dribbling the ball.

[Note. The correct application of this Rule is very important both as to the presentation of the game and in arriving at a proper and fair result. The wording of the Rule is clear and explicit and can only be interpreted in one way: to hold (figure 16), sink (figure 17) or pull back (figure 18) an opponent who is not holding the ball is an exclusion foul. It is essential that referees apply this Rule correctly, without personal arbitrary interpretation, to ensure that the proper limits to rough play are not exceeded. In addition, referees must note that an infringement of WP 21.8 within the 5 meter area which prevents a probable goal must be punished by the award of a penalty throw.]

Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



WP 21.9 To kick or strike an opponent intentionally or make disproportionate movements with that intent.

[Note. The offence of kicking or striking can take a number of different forms, including being committed by a player in possession of the ball or by an opposing player; possession of the ball is not a decisive factor. What is important is the action of the offending player, including if the player makes disproportionate movements in an attempt to kick or strike, even if the player fails to make contact. One of the most serious acts of striking is elbowing backwards (figure 19), which can result in serious injury to the opponent. Similarly, serious injury can occur when a player intentionally heads back into the face of an opponent who is marking the player closely. In these circumstances, the referee would also be justified in punishing the offence under WP 21.11 (Brutality) rather than under WP 21.9.]

Figure 19



WP 21.10 To be guilty of misconduct, including the use of unacceptable language, aggressive or persistent foul play, to refuse obedience to or show disrespect for a referee or official, or behaviour against the spirit of the Rules and likely to bring the game into disrepute. The offending player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game, with substitution after the earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3 and must leave the competition area.

[Note. If a player commits any offence mentioned in this rule during the interval between periods, during a timeout or after a goal, the player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game and substitute shall be eligible to re-enter immediately prior to the restart

of the game as all these situations are considered to be interval time. Play will restart in the normal manner.]

WP 21.11 To commit an act of brutality including to play in a violent manner, kicking, striking or attempting to kick or strike with malicious intent) against an opponent or official, whether during actual play, during any stoppages, timeouts, after a goal has been scored or during intervals between periods of play.

Should this occur during the game the offending player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game and must leave the competition area and a penalty throw awarded to the opposing team. The offending player may be substituted when four minutes of actual play have elapsed.

Should the incident occur during any stoppage, timeout, after a goal or interval between periods of play, the player shall be excluded for the remainder of a game and must leave the competition area. No penalty throw shall be awarded. The offending player may be substituted when four (4) minutes of actual play have elapsed and play will restart in the normal manner.

If the referee/s call simultaneous brutalities or actions of play in a violent manner on players of opposing teams during play, both players are excluded for the remainder of the game with substitution after four (4) minutes of actual play have elapsed. The team, which had possession of the ball, will first shoot a penalty throw followed by the other team shooting a penalty throw. After the second penalty throw, the team, which had possession of the ball, will restart play with a free throw on or behind the half distance line.

WP 21.12 For a player of each team to commit any of the following offences simultaneously before a free throw, goal throw, corner throw, penalty throw or neutral throw is taken:

WP 20.9 - to impede an opponent

WP 20.10 - to push or push off from an opponent

WP 21.4 to WP 21.11 - to commit an exclusion foul

Both players shall be excluded and the team in attack shall maintain possession of the ball. Players shall be excluded from the remainder of the game where the Rules so provide.

[Note. Both players excluded under this Rule, shall be permitted to re-enter at the next earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3 or at the next change of possession.

If two players who have been excluded under this Rule and are eligible to re-enter the defensive referee may wave in the player as soon as that player is ready to re-enter. The referee does not have to wait until both players are ready to re-enter.]

WP 21.13 For an excluded player to re-enter or a substitute to enter the field of play improperly, including:

(a) without having received a signal from the secretary or referee;

- (b) from any place other than the player's own re-entry area, except where the Rules provide for immediate substitution;
- (c) by jumping or pushing off from the side or wall of the pool or field of play;
- (d) by affecting the alignment of the goal.

If this offence is committed by a player of the team not in possession of the ball, the offending player shall be excluded and a penalty throw awarded to the opposing team. This player receives only one personal foul, which should be marked by the secretary as exclusion penalty.

If this offence is committed by a player of the team in possession of the ball, the offending player shall be excluded and a free throw awarded to the opposing team.

WP 21.14 To interfere with the taking of a penalty throw. The offending player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game with substitution after the earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3 and the penalty throw shall be maintained or re-taken as appropriate.

[Note. The most common form of interference with a penalty throw is when an opponent aims a kick at the player taking the throw, just as the throw is about to be taken. It is essential for the referees to ensure that all players are at least 2 meters from the thrower, to prevent such interference taking place. The referee should also allow the defending team the first right to take position.]

WP 21.15 For the defending goalkeeper to fail to take up the correct position on the goal line at the taking of a penalty throw having been ordered once to do so by the referee. Another defending player may take the position of the goalkeeper but without the goalkeeper's privileges or limitations.

WP 21.16 When a player is excluded, the exclusion period shall commence immediately when the ball has left the hand of the player taking the free throw or when the ball has been touched following a neutral throw.

WP 21.17 If an excluded player intentionally interferes with play, including affecting the alignment of the goal, a penalty throw shall be awarded to the opposing team and a further personal foul awarded against the excluded player. If the excluded player does not commence leaving the field of play almost immediately, the referee may deem this to be intentional interference under this Rule.

WP 21.18 In the event of the game continuing into extra time, the exclusion period of any excluded player shall also continue into the extra time. Personal fouls awarded during the periods of normal time shall also carry forward into extra time and any player excluded under the Rules from the remainder of the game shall not be permitted to take part in any periods of extra time.

WP 22 PENALTY FOULS

WP 22.1 It shall be a penalty foul to commit any of the following offences (WP 22.2 to WP 22.7), which shall be punished by the award of a penalty throw to the opposing team.

WP 22.2 For a defending player to commit any foul within the 5 meter area but for which a goal would probably have resulted.

[Note. In addition to other offences preventing a probable goal, it is an offence within the meaning of this Rule:

- (a) for a goalkeeper or other defending player to pull down or otherwise displace the goal (figure 20);*
- (b) for a defending player to attempt to block a shot or pass with two hands (figure 21);*
- (c) for a defending player to play the ball with a clenched fist (figure 22);*
- (d) for a goalkeeper or other defending player to take the ball under the water when tackled.*

It is important to note that while the fouls described above, and other fouls such as holding, pulling back, impeding, etc., would normally be punished by a free throw (and exclusion if appropriate), they become penalty fouls if committed within the 5 meter area by a defending player if a probable goal would otherwise have been scored.]

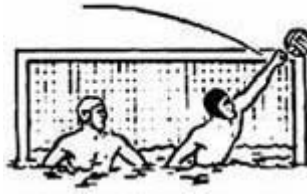
Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



WP 22.3 For a defending player within the 5 meter area to kick or strike an opponent or to commit an act of brutality. In the case of brutality, the offending player shall also be excluded from the remainder of the game, and a substitute may enter the field of play after four minutes of actual play have elapsed, in addition to the award of the penalty throw.

WP 22.4 For an excluded player intentionally to interfere with play, including affecting the alignment of the goal.

WP 22.5 For a goalkeeper or any other defending player to pull over the goal completely with the object of preventing a probable goal. The offending player shall also be excluded from the remainder of the game, with substitution after the earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3.

WP 22.6 For a player or substitute who is not entitled under the Rules to participate in the play at that time to enter the field of play. The offending player shall also be excluded from the remainder of the game with substitution. The substitute may enter the field of play after the earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3.

WP 22.7 For the coach of the team not in possession of the ball to request a timeout or for a team official to take any action to prevent a probable goal; except that no personal foul shall be recorded for this offence.

WP 22.8 If in the last minute of the game a penalty throw is awarded to a team, the coach may elect to maintain possession of the ball and be awarded a free throw. The timekeeper recording possession time shall reset the clock.

[Note. It is the responsibility of the coach to give a clear signal without delay if the team wishes to maintain possession of the ball in accordance with this Rule.]

WP 23 PENALTY THROWS

WP 23.1 A penalty throw shall be taken by any player of the team to which it is awarded, except the goalkeeper, from any point on the opponents' 5 meter line.

WP 23.2 All players shall leave the 5 meter area and shall be at least two meters from the player taking the throw. On each side of the player taking the throw, one player of the defending team shall have the first right to take position. The defending goalkeeper shall be positioned between the goal posts with no part of his body beyond the goal line at water level. Should the goalkeeper be out of the water, another player may take the position of the goalkeeper but without the goalkeeper's privileges and limitations.

WP 23.3 When the referee controlling the taking of the throw is satisfied that the players are in their correct positions the referee shall signal for the throw to be taken, by whistle and by simultaneously lowering the arm from a vertical to a horizontal position.

[Note. The lowering of the arm at the same time as the signal by whistle makes it possible under any conditions, even amidst noise by spectators, to execute the throw in accordance with the Rules. As the arm is lifted, the player taking the throw will concentrate, for the player knows that the signal will follow immediately.]

WP 23.4 The player taking the penalty throw shall have possession of the ball and shall immediately throw it with an uninterrupted movement directly at the goal. The player may take the throw by lifting the ball from the water (figure 23) or with the ball held in the raised hand (figure 24) and the ball may be taken backwards from the direction of the goal in preparation for the forward throw, provided that the continuity of the movement shall not be interrupted before the ball leaves the thrower's hand.

[Note. There is nothing in the Rules to prevent a player taking the throw with the player's back to the goal while the player adopts a half screw or full screw action.]

Figure 23



Figure 24



WP 23.5 If the ball rebounds from the goal post, crossbar or goalkeeper it remains in play and it shall not be necessary for another player to play or touch the ball before a goal can be scored.

WP 23.6 If at precisely the same time as the referee awards a penalty throw the timekeeper whistles for the end of a period, all players except the player taking the throw and the defending goalkeeper shall leave the water before the penalty throw is taken. In

this situation, the ball shall immediately be dead should it rebound into play from the goal post, crossbar or the goalkeeper.

WP 24 PERSONAL FOULS

WP 24.1 A personal foul shall be recorded against any player who commits an exclusion foul or penalty foul. The referee shall indicate the offending player's cap number to the secretary.

WP 24.2 Upon receiving a third personal foul, a player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game with substitution after the earliest occurrence referred to in WP 21.3. If the third personal foul is a penalty foul, the entry of the substitute shall be immediate.

WP 25 ACCIDENT, INJURY AND ILLNESS

WP 25.1 A player shall only be allowed to leave the water, or sit or stand on the steps or side of the pool during play in the case of accident, injury, illness or with the permission of a referee. A player who has left the water legitimately may re-enter from the re-entry area nearest his own goal line at an appropriate stoppage, with the permission of a referee.

WP 25.2 If a player is bleeding, the referee shall immediately order the player out of the water with the immediate entry of a substitute and the game shall continue without interruption. After the bleeding has stopped, the player is permitted to be a substitute in the ordinary course of the game.

WP 25.3 If accident, injury or illness, other than bleeding, occurs, a referee may at the referee's discretion suspend the game for not more than three minutes, in which case the referee shall instruct the timekeeper as to when the stoppage period is to commence.

WP 25.4 Should the game be stopped through accident, injury, illness, bleeding or other unforeseen reason, the team in possession of the ball at the time of the stoppage shall put the ball into play at the place of stoppage when the play is resumed.

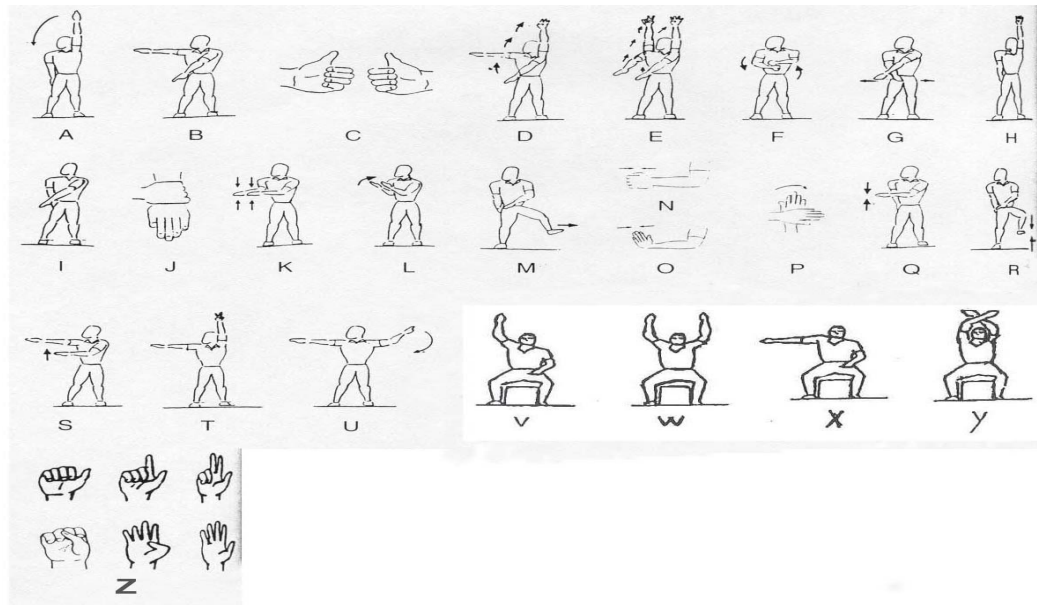
WP 25.5 Except in the circumstances of WP 25.2 (bleeding), the player shall not be allowed to take further part in the game if a substitute has entered.

APPENDIX A - INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF TWO REFEREES

1. The referees are in absolute control of the game and shall have equal powers to declare fouls and penalties. Differences of opinion of the referees shall not serve as a basis for protest or appeal.
2. The committee or organisation appointing the referees shall have power to designate the side of the pool from which each referee shall officiate. Referees shall change sides of the pool before the start of any period when the teams do not change ends.
3. At the start of the game and of each period, the referees will position themselves on the respective five (5) meter line. The starting signal shall be given by the referee on the same side as the official table.
4. After a goal, the signal to restart shall be given by the referee who was controlling the attacking situation when the goal was scored. Before restarting, the referees shall ensure that any substitutions have been completed.
5. Each referee shall have the power to declare fouls in any part of the field of play but each referee shall give their primary attention to the offensive situation attacking the goal to their right. The referee not controlling the attacking situation (the defensive referee) shall maintain a position no closer to the goal being attacked than that player of the attacking team furthest back from the goal.
6. When awarding a free throw, goal throw or corner throw, the referee making the decision shall blow the whistle and both referees shall indicate the direction of the attack, to enable players in different parts of the pool to see quickly which team has been awarded the throw. The referee making the decision shall point to where the throw is to be taken if the ball is not at that position. Referees shall use the signals set out in Appendix B to indicate the nature of the fouls that they are penalising.
7. If, in the referee's opinion, a player persists in playing in an unsporting manner or engages in simulation, the referee shall issue a yellow card to the offending player. Should the action continue, the referee shall issue the player with a red card visible to both the field of play and the table as this is deemed to be misconduct. The referee then signals the excluded player's cap number to the table.
8. The signal for a penalty throw to be taken shall be made by the attacking referee, except that a player who wishes to take the throw with the left hand may request the defensive referee to make the signal.

9. When simultaneous free throws are awarded by both referees to the same team, the award shall go to the player awarded the throw by the attacking referee.
10. When simultaneous awards are made for ordinary fouls but for opposing teams, the award shall be a neutral throw, to be taken by the attacking referee.
11. When simultaneous awards are made by both referees and one is for an ordinary foul and the other is for an exclusion foul or penalty foul, the exclusion foul or penalty foul award shall be applied.
12. When players of both teams commit an exclusion foul simultaneously during play, the referees shall call the ball from the water and make sure both teams and the secretaries know who is excluded. The 30 second possession clock is reset and play is restarted with a free throw to the team which had possession of the ball. If neither team had possession when the simultaneous exclusions were called, play shall be restarted with a neutral throw.
13. In the event of simultaneous awards of penalty throws to both teams, the first throw shall be taken by the team last in possession of the ball. After the second penalty throw has been taken, the game will restart with the team which had possession of the ball receiving a free throw on or behind the half distance line.

APPENDIX B - SIGNALS TO BE USED BY OFFICIALS



- Fig. A** The referee lowers the arm from a vertical position to signal (i) the start of the period (ii) to restart after a goal (iii) the taking of a penalty throw.
- Fig. B** To point with one arm in the direction of the attack and to use the other arm to indicate the place where the ball is to be put into play at a free throw, goal throw or corner throw.
- Fig. C** To signal a neutral throw. The referee points to the place where the neutral throw has been awarded, points both thumbs up and calls for the ball.
- Fig. D** To signal the exclusion of a player. The referee points to the player and then moves the arm quickly towards the boundary of the field of play. The referee then signals the excluded player's cap number so that it is visible to the field of play and the table.
- Fig. E** To signal the simultaneous exclusion of two players. The referee points with both hands to the two players, signals their exclusion in accordance with Fig. D, and then immediately signals the players' cap numbers.
- Fig. F** To signal the exclusion of a player for misconduct. The referee signals exclusion in accordance with Fig. D (or Fig. E if appropriate) and then rotates the hands round one another in such a way that is visible to both the field of play and the table in addition to issuing the player with a red card. The referee then signals the excluded player's cap number to the table.

- Fig. G** To signal the exclusion of a player with substitution after four (4) minutes. The referee signals exclusion in accordance with Fig D (or Fig. E if appropriate) and then crosses the arms in such a way that is visible to both the field of play and the table in addition to issuing the player with a red card. The referee then signals the excluded player's cap number to the table.
- Fig. H** To signal the award of a penalty throw. The referee raises an arm with five fingers in the air. The referee then signals the offending player's cap number to the table.
- Fig. I** To signal that a goal has been scored. The referee signals by whistle and by immediately pointing to the centre of the field of play.
- Fig. J** To indicate the exclusion foul of holding an opponent. The referee makes a motion holding the wrist of one hand with the other hand.
- Fig. K** To indicate the exclusion foul of sinking an opponent. The referee makes a downward motion with both hands starting from a horizontal position.
- Fig. L** To indicate the exclusion foul of pulling back an opponent. The referee makes a pulling motion with both hands vertically extended and pulling towards his body.
- Fig. M** To indicate the exclusion foul of kicking an opponent. The referee makes a kicking movement.
- Fig. N** To indicate the exclusion foul of striking an opponent. The referee makes a striking motion with a closed fist starting from a horizontal position.
- Fig. O** To indicate the ordinary foul of pushing or pushing off from an opponent. The referee makes a pushing motion away from the body starting from a horizontal position.
- Fig. P** To indicate the ordinary foul of impeding an opponent. The referee makes a crossing motion with one hand horizontally crossing the other.
- Fig. Q** To indicate the ordinary foul of taking the ball under the water. The referee makes a downward motion with a hand starting from a horizontal position.
- Fig. R** To indicate the ordinary foul of standing on the bottom of the pool. The referee raises and lowers one foot.
- Fig. S** To indicate the ordinary foul of undue delay in the taking of a free throw, goal throw or corner throw. The referee raises a hand once or twice with the palm turned upwards.

- Fig. T** To indicate a violation of the two-meter Rule. The referee indicates the number 2 by raising the fore and middle fingers in the air with the arm vertically extended.
- Fig. U** To indicate the ordinary fouls of expiry of 30 seconds' possession. The referee moves a hand in a circular motion two or three times.
- Fig. V** By a goal judge to signal for the start of a period
- Fig. W** By a goal judge to signal an improper start, restart or improper re-entry of an excluded player or substitute.
- Fig. X** By a goal judge to signal a goal throw or corner throw.
- Fig. Y** By a goal judge to signal a goal.
- Fig. Z** To indicate a player's cap number. To enable the referee to communicate better with the players and the secretary, signals are made using both hands if appropriate where the number exceeds five. One hand shows five fingers with the other hand showing additional fingers to make up the sum of the player's number. For the number ten, a clenched fist is shown. If the number exceeds ten, one hand is shown as a clenched fist with the other hand showing additional fingers to make up the sum of the player's number.

8.2 Age Group Rules

WPAG 1

All age group competitors remain qualified from 1 January to the following 31 December at their age at the close of day (12 midnight) on 31 December of the year of competition.

WPAG 2

Age groupings for Water Polo for boys and girls are as follows:

- 15 years of age and under
- 16, 17 and 18 years of age
- 19 and 20 years of age

The age for Junior World Championships is 18 years and under and 20 years and under.

8.3 2009 - 2013 FINA Water Polo Rule Interpretations

1. What if a defensive field player attempts to block a shot with 2 hands?

If the player attempts to block a shot with two hands the player shall be punished with a penalty shot when the defensive player is inside the 5 meter area and an exclusion foul when the defensive player is outside the 5 meter area.

2. May a field player who replaces an excluded goalkeeper assume the privileges of the goalkeeper?

No, a field player, who replaces an excluded goalkeeper, must play the position without the privileges of the goalkeeper. If the player attempts to play with two hands a penalty throw shall be awarded.

3. What is the signal for the substitute to re-enter when brutality is called.

When a player is excluded for brutality the secretary will signal the substitute to re-enter the field of play with two flags, one yellow flag and the other flag of corresponding cap colour.

- 4a. What happens if a defensive field player deflects a pass and sends the ball out over the goal line?

Play shall be restarted with a corner throw. This action is considered as deliberately sending the ball over the goal line.

- 4b. What happens when the ball is sent out of the side of the field of play following a shot having last been touched by a field player of the defending team?

A free throw is awarded to the defending team. This situation is covered under the same Rule as a shot having last been touched by a player of the defending team and the ball going over the goal line.

5. What happens in the case of a double exclusion during play?

In the case of a double exclusion during play, both players are excluded for 20 seconds. The referees should, except in a situation of clear advantage, call the ball from the water, ensure that both teams and table know who is excluded, reset the 30 second possession clock and restart play with a free throw to the team which had possession. If neither team had possession when the double exclusion was called, play will be restarted with a neutral throw on the half distance line.

6. What if there is an exclusion of a player or simultaneous exclusion of player of both teams? Is the team or are the teams able to continue the game without a goalkeeper during the period when the team or teams have less than 7 players?

A team with 7 players must have a goalkeeper. An excluded player or their substitute is considered to be one of these 7. An excluded goalkeeper's substitute may only be another goalkeeper. An excluded field player's substitute may only be another field player.

7. What happens if there is a brutality during interval time, injury time, timeout, before a penalty throw or after the goal?

If a brutality is called during interval time, injury time, timeout before a penalty throw or after a goal the player is excluded for the remainder of the game with substitution after 4 minutes. Play will restart in the normal manner without any penalty throw however in the situation where the brutality occurred before the taking of a penalty throw the original throw will be maintained.

8a. What happens if a goalkeeper commits an act of brutality during play?

If a goalkeeper commits an act of brutality during play the goalkeeper shall be excluded for the remainder of the game and must leave the competition area and penalty throw awarded to the opposing team. A player may take the position of goalkeeper but without the goalkeeper's privileges and limitations. The offending goalkeeper may be substituted when 4 minutes of actual play has elapsed; a substitute goalkeeper may however take the position of goalkeeper following the taking of the penalty throw provided that the team is one player less for the remainder of the exclusion time.

8b. What happens if there is simultaneous brutality by a player of both teams during play?

In the case of simultaneous brutality called during play, both players are excluded for the remainder of the game with substitution after 4 minutes. The team that had possession of the ball will first shoot a penalty throw followed by the other team shooting a penalty throw. After the second penalty throw the team that had possession of the ball will restart play with a free throw on or behind the half distance line.

8c. What happens if there is a simultaneous brutality by players of both teams during the last minute of the game or during the last minute of extra time?

If a simultaneous brutality by players of both teams occurs during the last minute of the game or during the last minute of extra time following the principle of WP 22.8 the coach whose team was in possession of the ball can decide whether for each team to shoot a penalty throw or elect to maintain possession and be awarded a free throw wherein the timekeeper shall reset the 30 second possession clock.

What happens when a defensive player enters improperly?

If a defensive player re-enters the field of play improperly the player is excluded for an additional 20 seconds and a penalty throw is awarded to the attacking team. However, on the score sheet only one additional personal foul (marked as EP) shall be recorded against the offending player.

10. What happens when an offensive player re-enters improperly?

If an offensive player re-enters the field of play improperly the player is excluded for an additional 20 seconds and a free throw is awarded to the opposing team. On the score sheet an additional personal foul shall be recorded against the offending player.

11. What happens when a team is awarded a penalty throw in the last minute of the regulation time or the last minute of the second overtime period?

If a team is awarded a penalty throw in the last minute of the regulation time or the last minute of the second overtime period a coach may request to maintain the possession in lieu of taking the penalty throw. The coach must show the referee immediately by crossing their arms in front of his chest to signal possession, or show 5 fingers to request a penalty throw. If a team requests possession play shall be restarted on the half distance line or behind the half distance line and the possession clock shall be reset.

12. What happens if a player of a team commits misconduct or any other offence (relating to WP 21.10) during the interval between periods, during timeout or prior to the restart after a goal?

The player shall be excluded from the remainder of the game and the substitute shall be eligible to re-enter immediately prior the restart of the game as all three situations are considered to be in interval time.

Note: If the exclusion is during interval time the game will restart with a swim ball; after a timeout a free throw to the team that requested the timeout or following the goal a free throw to the defending team.

8.4 MASTERS RULES

General (MGR)

The Masters program shall promote fitness, friendship, understanding and competition through Swimming, Diving, Synchronised Swimming, Water Polo and Open Water Swimming among those competitors with a minimum age limit of 25 years (Note: exception in MSS 5).

MGR 1 The Members shall register Masters competitors in a special category for each of the five recognised disciplines. A competitor who registers for Masters in any discipline will still retain his/her unrestricted right to compete in other competitions.

MGR 2 Except for specific exceptions in the FINA Rules and regulations all other FINA Rules and Regulations shall apply to Masters Competitions.

MGR 3 Individual entries shall only be accepted from persons representing clubs. No swimmer or team may be designated as representing a country or Federation.

MGR 4 Age shall be determined as of December 31 of the year of competition.

MGR 5 The organising federation of FINA World Masters Championships shall pay the travelling and accommodation expense of one member from the FINA Bureau.

MGR 6 Entry fees shall be decided upon by the country that is hosting the Masters World Championships, but they shall be subject to approval by FINA.

MGR 7 For Masters World Championships, the Management Committee shall consist of the Bureau Liaison, the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Masters Committee and other members of the Bureau and Masters Committee present.

MGR 8 Masters Competitors must be aware of the need of being well prepared and medically fit before entering into Masters competitions. They shall assume full responsibility for the risks included in competing in such competitions. In consideration of their entry, they must agree to waive and release FINA, the Organising National Federation and the Organising Committee from any kind of liability for accidents, which may cause death, injury or property loss. Entry Forms containing a warning of the risks, an Accident Waiver and Release of Liability must be signed by each Masters competitor.

8.5 MASTERS WATER POLO RULES

- MWP 1** Age groups for Masters Water Polo shall apply for men, mixed, and women teams.
- MWP 2** The age of the youngest member of the team determines the age group of the team. There are no restrictions on the ages of any players older than the youngest player on the team.
- MWP 3** Age groups for teams are at five-year intervals beginning with 30. i.e. 30+, 35+, 40+. . . .
- MWP 4** Composition of Teams
- MWP 4.1** A player may not represent more than one club in any Masters Water Polo competition or the Masters World Championships. However, a player may represent the same club on two teams in the same competition or the Masters World Championships.
- MWP 4.2** If a club entered has players on more than one team in a competition, or the FINA World Masters Championships, then each of these teams must have at least nine players that are only on the roster for that team. The nine designated players are to be listed on the roster opposite the number they will wear in the competition, with an asterisk (*) next to the number.
- MWP 4.3** In the event that the teams from a club that have players playing on their team that are also representing the club on another team are scheduled to play at the same time in the competition, then the players playing on two teams can only be declared on the roster for one team at that scheduled time.
- MWP 4.4** Women players may be members of men's teams.
- MWP 5** The Water Polo Rules in Part VI of this Handbook shall apply to Masters Water Polo with the following exceptions:
- MWP 5.1** Each team shall consist of seven players, one of who shall be the goal keeper and who shall wear the goalkeepers cap, and not more than eight reserves may be used as substitutes, listed on the game roster, which must be submitted to the official's table for each game, not less than 45 minutes before each game commences. All players listed on the game roster will be eligible to play in the game. After the games has commenced, a team playing with less than seven players shall not be required to have a goal keeper.

- MWP 5.2** WP 4.3 shall apply except that the goalkeeper shall wear cap no. 1 and the other caps shall be numbered 2 to 15. A substitute goalkeeper shall wear a red cap numbered 13.
- MWP 5.3** The uniform distance between the respective goal lines shall be 23.5 meters minimum, and the uniform width of the field of play shall be 17 meters minimum.
- MWP 5.4** WP 11 time standards shall apply except that the duration of the Masters games shall be four periods of seven minutes each actual play for the 30+, 35+, 40+ and 45+ age groups and six minutes each actual play for the 50+, 55+, 60+, etc. age groups.
- MWP 5.5** There shall be a two minute interval between each period of play. The teams including the players, coaches and team officials, shall change ends before starting the third period and the second period of any extra time.
- MWP 5.6** WP 14.4 method of scoring shall apply except that the time of possession of the ball shall be 35 seconds.

8.6 MEDICAL RULES

PREAMBLE

Chapter I: Relationships between Athletes and Health Care Providers

Chapter II: Protection and Promotion of the Athlete's Health during Training and Competition

1. FINA, in accomplishing its mission, should take care that sport is practised without danger to the health of the athletes and with respect for fair play and sports ethics. To that end, it takes the measures necessary to preserve the health of athletes and to minimise the risks of physical injury and psychological harm. It also protects the athletes in their relationships with physicians and other health care providers.
2. This objective can be achieved only through an ongoing education based on the ethical values of sport and on each individual's responsibility in protecting his or her health and the health of others.
3. The present Code recalls the basic rules regarding best medical practices in the domain of sport and the safeguarding of the rights and health of the athletes. It supports and encourages the adoption of specific measures to achieve that objective. It complements and reinforces the World Anti-Doping Code and reflects the general principles recognised in the international codes of medical ethics.

Scope

- 4.1 The Code applies to all athletes in the sports activities governed by FINA, in competition as well as out of competition.
- 4.2 FINA is free to grant wider protection to their athletes.
- 4.3 The Code applies without prejudice to the national and international ethical, legal and regulatory requirements that are more favourable to the protection of the health, rights and interests of the athletes.

Chapter I: Relationships between Athletes and Health Care Providers

1. General Principles

- 1.1 Athletes are entitled to the same fundamental rights as all patients in their relationships with physicians and health care providers, in particular the right to respect for:
 - a. their human dignity;
 - b. their physical and mental integrity
 - c. the protection of their health and safety;
 - d. their self-determination; and

e. their privacy and confidentiality.

1.2 The relationship between athletes, their personal physician, the team physician and other health care providers must be protected and subject to mutual respect. The health and the welfare of athletes must prevail over the sole interest of competition and other economic, legal or political considerations.

2. Information

Athletes have the right to be informed in a clear and appropriate way about their health status and their diagnosis; preventive measures; proposed medical interventions, together with the risks and benefits of each intervention; alternatives to proposed interventions, including the consequences of non-treatment for their health and for their return to sports practice; and the prognosis and progress of treatment and rehabilitation measures.

3. Consent

3.1 The voluntary and informed consent of the athletes is required for any medical intervention. This consent can be made verbally or by a written document.

3.2 Particular care should be taken to avoid pressures from the entourage (e.g. coach, management, family, etc.) and other athletes, so that athletes can make fully informed decisions, taking into account the risks associated with practising a sport with a diagnosed injury or disease.

3.3 Athletes have the right to refuse or to interrupt a medical intervention. The consequences of such a decision must be carefully explained to them.

3.4 Athletes are encouraged to designate a person who can act on their behalf in the event of incapacity. They can also define in writing the way they wish to be treated and give any other instruction they deem necessary.

3.5 With the exception of emergency situations, when athletes are unable to consent personally to a medical intervention, the authorisation of their legal representative or of the person designated by the athletes for this purpose is required, after they have received the necessary information. When the legal representative has to give authorisation, athletes, whether minors or adults, must nevertheless assent to the medical intervention to the fullest extent of their capacity.

3.6 The consent of the athletes is required for the collection, preservation, analysis and use of any biological sample.

- 3.7 Refusal to consent to provide a biological sample for doping control purposes is a doping offence subject to punishment in accordance with the FINA Rule DC 2.3 and DC 10.4.1.

4. Confidentiality and Privacy

- 4.1 All information about an athlete's health status, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, rehabilitation measures and all other personal information must be kept confidential, even after the death of the athlete.
- 4.2 Confidential information may be disclosed only if the athlete gives explicit consent thereto, or if the law expressly provides for this. Consent may be presumed when, to the extent necessary for the athlete's treatment, information is disclosed to other health care providers directly involved in his or her health care.
- 4.3 All identifiable medical data on athletes must be protected. The protection of the data must be appropriate to the manner of their storage. Likewise, biological samples from which identifiable data can be derived must be protected.
- 4.4 Athletes have the right of access to, and a copy of, their complete medical record. Such access excludes data concerning or provided by third parties.
- 4.5 Athletes have the right to demand the rectification of erroneous medical data.
- 4.6 An intrusion into the private life of an athlete is permissible only if it is necessary for diagnosis, treatment and care, and the athlete consents to it, or if it is legally required. Such intrusion is also permissible pursuant to the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code.
- 4.7 Any medical intervention must respect privacy. This means that a given intervention may be carried out in the presence of only those persons who are necessary for the intervention, unless the athlete expressly consents or requests otherwise.

5. Care and Treatment

- 5.1 Athletes have the right to receive such health care as is appropriate to their needs, including preventive care, activities aimed at health promotion and rehabilitation measures. Services should be continuously available and accessible to all equitably, without discrimination and according to the financial, human and material resources available for such purpose.
- 5.2 Athletes have the right to a quality of care marked both by high technical standards and by the professional and respectful

attitude of health care providers. They have the right to continuity of care, including cooperation between all health care providers and establishments which are involved in their diagnosis, treatment and care.

- 5.3 During training and competition abroad, athletes have the right to the necessary health care, which if possible should be provided by their personal physician or the team physician. They also have the right to receive emergency care prior to returning home.
- 5.4 Athletes have the right to choose and change their own physician, health care provider or health care establishment, provided that this is compatible with the functioning of the health care system. They have the right to request a second medical opinion.
- 5.5 Athletes have the right to be treated with dignity in relation to their diagnosis, treatment, care and rehabilitation, in accordance with their culture, tradition and values. They have the right to enjoy support from family, relatives and friends during the course of care and treatment, and to receive spiritual support and guidance.
- 5.6 Athletes have the right to relief of their suffering according to the latest recognised medical knowledge. Treatments with an analgesic effect, which allow an athlete to practise a sport with an injury or illness, should be carried out only after careful consideration and consultation with the athlete and other health care providers. If there is a long-term risk to the athlete's health, such treatment should not be given. Procedures that are solely for the purpose of masking pain or other protective symptoms in order to enable the athlete to practise a sport with an injury or illness should not be administered if, in the absence of such procedures, his or her participation would be medically inadvisable or impossible.

6. Rights and Duties of Health Care Providers

- 6.1 The same ethical principles that apply to the current practice of medicine apply to sports medicine. The principal duties of the physicians and other health care providers include:
 - a. making the health of the athletes a priority;
 - b. doing no harm.
- 6.2 Health care providers who care for athletes must have the necessary education, training and experience in sports medicine, and must keep their knowledge up to date. They have a duty to understand the physical and emotional demands placed upon athletes during training and competition, as well as the commitment and necessary

capacity to support the extraordinary physical and emotional endurance that sport requires.

- 6.3 Athletes' health care providers must act in accordance with the latest recognised medical knowledge and, when available, evidence-based medicine. They must refrain from performing any intervention that is not medically indicated, even at the request of the athletes, their entourage or another health care provider. Health care providers must also refuse to provide a false medical certificate concerning the fitness of an athlete to participate in training or competition.
- 6.4 When the health of athletes is at risk, health care providers must strongly discourage them from continuing training or competition and inform them of the risks.
In the case of serious danger to the athlete, or when there is a risk to third parties (players of the same team, opponents, family, the public, etc.), health care providers may also inform the competent persons or authorities, even against the will of the athletes, about their unfitness to participate in training or competition.
- 6.5 Health care providers must oppose any sports or physical activity that is not appropriate to the stage of growth, development, general condition of health, and level of training of children. They must act in the best interest of the health of the children or adolescents, without regard to any other interests or pressures from the entourage (e.g. coach, management, family, etc.) or other athletes.
- 6.6 Health care providers must disclose when they are acting on behalf of third parties (e.g. club, federation, organiser, NOC, etc.). They must personally explain to the athletes the reasons for the examination and its outcome, as well as the nature of the information provided to third parties. In principle, the athlete's physician should be informed.
- 6.7 When acting on behalf of third parties, health care providers must limit the transfer of information to what is essential. In principle, they may indicate only the athlete's fitness or unfitness to participate in training or competition. With the athlete's consent, the health care providers may provide other information concerning the athlete's participation in sport in a way compatible with his or her health status.
- 6.8 At sports venues, it is the responsibility of the team or competition physician to determine whether an injured athlete may continue in or return to the competition. This decision may not be delegated to other professionals or personnel. In the absence of the competent physician, these individuals must adhere strictly to the instructions that he or she has provided. At all times, the priority must be to

safeguard the health and safety of athletes. The outcome of the competition must never influence such decisions.

- 6.9 When necessary, the team or competition physician must ensure that injured athletes have access to specialised care, by organising medical follow-up by recognised specialists.

Chapter II: Protection and Promotion of the Athlete's Health during Training and Competition

7. General Principles

- 7.1 No practice constituting any form of physical injury or psychological harm to athletes is permissible. The members of the Olympic Movement ensure that the athletes' conditions of safety, well-being and medical care are favourable to their physical and mental equilibrium. They must adopt the necessary measures to achieve this end and to minimise the risk of injuries and illness. The participation of sports physicians is desirable in the drafting of such measures.
- 7.2 In each sports discipline, minimal safety requirements must be defined and applied with a view to protecting the health of the athletes and the public during training and competition. Depending on the sport and the level of competition, specific rules are adopted regarding the sports venues, the safe environmental conditions, the sports equipment authorised or prohibited, and the training and competition programmes. The specific needs of each athlete category must be respected.
- 7.3 For the benefit of all concerned, measures to safeguard the health of the athletes and to minimise the risks of physical injury and psychological harm must be publicised in order to benefit all those concerned.
- 7.4 The measures for the protection and the promotion of the athletes' health must be based on the latest recognised medical knowledge.
- 7.5 Research in sports medicine and sports sciences is encouraged. It must be conducted in accordance with the recognised principles of research ethics, in particular the Helsinki Declaration adopted by the World Medical Association (Edinburgh, 2000), and the applicable law. It must never be conducted in a manner which could harm an athlete's health or jeopardise his or her performance. The voluntary and informed consent of the athletes to participate in such research is required.

- 7.6 Advances in sports medicine and sports science must not be withheld, and must be published and widely disseminated.

8. Fitness to Practise a Sport

- 8.1 Except when there are symptoms or a significant family medical history, the practice of sport for all does not require undergoing a fitness test. The choice to undergo such a test is the responsibility of the personal physician.
- 8.2 For competitive sport, athletes may be required to present a medical certificate confirming that there are no apparent contraindications. The fitness test should be based on the latest recognised medical knowledge and performed by a specially trained physician.
- 8.3 A pre-participation medical test is recommended for high level athletes. It should be performed under the responsibility of a specially trained physician.
- 8.4 Any genetic test that attempts to gauge a particular capacity to practise a sport constitutes a medical evaluation to be performed solely under the responsibility of a specially trained physician.

9. Medical Support

- 9.1 In each sports discipline, guidelines must be established regarding the necessary medical support depending on the nature of the sports activities and the level of competition. These guidelines must define, but not be limited to, the following points:
- the medical coverage of training and competition venues and how this is organised;
 - the necessary resources (supplies, premises, vehicles, etc.);
 - the procedures in case of emergencies;
 - the system of communication between the medical support services, the organisers and the competent health authorities.
- 9.2 In the case of a serious incident occurring during training or competition, there must be procedures to provide the necessary support to those injured, by evacuating them to the competent medical services when needed. The athletes, coaches and persons associated with the sports activity must be informed of those procedures and receive the necessary training for their implementation.
- 9.3 To reinforce safety in the practice of sports, a mechanism must exist to allow for data collection with regard to injuries sustained during training or competition. When identifiable,

such data must be collected with the consent of those concerned, and be treated confidentially and in accordance with the recognised ethical principles of research.

8.7 DOPING CONTROL RULES

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APPENDIX 1

INTRODUCTION

The FINA Extraordinary Congress in Manchester, England on 8 April 2008, decided to accept the 2007 *Code* Amendments to the World Anti-Doping *Code* (the "*Code*"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with FINA's responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of FINA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the aquatic sports. As provided in the 2007 *Code* Amendments, these amendments to the FINA Anti-Doping Rules shall become effective on January 1, 2009.

Anti-doping rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Competitors* or other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound to these rules. These sport specific rules and procedures aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized way are distinct in nature and are, therefore, not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a case all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the *Code* and the fact that the latter represents the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FINA'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 Sport; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

Ethics, fair play and honesty

Health

Excellence in performance

Character and education

Fun and joy

Teamwork

Dedication and commitment

Respect for rules and laws

Respect for self and other *Participants*

Courage

Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to and be binding upon each *Member Federation* and its members, each Continental Body or regional organization, and each *Participant* in any of their activities or the activities of FINA by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or

participation in FINA, its *Member Federations*, or their activities or *Competitions*.

All *Member Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. The regulations of *Member Federations* shall indicate that all FINA Rules including these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed as incorporated into and shall be directly applicable to and shall be agreed to and followed by *Competitors, Competitor Support Personnel*, coaches, physicians, team leaders, and club and Federation representatives under the jurisdiction of the respective *Member Federations*. Each *Member Federation*, by being a Member of FINA, agrees that it shall:

- a. report all *Doping Control* results to FINA in accordance with DC 14.
- b. allow FINA to conduct *Doping Control* at that *Member Federation's* National Championships or any other *Competition* within its jurisdiction; and
- c. allow FINA to conduct unannounced *Testing* on any *Competitor* under that *Member Federation's* jurisdiction.

All *Competitors* shall submit to *Doping Control* carried out by FINA *In-Competition, Out-of-Competition*, announced or unannounced. The *Competitor* shall submit to *Doping Control* whenever requested by an authorised official.

It is the responsibility of each *Member Federation* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *Member Federation's Competitors* complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some cases, the *Member Federation* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *Member Federation* have been delegated or assigned to a *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the *Member Federation* shall apply, as applicable, to the *Member Federation's National Anti-Doping Organization*.

DC 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in DC 2.1 through DC 2.8.

DC 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

[Comment to DC 2: The purpose of DC 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 has been violated.]

Competitors 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:

DC 2.1 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Competitor's Sample*.

DC 2.1.1 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 *Samples*. 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 DC 2.1.

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

The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in a Competitor's Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Competitors and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered a Competitor's system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Competitor's part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule violation has occurred is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in the Code has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

DC 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Competitor's A Sample* where the *Competitor* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Competitor's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Competitor's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Competitor's A Sample*.

[Comment to DC 2.1.2: FINA or its Member Federation with results management responsibility may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Competitor does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

DC 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Competitor's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

DC 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.

DC 2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Competitor of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to DC 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 DC 3.2 (Proof of Doping), unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Competitor, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "presence" of a Prohibited Substance under DC 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 FINA or its Member Federation provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

DC 2.2.1 It is each *Competitor's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Competitor's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

DC 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.

[Comment to DC 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance requires proof of intent on the Competitor'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 DC 2.1 and violations of DC 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

A Competitor's Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Competitor'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 DC 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

DC 2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

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

DC 2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Competitor* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the *International Standard for Testing*. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by *Anti-Doping Organizations* with jurisdiction over the *Competitor* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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

DC 2.5 *Tampering or Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control*

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

DC 2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

DC 2.6.1 *Possession by a Competitor In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Competitor Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, unless the Competitor establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with DC 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

DC 2.6.2 *Possession by a Competitor Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Competitor Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Competitor, Competition or training, unless the Competitor Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to a Competitor in accordance with DC 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

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

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

DC 2.7 *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

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

DC 3 PROOF OF DOPING

DC 3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FINA and its *Member Federations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FINA or the *Member Federation* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof

upon the *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 shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in DC 10.4 and DC 10.6 where the *Competitor* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

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

DC 3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

[Comment to DC 3.2: For example, FINA or the Member Federation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Competitor'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 DC 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Competitor's blood or urine Samples.]

DC 3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The *Competitor* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

[Comment to DC 3.2.1: The burden is on the Competitor or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Competitor or other Person does so, the burden shifts to FINA or its Member Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

DC 3.2.2 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the

Competitor or other *Person* establishes that a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then FINA or its *Member Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

DC 3.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Competitor* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Competitor* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

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

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

DC 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

DC 4.1 These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. FINA will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *Member Federation*, and each *Member Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents.¹

DC 4.2 Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* without requiring any further action by FINA. The FINA Bureau may upon recommendation of the *Doping Control Review Board* (DCRB) recommend expansion of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* particularly for the aquatic sports.

DC 4.2.1 All *Prohibited 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*, shall be "Specified Substances" for purposes of the application of DC 10 (Sanctions on Individuals). *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

[Comment to DC 4.2.1: In drafting the Code there was considerable debate among stakeholders over the appropriate balance between

¹ The most up to date *Prohibited List* is available on *WADA's* website at www.wada-ama.org.

inflexible sanctions which promote harmonization in the application of the rules and more flexible sanctions which better take into consideration the circumstances of each individual case. This balance continued to be discussed in various CAS decisions interpreting the Code. After three years experience with the Code, the strong consensus of stakeholders is that while the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) and 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) should still be based on the principle of strict liability, the Code sanctions should be made more flexible where the Athlete or other Person can clearly demonstrate that he or she did not intend to enhance sport performance. The change to DC 4.2.1 and related changes to DC 10 provide this additional flexibility for violations involving many Prohibited Substances. The rules set forth in DC 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances) would remain the only basis for eliminating or reducing a sanction involving anabolic steroids and hormones, as well as the stimulants and the hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List, or Prohibited Methods.]

DC 4.2.2 In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code*, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered Specified Substances under DC 4.2.1.

DC 4.3 WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a *Competitor* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk, or violate the spirit of sport.

[Comment to DC 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defense to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the Prohibited List is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.]

DC 4.4 Therapeutic Use

DC 4.4.1 *Competitors* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE"). Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (DC 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* and or a *Prohibited Method* (DC 2.2), *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* (DC 2.6) or *Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Methods* (DC 2.8) consistent with

the provisions of an applicable TUE and issued pursuant to the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

DC 4.4.2 *Competitors* included by FINA in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Competitors* prior to their participation in any *International Competition* must obtain a TUE from FINA (regardless of whether the *Competitor* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by FINA shall be reported to the *Competitor's Member Federation* and to WADA. Other *Competitors* subject to *Testing* must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *Member Federation*. *Member Federations* shall promptly report any such TUE to FINA and WADA. Except in emergency situations, a *Competitor* should apply for a TUE at least 21 days before the *Competitor's* participation in a *Competition*.

DC 4.4.3 The FINA Executive, upon recommendation of the DCRB, may grant a *Competitor* a TUE. Before such exemption can be granted, the *Competitor* must convince the DCRB and the Executive that the exemption is medically justified and will not create a competitive advantage. Requests for TUE's shall be evaluated in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.² The Executive may grant an exemption under such conditions as it deems appropriate to assure that no competitive advantage can be gained.

DC 4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a *Competitor* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level *Competitor* or a national level *Competitor* that is included in a *Registered Testing Pool*. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in DC 13.

DC 4.5 FINA, upon the recommendation of the DCRB, may recommend to WADA the inclusion of substances in the monitoring program established in Article 4.5 of the *Code*.

DC 5 TESTING

Testing by FINA and its *Member Federations* shall substantially comply with the *International Standard* for *Testing* as more particularly provided below.³

DC 5.1 Submission to Doping Control

All *Competitors* shall submit in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable regulations to *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Doping Controls* carried out in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable regulations.

² The most up to date *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is also available on WADA's website.

³ The most up to date *International Standard* for *Testing* is also available on WADA's website.

DC 5.2 Responsibility for *Doping Control*

DC 5.2.1 All *Competitors* affiliated with a *Member Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by FINA, the *Competitor's Member Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Competitors* affiliated with a *Member Federation* including *Competitors* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension* shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FINA, WADA, the *Competitor's Member Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Competitor* is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games. *Target Testing* will be made a priority.

DC 5.2.2 The actual conduct of *Doping Control* at all FINA *Competitions* shall be the responsibility of a *Doping Control Commission* of one or more people appointed by the FINA Bureau. FINA may designate any party that is deemed suitable by FINA to collect *Samples* in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. Such designee shall be referred to in these Anti-Doping Rules as a "Sampling Agent or Agency" ("SA"). *Testing* conducted by FINA or its designee shall be in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

DC 5.2.3 In the Olympic Games, the FINA Executive, in collaboration with the IOC Medical Commission, shall determine the number of *Competitors* to be tested each day and for each discipline, and procedures followed shall be those set forth in the then-current anti-doping rules of the IOC. A similar procedure shall be followed in all other *Competitions* not organised by FINA with collaboration of other medical and organising committees, as appropriate.

DC 5.2.4 At all FINA *Competitions*, FINA shall be responsible for conducting *Doping Control*. All violations of these Anti-Doping Rules and disputes regarding *Doping Control* at FINA *Competitions* shall be heard by the FINA Doping Panel.

DC 5.2.5 At every *Competition* conducted by either a Continental Body recognised by FINA or by a regional organization consisting of *Member Federations* of FINA, the respective Continental Body or regional organization shall be responsible for conducting *Doping Control*. Sanctions for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules at such *Competitions* beyond *Disqualifications* from the *Competitions* or the results of the *Competition* shall be heard by the FINA Doping Panel.

DC 5.2.6 At all other *Competitions* (except where *Doping Control* is carried out under the rules of another sporting body), the *Member Federation* conducting the *Doping Controls* or in whose territory a *Competition* is held shall be responsible for conducting *Doping Control*. The *Member Federation* shall apply procedures substantially in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing*, it being understood that the procedures applied may differ from the FINA procedures to the extent that the difference does not affect the reliability of the results. The FINA Bureau may impose a sanction

to a *Member Federation* that does not apply procedures in accordance with this Rule.

DC 5.2.7 Where the conduct of *Doping Control* at a *Competition* controlled by DC 5.2.6 results in an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, *Atypical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation for a *Competitor* who is not a member of the *Member Federation* that conducted the *Doping Control*, the *Member Federation* that conducted the *Doping Control* shall, as soon as possible, report the results of such test or other anti-doping rule violation to the *Member Federation* which normally exercises jurisdiction over such *Competitor*, which will conduct the appropriate results management and hearing procedures and impose the appropriate sanctions on the *Competitor*. The *Member Federation* that conducted the *Doping Control* shall send a copy of its report to FINA.

DC 5.3 *Doping Control in FINA Competition*

DC 5.3.1 Selection of *Competitors* to be tested at *FINA Competition* shall be decided by the *Doping Control Commission* together with the Bureau Delegate at the *Competition*. All participating *Competitors* shall be considered. Selection shall be made before the start of each race or *Competition*. In Water Polo the draw shall occur immediately after the beginning of the last period of the game.

DC 5.3.2 Any swimmers establishing or breaking a World Record shall submit to *Doping Control* following the race. When a relay team breaks or equals a World Record, all *Competitors* swimming the relay shall be tested. If no *Doping Control* is conducted at the *Competition*, *Competitors* shall submit to *Doping Control* no later than 24 hours after the race. No World Record shall be recognised without a negative doping test certificate for all *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* for which an analytical technique is available. It shall be the responsibility of any *Competitor* anticipating a possible World Record to ensure that *Doping Control* is available.

DC 5.3.3 Should a *Competitor* obtain a national record in a *FINA Competition* and not otherwise be selected for *Doping Control*, and the Rules of the *Member Federation* of the *Competitor* are similar to DC 5.3.2, the *Member Federation* may request FINA to conduct *Doping Control* on such *Competitor* upon payment of a fee reasonably determined by FINA.

DC 5.4 Unannounced Testing by FINA

DC 5.4.1 Subject to the provisions of Article 15 of the *Code*, unannounced *Doping Control* may be conducted by FINA at any time, including at the time or location of any *Competition* in every Member country. Preferably it shall be carried out without any advance notice to the *Competitor* or his *Member Federation*. Every *Competitor* affiliated to any *Member Federation* is obliged to undergo unannounced *Doping Control* as decided by FINA.

DC 5.4.2 Every *Member Federation* shall include in their Rules a provision

obliging the *Member Federation* to allow unannounced *Doping Control* of any *Competitor* under its jurisdiction. It is the duty of every *Member Federation* to assist FINA and, if appropriate, other *Member Federations* in the carrying out of unannounced *Testing*. Any *Member Federation* preventing, hindering or otherwise obstructing the carrying out of such *Testing* shall be liable to sanctions according to Rule C 12.

DC 5.4.3 FINA shall establish a *FINA Registered Testing Pool* of *Competitors*. The criteria for the inclusion of *Competitors* in the Registered Testing Pool shall be revised yearly by FINA and be made known to the Member Federations. Four (4) times a year the *FINA Registered Testing Pool* of *Competitors* shall be updated. All *Competitors* included or removed from the *Registered Testing Pool* and the *Member Federations* to which they belong shall receive written information about the inclusion or exclusion of a *Competitor* in the *FINA Registered Testing Pool* no later than the first day of the months of March, June, September and December.

DC 5.4.4 It shall be the obligation of each *Competitor* in the *Registered Testing Pool* as well as that *Competitor's Member Federation*, to keep FINA informed about where the *Competitor* can be met for unannounced *Testing*. It is the responsibility of each *Competitor* in the *Registered Testing Pool* to report the required whereabouts information to the FINA office no later than the first Monday of the months of January, April, July and October. If the *Competitor* cannot be found for unannounced *Testing* due to incorrect or insufficient information provided to FINA, the *Member Federation* to which the *Competitor* is affiliated shall be obliged to pay expenses for the unsuccessful *Attempt of Testing*.

DC 5.4.5 For the purpose of applying DC 2.4, each *Member Federation* shall report to FINA each missed test or failure by a *Competitor* to file required whereabouts information within 14 days after the *Member Federation* becomes aware of the missed test or filing failure.

DC 5.5 Retirement and Return to *Competition*

DC 5.5.1 A *Competitor* who has been identified by FINA for inclusion in FINA's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to be available for unannounced *Testing*, unless and until the *Competitor* gives written notice to FINA that he or she has retired. A *Competitor* is accountable for any violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurring prior to FINA's receipt of his or her notice of retirement.

DC 5.5.2 A *Competitor* who has given notice of retirement to FINA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies FINA in writing at least nine (9) months before he or she expects to return to *Competition* and is available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time during the period before actual return to competition. A *Competitor* seeking reinstatement is subject to these Anti-Doping Rules in their entirety from the date reinstatement is requested.

DC 5.5.3 If a *Competitor* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, the *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a *Competitor* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun, the *Anti-Doping Organization* which would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Competitor* or other *Person* at the time the *Competitor* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

DC 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

DC 6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of DC 2.1, FINA and its *Member Federations* shall send *Doping Control Samples* for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by FINA for *Testing* conducted by FINA, and by the *Member Federation* for *Testing* conducted by the *Member Federation*.

DC 6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code* or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in a *Competitor's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

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

DC 6.3 Research on Samples

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

DC 6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

DC 6.5 Retesting Samples

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purpose of DC 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FINA or WADA. The circumstances and

conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories. FINA may direct that all or particular *Samples* be stored for up to eight years for possible retesting.

DC 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

DC 7.1 Results Management for Tests initiated by FINA

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

DC 7.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *DCRB* or its designee shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted or will be granted as provided in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) based on the documentation submitted to FINA there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

DC 7.1.3 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under DC 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or entitlement to a therapeutic use exemption as provided in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FINA shall promptly notify the *Competitor* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (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 scheduled date, time and place for the *B Sample* analysis if the *Competitor* or FINA chooses to request an analysis of the *B Sample*; (e) the right of the *Competitor* and/or the *Competitor's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) 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 Laboratories. FINA shall also notify the *Competitor's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*. If FINA decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Competitor*, the *Competitor's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*.

DC 7.1.4 Arrangements should be made for *Testing* the *B Sample* within ten days of the notification described in DC 7.1.3. A *Competitor* may accept the *A Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for *B Sample* analysis. FINA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the *B Sample* analysis.

DC 7.1.5 The *Competitor* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the *B Sample* within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories. If the *Competitor* cannot be

present for the B *Sample* analysis at the scheduled date and time, the FINA Executive may appoint a surrogate representative to be present. Also a representative of the *Competitor's Member Federation* as well as a representative of FINA shall be allowed to be present.

DC 7.1.6 If the B *Sample* proves negative, FINA, the *Competitor*, his or her *Member Federation*, and WADA shall be so informed.

DC 7.1.7 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to FINA, the *Competitor*, his or her *Member Federation*, and WADA.

DC 7.1.8 Review of *Atypical Findings*

As provided in the *International Standards*, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings* subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an A *Sample Atypical Finding*, FINA shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*. If that review does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, FINA shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the *Competitor* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* identified in DC 14.6 shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Competitor* shall be notified as provided in DC 7.1.3.

DC 7.1.8.1 FINA will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exist:

(a) If the FINA Executive determines the B *Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under DC 7.1.8, FINA may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Competitor*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in DC 7.1.3 (b)-(f).

(b) If FINA or a *Member Federation* with results management responsibility receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Competitions* or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Competition*, to disclose whether any *Competitor* identified on a list provided by the *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, FINA or the *Member Federation* shall so identify any such *Competitor* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Competitor*.

[*Comment to DC 7.1.8.1(b): Under the circumstance described in DC 7.1.8.1(b), the option to take action would be left to the Major Event Organization or sport organization consistent with its rules.*]

DC 7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings*, the *DCRB* or its designee shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, FINA shall then promptly notify the *Competitor* of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation.

DC 7.1.10 The FINA Executive, upon the recommendation of the *DCRB*, may determine at any point after an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on an *A Sample* and before the final decision in a *Doping Control Case* that there is not sufficient scientific or factual basis to proceed further with the case against the *Competitor* involved.

DC 7.1.11 The FINA Executive or *Member Federation* with results management responsibility shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* promptly after the review and notification described in DC 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 have been completed for an *Adverse Analytical Finding* involving a *Prohibited Substance* other than a *Specified Substance*. The FINA Executive, after consultation with the *DCRB*, also may Provisionally Suspend a *Competitor* prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an alleged anti-doping rule violation other than an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, or after the review and notification described in DC 7.1.2. and 7.1.3 for *Specified Substances* but prior to the analysis of the *Competitor's B Sample* or a full hearing. The FINA Executive may also provisionally suspend a *Competitor* in connection with a FINA *International Competition* where the circumstances satisfy the requirements herein but the *Member Federation* with results management responsibility has not imposed a *Provisional Suspension*. If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, the *Competitor* shall be given an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*, or an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with DC 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*.

DC 7.1.12 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent *B Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Competitor* or *Anti-Doping Organization*) does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the *Competitor* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of DC 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*).

DC 7.2 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Federations

DC 7.2.1 Results management conducted by *Member Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underly the detailed provisions set forth in DC 7.1.

DC 7.2.2 Results of Doping Controls

DC 7.2.3 Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a *Competitor* who is a member of that *Member Federation* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *Member Federation* or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Competitors* who are members of another *Member Federation* shall be referred to that *Member Federation* for hearing.

DC 7.2.4 If the FINA Executive determines a *Member Federation* with results management responsibility is not carrying out its results management responsibilities with respect to an apparent anti-doping rule violation in a sufficiently expeditious manner, the FINA Executive may, after conferring with and providing a warning to the *Member Federation*, transfer results management responsibilities for the apparent anti-doping rule violation to the *DCRB*. In any case where the FINA Executive transfers such results management responsibilities to the *DCRB*, the *Member Federation* shall cooperate fully and shall reimburse FINA for its costs in carrying out results management responsibilities. In any such case where the *DCRB* has conducted results management, any resulting hearing shall take place before the FINA Doping Panel.

DC 7.2.5 In any case where *WADA* appeals directly to *CAS* under Article 13.3 based upon a *Member Federation's* failure to render a decision within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, FINA shall have the right to join in that appeal.

DC 7.2.6 Where a *Member Federation* has results management responsibility for an *Atypical Finding*, the FINA Executive may demand that the investigation under DC 7.1.8 be completed prior to a FINA *International Competition*. If the *Member Federation* does not comply with such demand, the FINA Executive may declare the *Competitor* Ineligible for the *International Competition* as a result of the pending *Atypical Finding* and/or may transfer results management responsibilities to the *DCRB*. In any such case where the *DCRB* has conducted results management, any resulting hearing shall take place before the FINA Doping Panel.

DC 7.3 FINA reserves the right to exercise jurisdiction over results management and hearings with respect to any apparent anti-doping rule violation by any member of a *Member Federation* unless the Code specifically gives such jurisdiction to another *Signatory*.

DC 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

DC 8.1 For *Doping Controls* conducted by FINA or for the consideration of additional sanctions on account of *Doping Controls* conducted by the IOC, or an organization described in DC 5.2.5, FINA shall give the *Competitor* or other Person the opportunity for a hearing before the FINA Doping Panel as provided in Rule C 21 which respects the following principles:

- a timely hearing;

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

Hearings held in connection with *Competitions* may be conducted by an expedited process

DC 8.2 Hearings Arising Out of *Member Federation Testing*.

DC 8.2.1 When it appears, following a Member Federation's results management process described in DC 7, that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the Competitor or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Competitor or other Person's Member Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

DC 8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this DC 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the completion of the results management process described in DC 7. Hearings held in connection with *Competitions* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, FINA may elect to bring the case directly before the FINA Doping Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the Member Federation. FINA may request a Member Federation with results management responsibility to expedite a hearing in order to allow a final decision before the commencement of an International Competition.

DC 8.2.3 Member Federations shall keep FINA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings. Where FINA assumes responsibility for results management under DC 7.2 or the hearing under DC 8.2.2, the Member Federation shall provide all requested documentation and shall be responsible for FINA's costs relating to the results management process or hearing. If the documentation exists in any language other than English or French, the Member Federation shall have such documentation translated to English.

DC 8.2.4 FINA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

DC 8.2.5 The Competitor or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with DC 9 and 10 as proposed by the Member

Federation. Where no hearing occurs, the Member Federation shall submit to the Persons described in DC 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

DC 8.2.6 Decisions by Member Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Competitor or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in DC 13.

DC 8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the Member Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in DC 13 or required by applicable national law.

DC 8.2.8 Hearings by Member Federations shall respect the principles described in DC 8.1 above.

DC 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to DC 9: When a Competitor wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Competitors in that Event regardless of whether the gold medallist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Competitor should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results. For Team Sports, see DC 11 (Consequences to Teams).]

DC 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

DC 10.1 *Disqualification* of Results in *Competition* During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a *Competition* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Competition*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Competitor's* individual results obtained in that *Competition* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in DC 10.1.1.

[Comment to DC 10.1: Whereas DC 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Event in which the Competitor tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Competition (e.g., the FINA World Championships).

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in a Competition might include, for example, the severity of the Competitor's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Competitor tested negative in the other Events.]

DC 10.1.1 If the *Competitor* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or*

Negligence for the violation, the *Competitor's* individual results in the other *Events* shall not be Disqualified unless the *Competitor's* results in *Events* other than the *Event* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Competitor's* anti-doping rule violation.

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

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

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

[Comment to DC 10.2: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Competitors are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Competitors are true amateurs; in those sports where a Competitor's career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Competitor than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Competitor is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favour of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Competitors 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 organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

DC 10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in DC 10.2 shall be as follows:

DC 10.3.1 For violations of DC 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample Collection*) or DC 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in DC 10.5, or the conditions provided in DC 10.6, are met.

DC 10.3.2 For violations of DC 2.7 (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking*) or DC 2.8 (Administration or *Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in DC 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Competitor Support Personnel* for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in DC 4.2.1, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Competitor Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of DC 2.7 or 2.8 which also may violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Competitions*, and at a maximum, two years' of *Ineligibility*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DC 10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence.*

If a *Competitor* establishes in an individual *Case* that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Competitor's Sample* in violation of DC 2.1 (*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 Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under DC 10.7.

DC 10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence.

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

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

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

To illustrate the operation of DC 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where a Competitor could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Competitors are responsible for what they ingest (DC 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Competitor's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Competitor (Competitors are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the

Competitor's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Competitor's circle of associates (Competitors are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Competitor clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Competitor exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

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

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

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

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

The FINA Executive or hearing panel may, prior to a final appellate decision under DC 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Competitor* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to FINA or a criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in FINA's discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*. After a final appellate decision under DC 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FINA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Competitor* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Competitor* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the

otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years. If FINA suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FINA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Competitor* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Competitor* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to DC 13.2.

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

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

If the Competitor or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Competitor or other Person's waiver of a hearing under DC 8.2.5 (Waiver of Hearing), the FINA Executive shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Competitor or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under DC 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Competitor or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Competitor or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under DC 13, but the Competitor or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Competitor or other Person may apply to FINA to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of

Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, FINA shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by FINA under this Article may be appealed pursuant to DC 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

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

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

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

DC 10.5.5 Where a *Competitor* or Other *Person* Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article.

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

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

Example 1.

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

Application of DC 10:

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

Example 2.

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

Application of DC 10:

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

Example 3.

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

Application of DC 10:

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

Example 4.

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

Application of DC 10:

1. While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (DC 10.6), the Competitor's spontaneous admission means that DC 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Competitor's Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of DC 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, DC 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.

2. *Based on the Competitor's spontaneous admissions (DC 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Competitor's Substantial Assistance (DC 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.*
3. *Under DC 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of Ineligibility would be six months.)*
4. *If DC 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of DC 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under DC 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.]*

DC 10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

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

A *Competitor* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FINA or a *Member Federation*.

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

Ineligibility; the Competitor or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

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

DC 10.7 Multiple Violations

DC 10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DC 10.7.2 Application of DC 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Violation.

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

DC 10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

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

DC 10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under DC 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FINA or a *Member Federation* can establish that the *Competitor* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Competitor* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to DC 7 (Results Management), or after FINA or a *Member Federation* made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FINA or a *Member Federation* cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (DC 10.6).
- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FINA or a *Member Federation* discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Competitor* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FINA or a *Member Federation* shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Events* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in DC 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (DC 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Competitor* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FINA or a *Member Federation* discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

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

DC 10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Eight-Year Period.

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

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

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

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

DC 10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated by the FINA Executive to other *Competitors*.

[Comment to DC 10.8.2: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Competitors or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

DC 10.9 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

DC 10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Competitor* or other *Person*.

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

DC 10.9.2 Timely Admission.

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

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

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

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

DC 10.9.4 If a *Competitor* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FINA and a *Member Federation* and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Competitor* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Competitor's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under DC 14.6.

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

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

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

DC 10.10 Status During *Ineligibility*

DC 10.10.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility*.

No *Competitor* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FINA, any FINA member organization, or a club or other member organization of a FINA member organization, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Competition* organization.

A *Competitor* or other *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 *Competitions* in a sport other than the sport in which the *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport *Competition* 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 *Competition*.

A *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

[Comment to DC 10.10.1: For example, an ineligible Competitor cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her Member Federation or a club which is a member of that Member Federation. FINA shall also recognize sanctions imposed by other sports (see DC 15 Mutual Recognition).]

DC 10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During *Ineligibility*.

Where a *Competitor* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in DC 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of *Ineligibility* which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under DC 10.5.2 if the *Competitor* or other *Person* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a *Competitor* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under DC 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FINA or the *Member Federation* whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. Where a *Competitor Support Personnel* or other *Person* substantially assists a *Competitor* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, the FINA Executive may impose appropriate sanctions.

[Comment to DC 10.10.2: If a Competitor or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, FINA or the Member Federation shall determine whether the Competitor or other Person violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Competitor or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under DC 10.5.2. Decisions rendered under this Article may be appealed pursuant to DC 13.2.]

DC 10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*.

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in DC 10.4, the FINA Executive and its *Member Federations* shall withhold all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person*.

DC 10.11 Reinstatement *Testing*.

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, a *Competitor* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by FINA, the applicable *Member Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If a *Competitor* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is

removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Competitor* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Competitor* has notified FINA and the applicable *Member Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of nine (9) months as provided in DC 5.5.2 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Competitor* had retired. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of three tests must be conducted by the *Competitor's Member Federation* with at least three months between each test. The results of such tests shall be reported to FINA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, a *Competitor* must undergo *Testing* by FINA for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* for *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of a *Competitor's Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Competitor* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, he/she will then become automatically re-eligible. No application by a *Competitor* or by his or her *Member Federation* will then be necessary.

DC 10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

The FINA Executive or the *Member Federation* with results management responsibility may also impose financial sanctions up to \$50,000 on account of an anti-doping rule violation. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*.

[*Comment to DC 10.12: For example, if a hearing panel were to find in a case that the cumulative effect of the sanction applicable under the Code and a financial sanction would result in too harsh a consequence, then the financial sanction, not the other Code sanctions (e.g., Ineligibility and loss of results), would give way.*]

DC 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

DC 11.1 Where any Anti-Doping Rule has been violated by a member of a relay team or a duet or team in synchronised swimming or in synchronised diving, the duet or team shall be Disqualified from the *Event*.

DC 11.2 A water polo team, in which more than one player has committed a violation of these rules in connection with a *Competition* (other than a violation involving a Specified Substance under DC 10.4), shall be Disqualified for the match(es) in the *Competition* in which those players took part, and the other team(s) shall be declared winner(s) with the score 5 - 0 unless the actual goal score was greater. Further sanction in regard to the team may be decided by FINA or the ruling body of the *Competition* in question. Where more than one team member has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under DC 7 in connection with a *Competition*, the Team shall also be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Competition*, with the costs for such *Target Testing* to be paid by the Team's *Member Federation*.

DC 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER FEDERATIONS AND OTHER PERSONS

DC 12.1 If four or more anti-doping rule violation are committed by *Competitors* in the same discipline affiliated to the same *Member Federation* within a period of twelve (12) months from the first offence and sanctioned according to DC 10.2 (except for anti-doping rule violations involving Specified Substances) or DC 10.3.2, the *Member Federation* shall be suspended in that discipline for twenty-four (24) months. A doping offence being under the jurisdiction of and reported to FINA by a *Member Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organisation* shall not be included under this rule.

DC 12.2 *Member Federations* shall be obliged to reimburse FINA for all costs (including laboratory fees and travel) related to an anti-doping rule violation committed by a *Person* affiliated to that *Member Federation*.

DC 12.3 *Member Federations* shall reimburse FINA for the cost of any interpreter which FINA is required to pay pursuant to DC 8.

DC 12.4 *Member Federations* that have failed to make diligent efforts to keep FINA informed about where a *Competitor* can be met for *No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing* may be fined by FINA in an amount up to one-thousand American dollars (USD 1'000.-) per *Competitor*.

DC 12.5 Except for costs and attorneys fees which may be awarded by CAS, FINA and its representatives shall not be liable to a *Competitor* or *Member Federation* for any cost, damage or other loss resulting from actions taken by FINA under these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 12.6 The FINA Executive shall withhold some or all funding to a *Member Federation* upon a determination that the *Member Federation* is not substantially in compliance with the *Code*.

DC 12.7 The FINA Executive may fine or sanction a *Member Federation* which fails to substantially comply with the reporting requirements of DC 14.

DC 13 APPEALS

DC 13.1 Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in DC 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in these Anti-Doping Rules must be exhausted.

DC 13.1.1 Where WADA has a right to appeal under DC 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FINA's or its *Member Federation's* process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FINA's or its *Member Federation's* process. [Comment to DC 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the

final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the Anti-Doping Organization's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

DC 13.1.2 Where FINA has a right to appeal under DC 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the *Member Federation's* process, FINA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the *Member Federation's* process.

DC 13.2 A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under DC 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that FINA or its *Member Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, a decision by any *Member Federation* not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under DC 7.1.9; and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of DC 7.1.2 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this DC 13.2. 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.

DC 13.2.1 In cases arising from participation in an *International Competition* or in cases involving *International-Level Competitors*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.
[Comment to DC 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

DC 13.1.2 Where FINA has a right to appeal under DC 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the *Member Federation's* process, FINA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the *Member Federation's* process.

DC 13.2 A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under DC 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that FINA or its *Member Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, a decision by any *Member Federation* not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under DC 7.1.9; and a decision to impose a

Provisional Suspension as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of DC 7.1.2 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this DC 13.2. 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.

DC 13.2.1 In cases arising from participation in an *International Competition* or in cases involving *International-Level Competitors*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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

DC 13.2.2 In cases involving *Competitors* who do not have a right to appeal under DC 13.2.1, each *Member Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the *Person's* expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FINA's rights to appeal from hearing decisions by *Member Federations* are set forth in DC 13.2.3 below.

DC 13.2.3 In cases under DC 13.2.1, the following parties shall 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) FINA and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under DC 13.2.2, and without prejudice to WADA's and FINA's right to appeal directly to the CAS in accordance with DC 13.1.1 and DC 13.1.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *Member Federation's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (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) FINA; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FINA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

DC 13.3 Where, in a particular case, FINA or its *Member Federations* fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FINA or its *Member Federations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs

and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by *FINA* or its *Member Federations*.

FINA shall have the same right to file an appeal to CAS in cases in relation with proceedings conducted by *Members Federations*.

[Comment to DC 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give the Anti-Doping Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

DC 13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption. Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *Competitor*, *FINA*, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by a *Member Federation*, which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Competitors* to *CAS* and by other *Competitors* to the national level reviewing body described in DC 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to *CAS* by *FINA* and *WADA*. When *FINA* or a *Member Federation* fail to take action on a properly submitted therapeutic use exemption application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

DC 13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to DC 12.

Decisions by *FINA* pursuant to DC 12 may be appealed exclusively to *CAS*.

DC 13.6 The deadline to file an appeal to *CAS* shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party and *FINA*. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to a decision subject to appeal:

- Within a deadline of ten (10) days from receipt of the decision, the party/ies entitled to appeal can request a copy of the full file on which such body relied, including the motivation of the decision and, if the proceedings took place in another language, a translation in one of *FINA*'s official languages (English or French) of the decision and of the motivation, as well as of any document which is necessary to understand the content of the decision.

- Twenty-one days from the day of receipt of the full file including translations to the extent applicable.

If such request is raised within the above deadline, then a new appeal deadline will run for the concerned party from the day the copy of the file is received.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Similarly, the filing deadline for an appeal by FINA shall be in any event the later of:

- Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party (except WADA) could have appealed before a national reviewing body or the CAS; or
- Twenty-one days from the day of receipt of the full file as mentioned above.

[Comment to DC 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions are made transparent in DC 14. Specified Persons and organizations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organizations with a right to appeal under DC 13 does not include Competitors, or their federations, who might benefit from having another Competitor disqualified.]

DC 14 MEMBER FEDERATIONS: INCORPORATION OF FINA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

DC 14.1 All *Member Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. The regulations of *Member Federations* shall indicate that all FINA Rules including Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed as incorporated into and shall be directly applicable to and shall be agreed to and followed by *Competitors, Competitor Support Personnel, coaches, physicians, trainers, managers, officials, medical or paramedical personnel, team leaders, and club and Federation representatives* under the jurisdiction of the respective *Member Federations*.

DC 14.2 All *Member Federations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these FINA Anti-Doping Rules including in particular the determination of the *Person/s* or body in charge of the application of the rules.

DC 14.3 *Member Federations* shall report at the end of every quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31) all results of *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction to FINA sorted by *Competitor* and identifying each

date on which the *Competitor* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was in or out of *Competition*. FINA shall publish at three (3) month intervals a report of all tests conducted by FINA and by *Member Federations*, sorted by *Member Federation* and *Competitor* and containing the same information set forth above.

DC 14.4 Every *Member Federation* shall report to FINA the times of all swimming performances, which fall within the top 50 FINA World Ranking lists of the previous year and the present year. The report shall be made to FINA within 60 days of the performance. Any *Member Federation* not reporting performances in accordance with this rule can be found to be in violation of rule DC 5.4.2 and therefore liable to sanctions according to Rule C 12.

DC 14.5 Every *Member Federation* shall report to FINA the scores of all diving performances, which fall within the top 20 FINA World Ranking lists of the previous year and the present year. The report shall be made to FINA within 60 days of the performance.

DC 14.6 When a *Member Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Competitors*, or has determined an apparent anti-doping rule violation has occurred under DC 7.1.9, it shall report the following information to FINA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in DC 7.1.2, 7.1.3 and 7.1.9: the *Competitor's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. With respect to *Atypical Findings*, a *Member Federation* shall report the same information to FINA and WADA within fourteen (14) days after completion of its investigation as provided in DC 7.1.8 (except as otherwise provided in DC 7.1.8.1(b)) including whether the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Member Federation* shall also regularly update FINA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to DC 7 (Results Management), DC 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or DC 13 (Appeals), and, in any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under DC 10.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under DC 10.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), FINA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FINA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those *Persons* within their organisations with a need to know until the *Member Federation* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in DC 14.7 below.

DC 14.7 The identity of *Competitors* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or *Competitors* or other *Persons* who were alleged to have violated other anti-doping rules, shall not be publicly disclosed by FINA or a *Member Federation* until the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension* or it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with DC 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged.

DC 14.8 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with DC 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the *Member Federation* responsible for results management must publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping 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 and the *Consequences* imposed. The same *Member Federation* must also publicly report within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The *Member Federation* shall also, within ten (10) days, send all hearing and appeal decisions to FINA and WADA.

DC 14.9 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Competitor* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Competitor* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. The *Member Federation* with results management responsibility shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Competitor* or other *Person* may approve.

DC 14.10 Neither FINA nor any *Member Federation* or its officials shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Competitor*, other *Person* or their representatives.

DC 14.11 Any decision of FINA or a *Member Federation* regarding a violation of these Rules shall be recognised by all *Member Federations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

DC 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

DC 15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in DC 13, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognised and respected by FINA and its *Member Federations*. FINA and its *Member Federations* shall recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to DC 15.1: There has in the past been some confusion in the interpretation of this Article with regard to therapeutic use exemptions. Unless provided otherwise by the rules of an International Federation or an agreement with an International Federation, National Anti-Doping Organizations do not have "authority" to grant therapeutic use exemptions to International-Level Athletes.]

DC 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a *Competitor* or other *Person* for a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules

unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

DC 17 INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

DC 17.1 Except as provided in DC 17.4, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

DC 17.2 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

DC 17.3 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 17.4 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted in compliance with the applicable provisions of the *Code*. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall, where applicable, be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 17.5 As provided in Article 24.5 of the *Code*, these amended Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before January 1, 2009 (the "Effective Date"). However, anti-doping rule violations arising under prior Anti-Doping Rules will continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under DC 10 for subsequent violations under these amended Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 17.6 These amended Anti-Doping Rules shall apply in full as of the Effective Date.

DC 17.7 Non-Retroactive Unless Principle of *Lex Mitior* Applies.

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.

DC 17.8 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to Effective Date.

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Competitor* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Competitor* or other *Person* may apply to FINA or the *Member Federation* which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in

light of the amendments to these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered by FINA or the *Member Federation* may be appealed pursuant to DC 13.2. The amendments to these Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

DC 17.9 Application to Specific Pre-Effective Date Violations.

For purposes of applying DC 10.7.1, a pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation where the violation involved a substance which is categorized as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules and the period of Ineligibility imposed was less than two (2) years, the pre-Effective Date violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction (RS).

[Comment to DC 17.9: Other than the situation described in DC 17.9, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, these amendments may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO DOPING CONTROL RULES

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Organization: A Signatory to the *Code* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process.

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

Atypical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard* for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Competitor: Any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, including but not limited to those *Persons* in its *Registered Testing Pool*), and any other

athlete in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any *Signatory* or other sports organization accepting the *Code*. All provisions of the *Code*, including, for example, *Testing*, and therapeutic use exemptions must be applied to international and national-level athletes. Some *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters athletes who are not current or potential national caliber athletes. *National Anti-Doping Organizations* are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the *Code* to such *Persons*. Specific national rules may be established for *Doping Control* for non-international-level or national-level athletes without being in conflict with the *Code*. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level athletes but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level athletes could elect to test the athletes but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purposes of DC 2.8 (Administration or *Attempted Administration*) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is a *Competitor*.

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

Competitor Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical *Personnel* working with or treating *Competitors* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

Competition: A series of individual *Events* conducted together under one ruling body. Also, the act of participating in an *Event*.⁴

Competition Period: The time between the beginning of the opening ceremonies and the end of the closing ceremonies for a *Competition*.

⁴ This definition has been changed from the *Code* definition in order to be consistent with other FINA rules. Under FINA rules, a "Competition" is the same as an "Event" under the *Code*.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations: A *Competitor's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Competitor'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 *Competitor* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article DC 10.10; and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Competitor* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article DC 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management, and hearings.

DCRB: Doping Control Review Board.

Event: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.⁵

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*, an *In-Competition* test is a test where a *Competitor* is selected for *Testing* in connection with a specific *Competition*, which shall start with the beginning of opening ceremonies and conclude with the end of the closing ceremonies. Where a *Competitor* is not competing in the context of a *Competition*, *In-Competition* means the period commencing twelve hours before an *Event* in which the athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Event* and the *sample* collection process related to such *Event*.

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain competitions and report on their observations.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

International Competition: A *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, FINA, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is

⁵ This definition has been changed from the *Code* definition in order to be consistent with other FINA rules. Under FINA rules, an "Event" is the same as a "Competition" under the *Code*.

the ruling body for the *Competition* or appoints the technical officials for the *Competition*.

International-Level Competitor: *Competitors* designated by the FINA as being within its *Registered Testing Pool*.

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

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

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

Member Federation: A national or regional entity recognized by the FINA as the entity governing the FINA's sport in that nation or region.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

National Anti-Doping Organization: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *Anti-Doping Organization* for such countries. 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 Competition: A sport *Competition* involving international or national-level *Competitors* that is not an *International Competition*.

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

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

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

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

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

Participant: Any *Competitor* or *Competitor Support Personnel*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase.

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in a Competitor's car would constitute a violation unless the Competitor establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Competitor did not have exclusive control over the car, the Competitor 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 a Competitor and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Competitor knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Competitor intended to exercise control over the steroids.]

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of DC 7.1.11, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under DC 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Competitor* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences above.

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of *Competitors*, established by FINA, that is subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*.

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

[*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.*]

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

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

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

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

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

8.8 FACILITIES RULES

FR 1 GENERAL

FR 1.1 FINA Olympic Standard Pools. All World Championships except the Masters World Championships) and Olympic Games must be held in pools that comply with Rules FR 3, FR 6, FR 8, and FR 11.

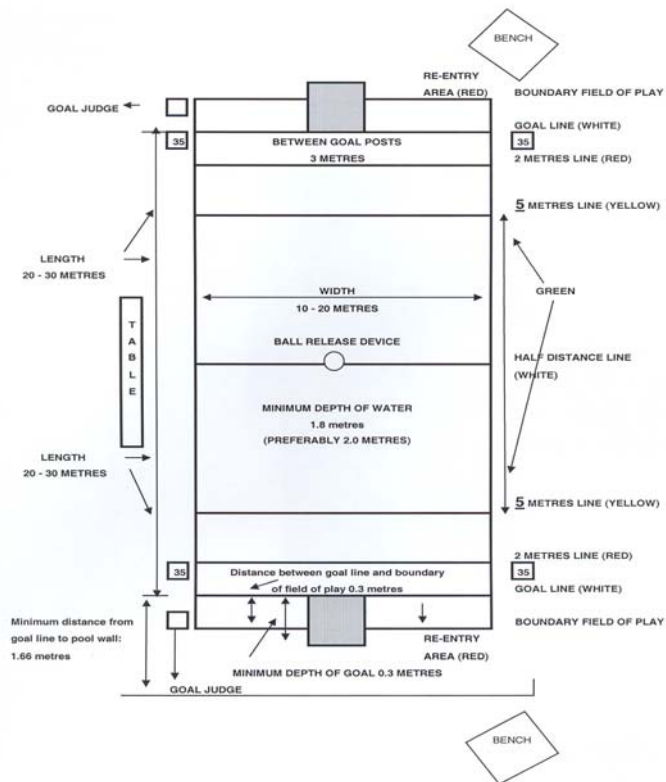
FR 1.2 FINA General Standard Pools. Other FINA events should be held in FINA Olympic Standard Pools, but the Bureau may waive certain standards for existing pools if they do not materially interfere with the competitions.

FR 1.3 FINA Minimum Standard Pools. All other events held under FINA Rules should be conducted in pools that comply with all of the minimum standards contained in this Part.

FR 1.4 In order to protect the health and safety of persons using swimming facilities for the purposes of recreation, training and competition, owners of public pools or pools restricted only to training and competition must comply with the requirements established by law and the health authorities in the country where the pool is situated.

FR 7 POOLS FOR WATER POLO

FR 7.1



FR 7.2 Field of play. The distance between the respective goal lines shall be 30.0 meters for games played by men and 25.0 meters for games played by women. The width of the field of play shall be 20.0 meters. The depth of the water shall be nowhere less than 1.8 meters, preferably 2.0 meters.

FR 7.3 The water temperature shall not be less than 26° plus 1° minus 1° Centigrade.

FR 7.4 The light intensity shall not be less than 600 lux.

FR 7.5 Exception from FR 7.2 may be allowed on the discretion of the federation controlling the match.

FR 8 WATER POLO POOLS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES AND WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

FR 8.1 Exceptions from the requirements in FR 7.2 are not allowed.

FR 8.2 The water temperature shall be as in FR 7.3.

FR 8.3 The light intensity shall not be less than 1500 lux.

FR 8.4 In Olympic Games, World Championships and FINA events fresh water shall be used.

FR 9 EQUIPMENT FOR WATER POLO POOLS

FR 9.1 Distinctive marks shall be provided on both sides of the field of play to denote the goal lines, lines 2.0 meters and 5.0 meters from that line, and half distance between the goal lines. These markings shall be clearly visible throughout the game. As uniform colours the following are recommended for these markings: goal line and half distance line - white; 2.0 meters from goal line - red; 5.0 meters from goal line – yellow. A red or other visible coloured sign shall be placed on the end of the field of play 2.0 meters from the corner of the field of play on the side (opposite to the official table). The boundary of the field of play at both ends is 0.3 meter behind the goal line. The minimum distance from the goal line to the pool wall shall be 1.66 meters.

FR 9.2 Sufficient space shall be provided to enable the referees to have free way from end to end of the field of play. Space shall also be provided at the goal lines for the goal judges.

FR 9.3 Goals: The goal posts and crossbar must be of wood, metal or synthetic (plastic) with rectangular sections of 0.075 meter, square with the goal line and painted white. The goal posts must be fixed, rigid and perpendicular at each end of the playing space, equal distances from the sides and at least 0.3 meter in front of the ends of the field of play or of any

obstruction. Any standing or resting place for the goalkeeper other than the floor of the pool is not permitted.

FR 9.4 The inner sides of the goal posts must be 3.0 meters apart.

FR 9.5 The underside of the crossbar must be 0.9 meter above the water surface when the water is 1.5 meters or more in depth, and 2.4 meters above the bottom of the pool when the depth of the water is less than 1.5 meters.

FR 9.6 Limp nets must be attached to the goal fixtures to enclose the entire goal space, securely fastened to the goal posts and crossbar and allowing not less than 0.3 meter clear space behind the goal line everywhere within the goal area.

FR 9.7 Automatic Officiating Equipment

FR 12 AUTOMATIC OFFICIATING EQUIPMENT

The minimum installation consists of:

FR 12.1 same number of score recorder units as judges (figure: 6 up to 28; routine 6 up to 14)

FR 12.2 the results may only be transferred after confirmation by the referee or appointed official

FR 12.3 result unit (computer) with result recording and back up system. Only FINA approved programmes and systems are allowed.

FR 12.4 print out system for all recorded information, start lists and result lists;

FR 12.5 A judges evaluation system based on the recorded results (FR 12.3). Only FINA TSSC approved programmes and system are allowed.

FR 12.6 scoreboard control unit with a scoreboard; of a minimum of 10 lines containing 32 digits (or scoreboard as described in Rule FR 4.7.1). The scoreboard must be able to display all recorded information and the running time;

FR 12.7 for each judge flash cards in case of failure of the electronic system.

FR 13 SOUND EQUIPMENT AND PRESENTATION STANDARDS

The sound equipment should include, at minimum:

FR 13.1 Amplifier-mixer system.

FR 13.2 A sound reproduction system.

FR 13.3 High quality microphones and microphone stations for announcements and ceremonies.

FR 13.4 Good quality air speakers of size, number and placement to obtain uniform clear sound to both the field of competition area and audience.

FR 13.5 UW speakers for clear and uniform underwater sound above all interfering noise and at levels acceptable to the competitors.

FR 13.6 Isolation and impedance matching transformer systems for the UW speakers if speakers with metallic shells are used.

FR 13.7 Sound volume (decibel) meter for monitoring music sound levels.

FR 13.8 Patch cords for interconnecting equipment properly, speaker extension lines adequate for placing speakers for optimal sound distribution.

FR 13.9 Fusing systems as needed to protect speakers and other equipment.

FR 13.10 Grounding lines to ensure safe grounding of all equipment.

FR 13.11 Safety materials to minimize potential of injury to person or equipment from stepping on or tripping over electrical or speaker lines.

FR 13.12 A stopwatch.

FR 13.13 Tools and meters as needed for initial special hookups and emergency repairs.

FR 13.14 Systems for communication between officials and sound desk.

FR 13.15 A system for monitoring underwater sound continuously.



FINA TEAM ENTRY FORM

EVENT: _____

TEAM: _____

| No CAP | NAME | SURNAME | D.O.B. | PASSPORT NUMBER |
|--------|------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | | | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |

TEAM LEADER

COACH

ASSISTANT

TEAM LEADER SIGNATURE _____



APPLICATION FORM

FINA WATER POLO REFEREES LIST

NATIONAL FEDERATION: _____

Please note that it is mandatory to provide the following information for each referee that you wish to nominate. We will not consider incomplete applications or applications submitted without the referees' passport copies. The applications and copies can be faxed or emailed but faxes must be of good quality.

Please use this table to list the referees you wish to nominate:

| Name (Maximum 7) <i>please check the Memorandum for the number of referees that your National Federation can nominate</i> | Place of Last School Attended <i>please note that Water Polo Clinics do not replace attendance at a FINA Water Polo School for Referees</i> | Date of the FINA Water Polo School for Referees | Date of Birth |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
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Please note that we will not accept any other form for nominations to the FINA Water Polo Referees List You may duplicate this form if you do not have enough space to insert your information.

Signature of President or General Secretary of Federation:

Date: _____

Name: _____

**THIS FORM SHOULD BE SENT TO THE FINA OFFICE IN LAUSANNE (SUI) NO LATER THAN 30 November
 BY FAX: +4121 312 66 10 OR BY EMAIL: waterpolo@fina.org.**



FINA WATER POLO REFEREES EVALUATION SHEET

EVENT _____ DATE _____ PLACE _____

PERIODS 1() 2() 3() 4() Result - _____

Timeout

PERSONAL FAULTS "WHITE" TEAM " _____ "

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GOALS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Timeout

PERSONAL FAULTS "BLUE" TEAM " _____ "

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
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GOALS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

A VALOR OF GAME

Men's Olympic Games _____ 6 - 5 - 4

Men's World Championships

Junior World Championships

World Cup of Clubs _____ 5 - 4 - 3

Olympic and World Qualifying Tournament

Women's Olympic and World Championships

Junior Women's World Championships

Youth World Championships _____ 4 - 3 - 2

B DIFFICULTY OF THE GAME

_____ 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
D M E SE

C PRELIMINARY NOTE

Referee 1 _____ Referee 2 _____

D FINAL NOTE

A + B x C = _____ **A + B x C =** _____

EVALUATOR _____



FINA WATER POLO REFEREES DELEGATE SUMMARY SHEET

EVENT _____ PLACE _____

| Match No. | Match | Referees | Country | Evaluation Reality A + B x C | Evaluation MAX | Evaluator |
|-----------|-------|----------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | | | |=..... | | |
| 2 | | | |=..... | | |
| 3 | | | |=..... | | |
| 4 | | | |=..... | | |
| 5 | | | |=..... | | |
| 6 | | | |=..... | | |
| 7 | | | |=..... | | |
| 8 | | | |=..... | | |
| 9 | | | |=..... | | |
| 10 | | | |=..... | | |
| 11 | | | |=..... | | |
| 12 | | | |=..... | | |
| 13 | | | |=..... | | |

Date _____ Delegate's Signature _____



FINA DELEGATES GAME SUMMARY SHEET GOALS, PERSONAL FOULS AND TIMEOUTS

TEAM WHITE

| CAP NO | PERSONAL FAULTS | | | GOALS | | | |
|--------|-----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 2 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 3 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 4 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 5 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 6 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 7 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 8 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 9 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 10 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 11 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 12 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 13 | / | / | / | | | | |

TEAM BLUE

| CAP NO | PERSONAL FAULTS | | | GOALS | | | |
|--------|-----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 2 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 3 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 4 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 5 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 6 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 7 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 8 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 9 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 10 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 11 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 12 | / | / | / | | | | |
| 13 | / | / | / | | | | |

| TIMEOUT | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | |

| SCORES | |
|--------|------|
| WHITE | BLUE |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |

| TIMEOUT | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | |

LEGEND E = EXCLUSION FOUL S = SUSPENSION FOUL TO = TIMEOUT G = GOAL PG = PENALTY GOAL EG=EXTRA MAN GOAL SB=SUSPENSION FOR BRUTALITY

Therapeutic Use Exemptions TUE



Please complete all sections in capital letters or typing. Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned immediately.

➔ Please note that applications for beta-2 agonists will not be accepted on this form. They must be submitted on the FINA beta-2 agonists TUE form.

1. Athlete Information

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Last Name: | First Name: |
| Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> . | Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy):..... |
| Address: | |
| Post Code: | City: Country: |
| Tel.: E-mail: | |
| <i>(with international code)</i> | |
| Sport: Discipline: | |
| International Sport Organization: FINA | |

2. Medical information

Diagnosis with sufficient medical information (see note 1):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Note 1 | <p><u>Diagnosis</u> <i>Evidence confirming the diagnosis must be attached and forwarded with this application. The medical evidence should include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all relevant examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies. Copies of the original reports or letters should be included when possible. Evidence should be as objective as possible in the clinical circumstances; in the case of non-demonstrable conditions independent, supporting medical opinion will assist this application.</i></p> |
|---------------|--|

If a permitted medication can be used to treat the medical condition, provide clinical justification for the requested use of the prohibited medication

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Medication details

| Prohibited Substance (s): Generic Name | Dose | Route | Frequency |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Intended duration of treatment: (Please tick appropriate box) | once only <input type="checkbox"/> | emergency <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | or duration (week/month): | |

Have you submitted any previous TUE application: yes no

For which substance?.....

To whom?.....When?.....

Decision: Approved Not approved

4. Medical practitioner's declaration

I certify that the above-mentioned treatment is medically appropriate and that the use of alternative medication not on the prohibited list would be unsatisfactory for this condition.

Name:

Medical specialty:

Address:.....

.....

.....

Tel.: Fax:

Email:

Signature of the Medical Practitioner:

Date:

5. Athlete's declaration

I, certify that the information under 1. is accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a Substance or Method from the WADA Prohibited List. I authorize the release of personal medical information to the relevant parties only i.e. to FINA as well as to WADA staff, to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) and to other ADO under the provisions of the Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of these organizations to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner and FINA in writing of that fact. I also understand that if I withdraw my consent to the release of my personal medical information, I may not receive approval for a TUE or the renewal of an existing TUE, since no TUE can be granted or renewed without the disclosure of comprehensive medical data.

I AM AWARE THAT AN APPLICATION FOR A TUE REQUIRES THE PROCESSING (FOR EXAMPLE TRANSMISSION, DISCLOSURE, USE AND STORAGE) OF ALL DATA PERTAINING TO SUCH APPLICATION THROUGH THE ANTIDOPING ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ADAMS) TO ENSURE HARMONIZED, COORDINATED AND EFFECTIVE ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMS FOR DETECTION, DETERRENCE AND PREVENTION OF DOPING. SIGNING THIS FORM WILL INDICATE THAT I HAVE BEEN SO INFORMED AND THAT I GIVE MY EXPRESS CONSENT TO SUCH PROCESSING OF DATA.

Application No.:

If I decide to use ADAMS, I understand and agree that my application for a TUE will only be considered following the submission in ADAMS, by myself or by FINA, of the present completed application form, as well as all relevant documents related to the application.

I understand and agree that my TUE related data will be made accessible through ADAMS to the authorized ADO, to WADA and to the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee.

I understand and agree that if a TUE is granted, such TUE and the related information will be stored electronically in ADAMS for a minimum period of 8 years, the period of 8 years being the period within which an action can be commenced following a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in the Code.

WADA, Anti-Doping Organizations and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committees will not disclose any of my TUE related information beyond those persons within their organization with a need to know according to the Code.

RELEASE

I hereby release WADA as well as ADOs and TUE Committees from all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses that I may have arising in connection with the processing of my TUE related data through ADAMS.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT

If I have decided to use ADAMS, I understand that I may at any time revoke my consent for the processing of my TUE related data through ADAMS. I also understand that as a consequence of such withdrawal of consent, I will not receive approval for a TUE or a renewal of an existing TUE.

Athlete's signature:

Date:

Parent's/Guardian's signature:

Date:

(if the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her to sign this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with, or on behalf of, the athlete)

Incomplete Applications will be returned immediately and will need to be resubmitted. Please submit the completed form to FINA and keep a copy for your records.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Beta-2 Agonists TUE Application Form



Please complete all sections in capital letters or typing. Illegible or incomplete forms will be returned immediately.

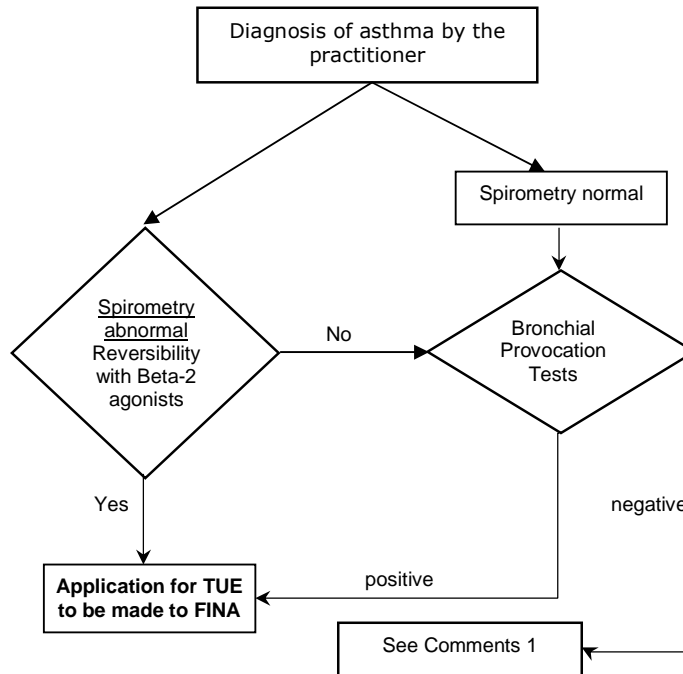
TUE applications for the use of inhaled beta-2 agonists require a medical file to confirm the diagnosis of asthma and/or its clinical variants. The medical file should include:

- An appropriate medical history and physical examination
- The results of Bronchodilator or Bronchoprovocation tests

1. Athlete Information

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Last Name: | | First Name: | |
| Female <input type="checkbox"/> | Male <input type="checkbox"/> | Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy):..... | |
| Address: | | | |
| Post Code: | City: | Country: | |
| Tel:..... | | E-mail: | |
| <i>(with international code)</i> | | | |
| Sport: | | Discipline: | |
| International Sport Organization: FINA | | | |

2. Flow Chart



Comments 1:

In the case of an athlete with known, but well-controlled, asthma recording a negative result to any bronchial provocation test(s), but still seeking approval for the use of inhaled beta2 agonist(s), the following documentation must be included in the medical file: copies of physician consultation notes regarding treatment of asthma, documentation of any hospital emergency department attendance or admission for acute exacerbations of asthma or treatment with oral corticosteroids. Additional information that may assist any review includes: the age of onset of asthma; a detailed description of the athlete's asthma symptoms (day and night); identification of trigger factors; medication use; any history of atopic disorders and/or childhood asthma; results of physical examination(s), the results of any skin-prick test(s) or RAST to document the presence of allergic hypersensitivity.

3. Medical History

Diagnosis

.....

If a permitted medication can be used to treat the medical condition, provide clinical justification for the requested use of the prohibited medication

.....

Symptoms

.....

Triggers

.....

Hospital Admissions

.....

Childhood history of atopy/asthma

.....

4. Medication details

| Prohibited Substance (s): Generic Name | Dose | Route | Frequency |
|--|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Declaration of Use: Glucocorticosteroids used by inhaled route ? | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Intended duration of treatment: (Please tick appropriate box) | once only <input type="checkbox"/> | emergency <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | or duration (week/month): | |

5. Medical practitioner's declaration

I certify that the above-mentioned treatment is medically appropriate and that the use of alternative medication not on the prohibited list would be unsatisfactory for this condition.

Name:

Medical specialty:

Address:.....

Tel.: Fax:

Email:

Signature of the Medical Practitioner:

Date:

6. Clinical Examination

(a) Clinical examination findings with specific focus on the respiratory system:

.....

(b) Baseline spirometry & Bronchodilator challenge:

A bronchodilator test is considered positive if there is an increase in FEV1 or 12% or more of baseline or predicted value for FEV1 and exceeds 200ml after administering an inhaled permitted Beta-2 agonist by inhalation.

Date of test: _____
 Make & Model of spirometer: _____
 Bronchodilator given: Formoterol Salmeterol
 Salbutamol Other, please specify:
 Terbutaline
 Dose (µg) _____
 Type of inhaler: _____

| Spirometry (BTPS) | Baseline before challenge | % predicted | Highest value post broncho | % predicted | % of variation from baseline ¹ |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| FEV1 (L) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input style="border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> |
| FVC (L) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input style="border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> |
| FEV1 / FVC % | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input style="border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> |
| FEF 25-75 (L/sec) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input style="border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> |

1 $\frac{(\text{Highest value post broncho} - \text{Baseline before challenge})}{\text{Baseline before challenge}} \times 100$

Date: _____ Physician/Technician Name: _____
 Contact details: _____
 Comments (optional): _____

7. Bronchoprovocation challenge

The list of bronchoprovocation tests can be found in the Annex. This template provides a guide for completing the tests; the particular procedures of the testing are up to the clinician/scientist/technician involved. Please respect the criteria outlined in WADA's "Medical Information to support the decisions of TUECs – ASTHMA".

➔ Please note that only 1 positive test is required. If the test is negative another test may be attempted. Please include the flow/volume loops and the print out from the spirometry unit with the data.
 ➔ Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) is not acceptable.

8. Athlete's Declaration

I, certify that the information under 1. is accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a Substance or Method from the WADA Prohibited List. I authorize the release of personal medical information to the relevant parties only i.e. to FINA as well as to WADA staff, to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) and to other ADO under the provisions of the Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of these organizations to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner and FINA in writing of that fact. I also understand that if I withdraw my consent to the release of my personal medical information, I may not receive approval for a TUE or the renewal of an existing TUE, since no TUE can be granted or renewed without the disclosure of comprehensive medical data.

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I understand and agree that my TUE related data will be made accessible through ADAMS to the authorized ADO, to WADA and to the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee.

I understand and agree that if a TUE is granted, such TUE and the related information will be stored electronically in ADAMS for a minimum period of 8 years, the period of 8 years being the period within which an action can be commenced following a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in the Code.

WADA, Anti-Doping Organizations and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committees will not disclose any of my TUE related information beyond those persons within their organization with a need to know according to the Code.

RELEASE

I hereby release WADA as well as ADOs and TUE Committees from all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses that I may have arising in connection with the processing of my TUE related data through ADAMS.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT

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Athlete's signature:

Date:

Parent's/Guardian's signature:

Date:

(if the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her from signing this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with, or on behalf of, the athlete)

Incomplete or Illegible Applications will be returned and will need to be resubmitted. Please submit the completed form to FINA and keep a copy for your records.

DECLARATION OF USE

For glucocorticosteroids used by the inhaled route and by non systemic routes
(namely intraarticular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, or intradermal injections)



Please complete all sections in capital letters or typing. Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned.

1. Athlete Information

Last Name: **First Name:**

Female Male . Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy):.....

Address:

Post Code: City: Country:

Tel.: E-mail:
(with international code)

Sport: Discipline:

International Sport Organization: **FINA**

2. Medical information

Diagnosis with appropriate medical information:

.....

| Prohibited Substance (s): Generic Name | Dose | Route | Frequency |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Intended duration of treatment: (Please tick appropriate box) | once only <input type="checkbox"/> emergency <input type="checkbox"/> or duration (week/month): |
|---|--|

3. Medical practitioner's declaration

I certify that the above-mentioned treatment is medically appropriate and that the use of alternative medication not on the prohibited list would be unsatisfactory for this condition.

Name:

Medical specialty:

Address:.....

Tel.: Fax:

Email:

Signature of the Medical Practitioner:

Date:

4. Athlete's declaration

I, certify that the information under 1. is accurate I authorize the release of personal medical information to the relevant parties only i.e. to FINA as well as to WADA staff, to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) and to other ADO under the provisions of the Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of these organizations to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner and FINA in writing of that fact.

I AM AWARE THAT AN APPLICATION FOR A TUE REQUIRES THE PROCESSING (FOR EXAMPLE TRANSMISSION, DISCLOSURE, USE AND STORAGE) OF ALL DATA PERTAINING TO SUCH APPLICATION THROUGH THE ANTIDOPING ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ADAMS) TO ENSURE HARMONIZED, COORDINATED AND EFFECTIVE ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMS FOR DETECTION, DETERRENCE AND PREVENTION OF DOPING. SIGNING THIS FORM WILL INDICATE THAT I HAVE BEEN SO INFORMED AND THAT I GIVE MY EXPRESS CONSENT TO SUCH PROCESSING OF DATA.

Athlete's signature:

Date:

Parent's/Guardian's signature:

Date:

(if the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her to sign this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with, or on behalf of, the athlete)

NB: Please do not forget to declare the use of the substance in question on the doping control form at the time of any testing!

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