



BULL'S EYE THE ISSF IPOD ON DOPING

AWAITING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2015 ISSF ANTI-DOPING RULES

ANOTHER YEAR IS ALREADY COMING TO AN END AND WITH IT THE LAST IPOD OF 2014!

IN THIS EDITION:

> THE IPOD REMINDS YOU OF SOME OF THE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ISSF ANTI-DOPING RULES THAT WILL COME INTO EFFECT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2015.

> THE IPOD ALSO SUMMARIZES THE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE WADA PROHIBITED LIST WHICH WILL BE IN EFFECT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2015.

At the World Anti-Doping Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa on November 12-15, 2013, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) adopted the new World Anti-Doping Code (Code). Following the adoption of the new Code, all National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations (including ISSF), Major Event Organizations and governments were given a full year, until January 1, 2015, to draft and implement their new Anti-Doping Rules.

The ISSF promptly undertook this mandatory legal exercise. Accordingly, 2014 has been an important year for all of us in shooting sport to get acquainted with the provisions of the new Code and simultaneously, of the new ISSF Anti-Doping Rules.

As you are all likely aware, the first four editions of the IPOD focused on specific provisions of the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules which will be modified as of January 1, 2015. If you have not had the opportunity to read these IPOD articles, you should do so. Editions 1-4 of the 2014 IPOD can be downloaded from the ISSF website, or simply seek them out in your older editions of the ISSF News Magazine. Each article provides an easy-to-understand yet detailed explanation of the many regulatory changes expected in the implementation of the 2015 ISSF Anti-Doping Program. Some of these changes may directly affect you so it is in your interest to read them before January 1, 2015.

2015 ISSF ANTI-DOPING RULES

The ISSF successfully completed the legal exercise of modifying its Anti-Doping Rules. The 2015 ISSF Anti-Doping Rules were submitted to WADA for approval and have been confirmed by WADA as being Code-compliant. They have also been approved by the ISSF Administrative Council. It is now up to all of us to implement, both in theory and in practice, all the new elements of the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules as of January 1, 2015 in order to comply with our respective obligations under the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules and

the Code. This means that everyone involved in shooting sport must respect the amended Anti-Doping Rules and international policies because you shall all be bound by them.

In fact, every national federation, national anti-doping organization, athlete, athlete support personnel etc has responsibilities under the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules and the World Anti-Doping Code, if you are not aware of yours, you are greatly encouraged to read both the ISSF Rules and the World Code which can respectively be downloaded on the ISSF and WADA websites.

REVIEW OF WHAT CHANGES ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN THE 2015 ISSF ANTI-DOPING RULES

As already mentioned, most of the changes that have been brought to the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules have been studied in prior editions of the IPOD. However, for the sake of clarity and as a reminder, the following offers a brief overview of the most important changes that you can expect:

One of the biggest change is the one brought to the mandatory sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation.

> The mandatory sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation will increase from two years to four years.

This modification is sure to be a major deterrent to many athletes as a four year sanction can almost be career ending in many sports. Some of the other changes include but are not limited to:

> Modifications to the TUE and TUE review process;

- National Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations must always inform the ISSF of any TUE granted at the national level.
- If the ISSF is not informed of a national-level TUE and if ISSF has not expressly recognized a national-level TUE, the TUE in question will **not be valid for international competitions.**

- > The creation of two new anti-doping rule violations: "Complicity" and "Prohibited Association";
- > Stricter rules for Registered Testing Pool athletes in relation to submitting whereabouts information and filing failures;
- > The creation of a new investigative process for determining whether anti-doping rule violation have occurred;
- > Clearer and stricter rules for testing retired athlete who come out of retirement;
- > The possibility for recreational athletes (not national or international athletes) to apply for a retroactive TUE in the event of an inadvertent anti-doping rule violation;
- > Greater emphasis of intelligence-gathering for the purpose of testing plans;
- > etc.

Of course, in parallel with the implementation of the new ISSF Anti-Doping Rules will be the implementation of a new International Standard for Testing and Investigations and a new International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

You are of course also encouraged to get acquainted with these WADA regulatory documents by downloading them all from the WADA website at www.wada-ama.org.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

We do take this opportunity to remind you once again that although the new International Standard for Therapeutic Exemptions encourages mutual recognition of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), the ISTUE and ISSF Anti-Doping Rules also clarify the many requirements with regards to the potential ISSF recognition of TUEs granted at the national-level:

- > All national-level athletes should apply for a TUE with their National Anti-Doping Organization.
- > All international-level athletes must apply to ISSF for a TUE allowing them to compete in international-level competition while using an otherwise prohibited substance.
- > If a national-level athlete plans on competing at the international-level he or she **MUST** obtain an international-level TUE or get their national-level TUE formally recognized by the ISSF TUE Committee at the very latest 30 days prior to competing at the international-level.
- > Failure for a National Anti-Doping Organization to communicate a TUE granted at the national-level to ISSF renders the athlete's TUE invalid for international competition.
- > In order for a TUE granted at a national-level to be recognized by ISSF for an international-level competition the TUE not only needs to be reported to the ISSF but the ISSF TUE Committee must also expressly recognize the TUE and provide notification thereof.
- > If the ISSF is informed of the TUE, decides to recognize the TUE and notifies you accordingly, then the TUE granted at the national-level will be valid -for international-level competition.

- > If the ISSF TUE Committee does not recognize the national-level TUE (because it does not satisfy the four necessary criteria of the International Standard for TUEs) then it shall so notify you and the TUE granted at the national-level **not be valid for international competitions.**
- > Any positive finding that arises out of the use of the prohibited substance for which no valid international-level TUE has been granted will be treated as an anti-doping rule violation with all its consequences.

If you are an athlete, you must be made aware that the consequences of not following the applicable rules with regards to TUEs are important and can have a negative impact on your career. Rather than risking being suspended for 2 to 4 years for an anti-doping rule violation that may have otherwise been avoided, please ensure that your NADO is aware of all the Rules that apply to TUEs.

Specifically, if you are an athlete and you plan on competing in international-level ISSF Events – PLEASE – ensure that your NADO promptly informs the ISSF of any national-level TUE which needs to be recognized!

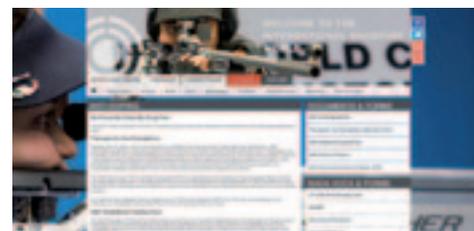
Never forget that ... ignorance of the rules will not be an adequate defense to an asserted anti-doping rule violation.

SUMMARY

The ISSF is ready to apply its new Anti-Doping Rules and is confident that the implementation of these new Rules will be seamless for all of us involved in shooting sport. The ISSF is always willing to answer any questions you may have about the meaning or impact of any provision of its Anti-Doping Rules and welcomes any questions any IPOD reader may have in this regard. Please remember that it is always better to ask questions and be well informed, than to risk the consequences of being ill-informed. Again: Ignorance of the Rules is never a defense.

Therefore, the ISSF invites you to carefully read the 2015 ISSF Anti-Doping Rules and to acknowledge all your respective obligations under these Rules.

Finally, as we look to 2015, ISSF thanks you all for your sustained hard work in this collaborative effort. It may sometimes be onerous, but we must all continue to work together to fight doping in sport.



The Anti-Doping information on the ISSF website

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SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

Changes to Section S6: Stimulants

- > For the sake of clarification, topical/ophthalmic imidazole derivatives have been mentioned as exceptions of non-prohibited stimulants.
- > Phenmetrazine, initially in section S6.a, has been moved to section S6.b since fenbutrazate (section S6.b) can metabolize to phenmetrazine.
- > The List now clearly identifies the whole family of phenethylamine derivatives as being prohibited to address the growing number of illegal, designer stimulants derived from phenethylamine.
- > Trimetazidine has been transferred to the newly created section S4.5.c (see above).

Changes to Section S9: Glucocorticoids

- > Glucocorticosteroids are described as Glucocorticoids to reflect current nomenclature and use.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

Changes to Section P1: Alcohol

- > Following the request of World Karate Federation (WKF), karate was removed from the list of sports in which alcohol is prohibited

Changes to Section P2: Beta-blockers

- > The World Underwater Federation (CMAS) has, at its request, been added to the group of International Federations prohibiting the use of beta-blockers in competition for certain disciplines.

MONITORING PROGRAM

- > Following sufficient collection of data leading to clear conclusions, monitoring of pseudoephedrine below 150 microgram per milliliter will cease in 2015.
- > Telmisartan, an atypical angiotensin II receptor antagonist with apparent partial PPAR δ receptor agonist properties (prohibited under S4.5.b), was added to the Monitoring Program to assess the abuse of this substance.
- > Meldonium, a drug with potential cardiac effects, was added to the Monitoring Program to assess the abuse of this substance.

The 2015 Prohibited List can be downloaded from the WADA website at <https://wada-main-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/resources/files/wada-2015-prohibited-list-en.pdf>.

We hope that you have enjoyed every edition of the IPOD in 2014 and look forward to being your information portal on various anti-doping related topics in 2015.

Janie Soublière BSS. LL.M. LL.B.

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The Prohibited List App can be downloaded for the iPhone or iPod Touch

THE 2015 PROHIBITED LIST

SUMMARY OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Although most of these changes have little or no impact on shooting sport, it is still important for us all to be aware of the yearly modifications that are brought to the WADA Prohibited List. The following offers a summary of the major changes that have been brought to the Prohibited List in 2015:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Changes made to Section S1: Anabolic Agents

- > Changes were made to reflect current scientific nomenclature.
 - > 5 β -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol was added to the examples of testosterone metabolites.
- #### Changes made to Section S2: Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances and Mimetics
- > The title of this section has been changed: Mimetics have been added to the title to reflect the fact that synthetic analogs are also prohibited under this section.
 - > The ESA sub-section has been expanded by adding the non-erythropoietic EPO-Receptor agonists.
 - > In addition, the HIF stabilizer sub-section has been placed in a separate paragraph to highlight the growing importance of these drugs and to specifically identify HIF activators such as xenon and argon.
 - > Examples of Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) releasing factors have now been identified.
 - > A Corticotrophin releasing factor has now been added as an example.

- > GH releasing factors have been divided in a more precise categorization and several examples of each have been added to illustrate their different pharmacological properties.
- > IGF-1 has been moved to the other growth factor section.

- Note that cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) is not prohibited and that Platelet Derived Plasma preparations are also not prohibited.

Changes made to Section S4: Hormone and Metabolic Modulators

- > Trimetazidine was originally included in S6.b based upon the similarity of its chemical structure to some of the listed Stimulants. It has been moved to the newly created sub-section S4.5.c as it is pharmacologically classified as a modulator of cardiac metabolism.
- > AMPK activators were re-described to reflect current nomenclature.

Changes made to Section S5: Diuretics and Masking Agents

- > The title and subsequent paragraphs has been modified by the removal of the word "other" to reflect that diuretics are not only masking agents but can also be abused for other purposes such as notably the induction of rapid weight loss.
- > The last paragraph has been reworded for the sake of clarity. The principle and processes identified in the previous version of the Prohibited List remain unchanged.

PROHIBITED METHODS

Changes made to section M2: Chemical and Physical Manipulation

- > The term "surgical procedures" has been added to the sentence describing the situations in which the administration of intravenous infusions or injections of more than 50 mL per 6 hours are permitted when medically required.