

ANTI-DOPING STATUTES¹

IBF's Anti-Doping Statutes comprise two sections: A. Dope-Testing Policy and Regulations, and B. Dope-Testing Procedures

A. DOPE-TESTING POLICY AND REGULATIONS

1. Policy statement

- 1.1 International Badminton Federation (IBF) is unequivocally opposed to the practice of doping in sport.
- 1.2 In support of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) position on doping in sport, the IBF has adopted the definitions and provisions of the 1999 Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (OMAC)² and any update thereof, and in strict accordance with this Code is committed to preventing and detecting the use of banned substances and methods, and to punishing offenders.
- 1.3 Doping is as defined in Chapter II, Article 2 of the OMAC.
- 1.4 IBF recognises that doping contravenes the basic ethics of sport and medical science. IBF is motivated to defend these ethics, to ensure that participation in the sport of badminton is fair, and to protect the physical and mental health of players.
- 1.5 Dope-testing procedures and results are normally regarded as highly confidential matters. However, when it is clear that public knowledge of a positive case exists, IBF reserves the right to confirm outline details as appropriate. IBF will also publicise details of disciplinary action taken once disciplinary proceedings and any appeals are completed.

2. Dope-Testing Regulations

- 2.1 Doping is strictly forbidden.
- 2.2 It is mandatory that all selected players undergo doping control tests, either as the result of random or specific selection. Reasons for specific selection need not be supplied.
- 2.3 If a player refuses to undergo, or attempts to manipulate (prevent or distort) a doping test, or an official refuses to co-operate, he/she will be subject to the same sanctions as that for a positive doping test.
- 2.4 Failure to report to the Doping Control Station by the specified time may result in the player being subject to the same sanctions as that for a positive doping test. This warning should be clearly indicated on the doping control collection form.
- 2.5 All IBF-sanctioned tournaments are subject to the requirements of the current IBF Anti-Doping Statutes and Member Associations must co-operate fully with the IBF in measures taken to detect or penalise infringements of those requirements.
- 2.6 Dope-testing is mandatory at World Grand Prix tournaments classified 4* and above, and is encouraged at all other World Grand Prix tournaments. The organisation and cost of such testing is the responsibility of the World Grand Prix organiser unless otherwise advised by IBF.
- 2.7 Banned substances and methods are as defined in Appendix A of the OMAC. This list is reprinted at Annex A. The list of banned substances and methods is subject to update and amendment by the IOC. IBF, upon notification by the IOC, will circulate and publicise such updates to Member Associations for them to circulate further as appropriate³. With specific reference to section III of Appendix A of the OMAC, tests

¹ These Statutes can also be accessed on the IBF website at www.intbadfed.org

² Complete copy of the OMAC can be accessed on the IOC website at www.olympic.org. There is also a link to these websites from the IBF website.

³ The updated list is also available direct from the IOC within the electronic version of the OMAC on-line at www.olympic.org. There is also a link to this website from www.intbadfed.org.

will be conducted for cannabinoids, and notification of the administration of local anaesthetics and corticosteroids is necessary.

- 2.8 All dope-test analyses must take place at IOC World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Accredited Laboratories. The list of laboratories is subject to update and amendment by the IOC, and IBF upon notification by the IOC, will circulate and publicise such updates to Member Associations for them to circulate further as appropriate.
- 2.9 All dope-test results, whether negative or positive, from sampling undertaken at IBF major and IBF-sanctioned tournaments should be reported to the IBF Chief Executive not later than three weeks after completion of the tournament.
- 2.10 IBF alone will be responsible for implementing its Disciplinary Regulations for positive results of tests undertaken at IBF major tournaments, IBF-sanctioned tournaments, or out-of-competition.
- 2.11 Within three weeks, IBF must be notified of positive results of tests undertaken at all other tournaments held under the auspices of Member Associations but without IBF sanction, and of positive results of tests undertaken out-of-competition. The relevant Member Association is responsible for applying its own disciplinary regulations and process in these cases, other than out-of-competition (see Regulation 2.10). Should the Member Association lack such regulations or procedures, it must use the procedures in the IBF Disciplinary Regulations.
- 2.12 ***Disciplinary process of Member Associations***
 - 2.12.1 Where the disciplinary process of a Member Association is used (see Regulation 2.11) it must be completed within three months of the date of taking the relevant sample. If for some reason this cannot be done, then within seven days of the three month period ending, the Member Association must inform IBF of the full details of the case and the reasons for delay.
 - 2.12.2 IBF has the right to take action of its own in lieu of that by the Member Association if IBF is not satisfied with the speed of completing a Member Association's own disciplinary process, and the Member Association must on request immediately provide all relevant documentation to IBF.
 - 2.12.3 Within seven days of a decision being reached by a Member Association's disciplinary process, IBF must be informed of the outcome of the proceedings and of any sanctions applied.
- 2.13 Any player in membership of a National Federation must disclose to IBF any positive test result for which he/she has been sanctioned by any National, Regional, Continental or International Sports organisation, the IOC, or any Government or Government Agency. Should a player fail to disclose such a sanction, IBF has power to penalise the player including suspension from competitive play and/or forfeiture of any prize money won.
- 2.14 IBF will recognise and uphold any sanction imposed upon a player by any National, Regional, Continental or International Sports organisation, the IOC, or any Government or Government Agency, provided that IBF is satisfied that the testing was properly carried out, and that the rules of the body conducting the test afforded sufficient protection to the player, and were in full accordance with the then prevailing OMAC.
- 2.15 IBF recognises and will implement, in the event of guilt proven via its disciplinary and appeal procedures, the sanctions of Chapter II of the OMAC.
 - 2.15.1 In addition to those provisions, the following declaration was agreed at the IBF AGM in May 1999:

'Recognising the potential damage to players' health of taking drugs or using illegal doping methods; and affirming that doping is contrary to the ethics of sport; International Badminton Federation declares that it:

Supports the final Declaration of the IOC World Conference on Doping in Sport; and confirms that it supports the principle that a minimum two-year suspension should apply for doping offences described as 'major' in the IOC declaration, and that whilst IBF

recognises that each situation is different, players and their entourage should be aware of the determination of IBF to implement the policy in such situations.

Consequently, only in the most exceptional of circumstances should a penalty for a proven 'major' offence be less than a two-year suspension. For avoidance of doubt, such exceptional circumstances do not include, for example, the player claiming he/she was unaware of how the banned substance was present in the analysed samples or the current or likely future competition plans of the player concerned.'

2.15.2 IBF has ruled that violation of dope-testing regulations may result in players forfeiting prize money won and World Ranking points earned at the event where the offence was registered, in addition to any other penalties imposed. In doubles events the partner of the drug offender will incur the same prize money and World Ranking points penalties as the offender. According to the severity of the offence, these penalties could also apply to tournaments played after the offence was registered but before the disciplinary hearing.

2.15.3 With specific reference to IBF team competitions, a player, or a team that includes a player breaching the Dope-Testing Regulations may be disqualified by the Committee of Management at any stage of the competition.

2.16 Penalties and appeals after a Member Association's disciplinary process

2.16.1 In the circumstances outlined in Regulation 2.11, should a Member Association find a player guilty of doping via its own disciplinary procedures, appropriate sanctions as detailed in Regulation 2.13 above must be applied.

2.16.2 Either the player or IBF may appeal against the verdict (whether guilty or not guilty), or any sanction imposed. Such appeals must be made within 14 days of the decision being advised to the relevant parties.

2.16.3 Any appeal will be progressed in accordance with the Appeal procedure in the IBF Disciplinary Regulations.

3. Out of Competition Testing (OOCT)

3.1 OOCT may be conducted by IBF itself, by an IBF authorised testing agency (on behalf and in collaboration with the World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA]), or by a WADA authorised testing agency.

3.2 OOCT may be conducted at any time, including at the time or location of any competition in any Member Association. OOCT shall be carried out without any advance notice to the player or the Member Association concerned. Every player who has competed in an IBF-sanctioned tournament or who is affiliated to any IBF Member Association is obliged to undergo any OOCT decided by IBF or WADA.

3.3 When OOCT is conducted within three days of a competition in which the affected player has competed, or is entered, or is expected to compete, the test shall be considered as in competition. All other unannounced doping control shall be deemed to be OOCT.

3.4 Every Member Association shall include in its rules a provision obliging the member to allow OOCT of any player under its jurisdiction. It is the duty of every Member Association to assist IBF and WADA and, if appropriate, other Member Associations in carrying out OOCT. Any Member Association preventing, hindering or otherwise obstructing the carrying out of such testing shall be liable to sanctions (according to Rule 17).

3.5 IBF and/or WADA can/shall keep a register of competitors who are being subject to OOCT. Member Associations shall have the obligation to submit names, current places of living, addresses, telephone numbers, training times and training locations for individuals and teams requested by IBF and WADA, to enable IBF and WADA to conduct OOCT.

3.6 IBF and/or WADA can select players being subject to OOCT among all Member Association players. The selection can be done by ballot or using any other principle that is decided by IBF and/or WADA.

3.7 Availability for Out of Competition Testing

- 3.7.1 IBF can specify that any player involved in competitive play must provide OOC whereabouts data and must make him/herself available for giving a sample.
- 3.7.2 In particular, IBF can so specify a player who has indicated he/she has retired from competitive play, who does not come under the jurisdiction of a Member Association, or who is under suspension for a previous doping offence.
- 3.7.3 If a player so specified refuses to cooperate and to supply whereabouts data, IBF can decide that the player may not resume competitive play for a period of its determination from the date when such whereabouts data is first supplied.

4. Collection of urine samples at unannounced out-of-competition doping control

- 4.1 When a player has been selected for OOCT, the Doping Control Officer (DCO) appointed by IBF or WADA may either make an appointment to meet the player or preferably may arrive unannounced at the player's training camp, accommodation or any other place where the player is likely to be found. In either case, the DCO shall furnish proof of identity and provide a letter of appointment from IBF or WADA. The DCO shall also require proof of identity from the player. The actual collection of the sample shall be as much in accordance with IBF's Dope-Testing Procedures as is reasonably practicable.
- 4.2 Arrangements for collection of the sample shall be made as soon as possible after the appointment with the player has been made. It is the player's responsibility to check the arranged date, time and precise location of the meeting.
- 4.3 Where a DCO arrives unannounced, the DCO must give the player reasonable time to complete any reasonable activity in which the player is engaged, but testing should commence as soon as possible.
- 4.4 Each player selected for OOCT shall, as a part of the collection procedure, in conjunction with the DCO, complete IBF form (Annex C) or its equivalent provided by IBF and/or WADA.
- 4.5 If the player refuses to provide a urine sample, the DCO shall note this on the doping control form used, write the player's name on the form and ask the player to sign the form. The DCO shall also note any other irregularities in the doping control process.
- 4.6 The nature of the unannounced OOCT makes it desirable that little or no prior warning is given to the player. Every effort will be made by the DCO to collect the sample speedily and efficiently with the minimum of interruption to the player's training, social or work arrangements. However, if there is an interruption, no player may take any action to gain compensation for any inconvenience incurred.
- 4.7 **Failure of Out of Competition sampling arrangements**
 - 4.7.1 If a player fails to attend an appointment arranged for the collection of a sample, or if the player is not where the register in Regulation 3.5 says the player will be when a sample was being sought, IBF shall investigate the situation and report its findings to the Member Association and through it, the player concerned.
 - 4.7.2 Failure to attend an appointment, or two or more failures in any two-year period to be where the register says when a Doping Control Officer arrives to take a sample, will result in IBF disciplinary action which could result in suspension of the player concerned.

B. DOPE-TESTING PROCEDURES

Introduction

The IBF endorses the following Dope-Testing Procedures as best practice and advises that these procedures should be followed as far as is reasonably practicable whenever dope-testing is carried out in badminton, in particular at IBF major and IBF-sanctioned tournaments. Following these procedures may also assist the enforcement of the Regulations.

However, with reference to these procedures, as stated in Chapter VI, (Testing Procedures) Article 5 in the OMAC, it should be noted that:

‘Minor irregularities, which cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the results of otherwise valid tests, will have no effect on such results. Minor irregularities do not include the chain of custody of the sample, improper sealing of the container(s) in which the sample is stored, failure to request the signature of the athlete or failure to provide the athlete with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the ‘B’ sample if analysis of the ‘B’ sample is requested.’

Other current IBF publications and documentation referring to Dope-testing procedures are:

IBF Event Organisation Manual

IBF Drug Testing Video and accompanying player guide⁴

The above publications are for general guidance only and the procedures below and any update thereof are definitive best practice.

At the Olympic Games, only the procedures in the OMAC are applicable.

1. Dope-Testing Procedures

- 1.1 The agency responsible for testing, (eg IBF, event organiser [IBF Member Association] or other drug testing agency [eg Sports Council], hereafter referred to as the Dope-Testing Organiser), will determine the initial number of players to be tested.
- 1.2 The qualified person appointed by the Dope-Testing Organiser and responsible for carrying out and supervising the doping control test procedure, hereafter referred to as the Doping Control Officer will, in consultation with the event Referee or in case of unavailability the Deputy Referee, carry out:
 - random selection of players by drawing lots
 - obtaining of samples
 - dispatch of the urine samples with the appropriate paperwork to the relevant IOC World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) recognised laboratory

2. Selection of Players

- 2.1 The number of players per day designated to undergo dope-testing will be determined by the Doping Control Officer in consultation with the Referee. The number of players designated can be zero.
- 2.2 The drawing of lots to select players should take place in private with only the Referee or appointed Deputy and the Doping Control Officer present.
- 2.3 The Doping Control Officer or Referee has total discretion to select additional players to undergo dope-testing.
- 2.4 The name of each player selected for dope-testing by drawing lots or specific request will be written immediately on a doping control collection form (see sample at Annex B).
- 2.5 The Doping Control Officer or his/her assistant will serve notice, using the doping control collection form, to the player selected for a dope-test immediately after the completion of the player’s last match of the day. The location of the Doping Control Station will be communicated to the player.
- 2.6 Should the player have been notified before his/her last match of the day, the player may appeal to the Referee. The Referee has discretion to cancel the test.
- 2.7 The date and time of notification will be completed on the doping control collection form and the form should be signed by the player in order to acknowledge receipt of the notice and knowledge of the latest reporting time as specified on the form.
- 2.8 The player may remain under observation by the Doping Control Officer or appointed representative until the player reports to the Doping Control Station (comprising waiting and consulting area⁵).

⁴ Member Associations should hold copies of all these publications, but if needed, they are available from IBF

⁵ For guidance on setting up a Doping Control Station, Dope-Testing Organisers may refer to section 14 of the IBF Event Organisation Manual

- 2.8.1 One person, (eg team coach, doctor or team-mate of the competitor's delegation) may accompany the competitor to the Doping Control Station and may watch all procedures except urination. If necessary, the player may also be accompanied by an interpreter.

3. Sampling Procedure

- 3.1 The player selected for a dope test will report to the Doping Control Station not later than the time specified on the doping control collection form.
- 3.2 The player will report to the Doping Control Station with his/her identification card or any other form of identification (eg passport), a copy of the doping control collection form, an accompanying person (if desired) and, if necessary, an interpreter.
- 3.3 The Doping Control Officer will check the identification of the player.
- 3.4 The player and any personal belongings he/she or any accompanying person bring with them (clothing, bags, etc) may be searched for evidence of manipulation upon entering and leaving the Doping Control Station.
- 3.5 No photographs, video or tape recordings may be taken inside the Doping Control Station during the dope-testing procedure.
- 3.6 When ready to give a sample, the player will randomly select a urine collection vessel. The vessel must be contained within a sealed, sterile plastic bag. The player should visually check that the vessel is empty and clean once he/she has removed it from the bag.
- 3.7 The player will urinate into the vessel under the strict supervision of the Doping Control Officer or his/her assistant. The Doping Control Officer or assistant must be of the same gender as the player. The player must remove any clothing preventing the direct observation of urination.
- 3.8 The volume of urine required is at least 75 ml.
- 3.9 If the player has produced less than the required urine volume of 75ml, the player will select a partial sample kit and will pour the urine from the collection vessel into the bottle. Then the player will close the bottle and check that no leakage occurs.
- 3.10 The player will check that the code numbers on the bottle and the partial sample container are the same. Next, the urine volume and code number will be recorded on the doping control collection form and the player will confirm this by signing the form. Finally, the player will insert the bottle into the partial sample container and close it. The Doping Control Officer will verify that the container is closed.
- 3.11 The player will return to the waiting area with the partial sample container until he/she is able to deliver urine again. When the player is ready to deliver a further urine sample, he/she will return to the consulting area with the partial sample container which will be handed to the Doping Control Officer who will check that the partial sample container is intact and that the code number corresponds with that entered on the doping control collection form.
- 3.12 The player will then select a new collection vessel and, under the same conditions as at 3.7, will urinate. The player will return to the consulting area, open the partial sample container and pour the content into the collection vessel. If the combined urine volumes are less than 75ml, he/she will select a new partial sample container and repeat the procedure in points 3.9 to 3.11.
- 3.13 Upon producing the required amount of urine, the player will select a sealed plastic bag containing two transparent glass bottles, one to hold sample "A" and the other sample "B", and an unbreakable container for each bottle. Each bottle and its container will have the same code numbers. The player should visually check that the bottles are empty and clean once he/she has removed them from the bag.
- 3.14 In the presence of the Doping Control Officer the player will pour approximately 50ml of urine into bottle "A" and 25ml into bottle "B".
- 3.15 The Doping Control Officer will carry out a pH test and specific gravity check using the last few drops of urine in the urine collection vessel. A suitable urine sample for laboratory analysis will have a pH not less

than 5 and not greater than 7, with a specific gravity of 1.01 or higher. Should the urine sample of a player not conform to the laboratory specifications, this will be noted on the doping control collection form and the Doping Control Officer will take a second sample. The two urine samples will not be mixed together as one sample.

- 3.16 The player will ensure that the caps of bottles "A" and "B" are tightened with no leakage of urine. The player will check that the numbers on the bottles correspond with the numbers on the containers, place the bottles in their respective containers and seal them. The Doping Control Officer will then verify that the containers are completely closed.
- 3.17 The player will declare to the Doping Control Officer all medicaments that he/she has consumed, applied or injected in the 72 hours prior to being notified of selection for dope-testing.
- 3.18 The Doping Control Officer will then fill in the appropriate portion of the doping control collection form. Having verified the information on the doping control collection form, the player and any accompanying person will sign it.
- 3.19 After signing the doping control collection form, the Doping Control Officer will give the player a copy of the doping form, with:
 - one copy to the Dope-Testing Organisers – this copy must include the name of the player tested
 - one copy for the Doping Control Officer's record – this copy must not include the name of the player tested
 - one copy to the IOC WADA Accredited laboratory chosen to analyse the samples – this copy must not include the name of the player tested.
- 3.20 Until the samples are dispatched to the IOC WADA Accredited laboratory, they will be stored securely so that no-one can access them except the Doping Control Officer.
- 3.21 The Doping Control Officer will ensure that samples are at all times only handled by him/herself from the first day of sampling until dispatch. The chain of custody of the samples must be clearly recorded and the Doping Control Officer should ensure that this record will accompany the samples to the laboratory (see sample form at Annex C).
- 3.22 Sampling should take place in the Doping Control Station. However, in exceptional circumstances (eg if notification occurs very late at night and a player has a match early the next day), sampling may be carried out elsewhere providing that the venue is suitably equipped and private (for example an hotel room). Under such circumstances sampling may also take place later than originally planned as long as this is agreed between the Doping Control Officer, Referee and the player at the time of notification.
- 3.23 The Doping Control Officer, in consultation with the Referee, has the right to cancel a doping test. However, a written report with an explanation for the reasons for the cancellation of such a test will be sent to the Dope-Testing Organisers as soon as possible.
- 3.24 Players will not leave the Doping Control Station until the completion of the sampling procedure unless specifically given permission by the Doping Control Officer.

4. Analysis of samples and communication of results

- 4.1 Analysis of the urine samples will be carried out at the IOC WADA Accredited laboratory designated by the Dope-Testing Organisers.
- 4.2 The laboratory will communicate the test result to the Dope-Testing Organisation under confidential cover, within three weeks of when the sample was received by the laboratory.
- 4.3 Negative results received by dope-testing agencies or Member Associations relating to testing carried out at IBF-sanctioned tournaments must also be reported to IBF.
- 4.4 If the test result of sample "A" proves negative, the IBF will inform the respective Member Association.

5. Analysis of "B" sample

- 5.1 Important: please note that the scope of the following procedures covers IBF major and IBF-sanctioned tournaments. (Refer to Regulations 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13 for rules on reporting and disciplinary procedure for positive results detected from testing carried out at tournaments not requiring IBF sanction and out-of-competition).
- 5.2 The IBF Chief Executive must be advised immediately of a positive "A" sample result. It is the responsibility of IBF alone to deal with the matter from this point onwards.
- 5.3 The player will be asked by IBF, via their Member Association, if he/she requires the "B" sample to be analysed.
- 5.4 If a "B" sample analysis is requested, IBF will communicate this request, under confidential cover, to the head of the Laboratory where sample "B" is kept. A date and time for the analysis will be set by IBF for the analysis of sample "B" to be carried out. This will be as soon as practicable and will take place in the same laboratory that carried out the "A" analysis.
- 5.5 At no cost to IBF, the player in question may be represented by a maximum of three representatives (including him/herself if desired) at the laboratory at the date and time arranged. A representative of IBF may also be present.
- 5.6 Should the player and/or representatives fail to be present at the laboratory at the date and time specified, the analysis of sample "B" will proceed regardless after waiting one hour.
- 5.7 The results of the "B" sample analysis will immediately be communicated under confidential cover to the IBF Chief Executive.
- 5.8 The results will then be reported to the player by IBF, via the Member Association. If positive, disciplinary procedures will commence.
- 5.9 Should the result of the "B" sample not confirm the result of "A" analysis the matter will be closed. The circumstances will be reported to the IOC for further review.

6. Procedure if analysis of "B" sample proves positive

- 6.1 Refer to the IBF Disciplinary Regulations.