

Confidential

WFDF Congress 2011

August 27-28, 2011

Briefing Book

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION

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Dear WFDF Member:

The Board of Directors, Executive Director, and I are pleased to submit this briefing book to you in advance of the annual Congress being held August 27-28 at the first World Championship of Beach Ultimate co-organized by both BULA and WFDF.

Our plan is to break up Congress into two several hour sessions: Saturday before the finals and Sunday morning to continue discussions. The formal aspect of Congress involves votes on business items before the Congress: technical approvals, a new member application, votes on the budget and auditor, and approval on our anti-doping plan and rules. The second aspect of Congress is even more valuable for us all: discussions and input on a number of Ultimate related issues that need to be resolved (the role and best structure of Continental governance and competition, the size of events and need for separating certain divisions, the refinement of the Ultimate Committee structure. We will obviously spend a fair amount of time discussing WFDF's place in the Olympic Movement and the way we think we can respond to the demands for and anti-doping program. We will also review the data and opinions expressed in the annual Census and Survey and provide an overview of the WFDF Risk Management Policy and 2011 risk assessment. Finally, we will discuss WFDF's activities with disc disciplines outside of Ultimate and how to better support those other disc sports.

If you have any questions in advance of Congress, we encourage you to contact Volker or me at any time.

Robert "Nob" Rauch
President

WFDF Congress Agenda: August 27-28, 2011

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Minutes of the meeting
of
2010 World Flying Disc Federation Congress
8:30 am – 2 p.m. (6:30 am – 12 noon UTC)
Prague, Czech Republic

Online Votes taken by members between Congress Meeting 2009 (Kaohsiung, Taiwan) and Congress Meeting 2010 (Prague, Czech Republic).

Board of Directors Election results (December 2009). 18 of 34 members casting votes

Kate Bergeron (Treasurer): Yes – 58, no – 0, abstain – 2.

Sandie Hammerly (Secretary): Yes – 58, no – 0, abstain – 2

Harvey Brandt (overall chair): Yes – 43, No – 0, Abstain – 17

Ru Veitl (Ultimate chair): Yes – 55, no – 0, abstain 5

Jesus Loreto (at large): Yes – 58, no – 0, abstain – 2

Michael Hu (at large): Yes – 58, no – 0, abstain – 2

Brian Gisel (at large): Yes – 57, no – 0, abstain – 3

To approve Slovenia as a Provisional member. Approved January 2010. Members available to vote – 34, voting – 18. Total votes available – 93: Yes – 58, no – 2, abstain – 2.

To approve Slovakia as a Regular member. Approved January 2010. Members available to vote – 34, voting – 18. Total votes available – 94: Yes – 57, no – 2, abstain – 5.

To approve Croatia as a Provisional member. Approved March 2010. Members available to vote 35, voting 20. Total votes available – 95: yes – 61, no – 0, abstain – 5.

To approve Luxembourg as a Provisional member. Approved March 2010. Members available to vote – 35, voting 18. Total votes available – 94: yes – 49, no – 0, abstain – 5.

To approve Poland as a Provisional member. Approved March 2010. Members available to vote 35, voting 22. Total votes available – 94: yes – 61, no – 0, abstain – 5.

To approve Estonia as a Provisional member. Approved March 2010. Members available to vote – 35, voting – 19. Total votes available – 94: Yes – 49, no – 2, abstain – 5.

To approve Argentina as a Provisional member. Approved May 2010. Members available to vote – 35, 19 voting. Total votes available – 95: Yes – 56, No – 0, Abstain – 5.

To approve Ukraine as a Provisional member. Approved May 2010. Members available to vote 35, voting 19. Total votes available – 94: yes – 58, no – 0, abstain – 0.

To approve China as a Provisional member. Approved July 2010. Members available to vote – 35, 18 voting. Total votes available 95: yes – 52, no – 0, abstain – 0.

To approve Belarus as a Provisional member. Approved July 2010. Members available to vote – 35, 18 voting. Total Votes available – 95: Yes – 51, No – 0, Abstain – 0

1. The meeting was called to order by WFDF President Jonathan Potts.

2. Attendance

National Members in Attendance (21): **Australia** (Peter Liddicoat, Mel Gangemi, Piers Truter), **Austria** (Andrea Furlan), **Brazil** (Paolo Chiappin), **Canada** (Danny Saunders, Kirsten Niles, Jean-Levy Champagne), **Colombia** (Mauricio Moore), **Czech Republic** (Jana Vejmelková), **Denmark** (Birgit Brunshøj), **Dominican Republic** (Pepito Miró, Kenji Kasahara), **Finland** (Anitti Elonheimo), **France** (José Pires), **Germany** (Ru Vietl), **Ireland** (Dominick Smyth, Mark Early), **Italy** (Alberto Nicoli), **Japan** (Fumio Moorooka, Satoru Ishii), **Mexico** (Miriam Gonzalez, Alfredo Vazquez, Luigio Paulin), **Slovakia** (Richard Kollar, Katarina Bodova), **Sweden** (Paul Ericsson), **Switzerland** (Christian

Schneider), **Taiwan** (Michael Hu), **United Kingdom** (Simon Hill, Barry O'Kane), **United States** (Tom Crawford, Peri Kurshan)

Provisional Members in attendance (3): Poland (Ewa Banbula, Wiktoria Marszczak), **BULA** (Patrick van der Valk, Sofia Pereira, Matt Kass), **Portugal** (Patrick van der Valk)

WFDF Board members present (7): Jonathan Potts (President), Kate Bergeron (Treasurer), Sandie Hammerly (Secretary), Ru Vietl (Ultimate Committee Chair), Fumio Morooka, Michael Hu, Brian Gisel

WFDF Staff present (1): Kevin Givens (Executive Director)

3. Insufficient notice to conduct Congress business - Jonathan Potts

Jonathan Potts apologised and informed Congress that the Board had failed to provide the 2 months notice required by the WFDF Bylaws (Article III, section 5.1) in order to make decisions. He suggested that the Congress might be able to pass a motion to set aside that by-law in order to conduct meaningful business and make decisions on the business in the agenda.

Concerns expressed by a number of Members about waiving the bylaws and that they did not have sufficient notice to review/discuss proposals with their governing bodies. Members are encouraged by the fact that WFDF gave more time, and appreciate that we are making efforts to provide additional notice.

Agreeing that it was important to determine the level of support among Members in attendance for the various proposals, those present concurred that a straw poll be conducted on each item. A binding legal vote on all items requiring a decision (proposal/minutes/budget etc.) will occur online after the meeting.

Minutes will include details additional to the original proposals so that those not in attendance can obtain information on discussions that occurred before casting online votes.

4. Approval of 2008 and 2009 Congress Minutes – Kevin Givens/Sandie Hammerly

Need to make the following changes;

Correction to 2009, Morooka was elected to SportAccord Council (not IWGA)

Extra script on 2008 number 15 that needs to be removed - Saunders

The Minutes will be presented to the membership via electronic poll for approval.

5. President's Report (report of 2009-2010 accomplishments) – Jonathan Potts

10 new members approved in past year. Argentina, Belarus, China, Croatia, Estonia, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine. Participation in 2010 events means they will be moving from provisional to regular member status in the near future. WFDF board is being increasingly diligent in making sure members are ready for inclusion and future participation

Continued successful participation in 2009 World Games. Over three days sold over 50,000 tickets, more than any other sport including rugby 7s. Positive feedback from World Games Board member and IOC representatives. While at the outset IWGA was concerned about the self-officiating aspect, Ultimate is now being held up as the essence of what sport should be. Like

the mixed team format. Currently in process of selecting technical delegate of World Games 2013 which will take place in Cali, Colombia.

Introduced U23 World event (July 19-25). Have 29 teams registered in 3 divisions.

Event management – have had protracted contract negotiations for 2010 events. Goal to streamline this process in the future as well as improve bid procurement/decision making. No events to be announced before contracts are signed. Have introduced an event participation agreement to get a common agreement with athletes that there are risks to competing in the sport, a code of conduct players are expected to follow, and that WFDF reserves the right to remove a player if they violate the agreement. Working with Finnish developers to implement open source scoring system that we will use for all events going forward; being used for first time at WUCC 2010.

Staff/volunteers/governance – WFDF will employ contract events manager for the balance of 2010 to improve existing documents, assist local organizers in preparing bids. We are also considering continued increased staffing for 2011 and beyond and have increased the budget appropriately. Goal to improve committee structure by institutionalizing committee job descriptions, work plans to make it more attractive to serve and ease recruitment process. Instituted proposal process for considering/requesting changes to programs and policies. Have scheduled 6 board meetings for 2010, one face to face in conjunction with 2010 Congress.

SportAccord/IWGA – Have attended a number of conferences in order to enhance flying disc's position in the world sports community. Successfully nominated Fumio Morooka to be a member of the Sport Accord Board (total 121 members). Next goal is to move from the group of non-recognized sports (22) to IOC recognized (89) sports which will increase our visibility in the world sports community and potentially funding from the Olympic movement.

Anti-doping – in order to remain part of the Olympic sport movement we need to continue to make efforts to improve our anti-doping communications efforts. Goal to have a plan released before the end of the year, with primary focus on communications.

(Comment by Anti-doping committee chair Si Hill: our goal is to focus on the inherent nature of disc sports that we are self-refereed, focus on playing fair, and to convince WADA that our goal is to educate strongly for the next several years, and push back against testing and focus on education.)

Development - an exciting new frontier with goal of helping national association to become more self-sufficient and increase grassroots growth. Plan to implement limited development grants program in 2011 (subject to approval of final plan by Board and approval of budget by Congress)

Guts – Have recently appointed new committee with goal of increasing participation at 2010 event

Overall – The bid to host the 2011 WFDF World Overall Championships in Fort Collins, CO USA is under vote. There were no other bids presented.

Ultimate – number of projects underway. Trying to become more professional. New score reporting system will be tested starting at WUCC. Developed document outlining differences between USA Ultimate and WFDF rules. Developed system of hand signals for World Games. Working toward translating more version of the rules into different languages: can be found on the WFDF web site at: http://ultimaterules.co.cc/?page_id=613. If any country has a translation of the rules available that they would like to share, please send them to Kevin Givens, WFDF Executive Director and we will post.

Also translating Spirit of the Game scoring sheet into broad spectrum of languages: can be found on the WFDF website at <http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=rules/spirit.htm>.

6. Financial Report – Kate Bergeron

2009 – 2010 Financials

Reminder: Dues are \$1.50 per census person. Minimum \$300, maximum \$4800

Members are encouraged to look into using wire transfer to pay their fees, rather than paypal. Could save money...will vary by country.

Have decided to break out event revenue by event rather than lump into a single total. And will eventually do expenses the same way

Will be using \$5K in 2010 budget for IT contractor for Event Consultant instead to ensure completion of 2010 contracts and efforts to improve documents and processes for bidding for 2011/2012 events.

2010 Budget cannot be approved at this meeting as we did not provide 2 month required notice. However, it is frozen, and we will present it for vote online.

2011 Budget

Dues projection: based on conversion of current year 2010 event attendees to regular membership and 3% growth in membership from current year to 2011 and calculation of appropriate dues.

Sponsorship, merchandise (general WFDF not event merchandise) and donations have been zeroed out because we are not focusing efforts into those areas.

Event sanctioning event revenue: important to note that revenue model is based on some sort of continental event in Pan-American, European (payment for service?), Pacific-Asia, Beach Ultimate Championships, and World Overall.

Congress/Board expenses – aim to have meeting at a site where we will have max participation and also added funding to have a face to face Board meeting

Events – added \$ to provide technical support to scheduled events

Special projects – in 2010 we made a donation to Ultimate peace; and 2011 we have scheduled a small amount to kick off a development plan with hopes to grow in the future

Contractors – bumped up to \$45,000 to hire full time executive director, along with \$5000 for an additional services as needed

Admin total \$50K, bottom line of \$100K.

Reminder that if we do not receive revenue for proposed events, we will also reduce expense.

Si Hill (UK), Matt Kass (BULA) endorse the concept of hiring full time professional executive director...valuable to increase professional but in each of their cases also increased revenue

Appointment/election of 2009 Audit Committee – Simon Hill, Christian Schneider agreed to serve in this capacity. Bergeron noted that for the first time WFDF will hire a CPA to conduct a professional audit with the plan that Hill and Schneider will conduct review of final product.

7. Membership applications and report – Kevin Givens

10 new members approved in past year.

Provisional: Argentina, Belarus, China, Croatia, Estonia, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Regular: Slovakia

8. Old Business

WFDF 2010.14 Create World Under 23 Ultimate Championships – submitted by Jonathan Potts

Proposal Wording: That WFDF recognizes a World Under-23 Ultimate Championship commencing with the 2010 event, on either a 2 or 4 year cycle to be determined by the Board at a later date, after consultation with all WFDF Members.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Online vote to occur starting to today and occurring within 30 days.

Potts apologised for the process that was followed to make this event happen.

Kurshan USA – for an event to be designated as a World Event – and for them to have the appropriate value/weight – National Members need to have the time to have a legitimate selection process. Hopes that event will happen but that it will not be designated as a World Championship event in 2010; that more process/discussion needs to happen.

Schneider (Switzerland) – very short notice, but they did put together a team, but understand US's position.

Hill (UK) – all of the rest of us are structurally behind US, and because we are smaller were able to pull together a team quicker. Understand that the US needs more time, but just ask that USA not object for the impact that it will have on the athletes that have already trained/prepared.

Liddicoat (Australia) – their athletes have trained and prepared and it would be unfair to take it away from them

US – *feel that they must stress again that the process for making these decisions is IMPORTANT.* For the legitimacy of the sport WFDF needs to follow process.

Saunders (Canada) has to be greater consultation.

Smyth (Ireland) – we could not do anything until it became it official. And then when we did, it had a negative impact on the rest of the youth population and for this reason we do not agree with the creation of this event.

Moore (Colombia) – understand that WFDF did make a mistake, but how can I tell them this is not a World Tournament. Significant financial investment for these kids...and its unfair to penalize them because we made in an error – needs to be a World Championship.

Chiappin (Brazil) – it's important to have processes but we need to go forward this event.

Australia – has been a terrific development tool not only for developing athletes, but more importantly coaching development.

Saunders (Canada) – would like to see that the proposal be severed. Vote on this year event only, and then present a different proposal after the fact after consultation with the membership to figure out when succeeding events happen.

Straw poll: Will U23 event be designated as WFDF World Championship. Yes – 16 – No - 0, 4 abstaining.

Online poll will be posted to vote. (Give specs of what must happen per vote)

Board will consult with the membership for schedule of future U23 events.

9. New Business

Proposal 2010.05: To recognize Beach Ultimate as a disc sport and to co-host the World Championships Beach Ultimate with BULA for the next 5 years submitted by Patrick Van der Valk

Proposal wording: To accept Beach Ultimate as an independent Disc Sport and co-host World and Continental Championships with BULA for the next 5 years.

The World Championships (for national teams) will be held in 2011 and every 4 years thereafter. The Asia-Pacific, European, African, and Pan-American Championships (for national teams) are scheduled for 2013 and every 4 years thereafter. Patrick van der Valk (BULA President) will be the interim Chair of the WFDF Beach Ultimate Committee, with term ending 31 December 2010, and an election to be held during the 2010 WFDF elections. The Beach Ultimate Committee chair will also be a member of the WFDF Board of Directors.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

BULA – preferred that national Beach Ultimate organizations become part of existing National Ultimate organizations

Crawford (USA) Supportive of proposal based on this statement and encourages other NAs to embrace taking BU under their wing.

Saunders (Canada) - Support the proposal; what happens with Bylaws requirement that there be 11 Board members.

WFDF needs to investigate amendments to Bylaws.

Kurshan (USA) – Again, USA has concern about short notice re: how to figure out whom they will send (selection process) and potential conflicts with established events with the event scheduled to happen so soon.

New position will start on Board will start January 1, 2011

Straw poll: BU become a recognized WFDF sport. Yes – 26, No – 0, No abstain

Proposal WFDF 2010.12: Use Continental Championships as qualifiers for World Championships
submitted by Jonathan Potts

Proposal wording: That WFDF uses Continental Championships as qualifiers to World Ultimate Championships. If a continent doesn't hold a suitable championship, then an alternative method of selecting teams will be developed that reduces the number of spots that continent is allocated, and uses purely past performance at Worlds to decide which teams get those spots.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Need for more consultation. Need to gather more information. Time is still of the essence as we hope to run the event in 2011, and need to get the bids out no later September

Truter (Australia) – timing is a tough issue for them.

Chiappin (Brazil) – how necessary to keep the structure the way it is?

Kurshan (USA) – short notice on having a qualification event this fast, concerned about how it will jive with existing plans for US events

Elonheimo (Finland) – Europe has the ability to figure out qualifications thru their existing European event.

WFDF 2010.10 Limitations on alcoholic beverages at youth events submitted by Sandie Hammerly and Jonathan Potts

Proposa wording: All WFDF junior events (including the WJUC) shall be considered alcohol-free events to include the following provisions:

- *All players to agree in their participant agreement that they will not drink alcohol (or use any illicit drugs) while at the tournament.*
- *No alcohol may be sold, served or distributed at official tournament venues.*
- *Team officials and support staff, WFDF officials and tournament staff may not drink alcohol while on duty or within a tournament venue or official accommodation.*
- *No alcohol sponsors for the tournament.*

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Smyth (Ireland): Opposed to it from the nanny-state perspective, but agree from risk management perspective.

Schneider (Switzerland): Does not need the illicit drugs part of the proposal because it's already illegal anyway.

BULA: recommendation that the Board also consider establishing smoke free zones.

Straw poll: Supportive of proposal yes – 21, no – 0, abstain 1.

WFDF 2010.11 Women's Masters at WUC2012 submitted by Jonathan Potts

Proposal Wording: That WFDF will include a women's masters division in the bidding and planning for WUC2012, with WFDF Ultimate Committee making the final decision on its inclusion based on feedback from WFDF members in the lead up to the event.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Hill (UK) – has it been determined that this is viable?

Potts: Accepting this proposal will allow Members to properly investigate viability.

Kass (BULA) – suggest that we look into Mixed Masters as an option, quite possibly more viable than women's

Hill (UK) – concerned about how this might affect late waiting list for WUGC. Since it's unclear about its viability won't it mess up the planning for event when it's so close?

Straw poll for planning for 2012: Yes 14, no - 0, abstain 4

WFDF 2010.13 Creation of Separate Mixed Masters WUCC submitted by Jonathan Potts

Proposal Wording: That WFDF will create a separate Mixed and Masters World Ultimate Club Championships commencing in 2013, repeating every 4 years.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Straw poll – yes 9, against 2, abstain – 10

Recommendation that we poll the participants of 2010 WUCC to see what they think on this proposal.

WFDF 2010.16 Separate U19s from WUC submitted by Jonathan Potts

Proposal Wording: That World Junior Ultimate Championships be held every 2 years, starting in 2012, separate from the senior divisions at World Ultimate Championships.

Supporting documents available at:

http://www.wfdf.org/index.php?page=structure/congress/WFDF_2010_Congress_Materials.html

Potts: Makes sense to separate youth from the adult event for risk management protections.

Australia (Truter) – support separate because it's tough to manage them in the midst of the adult community. Important to have them at an event where they can build connections with other juniors. They are no longer the sideshow to the main event.

Canada – polled their members and kids prefer it together. Saunders encouraged other countries to check with the athletes/members to see how they feel

Moore (Colombia) – Consider having the youth event nearby the adult event if you split

Elonheimo (Finland) – juniors prefer to be at the same event with the adults

UK – did not ask the juniors, but did ask the coaches, and while they saw the downsides that they would not be with the adult role models, they positives of not having the youth in the adult environment where alcohol is being served

Gisel (WUGC organizer) – harder to organize an event when there are youth involved. Easier to focus on needs to youth if they are not part of adult event (where the focus is on the larger group of adults)

Ireland – is this setting a precedent that we will now have all of the events separate?

Straw poll to separate: Yes 19, against – 0 abstentions - 3

10. Date and time of 2011 Congress

Straw poll of possible sites: Overalls, Europeans 5, Beach Worlds 11

11. The meeting was adjourned at 14:34.

Respectfully submitted,
Sandie Hammerly
Secretary
WFDF Board of Directors

Online Votes taken by members between Congress Meeting 2010 (Prague, Czech Republic) and Congress Meeting 2011 (Lignano Sabbiadoro, Italy)

Board of Directors Election Results (December 2010). 29 of 32 members in good standing casting ballots. Total of 87 votes cast.

President: Robert Rauch – 44, Jonathan Potts – 40, Abstain – 3.

Guts Chair: Ryan Scott – 63, Abstain – 24.

Overall Chair: Jack Cooksey – 64, Abstain – 23.

Beach Ultimate Chair: Patrick Van Der Valk – 84, Abstain – 3.

At Large: Fumio Morooka – 51, Robert Rauch – 15, Pedro Vargas – 20, Abstain – 1.

To accept Beach Ultimate as a disc sport and co-host World and Continental Beach Ultimate Championships with BULA for the next five years. The World Championships (for National Teams) will be held in 2011 and every four years thereafter. The Asia-Pacific, European, African, and Pan American Championships (for National Teams) are scheduled for 2013 and every four years thereafter. The chair of the Beach Ultimate (disc sport) Committee shall be added as a member of the WFDF Board of Directors in conjunction with the Fall 2010 Election and thenceforward according to provisions set forth in the Bylaws (total number of WFDF Board members shall remain at 11). Existing National Ultimate Organizations shall become the representative for Beach Ultimate in their respective countries unless WFDF is notified to the contrary by the existing National Ultimate Organizations. Approved 20 September 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35, voting 22. Approve 62, disapprove 0, abstain 0.

All WFDF junior events (including the WJUC) shall be considered alcohol-free events to include the following provisions: All players to agree in their participant agreement that they will not drink alcohol (or use any illicit drugs) while at the tournament. No alcohol may be sold, served or distributed at official tournament venues. Team officials and support staff, WFDF officials and tournament staff may not drink alcohol while on duty or within a tournament venue or official accommodation. No alcohol sponsors at the tournament. Approved October 1 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35, voting 27. Approve - 63, disapprove - 7, abstain - 3.

That WFDF recognizes a World Under-23 Ultimate Championship commencing with the event held in Florence, Italy on July 19th - 25th 2010. Approved October 1 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35, voting 26. Approve - 50, disapprove - 5, abstain - 16.

That World Junior Ultimate Championships be held every 2 years, starting in 2012, separate from the senior divisions at World Ultimate Championships Approved November 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35, voting 25. Approve - 64, disapprove - 5, abstain - 5.

To approve the 2010 WFDF Budget Approved October 2010. Members in good standing available to vote – 32, voting 21. Total votes available – 93. Yes – 61, no – 0, abstain 3.

To approve the Minutes of Congress 2010 Approved October 2010. Members in good standing available to vote - 35, voting 22. Total votes available – 95. Yes – 53, no – 3, abstain – 7.

To approve the Minutes of Congress 2009. Approved October 1 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35, voting 28. Approve - 57, disapprove - 0, abstain - 17.

To approve the Minutes of Congress 2008 Approved October 1 2010. Members in good standing available to vote 35 , voting 27. Approve - 55, disapprove - 0, abstain - 14.

To accept the 2011 WFDF Budget. Approved March 2011. Members in good standing available to vote 32, voting 20. Yes - 59, no - 0, abstain - 4.

To approve the Polish Ultimate Players Association as a National (regular) member of WFDF
Approved April 2011. Members in good standing available to vote 34, voting 24. Approve - 65, disapprove - 0, abstain - 0.

To approve the Hungarian Frisbee Association as a National (regular) member of WFDF.
Approved May 2011. Members in good standing available to vote 34, voting 26. Approve - 76, disapprove - 0, abstain - 0.

To approve the Slovenian Flying Disc Federation as a National (regular) member of WFDF
Approved May 2011. (27) Members in good standing available to vote 34, voting 27. Approve - 79, disapprove - 0, abstain - 0.

Report by the President

Dear WFDF Member:

It has been a busy first six months of 2011 and I am reasonably pleased with what we have been able to accomplish.

We had to play a bit of catch-up with a number of tasks that should have been completed in 2010 but were still undone at year end. We completed the tournament bid document, and solicited and identified hosts for the 2011 Asian Oceanic Ultimate Championship, 2011 PanAmerican Ultimate Championship, and 2012 World Ultimate and Guts Championship (the latter of which is subject to final contract). We developed a final WFDF budget for 2011 and obtained belated Congress approval. We also signed the MOU with BULA in a five year agreement to support Beach Ultimate, and signed an MOU with Peace and Sport.

On new business, we held a number of serious discussions at SportAccord regarding the anti-doping requirements we are facing for continued Olympic Movement involvement and believe we have developed a plan to come into compliance without giving up those things that make flying disc sport special. We welcomed three new countries to full WFDF membership: Poland, Hungary, and Slovenia. And we continue to try to improve the two way dialogue between WFDF and its Members. We include a summary report on our 2011 Census, which we think provides some interesting insights on the progress and challenges of our members. We have initiated a comprehensive survey on a variety of topics and will be distributing a report on this in July. We have reinstituted the WFDF Newsletter and hope that it can improve in its attempt to advise Members about WFDF activities and inform Members about each others activities. And we will be launching a new Joomla based web site in mid July which we hope can serve the flying disc community in many new ways.

We have been able to accomplish all of this with the support of a great group of folks putting in time for WFDF. ExComm members Sandie Hammerly and Kate Bergeron have been tireless. And this year's board has been more active and involved than any in WFDF's history, having participated in five meetings already this year (as many as we had in all of 2010). We have been excited about Volker Bernardi's participation as our first full-time Executive Director; Volker brings significant Olympic Movement experience to WFDF, and he is very quickly coming up the learning curve on the idiosyncratic characteristics of flying disc sports. Finally, we want to give a hearty thanks to Skippy Givens for his several years of contributions to WFDF, and note that he has continued to be really supportive in our transition this year.

I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible in Lignano Sabbiadoro and encourage you to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Robert "Nob" Rauch
President

The Olympic Movement: Background for WFDF Board Members

by Robert “Nob” Rauch, January 2011

World Flying Disc Federation (“WFDF”) was accepted for membership in the General Association for International Sports Federations (“GAISF,” now called SportAccord) and the International World Games Association (“IWGA”) in 1995. The following provides a short description of how international sports within the Olympic Movement are organized.

The Olympic Movement and the role of International Sports Federations

The Olympic Movement consists of international sports federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and organizing committees for each specific Olympic Games. As the decision-making body, the International Olympic Committee (“IOC”) is responsible for choosing the host city for each Olympic Games. The host city is responsible for organizing and funding a celebration of the Games consistent with the Olympic Charter. The Olympic program, consisting of the sports to be contested at the Games, is also determined by the IOC. The celebration of the Games encompasses many rituals and symbols, such as the Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. There are over 13,000 athletes that compete at the Summer and Winter Olympics in 33 different sports and nearly 400 events.

The Games have grown in scale to the point that nearly every nation is represented. Such growth has created numerous challenges, including boycotts, doping, bribery of officials, and terrorism. Every two years, the Olympics and its media exposure provide unknown athletes with the chance to attain national, and in particular cases, international fame. The Games also constitute a major opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

International sports federations (“IFs”) serve as a non-governmental governing body for a given sport and administers its sport at a world level, most often crafting rules, promoting the sport to prospective spectators and fans, developing prospective players, and organizing world or continental championships. IFs that are recognized by the IOC cooperate with it by ensuring that their activities comply with the Olympic Charter and IFs are responsible for the technical control of their sport at the Olympic games. Athletes and individual sports are also governed by national bodies in their home country. These national bodies are members of their respective international federations as well.

IFs such as WFDF that are not recognized by the IOC but that are a part of SportAccord or IWGA are nonetheless a part of the Olympic Movement in the ideals which they uphold and in the structure of their governance.

SportAccord

SportAccord’s mission is to unite, support and promote its Member international sports federations and organizations for the co-ordination and protection of their common aims and interests, communication and co-operation, while at the same time conserving and respecting their autonomy. One of the main objectives is to unite and support international sports federations by encouraging and facilitating knowledge sharing and by providing expertise in relevant areas. SportAccord aims to promote its Members and to increase their visibility by establishing various multi-sports games that group together similar sports and put them on a worldwide stage.

SportAccord is the umbrella organization for all (Olympic and non-Olympic) international sports federations as well as organizers of multi-sports games and sport-related international associations. Currently, SportAccord has 104 Members, 89 international sports federations governing a specific sport (Full Members), and 15 organizations which conduct activities closely related to the international sports federations (Associate Members). SportAccord has defined conditions for membership which center around the three principles of good governance, universality, and ethics/social responsibility. Federations interested in becoming a SportAccord Member go through an application procedure which ends with the General Assembly’s decision to accept or reject a request for membership.

SportAccord Council has developed a definition of “sport.” The objective of this definition is to determine whether an applicant member federation would qualify as a sport federation. It is not the aim to have a general, scientifically sound definition, but rather to make a clear and pragmatic description of activities which could be considered as a sport. Many dictionaries and encyclopedias refer to sports as a physical or athletic activity, with often an element of

competition. Wikipedia specifically mentions mind sports and motorized sports in which the physical activity is not dominant. Wikipedia also makes the link to art, which is an interesting link for sports that rely on judges.

With regard to new member applications, SportAccord uses the following definition of a sport: (1) the sport proposed should have an element of competition; (2) the sport proposed should in no way be harmful to any living creatures; (3) the sport should not rely on equipment that is provided by a single supplier; and (4) the sport should not rely on any “luck” element specifically designed into the sport. The sports within SportAccord can be classified in the following categories, based on whether they are primarily: physical, mind, motorized, coordination, or animal-supported. Some sports have been classified in multiple categories, mostly due to different disciplines.

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Founded on June 23, 1894 by French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is an international non-governmental organization that is the final authority on the Olympic Movement. The IOC owns the rights to the Olympic symbols, flag, motto and anthem. The Executive Board of the IOC assumes many of the legislative functions of the organization and is responsible for enacting all regulations necessary for the full implementation of the Olympic Charter. The Executive Board is assisted in its administrative function by several commissions, including ethics, TV rights and new media, and sport and law. The individual members of the IOC represent the IOC in their respective countries. Unlike congressional or parliamentary members, they do not represent the interests of their individual countries to the IOC. There are currently 112 members in the IOC.

Each country that belongs to the International Olympic Committee has in turn its own National Olympic Committee (NOC). These national committees promote the development of their respective national athletes and select which ones will attend the Olympic Games. The NOCs also nominate host cities for selection by the International Olympic Committee. There are currently 205 NOCs organized into five regional associations: ANOCA (Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa); PASO (Pan American Sports Organization); OCA (Olympic Council of Asia); EOC (European Olympic Committees); ONOC (Oceania National Olympic Committees).

There is a category known as Recognized Sports that also have international federations and national associations. According to this list from the Association of IOC Recognized International Sports Federations, there are currently 32 recognized sports, including chess, rugby and bowling. These disciplines are recognized by the IOC, but are not events in the Olympic games. Occasionally, these sports may be added to the Olympic games (such as curling in 1998). Sporting events may also be dropped (such as softball, water skiing, and tug of war) from the games.

International World Games Association (IWGA)

Founded in 1981, the International World Games Association (IWGA) is a non-governmental international organization constituted under Swiss law. Made up of International Sports Federations, the IWGA administers a quadrennial and multidisciplinary sports event, the World Games, which aspires to equal and exceed the importance of world championships organized by each federation individually. The principal aim of the IWGA is to develop the popularity of the sports governed by its Member Federations, to improve their prominence through excellent sporting achievements, and to conserve all the traditional values of sport.

Since its founding meeting in Seoul, Korea, IWGA membership has increased from 12 to 32 International Sports Federations. For an International Sports Federation to become a Member of the IWGA, its recognition by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and/or its membership with SportAccord are prerequisite. The IWGA is a member of SportAccord and represented on the SportAccord Council. Another requirement is that the sports, or disciplines of sports, proposed by the federations for inclusion in The World Games are not currently on the Sports Program of the Games of the Olympiad.

The World Games are held every four years (with the next event in 2013) under the auspices of the IWGA, and it is made up of 32 International Sports Federations governing all those sports and disciplines of sports which are eligible for participation in the Official Sports Program. The organization of The World Games is entrusted by the IWGA to an Organizing Committee formed by the host city and entities such as the National Olympic Committee, the regional government, etc. The World Games are staged over a period of 11 days. They start with the Opening Ceremony and conclude with the Closing Ceremony.

In the year following The World Games, the IWGA Annual General Meeting elects an Executive Committee of seven members. This board coordinates and supervises all matters related to The World Games on behalf of the Member Federations. The board's tasks include making recommendations for the selection of suitable hosts and serving as the permanent liaison between the IWGA and the hosts' Organizing Committees. WFDF board member Fumio Morooka was elected to the SportAccord Council for a four year term beginning in 2010.

The IWGA Medical Commission deals with the implementation of measures in the fight against doping. In close collaboration with the International Olympic Committee and the World Anti-Doping Agency, the IWGA makes every effort to ensure "clean sport" at the World Games.

IWGA is recognized as a part of the Olympic Movement, and is recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Affirming that the IOC and the IWGA share the same values of promoting physical and sporting activities for the well-being of society, the IOC grants its patronage to The World Games. On October 27, 2000, the IOC and the IWGA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), stipulating the terms of increased collaboration between the two organizations. In the MoU the IOC pledges to maintain its cooperation with the IWGA, to provide expertise and to help in the promotion of IWGA activities within the Olympic Movement. The IOC grants its patronage to the hosts of The World Games and provides the Organizing Committees with technical assistance through the IOC's knowledge management programs. With the IWGA recognizing the importance for athletes and officials in all sports to participate as nationally representative delegations in The World Games, the IOC encourages each National Olympic Committee to support and assist its multi-sport delegation taking part in the event. The IWGA and the IOC also set out to jointly review and develop the sports programs of The World Games further, and to implement the Olympic Movement's World Anti-Doping Code.

While the IOC grants its patronage to all editions of the World Games, and while the IWGA explicitly accepts and adheres to all principles of the Olympic Charter, the multi-sport games differ in one important aspect from the Olympics. The host is never required to build facilities or extend upon available infrastructure for the sake of The World Games alone. Ideally, the event is to be staged at existing venues, in appropriately sized facilities, which have been planned or built regardless of the candidate host bidding for the World Games. This condition influences the composition of The World Games program, and not all IWGA sports will be included on all editions of The World Games. Existing infrastructure and venues in and around the host city are the determining factor for the sports' selection to be on the Official Sports Program. The host may also endorse a limited number of additional sports, which are not governed by the IWGA Member Federations, to feature on the Invitational Sports Program.

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Much of the controversy surrounding the Olympics and sports in general is related to doping. Doping is the use of prohibited substances to enhance performance in sports. The World Anti-Doping Agency was established pursuant to the Lausanne Declaration on Doping in Sport and is organized "to promote and coordinate at the international level the fight against doping in sport in all its forms." WADA cooperates in this endeavor with the IOC, the NOCs, the IFs and national anti-doping organizations. WADA was established in 1999 as an international independent agency composed and funded equally by the sport movement and governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the World Anti Doping Code – the document harmonizing anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries. WADA is a Swiss private law Foundation. Its seat is in Lausanne, Switzerland, and its headquarters are in Montreal, Canada.

WADA monitors compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code, the worldwide standard for anti-doping regulations, and more than 630 sport organizations and national anti-doping agencies have adopted the Code. The Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport is a non-binding political document through which governments signal their intention to formally recognize and implement the World Anti-Doping Code. Neither the code nor the declarations are formal treaties.

The World Anti-Doping Code works with five international standards. The annually updated Prohibited List is one of these standards and it spells out precisely which substances are banned from use by athletes in sporting events. Enforcement under the Code is accomplished through sanctions.

Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS)

With the substantial economic and commercial impact of international sports comes the increased likelihood of dispute. In 1983, the IOC established the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) as a court with specialized knowledge

in the field of sports. CAS is also known by its French name, Tribunal Arbitral du Sport (TAS). Disputes concerning game rules, disqualifications, and other technical questions are settled by the relevant sport body (IF, IOC, national sport organization, for example). Non-technical issues (such as sponsorships, suspension, etc) are settled by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

In 1994, CAS underwent substantial changes in its structure and procedures. From 1983 until 1994, CAS was monitored and solely funded by the IOC. In 1994, the International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) was formed to administer and fund CAS. This change secured the independent status of CAS. The creation of ICAS and the changes in the structure of CAS were finalized in a document called the Paris Agreement. The Code of Sports-related Arbitration spells out the two divisions of CAS: the Ordinary Arbitration Division and the Appeals Arbitration Division. The Ordinary Division functions as a court of sole instance. The Appeals Division hears cases brought to it on appeal from the various IFs and other sports organizations. CAS also has the power to issue advisory opinions. In rare instances, CAS decisions can be appealed to the Swiss Federal Tribunal. In addition to ordinary and appeals divisions, CAS forms special ad hoc divisions to hear urgent cases that arise during the Olympic Games. The turn-around time for arbitration decisions made by the ad hoc division is as short as 24 hours.

Parties generally agree to refer their disputes to CAS in their individual arbitration agreements. All Olympic IFs except one, and many of the NOCs, have included a CAS arbitration clause in their agreements.

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WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

December 31, 2010

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Jon Blomberg
Certified Public Accountant

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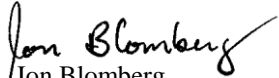
Board of Directors
World Flying Disc Federation
Boulder, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of World Flying Disc Federation (a Colorado nonprofit organization) as of December 31, 2010 and the related statements of financial activity, cash flows and functional expenses for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of World Flying Disc Federation, as of December 31, 2010 and the results of its activities for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.


Jon Blomberg
Certified Public Accountant

April 15, 2011
Boulder, Colorado

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>as of December 31</i>	<u>2010</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 293,513
Total current assets	<u>293,513</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 <u><u>\$ 293,513</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>	
LIABILITIES	
Total liabilities	-
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted net assets	\$ 288,528
Temporarily restricted net assets	<u>4,985</u>
Total net assets	<u>293,513</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	 <u><u>\$ 293,513</u></u>

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION

(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

for the year ended December 31

	2010		
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE			
Contributions	\$ 1,060	\$ 49,940	\$ 51,000
Memberships	46,613		46,613
Event Sanctioning	167,741		167,741
Investment and other income	346		346
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>44,955</u>	<u>(44,955)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	260,715	4,985	265,700
EXPENSES			
Program services			
WFDF events	30,097		30,097
Ultimate Peace events	<u>44,955</u>		<u>44,955</u>
Total program	75,052		75,052
Support services			
General and administrative	<u>22,771</u>		<u>22,771</u>
Total Expenses	97,823		97,823
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	162,892	4,985	167,877
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>125,636</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,636</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u><u>\$ 288,528</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,985</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 293,513</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION

(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended December 31

2010

Cash flows from operating activities:

Change in net assets

Unrestricted

\$ 162,892

Temporarily restricted

4,985

Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:

Deferred revenue

(39,698)

Net cash flows from operating activities

128,179

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH

128,179

Cash at beginning of year

165,334

Cash at December 31

\$ 293,513

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
for the year ended December 31
2010

	PROGRAM SERVICES			SUPPORT SERVICES	Total
	WFDF Events	Ultimate Peace Events	Total Program Services	General and Administrative Expenses	
Bank and credit card fees	\$ 719	\$ -	\$ 719	\$ 295	\$ 1,014
Communications	999	-	999	-	999
Contract services	11,078	22,490	33,568	14,615	48,183
Dues and subscriptions	5,700	-	5,700	-	5,700
Insurance	675	-	675	675	1,350
Medals	5,585	-	5,585	-	5,585
Professional services	-	-	-	1,086	1,086
Software	-	-	-	156	156
Supplies	1,138	6,380	7,518	-	7,518
Travel	4,203	16,085	20,288	5,944	26,232
TOTAL	<u>\$ 30,097</u>	<u>\$ 44,955</u>	<u>\$ 75,052</u>	<u>\$ 22,771</u>	<u>\$ 97,823</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION

(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of World Flying Disc Federation (WFDF) have been prepared on the accrual basis. The preparation of financial statements requires the organization's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

WFDF adopted the accrual basis of accounting effective January 1, 2010.

Organization

The World Flying Disc Federation ("WFDF") serves as the international governing body of all flying disc sports, with responsibility for sanctioning world championship and other international flying disc events, establishing uniform rules, and setting standards for and recording of world records; it acts to promote and protect the "spirit of the game" of flying disc sports play; to encourage flying disc sports play throughout the world and foster the establishment of new national flying disc sports associations, advising them on all flying disc sports activities and general management; to promote and raise public awareness of and lobby for official recognition of flying disc play as sport; and to provide an international forum for discussion of all aspects of flying disc sports play. WFDF is made up of the National Associations ("Members") that govern their respective disc sports. As of year end 2010, there were 35 Regular and 19 Provisional Members, representing athletes in 53 countries. These Members guide the administration of WFDF through a Board of Directors and an Executive Director. WFDF is a member of SportAccord and the International World Games Association.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board in its Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) Number 117, Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations. Under SFAS No. 117, WFDF is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets.

Promises to Give

Contributions are recognized when the donor makes a promise to give to WFDF that is, in substance, unconditional. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Contributions

WFDF has adopted SFAS Number 116, Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made. In accordance with SFAS Number 116, contributions received are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. WFDF has not received any contributions with donor-imposed restrictions that would result in permanently restricted net assets.

All contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Pledges for contributions are considered earned as received unless restricted for use in a future accounting period.

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contributions (continued)

Support that is restricted by the donor is reported as an increase in unrestricted net assets if the restriction expires in the reporting period in which the support is recognized. All other donor-restricted support is reported as an increase in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets, depending on the nature of the restriction. When a restriction expires (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions

Cash and Cash Equivalents

WFDF considers all unrestricted highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The US dollar (US\$ or \$) is the functional currency of WFDF. Amounts are translated from other currencies as of the date they are paid or received in cash.

Functional Expenses

WFDF allocates its expenses on a functional basis among its various programs and support services. Expenses that can be identified with a specific program and support services are allocated directly according to their natural expenditure classification. Other expenses that are common to several programs or support services are allocated based on various statistical relationships.

Credit Risk

Assets that potentially subject WFDF to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and investments. WFDF places most of its cash and investments in accounts with financial institutions that are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the USA, with a limited account exposure to its online payment provider.

Contributed services and supplies are reflected in the financial statements at the fair value of the services and supplies received. The contributions of services are recognized if the services received satisfy the criteria for recognition under SFAS Number 116. The contributions of services are recognized if the services received: (a) create or enhance non-financial assets, or (b) require specialized skills that are provided by individuals possessing those skills and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation.

WFDF pays for most services requiring specific expertise. However, many individuals volunteer their time and perform a variety of tasks that assist WFDF with specific assistance programs and various committee assignments. The value of these services has not been recognized in these financial statements because the criteria for recognition under SFAS Number 116 have not been satisfied.

Advertising

WFDF follows a policy of charging the costs of advertising to expense as incurred.

Note 2 - INCOME TAXES

The WFDF is exempt from Federal Income Taxes under Section 501(c) (3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code. The WFDF is also exempt from State of Colorado Income Taxes. WFDF has also been classified as an entity that is not a private foundation.

(a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 – TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

WFDF is supporting development efforts organized and run by Ultimate Peace. Charitable contributions received by WFDF in 2010 were dedicated to support of the work of that organization and are held as restricted balances in our accounts. During 2010 WFDF recorded \$1,060 as unrestricted donations to offset WFDF administrative expenses related to these contributions. At December 31, 2010 WFDF had \$4,985 of donations temporarily restricted for Ultimate Peace events.

Note 4 – LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES

WFDF does not have any loans outstanding or other material contingent liabilities. There is no outstanding litigation to which it is a party.

Note 5 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through April 15, 2011, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

World Flying Disc Federation

Budget and Projections for 2012-2016

June 2011

WFDF 2012 Budget and 2012-2016 Projections

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Historical Summary: 2004 – 2010	7

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)	2012P	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2012P
INCOME														
4000 · Dues														
4010 · Regular member dues														
4011 · Current regular mbr dues	47,925	0	0	5,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	2,925	0	0	0	47,925
4012 · Non-current Reg mbr dues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4013 · New member conversion	300	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	300
Total 4010 · Regular member dues	48,225	0	0	5,000	6,000	6,000	10,150	12,000	6,150	2,925	0	0	0	48,225
Total 4000 · Dues	48,225	0	0	5,000	6,000	6,000	10,150	12,000	6,150	2,925	0	0	0	48,225
Total 4300 · Sponsorship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 4400 · Merchandise & Other sales	500	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	500
Total 4500 · Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income														
4720 · Sanc Event player fees														
4720.01 WUGC	38,400	0	0	0	0	0	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0	0	38,400
4720.02 WJUC	9,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,800	4,800	0	0	0	0	9,600
4720.03 WUCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4720.04 Individual Events (DDC, etc.)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
4730 · Share of sponsorship fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4740 · Profit sharing	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
4750 · Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 4700 · Event Sanctioning Income	54,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,600	15,400	14,400	9,600	0	5,000	0	54,000
4800 · Interest/Investment income														
4810 · Checking Acct interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4820 · Money Market Acct interest	400	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	400
4830 · Other Investment income	100	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	100
4800 · Interest/Investment income - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 4800 · Interest/Investment income	500	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	43	43	500
TOTAL INCOME	103,225	81	81	5,081	6,081	6,081	19,831	27,481	20,631	12,607	81	5,083	103	103,225.42
EXPENSE														
6100 · Event Management														
6110 · General event management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6120 · General other event mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6130 · Event mgmt contractors	1,000	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	250	0	0	0	0	1,000
6140 · Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc)	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	500	500	0	0	0	2,000
6150 · Venue	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
6160 · Medals	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Total 6100 · Event Management	7,500	0	0	0	0	250	4,750	1,250	750	500	0	0	0	7,500
6200 · Congress expenses														
6210 · General Congress expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6220 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
6230 · Venue	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
6240 · Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6260 · Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6200 · Congress expenses - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6200 · Congress expenses	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,000	0	0	0	0	8,500
6300 · World Games expense														
6310 · General World Games	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6320 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6330 · Medals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6340 · Marketing & PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6350 · Communications	500	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	500
Total 6360 · Pass thru World Games exp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6370 · Other WG expense: WUGC Drug Testing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 · World Games expense - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6300 · World Games expense	500	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	500
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships														
6410 · Dues (GAISF,IWGA, etc)	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
6420 · Gen Off Mmbrshp travel exp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6430 · Fees for Meeting expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6440 · Travel (auto.hotel.food.etc)	4,000	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
6450 · Marketing & PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6460 · Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6470 · WADA/Anti-Doping Program Cost	8,000	250	250	250	1,250	250	250	3,250	1,250	250	250	250	250	8,000
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6400 · WFDF Official Memberships	18,000	250	7,750	250	2,750	250	1,250	3,250	1,250	250	250	250	250	18,000
6500 · Special projects														
6540 · Development	5,000	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	5,000
Total 6500 · Special Projects	5,000	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	5,000
6600 · Member svcs miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)

	2012P	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2012P
6800 · Administration														
6810 · Administrative Contractors fees														
6811 · General Admin Contractors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6812 · Individual Contractors (Stork)	1,000	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	1,000
6813 · Administrative provider (Volker)	50,000	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	50,000
6814 · Other Admin fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6815 Beach Ultimate Admin	500	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	500
Total 6810 · Administrative Contractors fees	51,500	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	4,292	51,500
6820 · Office Supplies														
6822 · Office Supplies	600	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	600
Total 6822 · Office Supplies	600	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	600
6823 · Business Cards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6824 · Postage/express mail	500	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	500
6824 · Postage/express mail - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6824 · Postage/express mail	500	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	500
6825 · Software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6820 · Office Supplies	1,100	42	42	192	42	42	192	42	42	192	42	42	192	1,100.00
6830 · Communications & Internet														
6831 · General Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6832 · Board Conference Calls	1,000	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	1,000
6833 · Telephone/fax	2,000	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	2,000
Total 6833 · Telephone/fax	3,000	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	3,000
6834 · Internet hosting	700	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	700
6835 · Other Communication expense	2,500	0	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Total 6830 · Communications & Internet	6,200	308	308	308	1,558	308	308	1,558	308	308	308	308	308	6,200
6840 · Other Services/fees														
6841 · General outside services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6842 · Accounting services	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600
6843 · Legal Services	500	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	0	500
6844 · Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6845 · Miscellaneous outside svcs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6840 · Other Services/fees	3,100	0	0	2,600	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	0	3,100
6850 · Insurance	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650
6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions														
6861 · General bank fees	275	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	275
6862 · Service charges	75	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	75
6863 · Wire transfer charges	750	32	32	92	150	150	100	64	64	10	32	14	10	750
6864 · Overdraft charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6865 · Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions	1,100	80	55	115	198	173	123	87	87	33	55	62	33	1,100
6870 · Travel - air/auto/food/htl/comm														
6871 · Travel - Admin provider	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
6872 · Travel - Officers and staff	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
Total 6870 · Travel - air/auto/food/htl/comm	13,000	0	1,000	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000
6800 · Administration - Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 6800 · Administration	77,650	4,722	5,697	19,507	6,090	4,815	6,815	5,979	4,729	5,075	4,697	4,704	4,825	77,650
6900 · Suspense account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENSE	117,150	4,972	13,447	21,007	9,040	5,315	14,065	14,979	11,029	7,075	4,947	4,954	6,325	117,150
Net revenue	(13,925)	(4,890)	(13,365)	(15,925)	(2,958)	767	5,767	12,503	9,603	5,532	(4,865)	130	(6,221)	(13,925)

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)	2011 Budget	2012P	2013P	2014P	2015P	2016P
INCOME						
4000 · Dues						
4010 · Regular member dues						
4011 · Current regular mbr dues	46,314.00	47,925.42	48,826.04	49,750.82	50,634.91	51,478.95
4012 · Non-current Reg mbr dues	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4013 · New Member conversion	1,500.00	300.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,100.00
Total 4010 · Regular member dues	48,714.00	48,225.42	49,426.04	50,950.82	51,834.91	53,578.95
4000 · Dues - Other						
Total 4000 · Dues	48,714.00	48,225.42	49,426.04	50,950.82	51,834.91	53,578.95
Total 4300 · Sponsorship	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total 4400 · Merchandise & Other sales	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
4500 · Donations						
4510 · Ultimate Peace Management Revenue	6,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4515 · General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total 4500 · Donations	6,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income						
4710 · General Event Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4720 · Sanc Event player fees						
4720.01 WUGC*	0.00	38,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41,400.00
4720.02 WJUC*	0.00	9,600.00	0.00	10,800.00	0.00	10,800.00
4720.03 WUCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00
4720.04 Individual events (DDC, distance, etc)	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,500.00
4720.05 Pan American Ult Champ**	3,600.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
4720.06 Asia Oceana/Pacific Ult Champ**	3,600.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
4720.07 WU23 (or U19)	0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00
4720.08 Overall Champ	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
4720.10 Misc EvSanc income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4720.11 European Ult Champ**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4720.12 Africa Ult Champ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4720.13 Beach Ult World Champs	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	0.00
4730 · Share of sponsorship fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4740 · Profit sharing	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
4750 · Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total 4700 · Event Sanctioning Income	18,700.00	54,000.00	27,000.00	76,800.00	35,500.00	58,700.00
4800 · Interest/Investment income						
4810 · Checking Acct interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4820 · Money Market Acct interest	420.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
4830 · Other Investment income	300.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4800 · Interest/Investment income - Other						
Total 4800 · Interest/Investment income	720.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
TOTAL INCOME	75,134.00	103,225.42	79,926.04	131,250.82	93,334.91	118,278.95
EXPENSE						
6100 · Event Management						
6110 · General event management						
6120 · General other event mgmt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6130 · Event mgmt contractors (technical delegate)	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
6140 · Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc)	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
6150 · Venue	1,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
6160 · Medals	500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
6170 · Marketing and PR	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total 6100 · Event Management	6,800.00	7,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00
6200 · Congress expenses						
6210 · General Congress expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6220 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
6230 · Venue	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
6240 · Communications	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total 6200 · Congress expenses	10,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
6300 · World Games expense						
6310 · General World Games	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6320 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)	1,500.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6330 · Medals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6340 · Marketing & PR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6350 · Communications	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
6370 · Other WG expense - drug testing	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total 6300 · World Games expense	10,000.00	500.00	10,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships						
6410 · Dues (SportAccord, IWGA, etc)	5,750.00	6,000.00	6,250.00	6,500.00	6,750.00	7,000.00
6420 · Gen Off Mmbrshp travel exp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6430 · Fees for Meeting expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6440 · Travel (auto.hotel.food/etc)	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
6450 · Marketing & PR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6460 · Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6470 · WADA/Anti-Doping Program Cost	2,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships - Other						
Total 6400 · WFDF Official Memberships	11,750.00	18,000.00	14,250.00	18,500.00	18,750.00	19,000.00
6500 · Special projects						
6540 · Development	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total 6500 · Special Projects	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

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World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

Regular Members		Actual '10 Census	Growth = 3.0% Budget '11	Actual '11 Census	Growth 2011	Growth = 3.0% Members '12	Growth = 3.0% Members '13	Growth = 3.0% Members '14	Growth = 3.0% Members '15	Growth = 3.0% Members '16	Dues 2010	Dues 2011	Dues 2012	Dues 2013	Dues 2014	Dues 2015	Dues 2016
Australia	R	4,117	4,241	5,000	21.45%	5,150	5,305	5,464	5,628	5,796	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
Austria	R	496	511	1,615	225.60%	1,663	1,713	1,765	1,818	1,872	\$630.17	\$2,422.50	\$2,495.18	\$2,570.03	\$2,647.13	\$2,726.55	\$2,808.34
Belgium	R	670	690	473	-29.40%	487	502	517	532	548	\$954.81	\$709.50	\$730.79	\$752.71	\$775.29	\$798.55	\$822.50
Brazil	R	100	103	120	20.00%	124	127	131	135	139	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Canada	R	27,895	28,732	29,957	7.39%	30,856	31,781	32,735	33,717	34,728	\$3,064.94	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
Colombia	R	478	492	1,129	136.19%	1,163	1,198	1,234	1,271	1,309	\$541.06	\$1,693.50	\$1,744.31	\$1,796.63	\$1,850.53	\$1,906.05	\$1,963.23
Czech Republic	R	268	276	303	13.06%	312	321	331	341	351	\$369.19	\$454.50	\$468.14	\$482.18	\$496.64	\$511.54	\$526.89
Denmark	R	349	359	437	25.21%	450	464	478	492	507	\$744.75	\$655.50	\$675.17	\$695.42	\$716.28	\$737.77	\$759.90
Dominican Republic	R	129	133	109	-15.50%	112	116	119	123	126	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Finland	R	466	480	478	2.58%	492	507	522	538	554	\$875.24	\$717.00	\$738.51	\$760.67	\$783.49	\$806.99	\$831.20
France	R	1,698	1,749	1,908	12.37%	1,965	2,024	2,085	2,147	2,212	\$2,390.21	\$2,862.00	\$2,947.86	\$3,036.30	\$3,127.38	\$3,221.21	\$3,317.84
Germany	R	1,395	1,437	1,758	26.02%	1,811	1,865	1,921	1,979	2,038	\$1,923.94	\$2,637.00	\$2,716.11	\$2,797.59	\$2,881.52	\$2,967.97	\$3,057.01
Hungary (new reg '11)	R			230		237	244	251	259	267		\$345.00	\$355.35	\$366.01	\$376.99	\$388.30	\$399.95
Hong Kong	R	60	62	60	0.00%	62	64	66	68	70	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
India	R	270	278	315	16.67%	324	334	344	355	365	\$389.88	\$472.50	\$486.68	\$501.28	\$516.31	\$531.80	\$547.76
Ireland	R	400	412	420	5.00%	433	446	459	473	487	\$300.00	\$630.00	\$648.90	\$668.37	\$688.42	\$709.07	\$730.34
Israel (not a reg mbr)		180	185	204	13.33%	210	216	223	230	236		\$306.00	\$315.18	\$324.64	\$334.37	\$344.41	\$354.74
Italy	R	590	608	589	-0.17%	607	625	644	663	683	\$590.39	\$883.50	\$910.01	\$937.31	\$965.42	\$994.39	\$1,024.22
Japan	R	3,126	3,220	3,105	-0.67%	3,198	3,294	3,393	3,495	3,600	\$3,881.30	\$4,657.50	\$4,797.23	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
Latvia (not a reg mbr)		67	69	181	170.15%	186	192	198	204	210		\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$305.58	\$314.74
Mexico	R	300	309	210	-30.00%	216	223	229	236	243	\$456.72	\$315.00	\$324.45	\$334.18	\$344.21	\$354.54	\$365.17
Netherlands	R	593	611	1,012	70.66%	1,042	1,074	1,106	1,139	1,173	\$881.61	\$1,518.00	\$1,563.54	\$1,610.45	\$1,658.76	\$1,708.52	\$1,759.78
New Zealand	R	498	513	670	34.54%	690	711	732	754	777	\$547.42	\$1,005.00	\$1,035.15	\$1,066.20	\$1,098.19	\$1,131.14	\$1,165.07
Norway	R	1,140	1,174	1,100	-3.51%	1,133	1,167	1,202	1,238	1,275	\$1,670.92	\$1,650.00	\$1,699.50	\$1,750.49	\$1,803.00	\$1,857.09	\$1,912.80
Philippines	R	724	746	774	6.91%	797	821	846	871	897	\$716.11	\$1,161.00	\$1,195.83	\$1,231.70	\$1,268.66	\$1,306.72	\$1,345.92
Poland (new reg '11)	R	80	82	119	48.75%	123	126	130	134	138		\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Russia	R	300	309	300	0.00%	309	318	328	338	348	\$300.00	\$450.00	\$463.50	\$477.41	\$491.73	\$506.48	\$521.67
Singapore	R	400	412								\$397.84	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Slovak Republic	R	127	131	150	18.11%	155	159	164	169	174	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Slovenia	R			62		64	66	68	70	72		\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
South Africa	R	141	145	295	109.22%	304	313	322	332	342	\$300.00	\$442.50	\$455.78	\$469.45	\$483.53	\$498.04	\$512.98
South Korea	R	120	124								\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Spain	R	320	330	410	28.13%	422	435	448	461	475	\$300.00	\$615.00	\$633.45	\$652.45	\$672.03	\$692.19	\$712.95
Sweden	R	825	850	511	-38.06%	526	542	558	575	592	\$1,115.54	\$766.50	\$789.50	\$813.18	\$837.58	\$862.70	\$888.58
Switzerland	R	551	568	594	7.80%	612	630	649	669	689	\$716.11	\$891.00	\$917.73	\$945.26	\$973.62	\$1,002.83	\$1,032.91
Taiwan	R	400	412	400	0.00%	412	424	437	450	464	\$636.54	\$600.00	\$618.00	\$636.54	\$655.64	\$675.31	\$695.56
UK	R	2,594	2,672	2,887	11.30%	2,974	3,063	3,155	3,249	3,347	\$2,509.56	\$4,330.50	\$4,460.42	\$4,594.23	\$4,732.05	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
USA Ultimate (former UPA)	R	31,230	32,167	35,001	12.07%	36,051	37,133	38,247	39,394	40,576	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
US Guts Player's Assn	R	160	165	120	-25.00%	124	127	131	135	139	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Venezuela	R	198	204	349	76.26%	359	370	381	393	405	\$315.09	\$523.50	\$539.21	\$555.38	\$572.04	\$589.20	\$606.88
Total		83,455	81,718	93,355	27.1%	96,156	99,040	102,012	105,072	108,224	\$34,419.34	\$46,314.00	\$47,925.42	\$48,826.04	\$49,750.82	\$50,634.91	\$51,478.95

Dues Basis	
Per Member	\$ 1.25
Minimum	\$ 250
Maximum	\$ 3,000

Cash Basis

World Flying Disc Federation
Proposed Financial Budget 2012

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ultimate World Events	WUCC	WUGC-Ultimate	World Games	WUCC		WUGC-Ultimate	
Adult Teams	120	60	6	100		65	
Players per team	17	20	10	20		20	
Total Players	2,040	1,200	60	2,000		1,300	
Fee	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ -	\$ 30.00		\$ 30.00	
Subtotal	\$ 61,200.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00		\$ 39,000.00	
World Junior Ultimate Events	U23's Ultimate	WJUC - Ultimate	U23's Ultimate	WJUC - Ultimate	U23's Ultimate	WJUC - Ultimate	
Teams	30	32	40	36	40	36	
Players per team	16	20	20	20	20	20	
Fee	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	
Subtotal	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 10,800.00	
Regional WFDF Ultimate Events	Regional Games	Regional Games	Regional Games	Regional Games			
Teams	45	20	20	20			
Players per team	16	20	20	20			
Fee	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			
Subtotal	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00			
Other WFDF Ultimate Events	U19's Ultimate	Beach Ultimate	Other	Beach Ultimate			
Teams	24	85	0	85			
Players per team	16	10	0	10			
Fee	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00			
Subtotal	\$ 5,760.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ 8,500.00			
Ultimate Total	\$ 76,560.00	\$ 15,700.00	\$ 45,600.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 70,800.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 49,800.00
Overall Events	WOC	WOC	WOC	WOC			
Players	150	150	150	150			
Fee	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00			
Total	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00			
Overall Total	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00			
Field Events	DDC + Distance	DDC + Distance	DDC + Distance	DDC + Distance			
Players	120	50	50	75			
Fee	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00			
Total	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00			
Field Total	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00			
Guts	WUGC-Guts	WUGC-Guts	WUGC-Guts	WUGC-Guts			
Teams	8	8	8	8			
Players per team	10	10	10	10			
Total	80	80	80	80			
Fee	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00			
Subtotal	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00			
Events Total	\$ 78,960.00	\$ 18,700.00	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 71,800.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 53,700.00

Fee Structure

WUGC	\$30
WUCC	\$30
Ultimate-Juniors	\$15
U23s	\$20
Regional Games	\$10
Beach Ultimate	\$5

Worlds - Ultimate Teams and Players

Division	Teams	Avg Players	# Players
Open	22	23	506
Women	12	18	216
Mixed	16	18	288
Masters	9	18	162
Junior Boys	7	16	112
Junior Girls	5	15	75
			1359
J-G	5	15	75
			1434

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2,010
INCOME							
4000 · Dues							
4010 · Regular member dues							
4011 · Current regular mbr dues			18,901.00	21,451.75	24,458.50	35,325.23	44,785.50
4012 · Non-current Reg mbr dues			955.50	2,574.75	952.50	286.25	1,827.50
Total 4010 · Regular member dues		0.00	19,856.50	24,026.50	25,411.00	35,611.48	46,613.00
Total 4020 Associate member dues			485.93	1,925.32	1,406.25		
Total 4040 Organizational member dues			6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00		
Total 4000 · Dues	17,243.75	26,109.25	26,342.43	31,951.82	29,817.25	35,611.48	46,613.00
4300 · Sponsorship							
4310 · General sponsorship							
4320 · Sanctioned Event related							
4330 · World Games Related							
4340 · Pass through Sponsorship							
4341 · Inflow - Pass thru sponsorship							
4342 · Outflow - Pass thru sponsorship							
4340 · Pass through Sponsorship - Other							
Total 4340 · Pass through Sponsorship							
4300 · Sponsorship - Other							
Total 4300 · Sponsorship		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4400 · Merchandise & Other sales							
4410 · General Merch Sales							
4420 · Event Related Merch Sales							
4430 · Miscellaneous income							
4400 · Merchandise & Other sales - Other							
Total 4400 · Merchandise & Other sales		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4500 · Donations							
4510 · Ultimate Peace Management Revenue							
4515 · General							51,000.00
4520 · Event related							
4530 · World Games related				700.00			
4540 · Pass through donations							
4541 · Inflow - Pass thru donations							
4552 · Outflow - pass thru donations							
4540 · Pass through donations - Other							
Total 4540 · Pass through donations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4500 · Donations - Other							
Total 4500 · Donations	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	51,000.00
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income							
4710 · General Event Income							
4720 · Sanc Event player fees	23,820.96	1,058.97	33,990.00	1,600.00	44,862.19	330.00	159,580.96
4720.01 WUGC*	23,362.96				40,577.19		
4720.02 WJUC*			3,120.00				9,030.00
4720.03 WUCC			30,870.00		3,340.00		87,294.01
4720.04 Individual events (DDC, distance, etc)	458.00				270.00		
4720.05 Pan American Ult Champ**							
4720.06 Asia Oceana/Pacific Ult Champ**							
4720.07 WU23							11,806.95
4720.08 Overall Champ				1,600.00	675.00	330.00	770.00
4720.10 Misc EvSanc income		1,058.97					
4720.11 European Ult Champ**							
4720.12 Africa Ult Champ							
4720.13 Beach Ult World Champs							
4720.14 Excess Player fees							50,680.00
4730 · Share of sponsorship fees							
4740 · Profit sharing					23,721.55		8,160.00
4750 · Miscellaneous						14,422.25	
4700 · Event Sanctioning Income - Other							0.00
Total 4700 · Event Sanctioning Income	23,820.96	1,058.97	33,990.00	1,600.00	68,583.74	14,752.25	167,740.96
4800 · Interest/Investment income							
4810 · Checking Acct interest							
4820 · Money Market Acct interest	83.96			1,089.65		0.94	317.73
4830 · Other Investment income			23.54	122.13	149.34	10.07	27.36
4800 · Interest/Investment income - Other		158.11	390.68	337.78	415.28	76.10	1.21
Total 4800 · Interest/Investment income	83.96	158.11	414.22	1,549.56	564.62	87.11	346.30
TOTAL INCOME	41,148.67	27,326.33	60,746.65	35,801.38	98,965.61	50,450.84	265,700.26

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2,010
EXPENSE							
6100 · Event Management							
6110 · General event management	2,608.42	300.00					
6120 · General other event mgmt							
6130 · Event mgmt contractors (technical delegate)							
6140 · Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc)			5,823.01	896.00	500.00		1,456.63
6150 · Venue							
6160 · Medals		1,815.38	1,996.59	1,277.94	4,759.71	1,374.50	5,584.95
6170 · Marketing and PR						975.50	
6180 · Pass thru Event mgmt exp							
6180.01 · Outflow pass thru ev mg							
6180.02 · Inflow-pass thru evt mg							
6180 · Pass thru Event mgmt exp - Other							
Total 6180 · Pass thru Event mgmt exp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6190 · Other event mgt costs							718.34
6100 · Event Management - Other							
Total 6100 · Event Management	2,608.42	2,115.38	7,819.60	2,173.94	5,259.71	2,350.00	7,759.92
6200 · Congress expenses							
6210 · General Congress expenses	1,600.00	2,886.54			869.83		
6220 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)				3,739.29	5,590.29		5,944.03
6230 · Venue							
6240 · Communications				50.51	63.09		
6260 · Other				54.82			
6200 · Congress expenses - Other					0.00		
Total 6200 · Congress expenses	1,600.00	2,886.54	0.00	3,844.62	6,523.21	0.00	5,944.03
6300 · World Games expense							
6310 · General World Games		3,620.34					
6320 · Travel (air/hotel/food/etc)		295.96	2,950.74	583.58	0.00	2,522.30	2,745.97
6330 · Medals							
6340 · Marketing & PR							
6350 · Communications						208.00	500.00
6360 · Pass thru World Games exp							
6360.01 · Outflow Pass thru WG exp		8,900.00					
6360.02 · Inflow pass thru WG exp		(8,900.00)					
6360 · Pass thru World Games exp - Other						14,700.00	
Total 6360 · Pass thru World Games exp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,700.00	0.00
6370 · Other WG expense - drug testing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6300 · World Games expense - Other					0.00		
Total 6300 · World Games expense	0.00	3,916.30	2,950.74	583.58	0.00	17,430.30	3,245.97
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships							
6410 · Dues (SportAccord, IWGA, etc)	3,897.71	4,421.82	4,802.44	4,836.25	5,550.36	5,118.69	5,699.79
6420 · Gen Off Mmbrshp travel exp							
6430 · Fees for Meeting expense					1,798.44		
6440 · Travel (auto.hotel.food.etc)		373.52	1,000.00	3,287.91	0.00	874.99	
6450 · Marketing & PR							
6460 · Communications							
6470 · WADA/Anti-doping program costs							
6400 · WFDF Official Memberships - Other					0.00		
Total 6400 · WFDF Official Memberships	3,897.71	4,795.34	5,802.44	8,124.16	7,348.80	5,993.68	5,699.79
6500 · Special projects							
6510 Ultimate Peace							44,954.72
6540 · Development							
6500 Special Projects Other							420.00
Total 6500 · Special Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,374.72
6600 · Member svcs miscellaneous							
6800 · Administration							
6810 · Administrative Contractors fees							
6810 Admin contractor fees other	25,250.00	16,956.25					
6811 · General Admin Contractors					17,500.00	26,432.50	812.50
6812 · Individual Contractors		1,162.50	7,806.25	22,812.50	4,141.64	1,012.50	24,880.00
6813 · Administrative provider							
6814 · Other Admin fees			641.15				
6815 Beach Ultimate Admin							
Total 6810 · Administrative Contractors fees	25,250.00	18,118.75	8,447.40	22,812.50	21,641.64	27,445.00	25,692.50
6820 · Office Supplies							
6821 · General office supplies							
6822 · Office Supplies			53.98	138.68			

World Flying Disc Federation

Proposed Financial Budget 2012

(figures in US\$)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2,010
Total 6822 · Office Supplies			53.98	138.68			
6823 · Business Cards							
6824 · Postage/express mail			38.63				
6824 · Postage/express mail - Other						1.39	
Total 6824 · Postage/express mail	0.00	0.00	38.63	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00
6825 · Software							156.89
6826 · Miscellaneous			200.00				
6820 Office supplies other		263.86	19.95				
Total 6820 · Office Supplies	0.00	263.86	312.56	138.68	0.00	1.39	156.89
6830 · Communications & Internet							
6831 · General Communications							
6832 · Board Conference Calls				14.94			
6833 Telephone/fax			86.71	83.01	306.06		
6834 · Internet hosting	440.00		299.40	299.40	399.35	299.40	299.40
6835 · Other Communication expense		49.90					200.00
Total 6830 · Communications & Internet	440.00	49.90	386.11	397.35	705.41	299.40	499.40
6840 · Other Services/fees							
6841 · General outside services							
6842 · Accounting services	268.75		405.00	249.84	146.25	549.95	796.05
6843 · Legal Services	350.00		70.20	66.25	415.01	62.88	224.88
6844 · Consultants				0.00	175.00		
6845 · Miscellaneous outside svcs							65.00
6840 · Other Services/fees - Other							
Total 6840 · Other Services/fees	618.75	0.00	475.20	316.09	736.26	612.83	1,085.93
6850 · Insurance	1,100.00	1,101.00	1,132.00	1,163.00	0.00	1,163.00	1,350.00
6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions							
6861 · General bank fees			(0.85)		151.40	239.40	294.40
6862 · Service charges	19.90	119.40	215.80	224.34	117.34	0.00	72.38
6863 · Wire transfer charges	277.00	586.00	476.00	472.00	374.24	616.68	633.95
6864 · Overdraft charges							
6865 · Foreign exchange adjustments					26.09		12.90
6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total 6860 · Bank fees/Othr fin transactions	296.90	705.40	690.95	696.34	669.07	856.08	1,013.63
6870 · Travel - air/auto/food/htl/comm							
6871 · Travel - Admin provider							
6872 · Travel - Officers and staff			76.86				
Total 6870 · Travel - air/auto/food/htl/comm	0.00	0.00	76.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6800 · Administration - Other					0.00		
Total 6800 · Administration	27,705.65	20,238.91	11,521.08	25,523.96	23,752.38	30,377.70	29,798.35
6900 · Suspense account							
TOTAL EXPENSE	35,811.78	33,952.47	28,093.86	40,250.26	42,884.10	56,151.68	97,822.78
Net revenue	5,336.89	(6,626.14)	32,652.79	(4,448.88)	16,258.25	(5,700.84)	167,877.48

WFDF Membership Checklist

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Latvia

Contact: **Martins Taurenis**

martins@frisbee.lv

Compulsory

1. Information about the applicant - name, address, email, website, key contacts.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

2. Copy of the body's constitution or by/laws.

LFDF_Statute v2010.11.06.pdf

3. Statement of number of active members.

http://www.surveymonkey.com/MySurvey_ResponsesDetail.aspx?

4. Latest annual financial statement or bank statement.

LFDF_Financial Report(Balance) for year 2010.pdf

5. Latest annual report of activities of the organization.

LFDF_Board Report for year 2010.pdf

6. Brief history of the organization.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

7. Statement of the legal status of the organization (eg incorporation, non-profit).

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

Preferred

8. Organization website.

www.frisbee.lv

9. Evidence (eg websites, photographs, media clippings, video) of national championships or other major competitive events held.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

10. Evidence of participation of teams in international competition.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

11. Evidence of regional reach within the country.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

12. Newsletter (paper or electronic) or other communications to the membership.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

13. Plans for development of disc sports and the organisation.

LFDF_WFDF Full Membership application.pdf

14. Reference from at least 1 existing member of WFDF.

Letter of reference from Sweden for Latvia.pdf

15. Reference from a government agency.

Organization Registration Certificate.pdf!

Sport Federation Admission Certificate.pdf

Date: 2011.6.25

Reviewer: Volker Bernardi !



Latvian Flying Disk Federation

Reg.No. 40008047601, adr.: Grostonas 6b, Riga, LV1013, Latvia
Phone No.: +371 26198764, e-mail: info@frisbee.lv

June 5th, 2011
Riga

To
World Flying Disk Federation

application.

Considering the information attached to this application I, Martins Taurenis, president of Latvian Flying Disk Federation plead you to accept Latvian Flying Disk Federation as a full member of World Flying Disk Federation.

The information asked for application can be found bellow and on three attachments.

President
Martins Taurenis
martins@frisbee.lv
+371 6198764

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Compulsory information

Information about applicant

Latvian Flying Disc Federation
Grostonas 6b, Riga, LV-1013, Latvia
info@frisbee.lv
www.frisbee.lv
President: Martins Taurenis, martins@frisbee.lv, +371 26198764
Vice President: Gunars Grundmanis, gunars@frisbee.lv, +371 29478705

Copy of the body's constitution or by/laws in English language

To be found in attachment No.1

Statement of number of active members

Number of active members (clubs) - 7
Number of active members (players) - 200

Latest annual financial statement or bank statement

To be found in attachment No.2

Latest annual report of activities of organization

To be found in attachment No.3

Statement of the legal status of the organization

Legal status of organization - association, sport federation

Brief history of organization

Latvian Flying Disc Federation was established on November 21st, 1999; it was officially registered on January 5th, 2000; and officially accredited by the Sport authority of Ministry of Education and Science on June 21st, 2002.

International scene

2002 - Latvia organized World Junior Championships in Riga
2003 - Women Junior National team participated in European Ultimate Junior Women Championships in Tallinn, Estonia.
2004 - Women National team participated in World Ultimate and GUTS Championships in Turku, Finland.
2007 - Women and Open National teams participated in European Ultimate Championships in Southampton, UK.
2009 - Women and Open Junior teams participated in European Youth Ultimate Championships in Vienna, Austria.
2010 - Ultimate frisbee club "Ultimate Decision" participated in World Ultimate Club Championships in Prague, Czech Republic.
Women and Open National teams participated in World Junior Ultimate Championships in Heilbronn, Germany.

Apart from events mentioned above Latvia has participated in and organized several Baltic Junior Championships. Clubs from Latvia have been participating in European Ultimate Club Regionals since 2006.

There are two big international tournaments organized by ultimate frisbee club "Ogres Frisbija klubs". One of the biggest indoor tournaments in Baltic region - "Riga Rudens"; and beach tournament "Jurmālas Bite".

Local scene

2003 - first Latvian indoor championship is organized. Now it has developed in regular season played from November till April with finals in beginning of April

Youth championship is organized since early 2000's. It serves as the first step for young ultimate players.

2008 - first Student championship is organized. It is developing as widely recognized sport event between students which are the future of our society.

Preferred information

Organization website

The website is www.frisbee.lv. At the moment it is only in Latvian as the flow of international players in Latvia is almost equal to zero. However, we know that at least some fundamental and contact information should also be published in English. We will get to that as soon as we finish all the urgent jobs.

Evidence of national championships or other major competitive events held

Evidence of local championships being organized can be found on our website (<http://www.frisbee.lv/cempionati>). Unfortunately only in Latvian. Some photos from these events can also be found on our website (<http://www.frisbee.lv/galleries>).

Evidence of participation of teams in international competition

Evidence of participation of teams in international competition can be found on the following websites:

- Many teams; tournament "Kik in de Kok", Estonia;
http://www.frisbee.ee/fr1/images/kick_2011_results.pdf
- Team "Ultimate Decision" ; tournament "Lord Novgorod", Russia; <http://www.lord-novgorod.ru/ru/2011/results.php>
- Team "Hardcore Ultimate"; tournament "Winter Trophy", Sweden;
<http://www.skogshyddan.se/winter-trophy/>
- Team "Ultimate Decision"; tournament "World Ultimate Club Championships", Czech Republic;
<http://scores.wucc2010.com/?view=eventstatus&Season=WUCC2010>

Evidence of regional reach within the country

- some stages of Latvian indoor championships are played in Ventspils (North-West of Latvia), Valmiera (North of Latvia), Ogre (Central part of Latvia) and of course capital - Riga;
- Student championship is organized twice a year - once in Riga, the other in Valmiera. Teams participating are from Liepāja (South-West of Latvia), Jelgava (South-Central part of Latvia), Ventspils, Riga, Valmiera;
- Youth championship is played in Lielvarde (East part of Latvia), Riga, Ventspils, Ogre, Salaspils.

Newsletter or other communications to the membership

Most of the communication to the membership is done through internet. There are several news channels being used:

- webpage *www.frisbee.lv* - the main communication tool
- group in *draugiem.lv* (might say it is Latvian *facebook.com*)
- email list for members - representatives of all members are included in this list; however, it has been acknowledged that this is not the best way to get the information to all the interested people and will be restructured as an open registration email list
- twitter account

Plans for development of disc sports and the organization

Plans of the organization can be divided in three main directions

Attraction of new players

Federation will work on attracting new players mainly through schools and universities.

Current situation

Youth championship was quite popular some two or three years ago. Because of that we can now see the growth of Student championships. However, ultimate popularity in schools has dropped and most of the students will soon graduate. That will necessarily show the gap we now have and have had in the couple of past years in attraction of new players.

Ultimate frisbee has been included in school PE system as one of the three free choice courses. As the only specialized equipment for ultimate is a disk teachers are keen to choose ultimate frisbee before other options. However, they don't have enough knowledge about the sport and don't have the equipment in schools.

Solution

We have planned PE teacher seminars with theoretical and practical parts. There is a plan to film the seminars so that teachers can review them just before starting the course in their lessons. We will also give special offers on disks (e.g. take 10 pay for 5 etc.).

There is also an idea that federation could send experienced players to help the teachers when ultimate frisbee is given in the lessons. However, some financial support would have to be found for this kind of project to reward people involved.

Some of the leaders of federation are now in universities and have good connections with university sport organizers. Better deals on training halls and fields are arranged through universities. To keep up these good connections university students have to be involved in the trainings. Because of the interest in better training facilities university ultimate will naturally be nursed and grow.

Growth of the level of the game among experienced players

First of all there is an urgent need for new players and more teams in national championships. That will allow to divide the championships in divisions which will give each team more games against equal opponents. Number of new players and new teams should partly be improved by the first *direction*.

Secondly, there is a need to develop outdoor ultimate in Latvia. As outdoor teams are much bigger than indoor, logically there are even less outdoor teams in national championships. A way that LFDF sees to develop outdoor ultimate is to cooperate with other Baltic states and create regular playing opportunities throughout the summer (outdoor season). Possibly creating something similar as Tours in UK (and probably some other countries).

As ultimate is self-refereed sport it is important that players know the rules. For this reason LFDF has borrowed an idea from WFDF rules committee to license players participating in national championships. To inform players about this idea and give players an opportunity to understand the rules LFDF has planned "Ultimate Rules" seminar in this autumn as well as couple of other seminars before implementing the new idea in real life.

Recognition of ultimate by general public

This is a complicated topic to be solved not only by LFDF but any other flying disk federation. One of the important tasks is to inform media about any ultimate competition in Latvia or any competition with participation of Latvian teams.

An idea that has been developed and will be tried out for the first time this year is to organize national championships not only in the regions with existing ultimate community but also find new regions where teaching ultimate to local people and PE teachers would be a part of the championship. Usually it is also a little bit cheaper to rent fields or sport halls in regions outside the capital.

Of course the first direction would also commit to recognition of ultimate by general public - even if the student hasn't stayed in the ultimate community he will at least know that ultimate is an active and competitive sport with good social side of the sport.



LATVIJAS REPUBLIKAS UZNĒMUMU REĢISTRS SABIEDRISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS REĢISTRĀCIJAS APLIECĪBA

1. Nosaukums **LATVIJAS FRISBIJA FEDERĀCIJA**
2. Veids **SPORTA SABIEDRISKO ORGANIZĀCIJU APVIENĪBA**
3. Mērķis **VEICINĀT FRISBIJA KĀ SPORTA VEIDA ATTĪSTĪBU LATVIJĀ,
PIEVĒRST SABIEDRĪBU SPORTAM UN POPULARIZĒT VESELĪGU
DZĪVESVEIDU LATVIJĀ**
4. Uzdevumi **POPULARIZĒT FRISBIJU KĀ SPORTA VEIDU, ORGANIZĒT UN VADĪT
FRISBIJA SACENSĪBAS LATVIJĀ**
**NODROŠINĀT LATVIJAS FRISBIJA IZLASES DALĪBU
STARPTAUTISKAJOS FRISBIJA TURNĪROS**
5. Adrese **SKOLAS IELA 12, OGRE, LATVIJA**
6. Reģistrācijas datums **2000. GADA 5. JANVĀRIS**
7. Reģistrācijas numurs **000804760**

Uzņēmumu reģistra
galvenais valsts notārs



M. Gulbis
M. Gulbis

Nr. S 2982



Biedrība "Latvijas Sporta federāciju padome"

SPORTA FEDERĀCIJAS ATZĪŠANAS APLIECĪBA

Nr. 68

Biedrībai „Latvijas Frisbija federācija”

(reģistrācijas numurs 40008047601)

ir tiesības vadīt un koordinēt darbu

frisbijā

Latvijā, kā arī pārstāvēt valsti

Pasaules Frisbija federācijā

(World Flying Disc Federation - WFDF)

Sporta federācijas reģistrācijas numurs atzīto sporta federāciju reģistrā **091**

Apliecība izdota 2010.gada 29.decembrī

Biedrības "Latvijas Sporta federāciju padome"
prezidents

Andris Kalniņš



World Flying Disc Federation

2011 Member Association Census Results

June 2011

2011 World Flying Disc Federation Census

Participation (active)

page 1

ACTIVE PLAYERS 2010					
	# active male members	# active female players	total # players	# active players under 19 years of age (born 1992 or later)	#active players over 35 years of age(born 1975 or later)
REGULAR					
Australia	3,000	2,000	5,000	800	500
Austria	1,052	563	1,615	818	94
Belgium	378	95	473	115	70
Brazil	70	50	120	20	30
Canada	16,776	13,181	29,957	500	1,000
Chinese Taipei	330	70	400	100	80
Colombia	751	378	1,129	372	26
Czech Republic	189	114	303	20	16
Denmark	271	166	437	75	76
Dominican Republic	90	19	109	18	15
Finland	303	175	478	76	58
France	1,446	462	1,908	242	365
Germany	1,304	454	1,758	205	533
Great Britain	2,006	881	2,887	767	86
Hong Kong	40	20	60	3	10
Hungary	150	80	230	35	35
India	175	140	315	150	50
Ireland	340	80	420	70	3
Italy	389	200	589	185	70
Japan	2,033	1,072	3,105	514	421
Mexico	151	59	210	25	18
Netherlands	708	304	1,012	203	191
New Zealand	422	248	670	52	49
Norway	890	210	1,100	197	77
Phillipines	501	273	774	150	50
Poland	85	34	119	20	3
Russia	200	100	300	30	30
Singapore	360	240	600	100	40
Slovakia	121	29	150	28	14
Slovenia	45	17	62	0	0
South Africa	225	70	295	25	35
South Korea			0		
Spain	261	149	410	12	62
Sweden	431	80	511	161	158
Switzerland	443	151	594	29	40
US Guts Players Assoc.	120	0	120	60	50
USA	24,064	10,937	35,001	7,813	2,561
Venezuela	273	76	349	50	8
Subtotal	60,393	33,177	93,570	14,040	6,924
PROVISIONAL					
Argentina	90	35	125	0	17
Belarus	117	40	157	15	1
BULA					
China			0		
Costa Rica	30	20	50	2	2
Croatia	20	10	30	2	2
Estonia	38	24	62	0	0
Iceland			0		
Indonesia	25	10	35	0	25
Israel	176	28	204	36	12
Latvia	99	82	181	31	1
Lithuania	70	30	100	40	5
Luxembourg	14	3	17	3	4
Malaysia	200	80	280	65	11
Portugal	60	15	75	2	15
Tanzania					
Ukraine	150	30		10	10
TOTALS	61,482	33,584	94,886	14,246	7,029

2011 World Flying Disc Federation Member Census

Participation by Sport

	ULTIMATE												BEACH ULTIMATE			DISC GOLF				FREESTYLE			DDC			GUTS			OVERALL EVENTS			GOALT MATE		
	# of all players (not just active)	# Open teams (Nail Champ qualifying events)	# Women's teams	# Mixed teams	# Masters teams	# of Women's Masters teams	# University Teams	# Beach Ultimate Teams	# Indoor Ultimate Teams	# Junior Boys/Open teams	# Junior Women's teams	# tournaments held	# Beach Ultimate players (not just active)	# Teams Champ Events/Series	# Beach Ultimate tournaments 2010	# disc golfers (not just active)	# golfers Nail Series/ Championships 2010	# golf courses	# golf tournaments 2010	# freestyle athletes	# freestylers National Championships 2010	# freestyle events 2010	# DDC athletes	# DDC athletes National Championships 2010	# DDC events 2010	# Guts athletes	# Guts teams National Championships 2010	# Guts event 2010	Estimated total number of field event athletes	# athletes - Nail Field Event Championships 2010	# Overall Events 2010	# Goalmate athletes		
REGULAR																																		
Australia	8,000	30	18	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	75	500	0	6	500	50	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Austria	1,672	15	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	15	200	0	3	100	72	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Belgium	473															0				0			0			0						0		
Brazil	1,000	6	3	14	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	10	200	8	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Canada	60,000	20	13	22	9	0	33	0	0	15	0	60	200	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chinese Taipei																																		
Colombia	2,896	28	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Czech Republic	700	14	7	11	0	0	13	0	22	0	0	20	80	0	1	40	28	5	12	0	0	0	28	0	1	0	0	0	15	50	15	0	0	
Denmark	300	11	4	5	0	0	0	8	21	0	0	3	10	8	1	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Dominican Republic	200	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	150	0	2	10	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finland	900	9	7	6			6		16	7		12	200		2																			
France		54	8	19	5	0	14	27	89	11	0	30		27	8																			
Germany	2,200	38	13	30	10	0	30	0	57	12	0	120	150	0	2	950	98	32	42	150	42	18	50	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	24		
Great Britain	10,000	60	18	49	0	0	80	0	50	23	14	100	500	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hong Kong																																		
Hungary	500	16	5	5	0	0	2	12	14	2	0	19	200	12	1	30	18	4	6	10	10	2												
India	400	21	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	21	21	3	90	13	1								100	90	1	100	90	1	110	105	1			
Ireland	420	8	4	8	0	0	16	0	6	6	0	10	30	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	20	1	15	0	0	20	20	1	0		
Italy																																		
Japan	4,000	56	33	2	2	0	84					20				2,000	30	40	30	30	15	1	40	20	1	200	25	4	70	40	1			
Mexico	300	18	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0			0				0			0			0			0			0		
Netherlands	328	21	0	14	0	0	0	16	30	25	0	10	0	16	2	52	52	5	1															
New Zealand																																		
Norway																																		
Philippines	1,200	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	150	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Poland	350	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	8	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Russia	300	16	10	4	0	0	6	30	40	0	0	30	0	30	3					5	5	1	40	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Singapore	2,000	16	7	24	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Slovakia	300	10	0	12	0	0	7	0	12	0	0	5	80	0	2	40	30	1	3	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1	0	0	
Slovenia	65	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Africa	500	0	2	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	50	1	1	50	26	3	3	10	1	1	10	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	50		
South Korea																																		
Spain	450	16	8	14	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	25	300	24	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sweden	400	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	5	0	0	2	25,000	250	100	100	6	6	2	20	20	4	0	0	0	30	30	1	0	0	
Switzerland	800	13	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	100	50	20	10	10														
US Guts Players																										200	22	7						
USA	615,000	300	120	200	40	12	715	1	1	200	60	1,000	5,000	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Venezuela	340	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	715,994	822	317	554	68	14	1,046	132	374	350	109	1,658	8,340	140	93	28,960	712	223	229	237	80	26	431	204	12	546	139	14	397	277	22	75		
PROVISIONAL																																		
Argentina	140	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0			0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0	
Belarus	200	6	4									7																						
BULG																																		
China																																		
Costa Rica	50	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Croatia																																		
Estonia	62	4	2	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	20	0	0																			
Iceland																																		
Indonesia																																		

2011 World Flying Disc Federation Member Census

Financial/Governance Information

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	ECONOMIC OVERVIEW				Governance/administration			
	Annual Turnover	# paid staff and administrators	Collect annual dues from its members?	Amt of govt funding (USD)	# Board members	# female Board mbrs	# Board mtgs per year	Mtg Minutes Published?
REGULAR								
Australia	150000	1.5	NO	0	7	2	6	yes
Austria	10	0	NO	10	5	0	4	no
Belgium								
Brazil	5.000,00	4.000,00	Yes	0	8	2	12	Yes
Canada	330000	2	Yes	\$2,500 from Coaching Association of Canada	15	3	12	minutes are not public
Chinese Taipei								
Colombia	7	0	YES	0	7	0	12	No
Czech Republic	200000	0	yes	20000	14	3	12	yes
Denmark		3	YES	0	4	2	5	yes
Dominican Republic	3800	0	YES	0	8	1	24	No
Finland		1	yes	30 000 euro	7	2	05/06/2011	yes
France		1	yes	0	5	0	8	yes
Germany	20.000,00	0	YES	0	9	0	2	yes
Great Britain	US\$ 160k	2.0 (4 people)	YES	0	9	1	1 face to face, 7 calls	No
Hong Kong								
Hungary	5000	0	YES	3000	4	1	2	yes
India	3000	1	YES	NO	11	1	1	yes
Ireland	11130	0	Yes		9	2	12	Yes
Italy		5			10	0	4	no
Japan	450000	0	YES		21	0		
Mexico	4000	0	Yes	0	13	5	36	yes
Netherlands	74.137	2	yes	37.403	6	0	16	No
New Zealand								
Norway					7	2	12	yes
Phillipines	3000	N/A	Yes	N/A	9	5	25	No
Poland	1000	0	YES	0	5	1	2	no
Russia	1000	0	yes	0	8	2	10	no
Singapore	30000	0	yes	0	5	1	12	yes
Slovakia	19,000 USD	0	YES	0 USD	5	2	6	yes
Slovenia	100	0	YES	0	3	1	3	yes
South Africa	20 000	0	Yes	None	5	1	2	no
South Korea								
Spain	4.000 US\$		YES	0	5	0	4	yes
Sweden	308 000	1	yes	145 000	9	2	04/05/2011	yes
Switzerland	30000	0	Yes	0	7	3	4	No
US Guts Players Associ	2500	0	yes	0	7	0	15	yes
USA	2M	11	yes	0	12	2	2	yes
Venezuela	1500	0	YES	0	4	1	24	yes
PROVISIONAL								
Argentina	1000	0		0	6	2	not determined	no
Belarus			NO	NO				
BULA								
China								
Costa Rica	0	0	yes	0	10	5	1	no
Croatia								
Estonia	0	0	NO	0	3	3	1	no
Iceland								
Indonesia								
Israel	5639	0	No	0	7	1	16-20	yes
Latvia	12500	0	starting this year	10300	5	1	12	yes
Lithuania	0	0	no	0	10	3	1	no
Luxembourg	1000	0	YES		3	1	1	yes
Malaysia								
Portugal	0	0	We intend to		5	2	3	yes
Tanzania								
Ukraine	0	0	no	0	7	1	2	yes

2011 World Flying Disc Federation Member Census

Member Services

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	MEMBER SERVICES						Tools for communicating w/ mbrs										Non-tournament special events	
	Coach development programs	If no, would you like to offer such training? (YES/NO)	If yes, will org share training tools	Program for teaching SOTG	Conduct an annual national championship?	If yes, in what month does it occur?	Email	Direct mail	Web site	Newsletter/mag.	Face to face mtgs	Telephone	Skype	Facebook	Twitter	Other	Non-tourney special events hosted?	Names of special events
REGULAR																		
Australia	YES		Probably	YES	YES	April Open/October Mixed	y		y	y				y			YES	School Gala Days, U23 test match NZ v Australia, Demonstration Games at Community Events
Austria	YES		YES	NO	YES	July, June, October	y		y	y				y			YES	
Belgium																		
Brazil	under implementation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	March to November	y	y	y	y	y			y	y		Yes	Sports initiation - league School - ultimate sports experiences - ultimate sporting presentations - training open to community - training of teachers, technicians and poll workers
Canada	Being Finalized		YES	Not an official program	Yes	August	y		y	y	y			y	y		Yes	Great Canadian Ultimate Game, Bring Your Disc to Work Day, Ultimate Canada Conference
Chinese Taipei																		
Colombia	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	October (this year June)	y	y	y	y				y	y		NO	
Czech Republic	we have a book and we organize courses for teachers in cooperation with school sport association	not sure	the materials are in czech	no	yes	june (o+w), september (mix)	y		y	y							yes	Organisers of WUCC 2010 prepared world record in throwing frisbee for distance of marathon (among 10 players). Promotion at festival United Islands of Prague (part of promoting WUCC 2010) Promotion at festival in Pisek (part of promoting WUCC 2010) Promotion at Febiofest (part of promoting WUCC 2010) Promotion at festival Ladronkafest Training camp ultimate frisbee for public 2x Training camp discgolf for public League for secondary schools
Denmark	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	SEPTEMBER AND APRIL		y	y	y				y			NO	
Dominican Republic	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	August	y							y		yahoo group s	YES	-Level Up Ultimate: We flew in 5 coaches from Seattle, Australia and Colombia for a week-long clinic.
Finland	no	yes	yes	no	yes	september	y	y	y	y	y			y			yes	Open Beach tournament and information event
France	yes			no	yes	finals in May	y		y								no	
Germany	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	SEPTEMBER	y		y	y	y	y	y	y	y		NO	
Great Britain	YES	N/A	YES	NO	YES	August	y		y	y				y	y		NO	We support a number of youth-based multi-sport events that occur in communities across the UK; but in general we are not the host organizer.
Hong Kong																		
Hungary	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	3 rounds: in 5th, 7th, 9th months	y	y			y	y		y			NO	
India	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	OCT.	y	y	y			y					NO	
Ireland	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	September	y		y	y	y			y	y		No	
Italy																		
Japan	YES			NO	YES	May and October		y	y								NO	
Mexico	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	October	y				y			y			Yes	National Assembly, January 2010. National Group Discussion Tables, during our most traditional tournament (Discopa), December 2010.
Netherlands	yes		yes	no	yes, 3	june/october/februar y	y	y	y	y	y						no	
New Zealand																		
Norway																		
Phillipines	No	Yes	N/A	No	Project to be done this year	September	y										No	
Poland	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	September	y		y	y	y				y		YES	- "Furious Camp" Clinics
Russia	no	yes		yes	yes	september	y		y	y	y						yes	Sokeye training camp in Moscow
Singapore	no	yes	yes	no	yes	september	y		y	y	y			y			no	
Slovakia	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	September	y		y	y	y			y			NO	
Slovenia	NO	YES		NO	YES	October	y		y					y			NO	
South Africa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	May	y	y			y			y			No	
South Korea																		
Spain	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	between May and September	y	y	y								NO	
Sweden	yes		yes	yes	yes	july and september	y	y	y					y	y		No	
Switzerland	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	May, June & September	y		y	y	y						No	
US Guts Players Association	informal	yes	yes	no	yes	August	y	y	y	y							yes	Global Guts Day, local clinics
USA	yes		yes	yes	yes	May, aug, oct.	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y		yes	Convention and in 2012, The U.S. Open
Venezuela	NO	YES		NO	YES	JUNE OR JULY	y				y	y		y			NO	
PROVISIONAL																		
Argentina	no	yes		no	yes	not determined	y		y	y				y			no	
Belarus	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	Aug-Sep	y		y	y	y	y					NO	
BULG																		
China																		
Costa Rica	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO		y		y	y	y	y		y			no	
Croatia																		
Estonia	NO	YES		NO	YES	February	y										NO	
Iceland																		
Indonesia																		
Israel	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	April	y		y	y	y			y			Yes	Ultimate peace summer camp.
Latvia	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	indoor: november-march; outdoor: august	y		y	y	y	y			y		NO	
Lithuania	no	yes	yes	no	yes	september	y		y	y	y	y		y			no	
Luxembourg	NO	YES		YES	NO		y				y			y			NO	
Malaysia																		
Portugal	No	Yes	n/a	No	Yes	Varies	y		y	y	y	y	y	y			No	
Tanzania																		
Ukraine	no	yes	yes	no	yes	september	y		y	y	y	y	y	y	y		no	

2011 World Flying Disc Federation Member Census

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Member Relationships with External Organizations

	RECOGNITION BY OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS					MEDIA RELATIONS/ SPONSORSHIP			ANTI-DOPING					
	Recognized by natl govt	Am't of govt funding (USD)	Recognized by a natl Olympic org?	Mbr of regnl sports org?	Other org memberships?	Events broadcast via TV/web	Disc sport specific sponsors	External sponsors	Signed WADA Code @ National level	Athletes subject to in competition testing?	Athletes subject to out of competition testing?	Registered testing pool established?	Whereabouts info provided by athletes?	# tests conducted 2010
REGULAR														
Australia	YES	0	NO	NO	Australian Sports Commission	Small News Clips	NO	NO	YES	YES but highly unlikely	YES but highly unlikely	NO	NO	0
Austria	YES	10	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO 2010, Yes 2011	Not yet, but soon	as above	as above	0
Belgium														
Brazil	Yes	0	No	No	Prodhe	Yes	No	No	No	No	No			
Canada	No. Re- applying this month	\$2,500 from Coaching Association of Canada	No	No	True Sport	Yes	Yes	Yes, but only event specific one	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese Taipei														
Colombia	YES	0	NO	NO	N.A	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N.A
Czech Republic	yes	20000	no	no (some clubs are though)	x	yes	yes barter for uniforms	no	no	no	no	no	x	x
Denmark	NO	0	NO	NO		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1
Dominican Republic	NO	0	NO	NO	N/A	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N/A
Finland	yes	30 000 euro	no	Suomen liikunta ja urheilu		no	no	no	yes	yes	no			0
France	no	0	no	no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
Germany	NO	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	none
Great Britain	Ultimate is recognised, UKU is not recognised	0	NO	NO	Sports & Recreation Alliance	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N/A
Hong Kong														
Hungary	YES	3000	NO	YES, National Sport Association , http://nssz.hu/	YES, New Generation of Sports, http://www.utanpotl.assport.hu	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO			
India	Applied	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ireland	No		No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	No			
Italy														
Japan	YES		NO	Japan World Games Association	Japan Recreation Association	NO	YES	YES	YES					
Mexico	Not yet	0	No	No	None	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	yes	37.403	yes, NOC*NS F	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no			
New Zealand														
Norway														
Phillipines	No	N/A	No	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	N/A
Poland	NO	0	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO			
Russia	no	0	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	0
Singapore	no	0	no	no		yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Slovakia	YES	0 USD	NO	NO		NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Slovenia	NO	0	NO	NO	EFDF	NO	NO	NO	NO					
South Africa	No	None	World games	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None
South Korea														
Spain	NO	0	NO	NO	European Association	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Sweden	Yes	145 000	No	National Sports (Riksidrottsförbu ndet)	-	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	2
Switzerland	No	0	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
US Guts Players	no	0	no	no	wfdf	no	no	no	no	no	no			
USA	no	0	no	no	Association of chief executives of sport	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	0
Venezuela	NO	0	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
PROVISIONAL														
Argentina	yes	0	no	no		no	no	no	no	no	no			
Belarus	NO	NO	NO	GREENS club		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO			
BULA	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
China														
Costa Rica	YES	0	NO	NO	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Croatia														
Estonia	NO	0				YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Iceland														
Indonesia														
Israel	Yes	0	No	No		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Latvia	YES	10300	NO	EFDF		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO			
Lithuania	yes	0	no	no		yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
Luxembourg	NO					NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO			
Malaysia														
Portugal														
Tanzania														
Ukraine	no	0	no	no		yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	550



WFDF Risk Management Policy

Background: Because we must pursue our objectives against the changing uncertainties of our internal and external operating environment, there is risk associated with all that we plan and do. We define risk as the effect of uncertainty on objectives. We need to be willing to accept risks in order to pursue opportunities but we can ensure we understand the risks we create when we make decisions and we can treat those risks so they are no larger or smaller than our risk appetite.

Policy: We will acknowledge that there is risk in all that we do. Accordingly, at all levels of our organization and as part of what we routinely do, we will apply the risk management practices described in ISO 31000 to ensure that at all times we have a correct, current and comprehensive understanding of our risks and that we adjust those risks to match our risk appetite in order to help achieve our objectives. We will ensure we have the resources and organizational arrangements to make this possible and we will establish an assurance program to confirm that this has been achieved.

Responsibilities: The Board is responsible for the risk management policy, for establishing the organization's risk appetite, for ensuring it can be implemented and for monitoring very high risks, the correct functioning of critical risk controls, and the effective implementation of the policy. The President and Executive Director are accountable to the Board for implementing this policy in a consistent manner across the organization and as part of all forms of planning and decision making and will report progress no less than annually to the Board. Without changing this general accountability, the President or Executive Director may delegate specific responsibilities and accountabilities regarding risk management but shall monitor the risk management performance of those concerned. All volunteer and paid personnel shall fulfill their specific risk management functions.

Stakeholders: We recognize the legitimate interests, knowledge and experience of our internal and external stakeholders and will regularly communicate and consult with them.

Monitoring and review: We recognize that the internal and external environment in which we operate is constantly changing. Accordingly, we will continually monitor and review all aspects of our risk management arrangements. The President and Executive Director will be required to deliver an updated risk assessment to the Board and Congress each year

Adopted by the WFDF Board of Directors on April 9, 2011.

Risk Management for WFDF: Best Practices and their Practical Application

The issue of risk management within the World Flying Disc Federation, or most Flying Disc Member associations, has rarely been given the explicit attention that it deserves. As a sports governing body, WFDF and our stakeholders face risks at many levels, including through the events we sanction, in our financial situation, at the level of the safety of our athletes who are involved in competition, for our member associations, with respect to our relations with official sanctioning bodies, and in a myriad of other ways. We have implicitly recognized these various risks in board level decision-making without having an explicit policy, but have yet to develop a framework to acknowledge the need for risk management at all levels of our organization. The ISO published its first risk standards as ISO 31000 in November 2009, based on earlier work by Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Joint Technical Committee - Risk Management and we also have reviewed two handbooks prepared jointly by those organizations: “Guidelines for managing risk in sport and recreation organizations” and “Guide for managing risk in not-for-profit organizations.” This paper attempts to (a) outline some of the key elements of the theoretical best practices of risk management as outlined in ISO 31000, and (b) outline a starting point for the practical application of specific risk management tactics for WFDF. Risk management is an ongoing, iterative process, one that must continually be adopted to changing circumstances, and this paper is the first step in establishing an appropriate approach that should be adopted by both WFDF and its Member Associations.

Robert “Nob” Rauch
WFDF President
April 9, 2011

I. Risk Management Theory and Applications: A Brief Summary of ISO 31000 Standards

ISO 31000 provides a standard on the implementation of risk management and was published on November 13, 2009. ISO is the world largest standards developing organization. Between 1947 and the present day, ISO has published more than 18 000 International Standards, ranging from standards for activities such as agriculture and construction, through mechanical engineering, to medical devices, to the newest information technology developments. The general scope of ISO 31000 -- as a family of risk management standards -- is not developed for a particular industry group, management system or subject matter field in mind, rather to provide best practice structure and guidance to all operations concerned with risk management. In effect, ISO 31000 attempts to provide a generic framework for establishing the context of, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating risk.

The ISO definition of risk is the “effect of uncertainty on objectives.” The ISO paradigm has its focus on the consequences of uncertainty and allows for different views of risk. The focus on consequences provides a framework to help consider the “flow on” consequences of an event occurring. This builds upon but goes beyond previous standards, such as COSO ERM which defines risk as “the possibility that an event will occur and adversely affect the achievement of objectives.” This other definition is more focused on events rather the consequences of events.

Risk comes about because organizations have to pursue their particular objectives in an environment, both within and external to the organization, which has uncertainties.

1. An effect is a deviation from the expected—positive and/or negative.
2. Objectives can have different aspects (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organization-wide, project, product, and process).
3. Risk is often characterized by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these.
4. Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence.

5. Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence, or likelihood’.

Risk is neither ‘good’ nor ‘bad.’ To completely eliminate some risks could mean that it was no longer possible to achieve the objective. For example, when a team travels to a competition venue, it is exposed to risks relating to the mechanical reliability of the vehicle, the skills of the driver (two examples of the ‘internal’ uncertainties) and the behavior of other vehicles and their drivers along the journey (‘external’ uncertainties). It can be imagined that while more could be done to minimize the internal uncertainties than to minimize the external uncertainties, to totally eliminate risk would make it impossible to travel. So, by accepting some ‘level of risk’ it becomes possible to achieve the objectives.

The level of risk is defined as the ‘magnitude of a risk or a combination of risks expressed in terms of the combination of consequences and their likelihood.’ ‘Consequences’ are the outcomes of events affecting objectives. The level of risk can often be modified (increased or reduced) through actions which will either modify the consequences or modify the likelihood that those consequences will be experienced, or both.

Managing risk means recognizing and understanding one’s risks and modifying them if they are not within the organization’s appetite. Risk management is the description given to the “coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk.” To some degree, all organizations continually manage risk—sometimes consciously, often without realizing it, but rarely systematically. The issue is not whether the organization manages its risks but how well it does so. An organization or individual will have managed risk effectively if its risk management arrangements ensure it has a correct, comprehensive and current understanding of its risks, and the risks are within its risk criteria or appetite.

For risk management to be effective, ISO 3100 outlines that an organization should at all levels comply with the principles below. It articulates that risk management:

- a. creates and protects value;
- b. is an integral part of all organizational processes;
- c. is part of decision making;
- d. explicitly addresses uncertainty;
- e. is systematic, structured and timely;
- f. is based on the best available information;
- g. is tailored;
- h. takes human and cultural factors into account;
- i. is transparent and inclusive;
- j. is dynamic, iterative and responsive to change; and
- k. facilitates continual improvement of the organization.

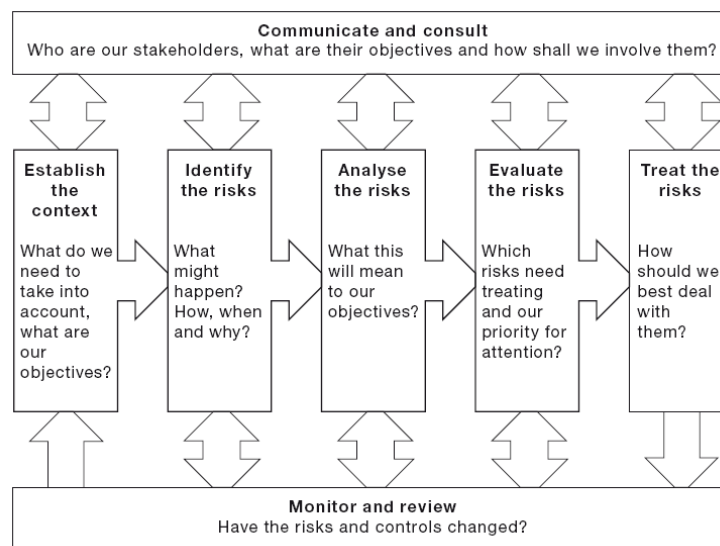
The following attributes are indicative of a systematic approach to risk management:

- Continual improvement: An emphasis on continual improvement, through the setting of organizational performance goals, measurement, review and the subsequent modification of processes, systems, resources, capability and skills.
- Full accountability: A fully defined and fully accepted accountability for risk, controls and risk treatment tasks.
- Application to decision-making: Explicit consideration of risk and the application of risk management to some appropriate degree, in all decision-making.
- Continual communications: Continual communications with external and internal stakeholders, including comprehensive and frequent reporting of risk management performance, as part of good governance.

- Integration with governance structure: Risk management is viewed as central to the organization's management processes and with the governance structure and processes based on the management of risk.

As Exhibit 1 indicates, the risk management process is dynamic, with continuous response to change, feedback and improvement. Risk treatment will enhance or reduce the risk, but as circumstances and risks change controls (risk modifiers) can become less effective or redundant and new or updated risk treatment plans may be required. Consequently, it is not a 'set and forget' exercise after the evaluation and treatment steps nor is it a process primarily concerned with reporting the risks and developing risk registers.

Exhibit 1: The Risk Management Process



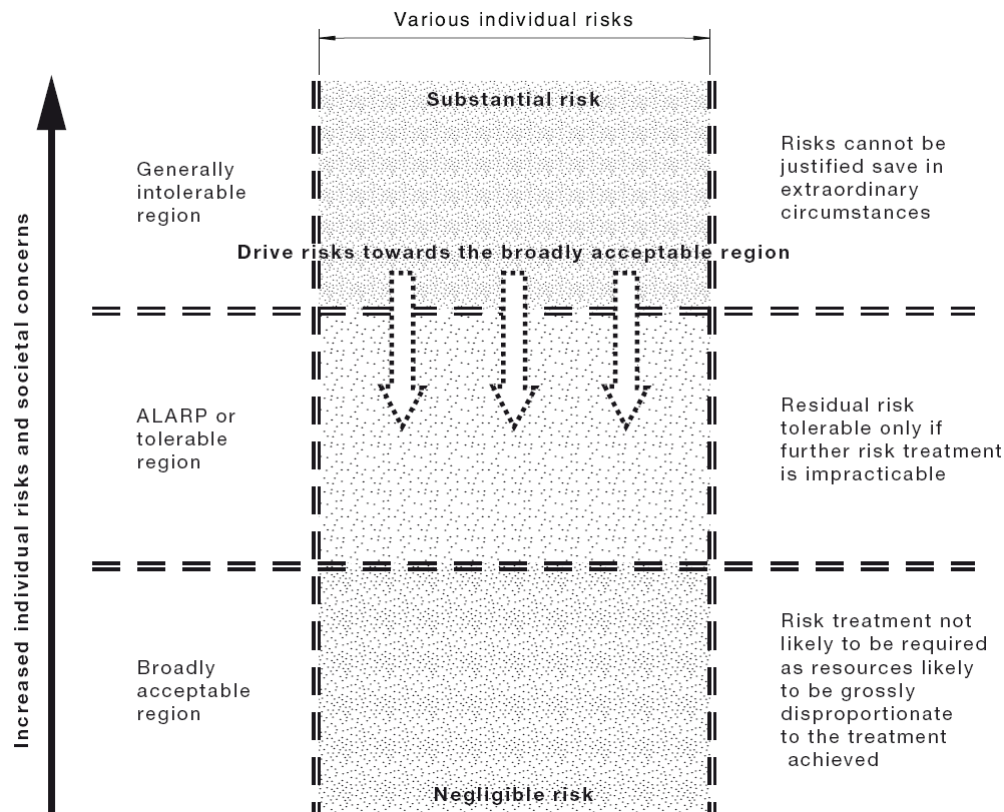
A useful approach is to separate risks into a number of bands:

- An upper band where adverse risks are intolerable, whatever benefits the activity may bring or costs incurred, and so risk treatment is essential whatever its cost.
- A middle band where costs and benefits of treatment are taken into account and opportunities balanced against the potential for adverse consequences.
- A lower band where the consequences of risk, both positive and negative, are negligible or so small that risk treatment or any further investigation is not needed.

Such an approach is used in the risk evaluation concept known as ALARP (meaning risk should be 'as low as reasonably practicable') as illustrated in Exhibit 2. The ALARP concept is increasingly applied to safety-related risks but is also a useful practical approach to many types of risk.

Managing risk effectively makes it more likely that both the organization and the individuals that it serves will achieve their objectives and do so in a more efficient manner. This won't be achieved through piecemeal action. The organization will need to organize itself so that there is a clear understanding of what is to be achieved, how it is to be achieved, and who is responsible for achieving it. It will also need to commit sufficient resources to ensure it has the tools and skills to recognize the risks that arise from all decisions and that there is effective communication with its stakeholders. These arrangements constitute the "risk management framework." Because things constantly change (people, the internal and external environment, technology) the adequacy of the framework needs to be kept under constant review and improved wherever possible.

Exhibit 2: Concept that risk should be “as low as reasonably practicable” (“ALARP”)



Those responsible for assessing risks, or for selecting or implementing risk treatments, need to involve other people, particularly ‘stakeholders,’ to (a) access knowledge (including stakeholder views); (b) fulfill obligations of transparency (for example, public bodies are generally expected to act in a transparent way, and staff of an organization who perceive they were involved in decisions that affect them tend to perform better); and (c) explain what is required of others involved in implementation.

Monitoring and review processes need to be designed to (a) determine whether controls are effective and efficient in both design and operation; (b) detect changes in the organization’s objectives, external and internal environment, stakeholders, and attitude to risk; (c) capture any new information to update and keep risk assessments current and risk treatments efficient; (d) analyze and learn lessons from events (including near-misses), changes, trends, successes and failures that are relevant to any aspect of the risk management process; and (e) identify emerging issues likely to change risks, risk criteria and treatments.

II. Application of a Risk Management Policy to WFDF and Member Flying Disc Associations

The mission of WFDF is to:

- To serve as the international governing body of all flying disc sports, with responsibility for sanctioning world championship and other international flying disc events, establishing uniform rules, and setting standards for and recording of world records;
- To promote and protect the “spirit of the game” of flying disc sports play;
- To promote flying disc sports play throughout the world and foster the establishment of new national flying disc sports associations, advising them on all flying disc sports activities and general management;
- To promote and raise public awareness of and lobby for official recognition of flying disc play as sport; and
- To provide an international forum for discussion of all aspects of flying disc sports play.

Stakeholder Analysis

WFDF, as with any institution, has both internal and external stakeholders. As a not-for-profit organization, there is an even greater requirement of accountability and requirements for communication or reporting to all such stakeholders. Broadly, the list of key stakeholders of WFDF includes the following:

Internal

- Member Associations (both regular and provisional)
- Potential Member Associations (both locally organized and developing)
- Athletes, coaches, and administrators who are affiliated with Member Associations
- Parents and friends of athletes and administrators who are affiliated with Member Associations
- Directors and officers of WFDF
- Paid staff of WFDF

External

- Olympic movement parties (SportAccord, IWGA, WADA)
- Sponsors and/or media
- Sanctioning bodies for Member Associations
- Venue providers and local authorities with responsibilities for such venues

Risk Management Issues for WFDF

Due to the nature of WFDF as an international sports governing body, the main areas for evaluation of risk begin around our events, both as WFDF's primary "product" as well as in areas such as safety for parties involved given the nature of sports. Next, we need to be concerned about issues relating to the ability of the organization to continue to grow and thrive. We believe that an initial assessment of risk at WFDF should begin with an evaluation of several elements under the above outline.

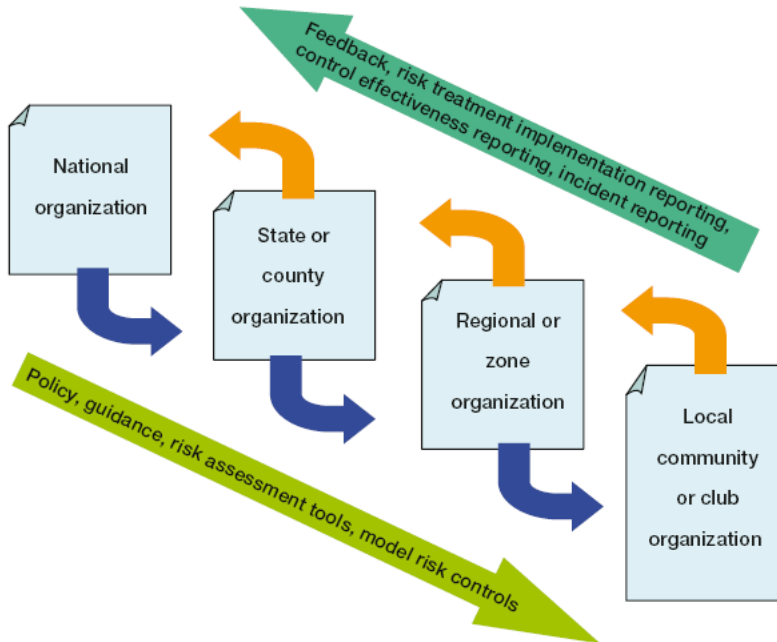
1. Sustaining or improving the quality and consistency in the delivery of all our events
2. Ensuring safety for participants, coaches, officials, spectators and volunteers
3. Maintaining and increasing membership and participation
4. Sustaining and improving financial viability
5. WFDF's ability to recruit/attract sufficient volunteers
6. Protecting or improving public image and reputation with stakeholders, regulators, potential sponsors, and media
7. Sustaining or improving success in international competitions with respect to Olympic movement
8. Applying good corporate governance principles including compliance with regulatory requirements

Flow-down to Member Associations

WFDF is a federation of Member Associations. While WFDF can manage risks within its control, there are many risks which fall under the purview of its Member Associations. Exhibit 3 provides a general model for considering this dynamic.

WFDF needs to communicate its risk management issues and solutions with its Member Associations and assist them in addressing risk management issues as they relate to the situation on a more local level.

Exhibit 3: Model of Risk Management at All-Levels of Flying Disc Administration



Updates and Monitoring

As stated above, risk management is not static. It must be incorporated into all levels of decision-making within an organization to be effective. In order to ensure that there is a periodic assessment of risk within WFDF so that risk elements are taken into account in strategic and tactical decisions, we suggest that the Executive Director and President be required to deliver an updated risk assessment to the Board and Congress each year.



WFDF Risk Management: 2011 Assessment

Risk area 1:	Sustaining or improving the quality and consistency in the delivery of all our events
Risk description:	World Championship events sanctioned by WFDF are one of the keys to its success. However, WFDF relies on a local organizing committee to deliver a world class event.
Controls:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bid review process (which usually also outlines experience of the key organizers) 2. Affiliation of local organizing committee with a Member Association 3. Contract laying out expectations and terms 4. Oversight of the Disc Sport Committee Chair
Consequences:	Very serious
Likelihood:	Moderate risk
Comments:	Since inception in 1985, WFDF has been very successful in its delivery of events. With increasingly larger events, it may become more difficult to find appropriate venues or appropriately skilled organizers. It is worrisome that contracts were not in place with two event organizers prior to the start of the competitions in 2010.
Risk area 2:	Ensuring safety for participants, coaches, officials, spectators and volunteers
Risk description:	For WFDF, the primary aspect of safety that it can control relates to the quality of fields and their placement. Secondly, it also involves safety issues relating to the accommodations, transportation, and other non-play aspects of events.
Controls:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract laying our expectations and terms 2. Presence of onsite officials from WFDF such as the Disc Sport Committee Chair 3. Conduct Policy and the formalization of the Tournament Rules Group
Consequences:	Very serious
Likelihood:	High risk
Comments:	One of the issues that has arisen at major events in 2008 and 2010 relates to field spacing and having sufficient room between fields and from field boundaries and obstacles (concrete walls at Prague, respect of the 3-meter rule at Vancouver). We have also had to address player-to-player violence off the field with two incidents at Vancouver, which led to the development of the Conduct Policy.
Risk area 3:	Maintaining and increasing membership and participation
Risk description:	WFDF has a responsibility to assist current Member associations in maintaining and growing their constituent membership, as well as to assist in the development of potential new Members.
Controls:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requirements for institutionalization of a local governing body before granting Membership 2. Development efforts in areas where there is little flying disc penetration 3. Publicity and communication
Consequences:	Serious
Likelihood:	Moderate risk
Comments:	Interest in flying disc sports continues to grow and a desire to participate in World Championship events sanctioned by WFDF continues to be the main recruiting catalyst. WFDF can promote continuity in local organizations by requiring institutionalization of the Association in its membership application process. Much more can be done to promote “development” in new areas.
Risk area 4:	Sustaining and improving financial viability
Risk description:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Given the cyclical nature of our quadrennial event cycle and our dependence on participation fees, every two years revenues are significantly below other two. B. With most of the money from participation fees being collected by the local organizing committees, there is a risk that monies could be misappropriated.
Controls:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A1. Maintaining a large cash reserve A2. Requiring multi-year forecasts in addition to annual budgets in the financial plan A3. Reviewing opportunities to smooth out the event cycle or develop other revenues B1. Bid review process (which usually also outlines experience of the key organizers) B2. Affiliation of local organizing committee with a Member Association B3. Contract laying out financial terms with periodic distributions
Consequences:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Serious B. Devastating

Likelihood:	A. Actual situation B. Low probability
Comments:	WFDF is a business and must be run professionally to remain viable.
Risk area 5:	WFDF's ability to recruit/attract sufficient volunteers
Risk description:	WFDF, like all sports organizations, is highly dependent on volunteers to administer and organize the sport, at the international and national levels down to the grass roots. At the WFDF level, there are no "natural" affiliations, such that WFDF is dependent largely on administrators who have responsibilities at the member association level as well. Turnover due to burnout is a constant threat, compounded by the difficulties of dealing with a heavy workload at key positions such as disc sport committee chairs and the ExComm level.
Controls:	This is a risk faced by all not-for-profit organizations and it requires active management and the development of a deep bench to ensure that the volunteer network remains enthusiastic.
Consequences:	Devastating
Likelihood:	Moderate
Comments:	This is an ongoing challenge particularly due to WFDF's limited resources. It is hoped that the introduction of the full-time paid Executive Director in 2011 will reduce the workload and provide sufficient support to ensure that our volunteers network can be effective and efficient.
Risk area 6:	Protecting or improving public image and reputation with stakeholders, regulators, potential sponsors, and media
Risk description:	As a federation of Member Associations, WFDF must be perceived as adding value or it will lose the support of its members. With respect to external stakeholders and the public WFDF is the international governing body and must continually promote growth of flying disc sport.
Controls:	1. Consistent governance and maintenance of high standards for events 2. Constant and appropriate communications
Consequences:	Serious
Likelihood:	Moderate
Comments:	This is an ongoing challenge due to WFDF's limited resources. It is hoped that the introduction of the full-time paid Executive Director in 2011 will improve WFDF's public face.
Risk area 7:	Sustaining or improving success in international competitions with respect to Olympic movement organizations
Risk description:	Flying disc sports still face reputational challenges in Olympic movement organizations (eg IWGA and SportAccord) relating to our "hippie roots" and being a non-refereed sport
Controls:	The sport speaks for itself
Consequences:	Great opportunity
Likelihood:	High
Comments:	Flying disc (Ultimate) in the 2009 International World Games was a featured sport and was very popular. The non-refereed aspect was also considered very positively by many observers of the game. Moreover, Fumio Morooka was named to the SportAccord council in 2010. With this momentum, we have the opportunity to really shine at World Games in Colombia in 2013 if we plan accordingly.
Risk area 8:	Applying good corporate governance principles including compliance with regulatory requirements
Risk description:	Although WFDF has been a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Association (WADA) code, we have yet to implement any of the key elements required: in- and out-of-competition testing with TUEs, education, athlete testing pool with whereabouts monitoring.
Controls:	WFDF has an anti-doping policy but has yet to attempt to implement it due to cost and other resource constraints, as well as uncertainly on the part of Member Associations (and their athletes) who would be affected.
Consequences:	Very serious
Likelihood:	Very high risk
Comments:	This is one of the most difficult issues WFDF is facing. The first question that needs to be addressed is how and whether flying disc sports intend to interface with the Olympic movement community. If WFDF were to lose standing today it would be nearly impossible to regain in the future. IWGA made it clear at SportAccord 2011 that compliance is a prerequisite to further participation, and the WADA Compliance Report will be published in November 2011.

Submitted April 2, 2011 by Robert "Nob" Rauch, President of the WFDF Board



WFDF Anti-Doping Program 2011-2013

Introduction

At the 2003 WFDF Congress held in Santa Cruz, CA, USA, WFDF voted to adopt the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code effective in 2004. Although WFDF has maintained its status as a signatory, it has not actively implemented any of the elements required by WADA, except for the adoption of a written Code (and even this was out of date given the update of the WADA standards in 2009) and internal policies. WFDF officials have had several meetings with WADA, IWGA, and SportAccord throughout early 2011 regarding anti-doping compliance. The consistent message was very clear: full compliance is required if WFDF intends to remain a member of SportAccord and IWGA. Having said that, WADA's position in our on-on-one meeting was that they are working to help associations get into compliance, and that there is some flexibility in sizing the level of program commitment to the particular organization. Notwithstanding, we are required to show significant activity in each of four areas of our anti-doping program in order to be considered in compliance:

1. Education
2. Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)
3. Testing (in-competition and out of competition)
4. Results Management

A number of WFDF's national Member Associations stated in the WFDF census that they were signatories to the WADA code at a national level. These include: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, India, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, and the USA. Provisional member Latvia also indicated they were a signatory. Having said that, only two countries indicated they had done any tests in 2010: Denmark (1), and Sweden (2).

WADA is presenting its definitive report on compliance this November, with interim reports to be submitted in May and September. We believe that WFDF will have to approve an updated Code and show tangible proof of our activities in each of the above four areas by September in order to be certified.

Context for WFDF's Anti-Doping Program

Doping is defined as the use by a player of prohibited substances or methods in order to enhance his/her sport performance. The current (2009) version of the World Anti-Doping Code states its fundamental rationale: "Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport", it is the essence of Olympism; 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."

Ultimate and other flying disc sport athletes and administrators likely find this statement by WADA very familiar. Much of the rationale is captured under the "spirit of the game" that is such an integral part of flying disc sports. Notwithstanding, Anti-Doping is a funny concept for disc sports, or Ultimate in particular as that is our one Disc Sport involved with the Olympic Movement at present. WADA's motto is "play true." Spirit of the game in Ultimate is all about playing fairly, not cheating, and at its essence that is what

WADA is trying to instill in so many sports where doping in some form gives an unfair advantage to some athlete or team, and is a form of cheating. For Ultimate, where adherence to not only the letter but the spirit of the rules is an obligation for each individual player, the idea of bringing in an outside arbiter -- a drug-tester, in effect a referee - is anathema to what we are trying to exhibit to the world. However, it is unfortunate that, given the level of cheating in so many other sports, that drug-testing is now mandatory. Yet, if we want to remain a part of the Olympic Movement in SportAccord and the world Games, we are now obligated to abide by their rules.

We are hopeful that we can design an anti-doping program where the fundamental elements of “spirit of the game” are preserved and yet we still may be deemed in compliance with the Code.

WFDF Anti-Doping Rules

The version of the WADA Code on which WFDF’s Anti-Doping Rules were based was revised in 2009. Executive Director Bernardi has made several additional revisions of our WFDF’s Anti-Doping Rules to bring it up-to-date with the new version. After incorporating any feedback from the board, he recently submitted the document to WADA for their comment to ensure that we conformed to their standards. The document was deemed in conformance, and therefore the new WFDF Rules will be submitted to Congress for approval. If approved, the new version of the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules shall come into effect on September 1, 2011.

Education and Outreach

Education will be the main thrust of our 2011 program. WADA makes a variety of material available. We need to educate our Member associations and athletes about the anti-doping rules and establish (as our own approach) an understanding of doping as cheating, something that is antithetical to “spirit of the game.” Review of the program and approval at Congress will be a first step. Other elements of this will include dissemination of literature at WFDF sanctioned events this year, publication on the web site of WFDF required information, putting the WADA logo on tournament discs, short discussions of anti-doping at events, etc. This will have to be an ongoing program.

Specific programs would include:

1. Update WFDF website with the basic information about anti-doping and direct athletes and administrators to WADA education pages (July 2011)
2. Outreach
 - a. Follow WADA’s outreach programme (Bronze level): <http://www.wada-ama.org/outreach/index.html> at the following events in 2011:
 - i.WCBU 2011 (22-28 Aug)
 - ii.PAUC 2011 (24-27 Nov 2011)
 - iii.AOUC 2011 (1-4 Dec 2011)
 - b. Ultimate events in 2011 would also include:
 - i.Information sheet in player packages to be supplied by WFDF
 - ii.WADA logo with “Play True” imprinted on tournament discs for PAUC and AOUC
 - c. Investigate whether it is feasible to set up an “information desk” at either PAUC or AOUC with appropriately knowledgeable people.
3. Begin work with National Federations:

- a. Get each Member Association to appoint an Anti-Doping coordinator who will act as the contact officer with WFDF (October 2011)
 - b. Request Member Associations to update their websites with the basic information about anti-doping and direct athletes and administrators to WADA education pages (October 2011)
 - c. Encourage/support them in appointing and training one or two individuals that can deliver presentations to the international athletes in their country (2012)
 - d. Encourage the larger National Federations to approach WADA directly to run outreach programmes at their own Nationals (2012).
4. World Ultimate and Guts Championship (July 2012):
 - a. Information sheet in player packages to be supplied by WFDF
 - b. WADA logo with "Play True" imprinted on tournament discs
 - c. Set up an "information desk" at the event with appropriately knowledgeable people.
 5. World Games (2013):
 - a. Require participating athlete education prior to event
 - b. Special commentary heading into World Games on WFDF web site

WFDF will measure success by electronic means like annual surveys and diplomas which athletes receive by completing online courses. The survey will measure how familiar the athletes are with anti-doping requirements and receive input on programs and education conducted by Member Associations.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) and Results Management Infrastructure

Simon Hill continues as chair of the Medical & Anti-Doping Committee, and Volker Bernardi as Executive Director will be directing much of the day-to-day activity. Volker will also serve as the main WADA contact officer. Volker Bernardi, Executive Director, will be taking the lead at establishing the infrastructure internally within WFDF to handle TUEs and result management with a goal to have it functional no later than October 2011. Although SportAccord and various other private vendors offer services to handle this, it is expensive and WFDF would not have full control over the process.

Athletes may be taking certain substances for medicinal or therapeutic reasons that are included in the WADA Prohibited List. It is important that those players obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") prior to participating in any WFDF event or they will run the risk being disqualified and possibly banned from future competition. In order to obtain a TUE, an athlete must visit a physician to verify that the prohibited substance or method is a necessary treatment and must complete the TUE application form. That form is then sent to the Medical & Anti-Doping Committee -- which will act as the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee -- for approval. The Medical & Anti-Doping Committee (MADC) will be established, comprised of at least three physicians with specialized knowledge of anti-doping and sports. The athlete is later notified when approval has been granted and over what timeframe that approval applies. TUEs obtained from National (ie government-run) Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) will be recognised by WFDF at the international level as well.

The Doping Control Panel (DCP) is responsible for the results management process, and would be comprised of three individuals with medical and legal expertise. The Committee would be chaired by Volker Bernardi, WFDF Executive Director, and would include Donald McKenzie, MD, PhD (Director of the Sports Medicine Department at the University of British Columbia), and one other individual to be identified. WFDF will keep all testing results and information strictly confidential within WFDF and the board will decide what data to release publicly upon recommendation of the DCP.

Testing (in-competition and out of competition)

For 2011, we believe that we may need to do at least a pilot program for in-competition testing. We propose to do two in-competition tests at the PanAmerican Games, which are being held in Colombia this November, using the local testing service which is WADA affiliated. We would intend to do 4-6 in-competition tests at WUGC 2012. In 2013, in-competition drug-testing at the World Games will be overseen by the IWGA officials and is mandatory for World Games participation. WFDF would plan to do 2-3 tests at each of the Continental Games in 2013.

Out-of-competition testing is a much more onerous process. It requires that WFDF designate a registered testing pool ("RTP") where the athletes so designated are required to inform WADA of their whereabouts 24/7/365, designating an hour a day ("one hour rule") where they commit to be so that a "no-advance-warning" test may be applied ("whereabouts reporting"). Whereabouts reporting is handled through an online system called ADAMS and must be kept up to date. WADA has advised us that we may be able to start with a relatively small group of elite athletes in the pool, with the expectation that most will likely designate their daily hour at 6-7am where they are likely to be asleep or just about to awake. We are going to propose that the RTP only go into effect in 2012. It has also been suggested that we may be able to meet the requirements for out-of-competition testing if athletes are tested at an event but 48 hours prior to the formal start of competition. It is possible that the requirements may get more stringent over time, but in the absence of positive tests it is not definite that the numbers would have to increase significant over time.

Our plan is to designate six male athletes and three female athletes for the initial RTP. The athletes would be chosen based on current world rankings. For the open division, this would be Canada, USA, Australia, Sweden, Japan, and Finland. For Women, this would be Canada, Finland, and USA. The RTP would be identified no later than the end of October 2011 and the RTP would be effective January 1, 2012.

Financial Aspects

WFDF has established a budget for the Anti-Doping Program for 2011, 2012, and 2013 of US\$8,000 per year. It is expected that the 2011 budget will be divided into US\$6,000 for education and US\$2,000 for testing and results management. For 2012-2013, it is anticipated the budget would be split 50% for education and 50% for testing.

Procedural Next Steps

Board Approval (June 25, 2011)
Congress discussion and approval of WFDF Code (August 2011)
Preparation of educational materials (June-September 2011)
New WFDF Code becomes effective (September 1, 2011)
Identification of members for MADC and DCP (September/October 2011)
Discussions with Member Associations and identification of RTP athletes (September/October 2011)
Initial in-competition testing at PanAmerican Ultimate Championship (November 2011)
RTP effective date (January 1, 2012)

FINAL DRAFT

World Flying Disc Federation

Anti-Doping rules

Version 2.0

(Based upon the 2009 revised WADA Code)

May 2011

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WFDF ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the WFDF meeting of the Board of Directors held on 09/04/2011, WFDF accepted the updated Version 2.0 of the revised (2009) World Anti-Doping *Code* (the "*Code*"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with WFDF's responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of WFDF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Ultimate.

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* and other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, 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 given 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 these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; 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.

The World Flying Disc Federation has shared the Fundamental Rationale of the code since doping controls were initiated. The principle of the Spirit of the Game as endorsed by WFDF Byelaws and regulations above all rules serves the spirit of Fair Play and thus requires the existence of Anti-Doping rules in any sport of Flying Disc.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to WFDF, each *National Federation* of WFDF, and each *Participant* in the activities of WFDF or any of its *National Federations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in WFDF, its *National Federations*, or their activities or *Events*.

The National Federations or hosts of WFDF events must guarantee that all athletes registered for these events accept the WFDF rules including the WFDF Anti-Doping rules.

It is the responsibility of each *National Federation* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *National Federation's Athletes* complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some countries, the *National 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 *National Federation* have been delegated or assigned by statute or agreement to a *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the *National Federation* shall apply, as appropriate, to the *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which WFDF and its *National Federations* have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Athletes and 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:

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

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its Metabolites or Markers in an *Athlete's Sample*

2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules adopt 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, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete 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 (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 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 (Article 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 an Athlete'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" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete's system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Athlete's part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

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 *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: WFDF may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to Article 2.2: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), 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. Unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence"

of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where WFDF provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each *Athlete'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 *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* 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 Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.]

An Athlete's "Use" of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

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 Article 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 an Athlete 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 Athlete, while "evading" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* (a "**Filing Failure**") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing* (a "**Missed Test**"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by WFDF or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over an Athlete, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of WFDF or 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 Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

[Comment to Article 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 WFDF.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 *Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.6.2 *Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of*

any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a TUE granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

[Comment to Article 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 Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete
In-Competition of any *Prohibited Method* or *Prohibited Substance*, or administration or *Attempted* administration to any *Athlete 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.

[Comment to Article 2: The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of Ineligibility. However, WFDF may adopt its own specific policy which prohibit such conduct.]

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

WFDF and its *National Federations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether WFDF or its *National 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 *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall

be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the *Athlete* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by WFDF or its National Federation 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.]

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 Article 3.2: For example, WFDF or its National Federation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples.]

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 *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then WFDF or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to WFDF or its National Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

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 *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then WFDF or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

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 *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete'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 tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. WFDF will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *National Federation*, and each *National Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents.

[Comment to Article 4.1: The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at

www.wada-ama.org. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport.]

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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 WFDF. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, WFDF may request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of Flying Disc or certain disciplines of Flying disc sport. WFDF may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of Ultimate, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by WFDF.

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: There will be one Prohibited List. The substances which are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when Used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited In-Competition. Out-of-Competition Use (Article 2.2) of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition (Article 2.1).]

There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the Prohibited List for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.]

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all *Prohibited Substances* shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone

antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: In drafting the Code there was considerable debate among stakeholders over the appropriate balance between 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 Articles 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 Article 4.2 and related changes to Article 10 provide this additional flexibility for violations involving many Prohibited Substances. The rules set forth in Article 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.]

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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 Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the *Code*, 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 an *Athlete* 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 Article 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.]

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (Article 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 *Athletes* included by WFDF in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Athletes* participating in an *International Event* identified by WFDF must obtain a TUE from WFDF (regardless of whether the *Athlete* previously has received a TUE at the national level). The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation in the *Event*.

4.4.3 As an exception to Article 4.4.2, in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, *Athletes* not in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* who inhale Glucocorticosteroids and/or formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline to treat asthma or one of its clinical variants do not need a TUE in advance of participating in an *International Event* unless so specified by WFDF. Instead, if necessary, any such athlete may apply for a Retroactive TUE after the *Event* in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 7.1.3. of these Anti-Doping Rules.

4.4.4 TUEs granted by WFDF shall be reported to the *Athlete's National Federation* and to WADA. Other *Athletes* subject to *Testing* who need to use a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their

National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their *National Federation*, as required under the rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization*/other body. *National Federations* shall promptly report any such TUEs to WFDF and WADA.

4.4.5 The WFDF Board of Directors shall appoint a panel of physicians from the WFDF Medical and Anti-Doping Committee to consider requests for TUEs (the "TUE Committee"). Upon WFDF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Committee shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Committee (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Committee member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of WFDF.

4.4.6 WADA, at the request of an *Athlete* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by WFDF. 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 TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by WFDF, the *Athlete's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation*, including *Athletes* serving a period of ineligibility or a *Provisional Suspension*, shall also be subject to *In-competition testing* or *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by WFDF, WADA, the *Athlete's National Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Athlete* is present, the IWGA during the World Games. *Target Testing* will be made a priority.

All *Athletes* must comply with any request for *Testing* by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* jurisdiction.

[Comment to Article 5.1: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose

coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing]

5.2 Responsibility for WFDF Testing

In coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, and consistent with the International Standard for Testing, IF and its National Federations shall:

5.2.1 Plan and conduct an effective number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Athletes over whom they have jurisdiction, including but not limited to Athletes in their respective Registered Testing Pools.

5.2.2 Except in exceptional circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.

5.2.3 Conduct Testing on Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by WFDF and its *National Federations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”).

5.4 Coordination of Testing

5.4.1 Event Testing

The collection of *Samples* for *Doping Control* shall take place at both *International Events* and *National Events*. However, except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* during the *Event Period*. At *International Events*, the collection of *Doping Control Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event* (e.g., the International World Games Association for the World Games, WFDF for a World Championship or recognized regional Championship). At *National Events*, the collection of *Doping Control Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the

designated *National Anti-Doping Organization* or *National Federation* of that country.

5.4.1.1 If WFDF or its *National Federations* nevertheless desires to conduct additional *Testing* of *Athletes* at an *Event* for which they are not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* during the *Event Period*, WFDF or its *National Federations* shall first confer with the ruling body of the *Event* to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional *Testing*. If WFDF or its *National Federations* are not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the *Event*, WFDF or its *National Federations* may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such additional *Testing*.

[Comment to Article 5.4.1.1: The Anti-Doping Organization "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organizations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]

5.4.2 *Out-of-Competition Testing*

Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. *Out-of-Competition Testing* may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International World Games Association in connection with the World Games; (c) WFDF or the *Athlete's National Federation*; or (d) any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that has *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete* as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS where reasonably feasible in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing* of individual *Athletes*.

[Comment to Article 5.4.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be authorized by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories and governments.]

5.4.3 Report

WFDF and *National Federations* shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 *Athlete Whereabouts Requirements*

5.5.1 WFDF shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*, and shall publish the criteria for *Athletes* to be included in this *Registered Testing Pool* as well as a list of the *Athletes* meeting those criteria for the period in question. WFDF shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* (a) shall advise WFDF of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the *International Standard for Testing*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

[Comment to Article 5.5.1: The purpose of the WFDF Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level International Athletes who the WFDF requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by WFDF and other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athletes. WFDF will identify such Athletes in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.]

Examples for the criteria which could be used separately or in combination include:

- Members of medal-winning Teams from the previous world championships.*
- Athletes who are members of the top 5 ranked teams for an upcoming World Championships or World Games*

Every National Federation shall report to WFDF the performances, names and addresses of all Athletes whose performances fall within the Registered Testing Pool criteria established by WFDF.]

5.5.2 An *Athlete's* failure to advise WFDF of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met.

5.5.3 An *Athlete's* failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met.

5.5.4 Each *National Federation* shall also assist its *National Anti-Doping Organization* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top level national *Athletes* to whom the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* shall also apply. Where those *Athletes* are also in the WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool*, the WFDF and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the *Athlete* and sharing it with the other (and with other *Anti-Doping Organizations*) in accordance with Article 5.5.5.

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the *International Standard for Testing*, including the strict condition that it be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An *Athlete* who has been identified by WFDF for inclusion in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* unless and until the *Athlete* gives written notice to WFDF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* and has been so informed by WFDF.

5.6.2 An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to WFDF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies WFDF at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 *National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Athletes* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.7 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.7.1 At *International Events*, the WFDF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.2 At *National Events*, each *National Federation* shall determine the number of Athletes selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes* for *Testing*.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the WFDF at *International Events*, and the *National Federation* at *National Events*, may also select *Athletes* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.7.4 *Athletes* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the WFDF and by *National Federations* through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of selection.

5.8 *National Federations* and the organizing committees for *National Federation Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* in accordance with the Independent Observers Program.

5.9 An Athlete who is not regular member of WFDF or one of its National Federations will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of WFDF's National Federation's Registered Testing Pool at least one month before he or she expects to compete.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), WFDF 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 WFDF.

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 WFDF in profiling

relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* used (with the *Athlete's* consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.5 Retesting Samples

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that collected the *Sample* or *WADA*. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by WFDF

Results management for tests initiated by WFDF (including tests performed by *WADA* pursuant to agreement with WFDF) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to WFDF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with *ADAMS*, a database management tool developed by *WADA*. *ADAMS* is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to *WADA* and other organizations using it.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the WFDF Doping Control Panel shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable TUE, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[7.1.2.1 The WFDF Board of Directors shall appoint a WFDF Doping Control Panel consisting of a Chair and two other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. In each case the Chair of the panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by WFDF.]

7.1.3 When the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is for formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline and the *Athlete* is not in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool*, or where the WFDF rules do not require regular TUE for such substances, then, before the WFDF completes its review under Article 7.1.2, the *Athlete* shall be given an opportunity to apply to the TUE Committee for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. When the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is for a Glucocorticosteroid, the WFDF shall confirm that a declaration of use is in place for the non-systemic use of Glucocorticosteroids.

7.1.4 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, WFDF shall promptly notify the *Athlete* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the *Athlete'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 (which shall be within the time period specified

in the *International Standard* for Laboratories) if the *Athlete* or WFDF chooses to request an analysis of the B *Sample*; (e) the opportunity for the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and (f) the *Athlete'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. WFDF shall also notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and WADA. WFDF decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and WADA.

7.1.5 Where requested by the *Athlete* or WFDF, arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the B *Sample* within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for *Testing*. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. WFDF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

7.1.6 The *Athlete* 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. Also a representative of the *Athlete's National Federation* as well as a representative of WFDF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.7 If the B *Sample* proves negative, then (unless WFDF takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his *National Federation*, and WFDF shall be so informed.

7.1.8 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, his *National Federation*, WFDF, and to WADA.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, WFDF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the *Athlete* of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation. WFDF shall also notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and WADA.

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the *International Standards*, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances* that may also be produced endogenously as *Atypical Findings* that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an *Atypical Finding* in respect of a *Sample* collected from an *Athlete* by or on behalf of WFDF, the WFDF Doping Control Panel shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Analytical Finding*.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's* National Anti-Doping Organization, and WADA shall be so informed.

7.2.4 After the investigation is completed, the *Athlete*, WADA and the *Athlete's* National Anti-Doping Organization shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The *Athlete* shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 WFDF will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If WFDF determines the B *Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.1.4(c) to (f).

(b) If WFDF receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any *Athlete* identified on a list provided by the *Major Event Organization* or sports organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, WFDF shall so identify any such *Athlete* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete*.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International World Games Association, or a Major Event Organization,

shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by WFDF.

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by *National Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Adverse Analytical findings, Atypical Findings and other asserted violations of anti-doping rules shall be reported by National Federations in accordance with the principles outlined in this Article 7 to the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, WFDF and WADA no later than the completion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* who is a member of that *National Federation* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Federation* or National Anti-Doping Organization national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Athletes* who are members of another *National Federation* shall be referred to the *Athlete's National Federation* for hearing.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent *Filing Failure* by an *Athlete* in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* shall be conducted by WFDF in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing* (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the *National Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall take such responsibility).

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by an *Athlete* in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* as a result of an attempt to test the *Athlete* by or on behalf of WFDF shall be conducted by WFDF in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such *Athlete* as a result of an attempt to test the *Athlete* by or on behalf of another *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be conducted by that other *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the *International Standard for Testing*.

7.5.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, an *Athlete* in WFDF's *Registered Testing Pool* is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other *Anti-Doping Organization*, WFDF shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 If analysis of an A *Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.1.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where WFDF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed after the review and notification described in Article 7.1, but prior to the analysis of the Athlete's B *Sample* or the final hearing as described in Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

7.6.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the *Athlete* shall first be given either (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*. *National Federations* shall impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.6.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an A *Sample*, and any subsequent analysis of the B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the *Code* (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*). In circumstances where the *Athlete* (or the *Athlete's* team) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

[Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional

Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.

In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been provisionally suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

Athletes shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.]

7.7 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, WFDF or its National Federations conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun and WFDF would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, WFDF has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

[Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of WFDF Testing or Tests at *International Events*

8.1.1 The WFDF Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and two other experts with experience in anti-doping ("WFDF Doping Control Panel"). At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer.

8.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated then the case shall be assigned to the WFDF Doping Control Panel for adjudication.

8.1.3 The Chair of the WFDF Doping Control Panel shall summon the Panel to hear each case. The members of the Doping Control Panel shall be impartial.

8.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. If the Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.6, the Athlete has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.5 The *National Federation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.6 WFDF shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.7 An *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by WFDF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge WFDF's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 1 month. Where no hearing occurs, WFDF shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.1.8 Decisions of the WFDF Doping Control Panel may be appealed to the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by National Federations in accordance with Article 7, that

these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with the rules of the National Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organization for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.6, the Athlete has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, WFDF may elect to bring the case directly before the WFDF Doping Control Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the *National Federation*.

8.2.3 *National Federations* shall keep WFDF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.2.4 WFDF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer and shall be informed of the date of the hearing with sufficient notice to enable attendance.

8.2.5 The *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the *National Federation*. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge the *National Federation's* assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 1 month. Where no hearing occurs, the *National Federation* shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2.6 Decisions by *National Federations* or *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the *National Federation* shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;

- fair and impartial hearing panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner 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 panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the *Person's* right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing 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*.

ARTICLE 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 *Competition* with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 9: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results. For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).]

In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of WFDF.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An *Anti-Doping Rule* violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all

consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.]

10.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competition* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competition* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

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 Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.6 (*Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 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 Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete 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 favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an

unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies 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.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering* with *Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (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 Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2 shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (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 *Athlete's* degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 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.]

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an *Athlete* 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 *Athlete's* sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the *Athlete* 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 *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances as now defined in Article 4.2.2 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 an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete 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 Athlete in taking 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 Athlete; the Athlete'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 Athlete 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 Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that

an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If an *Athlete* 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 an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* 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 Article 10.7.

10.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules provide for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete 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 Athlete 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. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping 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.

Articles 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 Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete 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 mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes 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 Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes 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 Athlete 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 Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

For purposes of assessing the Athlete or other Person's fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under 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 Athlete or other Person's fault under Article 10.3.3, as well as Articles 10.4 and 10.5.1.

Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]

10.5.3 *Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The WFDF or its National Federations may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the *Anti-Doping Organization* 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 Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, WFDF may only suspend a part of the applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, National Federations may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WFDF and 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 *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* 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 Article must be no less than 8 years. If WFDF suspends any part of the 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 WFDF subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Athlete* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete 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 Article 2.7 or administration under Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectable 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 period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete 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 Athlete or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), WFDF shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete 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 Athlete 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 Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to WFDF to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the 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, WFDF shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by WFDF under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an *Athlete* 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 Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 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 Article 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete 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 Athlete or other Person knows he or she is about to be caught.]

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 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 Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to a reduction under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 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 Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault (Article 10.5.2); and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

- 1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (Aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6) would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 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 Article 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 Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete 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 Athlete 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 Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the Athlete does provide important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years Ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.
2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.
3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.
4. Under Article 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 Athlete establishes how the Specified Substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a Specified Substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years Ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete'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 (Article 10.2) would not be applicable because the Athlete's degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of Ineligibility in step 1.]

3. *Article 10.5.5 does not apply.*

4. *Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete 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 Athlete would have to serve at least half of the Ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)*

Example 4.

Facts: *An Athlete 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 Athlete also provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).*

Application of Article 10:

1. *While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete's spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete's Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.*

2. *Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.*

3. *Under Article 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 Article 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 Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 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.]*

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If WFDF establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (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 *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

An *Athlete* 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 WFDF.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete 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 Athlete 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 Athlete 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 Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 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.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For an *Athlete's* or other *Person's* first anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 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 Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 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 Article 10.5.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the *Athlete*.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Article 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 Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete 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 an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 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 Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an *Athlete* 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 Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 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 Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

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 Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the WFDF (or its *National Federation*) can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after WFDF (or its *National Federation*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the WFDF (or its *National 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 (Article 10.6).

- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, WFDF discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then WFDF 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 *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* 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 WFDF discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008 which WFDF does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008 and the Athlete is notified of this violation by WFDF on March 30, 2008 and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete 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 Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 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.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other *Athletes*.]

[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in WFDF's Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes 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.]

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.

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the WFDF or *Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* promptly (which, in all events, means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by WFDF, 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 *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.9.2: This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).]

10.9.3 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of

Provisional Suspension against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from WFDF and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* 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 *Athlete'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 Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.9.4: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

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 *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

[Comment to Article 10.9: The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete 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.]

10.10 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by WFDF or any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of WFDF or any *National Federation*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization.

An *Athlete* 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 events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of WFDF and its *National Federations*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such

Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

[Comment to Article 10.10.1: For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation. Further, an ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15).]

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 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 Article 10.5.2 If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by WFDF.

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, WFDF shall determine whether the Athlete violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by WFDF under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.]

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, WFDF may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

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 Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by WFDF and its *National Federations*.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by WFDF, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the *International Standard for Testing*. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified WFDF and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to WFDF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by WFDF for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of an *Athlete's Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* or by the *Athlete's National Federation* will then be necessary.

10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. 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*.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Where more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the Team ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*. If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an *Event* period, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athlete(s)* committing the Anti-Doping Rule violation.

11.2 The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* which impose *Consequences* for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.1 for purposes of the *Event*.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST *NATIONAL FEDERATIONS*

12.1 The WFDF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *National Federations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 *National Federations* shall be obligated to reimburse WFDF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Federation*.

12.3 WFDF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by WFDF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

12.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*.

12.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WFDF informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WFDF.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 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 authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the WFDF or its *National Federation's* process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in the WFDF or its *National Federation's* process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of WFDF's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of WFDF's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in WFDF's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

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 Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that the WFDF or its *National Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision by any *National 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 Article 7.4; [and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4] may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. [Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.]

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes

In cases arising from competition in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision of the WFDF Doping Control Panel may be appealed to the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee (Internal Appeals Body). Decisions of the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[Comment to Article 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.]

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

In cases involving *Athletes* who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each *National Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. WFDF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

[Comment to Article 13.2.2: WFDF may elect to comply with this Article by giving its national-level Athletes the right to appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2.3 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee and in the next instance to CAS: (a) the *Athlete* 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) WFDF and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International World Games Association, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the World Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) *WADA*. In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Federation's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the *Athlete* 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) WFDF; and (d) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA* and WFDF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by WFDF and its *National Federations*

Where, in a particular case, WFDF or its *National 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 WFDF or its *National Federations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the *CAS* 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 WFDF or its *National Federations*.

[Comment to Article 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 WFDF to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with WFDF and give WFDF an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this rule prohibits WFDF from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete or the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision was reversed. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When WFDF, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or other bodies designated by *National Federations* fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by WFDF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Federation*.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee or CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. 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 the decision subject to appeal:

- a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the WFDF Conduct Appeals Committee or CAS.

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.

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS' INCORPORATION OF WFDF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of WFDF Anti-Doping Rules

All *National Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federations* Rules. All *National Federations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each *National Federation* shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 1, of all *Athletes* subject to *Doping Control* and *Athlete Support Personnel* for such *Athletes*. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each *National Federation* shall specifically provide that all *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Federation* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 *National Federations* shall report to WFDF at the end of every year results of all *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction sorted by *Athlete* and identifying each date on which the *Athlete* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. WFDF may periodically publish *Testing* data received from *National Federations* as well as comparable data from *Testing* under WFDF's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 WFDF shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a *National Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes* it shall report the following information to WFDF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1: the *Athlete'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. The *National Federation* shall also regularly update WFDF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (*Results Management*), Article 8 (*Right to a Fair Hearing*) or Article 13 (*Appeals*), and comparable information shall be provided to WFDF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), WFDF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither WFDF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the *National Federation* has made

public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 Neither WFDF nor its *National Federation* shall publicly identify *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 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 [or the *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*]. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. WFDF or its *National Federation* must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. WFDF or its *National Federation* shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. WFDF or its *National Federation* 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 *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

14.4.3 Neither WFDF nor its *National Federation* or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, 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 *Athlete*, other *Person* or their representatives.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by WFDF and *National Federations*

Any decision of WFDF or a *National Federation* regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all *National Federations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the *Testing*, TUEs 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 recognized and respected by WFDF and its *National Federations*. WFDF and its *National 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 Article 15: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, WFDF or its National Federation should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then WFDF or its National Federation should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and they should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 WFDF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The WFDF will report to WADA on the WFDF's compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the WFDF Board of Directors.

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 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.

18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* and these Anti-Doping Rules should be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Federation* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Federation*.

18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 September 2011 (the "**Effective Date**"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.

18.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by WFDF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the *International Standard for Testing* shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.7.3 Where a period of *Ineligibility* imposed by WFDF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the *Person* who is *Ineligible* may apply to WFDF for a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the amendments made to the *Code* as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

18.7.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of *Ineligibility* of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

18.8 The provisions of the *Code* shall apply in the event that any matter addressed in the *Code* is omitted in these Rules and in the case of any conflict between the *Code* and these Rules.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

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* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, WADA, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete. 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 competitor 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 TUEs must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. *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 competitors without being in conflict with the *Code*. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUEs or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 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 an *Athlete*.

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber athletes 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 WFDF 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 Athletes 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 control 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.]

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.

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*.

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code. The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations. An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See *Consequences of anti-doping rule 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, TUE's, results management and hearings.

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

Event Period. The time between the beginning and end of an *Event*, as established by the ruling body of the *Event*.

In-Competition. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, “*In-Competition*” means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

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 *Events* and report on their observations.

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

Ineligibility. See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

International Event. An *Event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete. *Athletes* designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.

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. 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 Event*.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of 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 Event. A sport *Event* involving international or national-level *Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by WFDF as the entity governing the WFDF's sport in that nation or region.

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 *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The *Athlete'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 *Athlete'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 *Athlete* or *Athlete 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 an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete 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 Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* 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 Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level *Athletes* established separately by each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan.

Retroactive TUE. As defined in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

Sample. Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Sample: 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.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

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 *Athletes* for *Testing* where specific *Athletes* or groups of *Athletes* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Testing. The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an *Athlete*, *Athlete 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.

TUE. As defined in Article 2.6.1.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.4.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, as a member of [National Federation] and/or a participant in a [National Federation] or World Flying Disc Federation (WFDF) authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

- 1.** I have received and had an opportunity to review the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules.
- 2.** I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Rules and all International Standards incorporated in the Anti-Doping Rules.
- 3.** I acknowledge and agree that [National Federations] and WFDF have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules.
- 4.** I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
- 5.** I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.
- 6.** I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

Signature (or, if a minor, signature of
legal guardian)

Ultimate Committee Restructuring

Background

- There has been a move over the last two years toward moving the work of the Ultimate Committee to more of a subcommittee structure, or even a series of Ultimate Committees responsible for various aspects of the game.
- These groups have included: Events, Championships, Spirit of the Game, Rules, IT.
- At present, there isn't a formal unified Ultimate Committee, *per se*, although it might be considered to be comprised of the various group chairs.
- There has been a desire to see certain decision-making authority on play-related issues pushed down to the Ultimate Committee level so that play-related matters don't need board approval unless they affect the overall business interests of the Federation.
- There has been a reluctance by the board to cede that authority due to the fact that the Ultimate Committee, or the committee of Ultimate subcommittees, is not elected, and therefore it is not clear that there is accountability to the Members.
- Ultimate Chair Simon Hill and President Nob Rauch have been discussing ways to address the issue as it makes sense to allow for decision-making authority at the Ultimate Committee level on play-related issues if there can be a more representative mechanism for selecting the Ultimate Committee members (currently, only the chair is elected as with all Disc Sport Committees). An initial outline was circulated among Ultimate Committee members and feedback gathered.
- As of today, this is only being considered for the Ultimate Committee, the largest and most active of WFDF's Disc Sport Committees.

Proposed Structure for the Ultimate Committee and its Subcommittees

- Ultimate Committee is made up of Chair (WFDF Board member), Deputy-Chair, 4 elected sub-committee Chairs.
- The Ultimate Committee chair would be responsible for coordinating the activities of the various subcommittees and ensuring communication through the Ultimate Committee to the board.
- WFDF members elect Ultimate Chair as part of Board + Ultimate Committee Deputy-Chair (not on WFDF Board)
- WFDF members elect sub-committee Chairs at same time as regular annual elections. Sub-committee chairs are then able to appoint additional members.
- All candidates to be proposed and endorsed by their home Member Federation and submit a Candidate Statement and CV.
- There would be four subcommittees under the ultimate Committee, the members of which would be appointed and approved by the Ultimate Committee, to handle most of the day-to-day work. The Chair of each subcommittee would be appointed for 2-year terms, and would serve on the Ultimate Committee. The subcommittees would typically have 3-7 members and could include some members of the Ultimate Committee, Regional Committee members but would also include appointed members representing diverse regional interests, and in particular specific knowledge and/or experience. The subcommittees would be: (1) Events (logistics, event bid review, and other technical issues); (2) Championships (play issues, eligibility, scheduling, formats, event cycles, etc); (3) Spirit of the Game; and (4) Rules
- It should be understood that some issues cross groups, and that the intention is that in those cases all the relevant groups should be involved.
- The Beach Committee will put forward a representative to the Championships, SOTG and Rules sub-committees. Beach Committee handles Beach events separately.
- Elections/appointments would be staggered to promote continuity. Two year election/appointment cycles would be held as follows. The Ultimate Committee Chair, the Spirit of the Game Subcommittee Chair, and the Events Subcommittee Chair would be elected for terms beginning in even years while the Ultimate Committee Deputy Chair, the Rules Subcommittee Chair, and the Championships Subcommittee Chair would be elected for terms beginning in odd years. For the initial election at year end 2011, the odd year elections would be for an initial term of one year only.
- It is anticipated that following further consultation on the best approach, the Ultimate Committee will be further expanded to include elected regional/continental representation. Continental representatives will
 - Provide local perspectives on all topics by putting forward representatives into the sub-committees, and
 - Lead on continental-specific events work (supported by Events Sub-committee).

Next Steps

- Review and approval by the board on 25 June
- Presentation and review by Congress
- Implementation through December elections by Congress