

Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
International Luge Federation
Internationaler Rennrodelverband



67th FIL Congress

Ljubljana - Slovenia
13.6. - 16.6.2019



DOSSIER



Dossier

67th FIL Congress in Ljubljana/SLO

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AGENDA

67th FIL Congress Ljubljana, SLO

Beginning:	Friday, June 14, 2019	9:00 a.m.
1. Opening and Welcome		J. Fendt / Host
2. Roll call and right to vote		E. Fogelis
3. Approval of minutes from the last Congress		E. Fogelis
4. Awards		J. Fendt / E. Fogelis
5. Admission of new members		J. Fendt
6. Reports from members of the Executive Board		
6.1 President (<i>will be presented</i>)		J. Fendt
6.2 Secretary General (<i>will be presented</i>)		E. Fogelis
All other reports are included in the dossier		
7. Discussion on the reports		
8. Preliminary discussion on motions		J. Fendt / E. Fogelis
(<i>Immediate vote on motions that do not require a long discussion</i>)		
8.1 Motions to the Statutes		
8.2 General motions		
9. Financial Matters		H. Steyrer
9.1 Annual Statement of Accounts (April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019)		
9.2 Proposed Budget (April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020)		
10. Report of the Control Commission and release of the Executive Board		V. Vavruskova
11. Determination of membership fees		H. Steyrer

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66. FIL-KONGRESS

Bratislava / Slovakei
15. – 16. Juni 2018

66TH CONGRESS OF THE FIL

Bratislava / Slovakia
June 15 ~ 16, 2018

Protokoll / *Minutes*

Erstellt und übersetzt durch das FIL-Büro in Berchtesgaden, Deutschland.
Prepared and translated by the FIL Office in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

Friday, June 15, 2018

9.00 am

1. Opening and Greeting

The host and President of the Slovakian Luge, **Mr. Josef Skvarek**, warmly welcomes the participants of the 66th FIL Congress and wishes a successful outcome.

Vice President **Zdenko Kriz** greets everyone in the name of the Slovakian National Olympic Committee

FIL President Josef Fendt himself also very warmly welcomes the Congress participants, thanks the Slovakian FIL President, as well as the Vice President of the Slovakian NOC for their friendly greeting and officially opens the 66th FIL Congress, which is being held in Slovakia for the 2nd time since the founding of the FIL. Special words of greeting are directed to **Mr. Hartmut Kardaetz**, the only personally present honorary FIL member, the newly elected or re-elected national presidents, Irina Gladkikh (head of winter sports in the sports department of the IOC), the representatives of the OC of the Winter Olympics 2022 in Beijing/CHN, the athletes' representatives, the representatives from the agencies RGS and Infront, the event organizers present, as well as guests and media representatives.

President J. Fendt **thanks the Slovakian luge federation and their President Josef Skvarek** and General Secretary **Viera Bachárová Findurová**, as well as the FIL office's staff for the great organization of the Congress

The Congress participants stand for a **moment of silence in remembrance** of the luge officials and former athletes who passed away in the last year. As representative, J. Fendt names **Steffi Martin** (Olympic Champion 1984 und 1988), **George Catrici** (long-time Vice President of the Moldavian Ski and Luge association) and **Günter Gscheidlinger** (General secretary of the German Bobsleigh and Sledding Sports Association for many years).

President J. Fendt explains that the invitations and the agenda were sent to the NF's within the required time frame and as there are no requests spoken, calls the Congress to order.

2. Roll Call and Right to Vote (see enclosure 1)

Secretary General S. Romstad calls the roll. At the time of the opening of the Congress, there are 33 members/NF's with seat and vote in the meeting room.

3. Approval of the Minutes from the last Congress 2017 in Constanta/ROU

Congress Resolution 01/18

The minutes from the 65th FIL Congress are approved.

-unanimous-

4. Awards

President J. Fendt and Secretary General S. Romstad award the following honors:

Medal of Honor in Bronze:

- **Ed Moffat/CAN**
- **Drahoslav Husek/CZE**

The following award was given to the Canadian NF since the honored Walter Corey isn't present:

Medal of Honor in Silver:

- **Walter Corey/CAN**

5. Reports from the members of the Executive Board

President J. Fendt and General Secretary S. Romstad present their reports (**see enclosure 2**), while those from other Executive Board members are included in the dossier as at previous congresses.

President J. Fendt addresses the following topics in his report:

- Extremely exciting Olympic luge competitions 2018 in PyeongChang/KOR.
- Criticism due to the still not ensured subsequent use of the track in PyeongChang
- Very high level FIL luge events on AT and NT
- Organizational effort for the FIL is continuously increasing (WADA, Good Governance, Gender Equality, European General Data Protection Regulation, sport associations are more strongly involved in the IOC's Olympic preparations,...)
- Successful development programs AT (15000 vouchers for free training runs in 2017/18) und NT (Tourbus initiative inter alia with Patrick Pigneter)
- Anniversaries between the FIL and its sponsors and partners:
 - 25 years Viessmann
 - 15 years Eberspächer
 - 30 years UVEX (helmets AT)

Secretary General Svein Romstad, who decided to resign after 24 years in this position, gave a very emotional speech about all his various professional activities between 1994 – 2018. His darkest hour was without doubt the fatal accident of Nodar Kumaritashvili/GEO on the day of the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics 2010 in Whistler/CAN. But there have been many highlights throughout his time as Secretary General: The admission of the Team Relay AT as a part of the Olympic competition program 2014 in Sochi, the introduction of the standard helmet on the artificial track, as well as the implementation of the AT voucher campaign. This was Svein Romstad's last speech as Secretary General of the FIL and the delegates sent him off with "Standing Ovations".

6. Discussion on the reports

- **Th. Schwab/GER** asks some officials specific questions concerning their working areas and their presentation in the congress dossier. Most officials gave satisfying answers.
- **D. Bell/USA** thanks S. Romstad for his long-standing work for the good of the FIL. He hopes that future Winter Olympics will be assigned to willing host cities that can guarantee sustainability.

7. Discussion on the motions

7.1 Motions to the Statutes

Th. Schwab/GER presents the motion “Expansion of the Executive Board by establishing the new position of a Vice President for Marketing”.

D. Bell/USA approves the implementation of a new VP in charge of Marketing.

President J. Fendt informs, that during this Congress only the concrete statute amendment motion can be voted on. If the Congress accepts this motion, a Vice President for Marketing will be chosen by vote during the Congress in 2019.

Congress Resolution 02/18

The Congress consents to the expansion of the FIL Executive Board with the position of a Vice President for Marketing.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

Chris Mazdzer, the chairman of the athletes' commission, presented their motion of the changes to the statutes concerning an expansion of the Executive Board in the athletes' commission. He furthermore explained that this expansion will then fulfill all of the IOC's requirements. It will also make sure that there are at least two women in the athletes' commission.

Congress Resolution 03/18

The motion of the changes to the statutes “Change of the composition of the athletes' commission“ (see enclosure 3) is approved.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

As the Chairman of the Legal Committee, **Dr. Christian Krähe** presents the motion of the changes to the statutes concerning the changing of the FIL's Anti-Doping Code: It shall be avoided that one and the same athlete gets tested twice on one day during FIL competitions. Due to this the number of tests won't be reduced. The next drawn or newly drawn athlete will be tested instead.

Congress Resolution 04/18

The motion of the changes to the statutes “Changing the FIL's Anti-Doping Code” (see enclosure 4) is approved.

**-32 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-1 against-**

7.2 Motions to the IRO

President J. Fendt reminds the Congress, that only IRO motions which were passed with a 2/3 majority by the expert commissions (exceptions: motions to §§, that are

within the Executive Board's responsibility), can be presented to the Congress for approval. He asks everyone to respect the FIL commissions' expertise. This should be kept in mind during the discussions about the IRO motions.

C. DeINegro and E. Fogelis present the motions No 1 – 31 (AT).

On request of several delegates the motion No 26 („...racing manager can impose sanctions...”) will be discussed on Saturday after it is restated.

Congress Resolution 05/18

The motions on IRO No 1-25 and 27-31 (AT) are confirmed

(see enclosure 5).

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

In the following **C. DeINegro and E. Fogelis** thank the directors of the expert commissions **Maria Luise Rainer and Christian Eigentler as well as the previous members of the expert commissions** for their dedicated and constructive work for the luge sport.

Vice President P. Knauseder presents the motions No 1 – 9 (NT).

Congress Resolution 06/18

The motions on IRO No 1-9 (NT) are approved

(see enclosure 6).

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

Peter Knauseder thanks director **Andreas Castiglioni and all previous members of the expert commissions** for their dedicated and constructive work for the NT sport.

7.3 Other motions

3 motions were submitted for discussion.

President Josef Fendt makes a motion for the FIL's Executive Board: *“Prohibition of drinking bottles in the leaders box AT + NT”*. This motion, established by the working group Marketing and Publicity Campaign of the FIL, has the Executive Board's approval.

The President recommends approving this motion to the Congress.

Congress Resolution 06/18

The motion by the Executive / Working Group Marketing and Publicity Campaign on a prohibition of drinking bottles and branded objects in the

leaders box artificial track/natural track during competitions of the general class AT + NT (see enclosure 7) is approved.

**-31 in favor-
-2 abstention-
-0 against-**

As decided during the Congress 2017, a draft on the *minimum equipment of first-aid rooms at the tracks* has been prepared at the request of the Executive Board by the FIL Medical Commission and was coordinated with the IBSF. **Dr. Jörg Ellermeyer**, chairman of the FIL's medical commission, explained this motion. He points out that the proposed minimum equipment is necessary, not only for first aid in emergency cases with athletes, but also with spectators. He also mentions that a doctor who just happens to be there could use this equipment for professional primary care. Then followed by a constructive discussion, which can be summarized in the bullet points below:

- Embedding in the IRO, or not? Dr. Ch. Krähe says "YES", the track operators/ event organizer are responsible for the compliance with these regulations.
- Should this regulation also apply to natural tracks?
- National regulations (Italy) already require the existence of a defibrillator at many events.
- R. Manzenreiter (AUT), track operator in Innsbruck-Igls, recommends voting against this motion – for now. In his opinion, the track operators were not sufficiently integrated in the development of this list.
- S. Harris (CAN) informs, that in Canada other rules and regulations exist.
- Ch. Mazdzer appreciates all measures which can contribute to the athletes' safety.

President J. Fendt thanks Dr. J. Ellermeyer for his intensive efforts in this case – this has already been discussed for many years.

Then following decision is made:

Congress Resolution 07/18

The available draft concerning minimum equipment of first-aid facilities at the tracks, both NT and AT, (see enclosure 8) is fundamentally approved of. The Executive and the FIL Legal Committee works together on a procedure for the implementation (as suggestion, integration in the book of requirements for organizers,...).

**-30 in favor-
-2 abstentions-
-1 against-**

The National Federation of Sweden has made a motion to include "*Alpine- Luge*" as a new discipline in the FIL.

President J. Fendt informs the Congress that the Executive Board doesn't agree with this motion since this sport is to their knowledge only practiced within Sweden. Therefore it hasn't spread internationally and is a typical mass sport. The ISSU (International Sliding Sport Union) would be the responsible international federation for this sport, such as horn sledding and sport luge, which are embedded in the ISSU.

A. Söderberg (SWE) consequentially withdraws this motion.

8. Finances

8.1 Annual Statement (04/01/2017 – 03/31/2018)

VP H. Steyrer explains the **Annual Statement 2017/18**. He thanks the NF's delegates and the FIL's functionaries for their support in the implementation of the annual budget and for their understanding that not all wishes can be fulfilled. The annual accounts almost exactly correspond to the plans regarding the budgeted year-end.

Afterwards **VP H. Steyrer** reports on the status of the FIL's assets.

He provides information on the external audit of the FIL's assets, which will be sent to any interested national federations upon request.

8.2 Annual Budget Draft (04/01/2018 – 03/31/2019)

In his presentation about the 2018/2019 Annual Budget Draft, **VP H. Steyrer** points the again very high spending for the sports operations (athletes and travel cost subsidies, subsidies to the organizers, project "women's doubles").

VP H. Steyrer vividly explains, that **if the 2018/2019 budgeted end of year repeats itself, the FIL's financial reserves will be exhausted in a few years**. This is among other things due to the inconvenient EUR/USD exchange rate. However, as mentioned before the continuously increasing expenses are also a big problem. The IOC funds are paid out in USD.

Therefore, it is urgently needed to find ways to increase the FIL's revenue.

Congress Resolution 08/18

The 2017/18 Annual Statement is approved.

-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-

Congress Resolution 09/18

The 2018/19 Annual Budget is approved.

-33 in favor-
-0 abstention
-0 against-

President J. Fendt thanks **VP H. Steyrer** for his conscientious management of the **Finances for now over 22 years** and for the "precision landing" once again with the implementation of the 2017/2018 annual budget. Nowadays about 4500 booking cases are to be processed per year!

9. Report by the Legal Commission and relieving of the Executive

The Legal Commission's Chairman **D. Prentice** presents the audit report, in which the professional and cautious leadership of the Finances by VP H. Steyrer is specially emphasized.

He cordially thanks all members of the Executive Committee and the FIL office for the great cooperation and recommends the relieving of the Executive Board.

Congress Resolution 10/18

The FIL's Executive Board is relieved.

**-33 in favor -
-0 abstention-
-0 against -**

10. Determination of the Member Fee

Congress Resolution 11/18

As previous, the annual membership fee is set at €100.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against -**

President J. Fendt closes the first meeting day.

Saturday, June 16, 2018

9.00 am

Since it is **Executive Board member Natalia Gart's** birthday she receives many congratulations and flowers presented by President J. Fendt.

General Secretary S. Romstad does the roll call.

At the beginning of the 2nd day of Congress there are 35 members/NFs with a seat and a vote present.

GS S. Romstad repeats the roll call.

- 33 Members with seat and vote (see enclosure 1)

11. Presentation by the OC of the Winter Olympics 2022 in Beijing/CHN

The OC's Luge-, Bob-, and Skeleton Manager for the Winter Olympics 2022, **Mr. Zhang Xudong ("Clive")** and Vice Sports Director **Mr. Yang Yang** inform all Congress members with a film and Power-Point presentation about the current state of the preparations for the Winter Olympics 2022.

President J. Fendt thanks them for detailed presentation. We can look forward to an architectural interesting new track at the Winter Olympics 2022.

12. Presentation by the OC's of the 2019 Championships

- World Championship AT in Winterberg/GER

Stephan Pieper (Director of the Recreation and Sports Center Winterberg Ltd) and **Hans Jürgen Köhne** (Chairman of the Bob and Sledding Club Hallenberg) present the 48th FIL Luge World Championship on artificial tracks taking place in Winterberg during February 2019. They inform the delegates about the current state of the preparatory operations and about the improvement measures, which are enhancing the local infrastructure.

President J. Fendt thanks Stephan Pieper and Hans-Jürgen Köhne and wishes good luck with the further preparations for this event.

13. Resolution to the motions (if not all already approved)

7.2 Motions to the IRO

The motion No 26 (AT) is read out to the congress for resolution in a content wise modified form.

Congress Resolution 12/18

The modified motion No 26 on the IRO artificial track is confirmed.

(see enclosure 5).

**-32 in favor-
-1 abstention-
-0 against-**

14. Awarding of the FIL Championships until 2022 at the latest

14.1 Presentation of the Applicants

There are no applications for the hosting of championships through 2022.

President Josef Fendt informs that the Junior World Championships AT 2022 is to be awarded. The following resolution is made by the Executive Boards:

Congress Resolution 13/18

The Junior World Championships AT 2022 will be re-tendered and presented again to the 2019 Congress for awarding.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

Following **NT Championships** need to be awarded:

- Junior European Championships on NT 2019
- European Championships 2020

- Junior European Championships on NT 2021
- European Championships 2022
- Junior World Championships 2022

At the request of the Executive, the following resolution is made:

Congress Resolution 14/18

The European Championship 2022 and the Junior World Championships 2022 will be re-tendered and presented again to the 2019 Congress for awarding. The Junior European Championships 2019, the European Championships 2020 and the Junior European Championship 2021 will also be re-tendered and at the request of Commission NT, awarded by the Executive Board.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

14.2 Vote

CANCELED

15. Elections (see enclosure 9)

President J. Fendt proposes the following people for the **Election Committee:**

- Dr. Ch. Krähe/GER (Chairman of the Legal Committee)
- V. Vavruskova (Member of the Control Commission)
- D. Prentice (Member of the Control Commission)

The NF's do not have any counter-proposals. Therefore, these three people are designated for the Election Committee.

Congress Resolution 15/18

The Election Committee consists of Dr. Ch. Krähe, V. Vavruskova, and D. Prentice.

**-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against-**

President J. Fendt thanks the previous Executive for their trusting cooperation and the NF's for their support of his work..

He passes on the leadership of the Congress to the Election Committee.

The Election Committee designates **Dr. Ch. Krähe** as its leader.

First, it is voted on whether the election is permissible per acclamation (should there be only one candidate) and whether a relative majority suffices for election when there is more than one candidate.

Congress Resolution 16/18

The election of the positions by the 2014 Congress will be carried out as follows:

- when there is only 1 candidate for the position to be elected: acclamation
- when there is more than one candidate for the position to be elected: relative majority of the votes

-33 in favor-
-0 abstention-
-0 against -

Additionally, a substitute member for the election committee (for the election of the legal committee = court of arbitration) is elected:

Congress Resolution 17/18

Norbert Hiedl is the elected substitute member for the Election committee.

-33 in favor -
-0 abstention-
-0 against -

15.1 Members of the Executive Board

- **President**

Josef Fendt/GER is re-elected FIL President (uncontested) by acclamation.

- **Secretary General**

Einars Fogelis/LAT is elected Secretary General (uncontested) by acclamation.

- **Vice President Finances**

Harald Steyrer/AUT is re-elected VP Finance (uncontested) by acclamation.

- **Vice President Sport AT**

Claire DeNegro/USA is re-elected VP Sport AT (uncontested) by acclamation.

- **Vice President Technical Matters AT**

The following 2 nominations have been submitted:

- ° Walter Corey/CAN
- ° Armin Zöggeler/ITA

Stephen Harris/CAN speaks instead of Walter Corey who cannot be present due to a private obligation. He assures in Walter Corey's place that he will exercise his office with the best of his abilities and full commitment, if the Congress votes for him.

Armin Zöggeler personally introduces himself to the delegates by recounting his time as an extremely successful luge athlete and his previous work in the Italian federation. He also assures all delegates that, if he is elected, he will exercise his office with the best of his abilities and full commitment.

° E. Moffat/CAN 16 votes

Further members of the Executive Board are therefore elected by secret ballot:

- ° Natalia Gart/RUS
- ° Dwight Bell/USA

- **Vice President Asia**

Jae-Ho Chung/KOR is re-elected Vice President Asia (uncontested) by acclamation.

- **Vice President Australia/Oceania**

Geoff Balme/NZL is re-elected Vice President for Oceania (uncontested) by acclamation.

All elected Executive Board members thank the Congress delegates for the trust shown and declare their dedication to contributing to the further development of the International Luge Sport in the next four years.

15.2 Members of the three expert commissions

The delegates accept the proposal of the electoral leader, which states that during the election of members of the three expert commissions and the members of the Working Group Development /Youth, the three or two candidates, respectively, with the most votes are considered elected (each NF can check three or two names respectively).

- Sport Commission Artificial Track

The following 10 nominations have been submitted:

Anna Andreeva (RUS)
 Kurt Brugger (ITA)
 Rene Friedl (AUT)
 Mark Grimmette (USA)
 Jo A. Koppang (NOR)
 Kyungyoung Lee (KOR)
 Norbert Loch (GER)
 Wolfgang Schädler (CHN)
 Wolfgang Staudinger (CAN)
 Atis Strenga (LAT)

Elected into the Sport Commission Artificial Track by secret ballot are: Kurt Brugger/ITA (15); Norbert Loch/GER (12); Wolfgang Staudinger/CAN (12)

- Technical Commission Artificial Track

The following 12 nominations have been submitted:

Albert Demchenko (RUS)

Bernhard Glass (CAN)
 Georg Hackl (GER)
 Oswald Haselrieder (ITA)
 Norbert Huber (CHN)
 Lubomir Mick (USA)
 Jon Owen (USA)
 Peter Penz (AUT)
 Martins Rubenis (LAT)
 Sungsik Shin (KOR)
 Marek Skowronski (POL)
 Anders Söderberg (SWE)

**Elected into the Technical Commission Artificial Track by secret ballot are:
 Lubomir Mick/USA (12); Georg Hackl/GER (12).
 After a successful second ballot due to a tie (each 9) between
 A. Demchenko/RUS and Marek Skowronski/POL: A. Demchenko/RUS (17)**

- Commission Natural Track

The following 8 nominations have been submitted:

Adam Jedrzejko (POL)
 Bruno Kammerlander (AUT)
 Andrey Knir (RUS)
 Evi Mitterstieler (ITA)
 Thomas Niemetz (GER)
 Tomas Perun (CZE)
 Michael Törnquist (SWE)
 Chris Wightman (CAN)

**Elected into the commission Natural Track by secret ballot are:
 Evi Mitterstieler/ITA (23); Bruno Kammerlander/AUT (17).
 After a successful second ballot due to a tie (each 11) between Thomas
 Niemetz/GER and Michael Törnquist/SWE: Thomas Niemetz/GER (17)**

15.3 Substitute member of the Control Commission

D. Prentice/GBR leaves the commission on a regular cycle.

According to the statutes the former substitute member **Günter Beck/LIE** automatically becomes a full member next to **Vlasta Vavruskova/CZE**.

One nomination for substitute member of the Control Commission has been submitted:

° Derek Prentice/GBR

Derek Prentice/GBR is unanimously elected substitute member of the Control Commission (uncontested) in an open vote.

15.4 Court of Arbitration

Election Leader Dr. Ch. Krähe informs the delegates, that there will be an open vote since there is always just one nominee for each position.

° Ben Heijmeijer/NL	Chairman
° Dr. Richard Moser/ITA	Vice Chairman
° Dr. Michael Bielowski/AUT	Member
° Gennadii Rodionov/RUS	Member
° Erin Warren/USA	Member

are elected unanimously in an open ballot.

15.5 FIL Legal Committee = FIL Ethical Commission

Election Leader Dr. Ch. Krähe passes his chairmanship for this election over to the election commission's substitute member **Norbert Hiedl**.

As before there is again only one nominee for each position – therefore it's again an open vote.

° Dr. Christian Krähe/GER	Chairman
° Dr. Andreas Ruetz/AUT	Member
° Dr. Alexander Shakhnazarov/RUS	Member

are elected unanimously in an open ballot.

15.6 FIL Ethics Authority

Election Leader Dr. Ch. Krähe informs that there is only one candidate for this position (Norbert Hiedl).

The re-election of Norbert Hiedl/GER is unanimously re-elected FIL Ethics Authority (uncontested) in an open vote.

15.7 Members of the Commission “Youth/Development Artificial Track”

The following 7 nominations have been submitted:

Mark Hatton/GBR
 Hans-Jürgen Köhne (GER)
 Dmitry Kasatkin (RUS)
 Hans Kohala (SWE)
 Sandra Lembert (AUT)
 Zintis Saicans (LAT)
 Zianibeth Shattuck-Owen (USA)

Elected as member of the WG Development/Youth by secret ballot are: Mark Hatton/GBR (16); Hans-Jürgen Köhne/GER (16)
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President J. Fendt takes over the leadership of the Congress again and thanks all members of the Election Committee for their professional work and **greets Armin Zöggeler and Dwight Bell very warmly as new members of the Executive Board.**

In the following, President Josef Fendt finds very personal words to acknowledge Svein Romstad's outstanding achievements as Secretary General of the FIL and their shared time in the luge sport. J. Fendt emphasizes

especially Svein's loyalty, reliability, and their relationship of trust which has made a big impact on their 24-year-long cooperation.

He informs the Congress about the unanimous decision, made by the Executive, to award Svein Romstad with the honorary membership of the FIL.

Congress Resolution 18/18

As an honor and an acknowledgement for his 24-year long work as the FIL's Secretary General, Svein Romstad is per acclamation awarded with the title "Honorary Member of the FIL".

President J. Fendt hands Svein Romstad the honorary certificate, as well as a present. Svein Romstad thanks all the delegates for such a great honor.

16. Setting of the location of the 2020 FIL Congress

There is one application from Berchtesgaden/GER for the 2020 FIL Congress.

Th. Schwab/GER reports: The German Bobsleigh and Sledding Sports Association would be delighted to organize a FIL Congress in Berchtesgaden again. The hotel Edelweiss would function as Congress hotel and the Congress location would be vis à vis on the opposite street side.

Congress Resolution 19/18

The 68th FIL Congress will take place in June 2020 in Berchtesgaden/GER.

-33 in favor-

-0 abstention-

-0 against-

President J. Fendt thanks Th. Schwab and the German Bobsleigh and Sledding Sports Association on behalf of the FIL for their willingness to organize the FIL Congress. The exact date of the 68th FIL Congress will be announced in time.

17. Miscellaneous

In Dr. Christian Krähe's report he points out that the FIL has inspection obligations in accordance to the WADA Anti-Doping Code. **All national federations** must have written in their statutes / regulations **the FIL (WADA) Anti-Doping Code in full**. An equivalent form is ready for all NF delegates to sign.

Dr. Ch. Krähe further informs the Congress about the **enormous effects the new European General Data Protection Regulations has caused**, also for the FIL, **since its inception at the end of May 2018**. This regulation is supposed to ensure the protection of personal data. There is as well an equivalent form ready for all NF delegates to sign. This shall ensure that the FIL, as well as third parties, FIL allies, (track operators, IOC, WADA, NADAs,...) are allowed to use federations and athlete's data for their own purposes. **Ch. Schweiger** demonstrates the effects of this regulation with the example "FIL Media Guide": Without the signing of this form any publication concerning the NF / the NF's athletes in this for the media important handbook wouldn't be possible, as well as no publications on the FIL website.

Th. Schwab/GER suggests considering the **implementation of an electronic license** in this context. All of these points could be included there.

In his closing words **President J. Fendt** thanks the organizers for the excellent Congress conditions, the delegates for the friendly and constructive atmosphere during the days in Bratislava, and the interpreters for their arduous work.

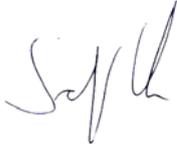
He presented Thank you gifts to:

- **Josef Svkvarek** – President of the Slovakian Federation
- **Viera Bachárová Findurová** – General Secretary of the Slovakian Federation
- **Christa Zander** - interpreter
- **Andreas Berning**- interpreter

Afterwards **President J. Fendt officially closes the 66th FIL Congress**. But not without reminding everyone to accept the Slovakian Federation's invitation. In the afternoon there will be a boat tour on the Danube and in the evening there will be a nice dinner. President J. Fendt also wishes everyone a safe journey home.

See you on June 14th & 15th 2019 in Ljubljana/SLO for the 67th FIL Congress!

For the minutes:



Christoph Schweiger

The President



Josef Fendt

Enclosures



**FIL - Exekutivsitung
FIL Executive Board Meeting**

**Bratislava, SVK
June 14, 2018**

ANWESENHEITSLISTE - ROLL CALL - LISTE DE PRESENCE

EXEKUTIVE - EXECUTIVE BOARD - COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF

	Name Name Nom	Land Country Pays	Funktion Function Fonction	Unterschrift Signature Signature
1	J. Fendt	GER	Präsident	
2	S. Romstad	USA	Generalsekretär	
3	H. Steyrer	AUT	Vizepräsident Finanzen	
4	C. DelNegro	USA	Vizepräsidentin Sport KB	
5	E. Fogelis	LAT	Vizepräsident Technik KB	
6	P. Knauseder	AUT	Vizepräsident NB	
7	J. Chung	KOR	Vizepräsident Asien	-
8	G. Balme	NZL	Vizepräsident Ozeanien	
9	N. Gart	RUS	Beisitzer	
10	E. Moffat	CAN	Beisitzer	
11	C. Schweiger	AUT	Exekutivdirektor	
12	C. Mazdzer	USA	Vors. Athletenkommission	
13	B. Wegscheider	GER	Übersetzung	



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Bratislava, SVK
 June 15, 2018

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2 M. Aschauer	GER	Vors. Bahnbaukommission	
3 J. Augustin	GER	SportA	
4 S. Biermaier	GER	FIL-Büro	
5 A. Castiglioni	ITA	Direktor für Sport und Technik NB	
6 M. Dengler-Paar	GER	Social Media	
7 C. Eigentler	AUT	Technischer Direktor KB	
8 Dr. J. Ellermeyer	GER	Vors. Med. Kommission	
9 R. Größwang	GER	RGS	
10 W. Harder	GER	FIL-Presse/Medien KB	
11 N. Hiedl	GER	Vors. Schiedsgericht <i>Elke Cole - Dean Proyer</i>	
12 I. Gladkikh	RUS	IOC	
13 H. Kardaetz	GER	Ehrenmitglied	
14 H.J. Köhne	GER	Vors. Jugendkommission	
15 Dr. Ch. Krähe	GER	Vors. Rechtsausschuss	
16 C. Mauer	GER	Infront	
17 D. Prentice	GBR	Revisionskommission	
18 M.-L. Rainer	ITA	Sportdirektorin KB	
19 B. Semmler-Dzösch	GER	FIL-TV-Expertin	
20 T. Thrainer	AUT	Infront	

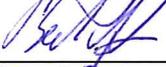
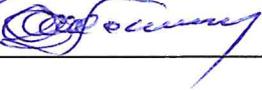
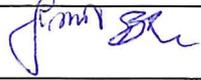
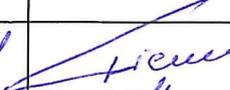
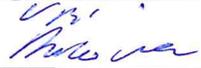
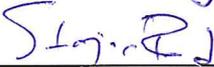
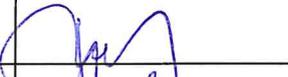
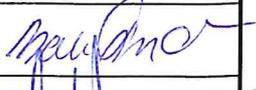
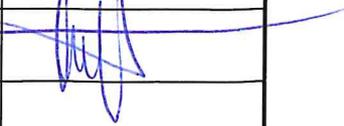


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Bratislava, SVK
 June 15, 2018

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1 AHO	-			
2 AND	-			
3 ARG	Jorge RAUENNA			
4 AUS	-			
5 AUT	MARKUS PROCK	Markus Prock	POLLER ZEINSHARD	
6 BEL	HEINREIMANER MANFRED			
7 BER	-			
8 BIH	ORMANOVIC SENAD			
9 BRA	-			
10 BUL				
11 CAN	STEPHEN HARRIS		Tim Farstad	
12 CHN	唐叶红	唐叶红	贾彤	贾彤
13 CRO	Ivana Šola	Ivana Šola		
14 CZE	Drahošlav Hušič			
15 ESP	-			
16 EST	-			
17 FIN	-			
18 FRA	-			
19 GBR	CAVIN ARNOLD		Mark Halton	
20 GEO	KUMATITASHVILI FELIX			
21 GER	Thomas Schwab	Thomas Schwab	Norbert Loch	
22 GRE	-			

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23 HUN	-			
24 IND	Ratna Mahan		Shinaka Kawan	
25 ISV	-			
26 ITA	Buggen		JAMIAN KARL	
27 JPN	MATSUHA SHI	Matto		
28 KAZ	STARKOV ALEXANDER		Seisenbayev Ulan	
29 KOR	Soongil Lim	Soon	Jeungyang Lee	
30 LAT	ATIS STRENGA		Race Boob	
31 LIE	Beck Gunther			
32 MDA	Petru Bria		Mocovei Bogdan	
33 NED	BEN HEIJMANS			
34 NOR	HARALD ROSEN			
35 NZL	Geoff Balme			
36 POL	MICHAŁ JUSZKOWSKI		JANUSZ TATERA JAN BRONSKI MAREK SKODORANSKI	
37 POR	-			
38 PUR	-			
39 ROU	Buta Sorin		TICU FELIXIAN	
40 RUS	Gennady Rodionov		A. Schachnasov	
41 SLO	MILAN SURBE		KILI RALOVEC	
42 SRB	BOBIS STOJNIC			
43 SUI	Kocher Heinz			
44 SVK	ŠKVAŘEK		BACHAROVA PINDUROVA NEHA	
45 SWE	Anders Juelsson		MICHAEL TÖRNQVIST	
46 TGA	-			
47 TPE	Sam Yang		Mebanie CHEN	
48 TUR	-			

49 UKR	Анатолій МАЛЮЖСЬКИЙ	<i>[Signature]</i>	TARAS MARTSULA	<i>[Signature]</i>
50 USA	DWIGHT BELL	<i>[Signature]</i>	Jim LEAHY	<i>[Signature]</i>
51 VEN	—			

52 RUS Tyurin Stanislav

[Signature]

Andreeva Anna

[Signature]

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52 LTU				



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**Bratislava, SVK
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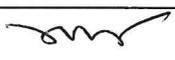
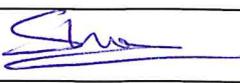
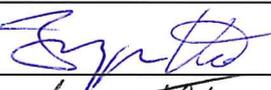
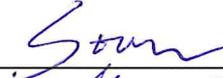
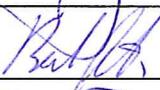
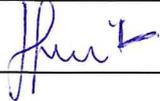
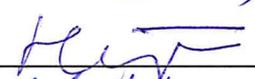
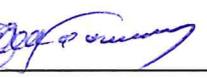
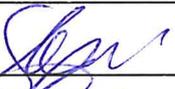
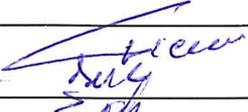
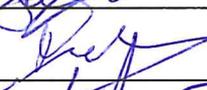
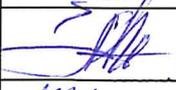
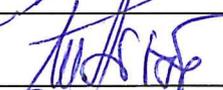
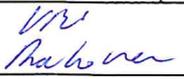
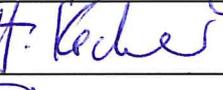
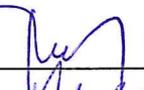
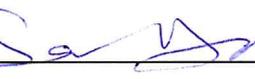


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4 AUS	-			
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6 BEL	HEINJELMÉR MANFRED			
7 BIH BER	RENAD DHANOVIC			
8 BER BIH	-			
9 BRA	-			
10 BUL	-			
11 CAN	STEPHEN HARRIS		Tim Farstad	
12 CHN	詹叶红	詹叶红	贾彤	贾彤
13 CRO	Ivana Solu			
14 CZE	Drahoslav Husček			
15 ESP	-			
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26 ITA	Bugger Kurt		DAMIAN G.	
27 JPN	MATSU HAYAZ			
28 KAZ	STARKOV Alexandr		Seisenbayev Ulan	
29 KOR	Seongil Lim		Keunyoung Lee	
30 LAT	ATIS STRENGA		Stace Bob	
31 LIE	Beck Günther			
32 MDA	Petru Bria		Marosei Bogdan	
33 NED	BEN HEIJMEJER			
34 NOR	HARALD RASVOLD			
35 NZL	Geoff Balme			
36 POL	MICHAŁ 74514052		JANUŻ TATIA Jan BOGUSKI Krzysztof SKOWROŃSKI	
37 POR	-			
38 PUR	-			
39 ROU	Sime Buta		Doru FERREIRA Doru FERREIRA	
40 RUS	Rodionov Gennady		A. Schaenaraud	
41 SLO	MILAN SURBE		VILI RAKOVEC	
42 SRB	BOBIS STOJNIC			
43 SUI	KOCHER HEINZ			
44 SVK	ŠKVARČEK JOZEF		BRACHMONG' ANDULOVÁ VIERA	
45 SWE	Söderberg Anders		TORNGVIST MICHAEL	
46 TGA	-			
47 TPE	Sam YANG		Melanie CHEN	
48 TUR	-			

49 UKR	Анатолій МАЛЫШЕВ		JARAS MARTSULA	
50 USA	DWIGHT BELL		JIM LEAHY	
51 VEN	-			

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52 LTU				

Report by the President at the 66th FIL Congress 2018 in Bratislava, Slovakia

Ladies and Gentlemen, sports enthusiasts:

In reviewing the activities of the past year, I would primarily like to touch on the detailed reports in the FIL dossier from our Executive Board members, heads of committees, and experts, as well as a few other topics.

However, I would first like to again bring to mind our most recent, thoroughly enjoyable Congress in Constanta, Romania where we celebrated our 60th anniversary as the FIL. The high point of the last sports season was of course the Olympic Winter Games in PyeongChang, Korea. All of us bore witness to highly successful luge competitions that were unsurpassable and yielded many unexpected results. Our athletes' representative and Executive Board member, Chris Mazdzer from the USA, won a silver medal, the first Olympic medal in men's singles for the USLA. With Alex Gough (bronze) and the Team Relay (silver), Canada won Olympic medals in luge for the first time. And the Austrian Olympic champion in the men's singles, David Gleirscher, qualified at the last moment for the Olympic Games in the national team. These are all stories that provide a narrative for the sport and give it life. More stories and all of the results can be found in our newest edition of the FIL magazine which is also available here at the Congress.

Our sports facility, the Alpensia Sliding Center, has developed into a very attractive track with the assistance and supervision of our track construction experts from both international federations, the FIL and IBSF. In an article in a major German newspaper that is increasingly taking the Olympic Games to task, we read: "The bobsleigh and luge track in PyeongChang with key positions that demanded the all of even top nations offered two highly exciting weeks in every competition and came out the secret champion of the Olympics." Such positive commentary is of course music to our ears.

Especially because we are eager to reuse our Olympic sports facilities, it is unfortunate and incomprehensible that the Korean government, or whoever is responsible, has not provided a legacy plan, even though the IOC and international federations have requested one for years, apparently to no avail. We are one of the few international sports associations that, since 1976, still uses nearly all of the Olympic artificial bobsleigh and luge tracks for competitions. Regretfully, there is no organization or association in Korea with which we can talk about future competitions on the Olympic track in PyeongChang. This is unacceptable and violates the spirit of the Olympics. It is understandable that this has been criticized by the public and media. However, I strongly reject the accusation that we, the international associations, are responsible for this situation. We were prepared to continue using the PyeongChang Sliding Center for competitions, especially since the next Olympic Winter games in 2022 will take place next door in China. However, the conditions must be right, and the track must be operated properly with trained technical personnel.

The Olympic Winter Games in PyeongChang were thrilling and everyone responsible for them gave their best, yet we remain highly disappointed with regard to our failed efforts to reuse the track.

Nonetheless, there was more last season than just the Olympic Winter games; all the normal activities of our sport continued apace and were again highly successful overall. Athletes from 31 nations from four continents participated in a total of 31 FIL competitions in artificial track in the general class. There were 16 FIL competitions in the junior class. It is a bit unfortunate that only four event organizers were prepared to hold a Junior World Cup. The media and TV presence was also very positive.

A large portion of successful sports activities in the FIL were associated with our proven development programs in FIL schools, FIL Teams I and II, partner programs, track training vouchers (last a season witnessed a record of 15,000 vouchers), and many other supportive efforts. In this regard, I would recommend reading the extensive report by our Development Manager, Ioan Apostol.

Unfortunately, Ioan has decided to vacate the position for private reasons. This is regrettable; he was a highly effective and reliable member of staff for 16 years.

Nonetheless, we accept and respect Ioan's decision and wish him all the best in the future.

Ioan will however still be participating in luge as member of the Romanian Luge Association.

We will be revising all of the FIL's developmental programs and realigning the focus in some instances. Furthermore, this department will be under the management of the Vice President for Sport in the future.

I would also like to note that we celebrated our 40 year anniversary of the World Cup series in the preceding 2017/18 season; the first FIL World Cup season was in 1977/1988.

Unfortunately, this was not sufficiently advertised and recognized.

In any event, we also celebrated major anniversaries for our sponsors:

- *15 years with Eberspächer (at the World Cup in Igls with the head of the company Mr. Peters)*
- *25 years with Viessman (at the Olympic Games in PyeongChang with CEO Dr. Viessman who was also personally present)*
- *30 years collaboration with the FIL helmet manufacturer, Uvex (at the World Cup in Königssee with Mr. Birnbaum)*

I would also like to note our decades-long collaboration with the agencies Infront (currently with BMW) and RGS (Rudi Größwang). I would like to express my thanks to Christoph Mauer, who will no longer be directly responsible for us at the Infront agency in the future.

Happily, we have already concluded contract extensions with all of the above. This importance of this cannot be stressed enough since it is always a good thing to have such reliable partners over so many years in an unceasingly challenging market. The term “partner” is frequently used lightly in the world of marketing. However, in the case of our FIL partnerships, this term describes a genuine mutual relationship based on trust. A sponsor magazine wrote in a recent edition: “The FIL has extremely reliable sponsors”. This continuity also springs from the reliability on the part of the FIL. This is important to everyone since the income from our advertising contracts is reinvested in the sport, and this is what allows luge to carry on.

A major portion of the success of our last sports season was due to our event organizers. It is gratifying that we have organizers who invest their passion and experience to develop attractive programs to accompany exciting competitions. The level of our events has climbed another notch, and for the first time, nearly all of them have reached the top category. This is all very welcome, but it costs the FIL increasingly higher organizational subsidies. I would like to take time at this juncture to thank our evaluation committee for their meticulous and challenging work.

Last season, we were able to satisfy a wish that has been frequently expressed: we had an FIL fanfare composed by an orchestral composer from Boston. We will be using this fanfare for all official FIL competitions in the future. Thanks to our Vice President, Claire, for her successful efforts in this regard.

We have expended a great deal of effort for years to keep the FIL, the national federations and all their bodies free from scandal, and I am proud to report that our efforts have been successful. We aggressively seek to maintain all necessary standards and ethical rules. In this regard, all of us who are involved in sports of whatever type bear a clear responsibility for sports to remain credible in the public’s eye and to keep free from a negative image. Much to the contrary has unfortunately occurred, and we must pursue every avenue to keep the reputation of sports from being further damaged. We at the FIL are therefore committed to a “no tolerance” policy toward every type of unethical behaviour. Against this backdrop, we developed our own ethics code last year and established the post of ethics officer and an ethics committee.

Anti-doping measures are also part of this effort. For the first time, we in the FIL were confronted with this issue last season. The doping scandal in Russia and related matters did not leave the FIL untouched (McLaren Report, the Oswald Commission of the IOC). We had to satisfy the stringent requirements of WADA which required major organizational effort. It

would take up too much time to describe in detail all of the resulting negotiations and procedures. However, I can confirm that we satisfied all the legal requirements and completed all negotiations with our legal commission. I would like to extend heartfelt thanks to the Chairman of the Legal Department, Dr. Christian Krähe, to the Executive Director, Christoph Schweiger, and Stefanie Biermaier who bore the main responsibility for caring out all the tasks. WADA recently informed us that we have fully satisfied the WADA code up to this point in time. Nevertheless, an additional workshop with WADA has been announced.

As you already know from press releases, we have submitted requests to the IOC for the inclusion of new sports disciplines in the Olympic program. These would be artificial track for women's doubles and sprint competitions, and natural track luge. We have already had numerous meetings with the IOC Sports Department and with the Olympic Committee from Beijing. The IOC Executive Board will reach a decision taking into account proposals from the IOC Program Commission.

We have undertaken great efforts to develop natural track luge, especially in consideration of the request to the IOC, and to make natural track more popular. From my vantage point, things look promising. I would now like to address a few matters from the excellent report by Evi Mitterstieler on the current natural track development program (which also can be found in the Congress dossier). The FIL tour bus outreach was again highly successful, and it is highly commendable when top athletes such as Patrick Pigneter become actively involved. A larger coaching staff successfully managed the individual development programs which, happily, caused the number of participants in natural track races to increase (in particular youth and junior luge). All FIL races were able to be held even though two World Cups had to be postponed due to weather; a location could be found in each case. I think that natural track luge is developing well, although it remains to be seen if it has developed enough for to be included in the Olympic program.

As all Olympic international federations, we face ever greater challenges. The inclusion of international federations in discussions and decisions in the IOC, Olympic committees, etc. continues to increase. Our responsibilities are becoming more and more challenging and demanding. The professionals in the international federations are subject to increasing demands. However, we do not view this as a negative thing, and we will rise to meet these challenges.

In this regard, I would like to touch on just a few topics:

Good governance: We take good governance very seriously and have had to issue any number of position statements (for example on organizational structure, statutes, voting rights, gender equality on staff, transparency in various areas, etc.). I would like to thank our legal advisors, Dr. Christian Krähe and Norbert Hiedl, who have dedicated many hours of their free time together with our Christoph Schweiger to address this subject. After being

scrutinized by a relevant agency, we are evaluated and invited to answer questions. An exhaustive procedure, and we are up to the challenge.

Gender equality: The IOC has asked the international federations to have an equal number of women and men actively participate in the Olympic Games. Since we have more male athletes in our Olympic disciplines, we will either have to cut some of our men or add additional women. As part of a compromise, we will be introducing the new discipline of women's doubles at the next Youth Olympic Games in 2020 with the approval of the IOC. In order to realize this, we developed a new standard double sled in collaboration with a well-known sports equipment company. In the coming 2018/19 winter season, we officially launched the women's doubles in the Youth A sports calendar as a new World Cup discipline. Given the current level of enthusiasm, we can count on relatively large interest on the part of our national federations in this new event. Whether or not this event will be included in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Peking or in the 2026 games lies in the hands of the IOC.

A major challenge for everyone is the EU General Data Protection Regulation that has recently taken effect.

All sports organizations both inside and outside the EU are affected to the extent that they save or forward data on citizens living in the EU. The aim is to protect private data. However, this will direct off a great deal of time and energy from the work of the FIL. For example, the written approval of all athletes whose biographies appear on the website or the FIL media guide must be obtained beforehand in writing. Violations may be met with heavy penalties.

All of these additional requirements are highly burdensome to the administration of the FIL. Starting July 1, we will be hiring temporary workers to prepare us for our new FIL office in our new attractive facilities. We opened the new FIL headquarters in September of last year and are currently finishing up the exhibition rooms (which primarily arose from the initiative of our General Secretary, Svein Romstad).

In conclusion, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all sports enthusiasts, all the national federations, my Executive Board colleagues, the expert commissions and department heads, as well as the entire FIL office team under the management of Executive Director, Christoph Schweiger, for their positive and trustworthy collaboration.

Our General Secretary, Svein Romstad, of many years with whom I have worked closely, amicably and confidently for 24 years will not be running for office for professional reasons. After many years of being president, it is my desire to provide input and support in pending changes to the FIL, and I therefore have decided to again run for the office of President one more time. It would be my great pleasure if I can count on your support tomorrow in the elections.

Thank you very much for your kind attention; our departing General Secretary, Svein Romstad, will now be presenting his report.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE 2018 FIL CONGRESS (66th) IN BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA

For the last 24 years I have had the honor and privilege to serve as General Secretary of the FIL. As you all know I have made the difficult decision not to seek re-election at this year's congress. With the demands on my regular full-time job and those of General Secretary in today's modern sports world, it is simply too time challenging to serve in both capacities and provide the attention they both deserve and need. However, I leave the position as General Secretary satisfied that I helped change the FIL and made our sport better over that time.

As you can understand it is impossible at a moment like this not to think back over that time period and reflect. I therefore hope you will indulge me and allow me to use my report to you today to share some of my thoughts for my time as General Secretary.

President Fendt and I were elected to our respective positions at the same congress in 1994 in Rome, Italy. At that time the FIL was in the fledgling stages of creating an office with a staff of two; had no television agreements; very limited sponsors and an uncertain future in the Olympic Movement. Today, I am proud that we have our own federation headquarter, a full staff, a reserve fund, full sponsorship participation and solid television agreements in place.

Although I do not and cannot claim to take credit for several of the changes that have taken place during my time period, there are a few I have been a part of which I believe have had a profound impact on our sport and that I would like to highlight today. To me, the most important change was the introduction of the single entity helmet. I am truly convinced this has saved lives and prevented many serious injuries. For those who were around at that time, you will remember the eggshell helmets many of the athletes wore previously that offered absolutely no protection. This being the case, you would think that the introduction of a safer helmet would have been well received, but I can tell you it was a struggle to get it passed. Today, I could not image anyone being opposed to this change.

Another monumental program introduced in my time period was the track vouchers. Like the single entity helmet, this was the idea of President Fendt. Track vouchers, which today numbers over 12,000,

have allowed so many nations to get the runs they need in order to safely compete in our sport. We are an expensive sport, without these the track vouchers, many nations would be forced to cut down on training simply for economic reasons.

One of the most significant changes in my time where I can take some credit is the introduction of team relay into the Olympic Games. It was the first new discipline in the Olympic Games for luge in 50 years. Today we know it as probably the most exciting event we have at the Olympic Games. But again, its introduction was not easy. After having applied for its inclusion over several Olympic Games periods, we were headed for another rejection leading up to the Olympic program decisions for the Sochi Games. Through our many sources at the IOC we were given a tip that we would once again be rejected. With that information President Fendt and I flew to Mexico for the ANOC meeting to attempt to get a personal meeting with IOC President Rogge to see if we could change his mind prior to it being officially rejected again. Despite the ANOC meeting being a meeting for the NOCs worldwide and most of them trying to get a one-on-one meeting with the IOC President, we were able to meet him. In that meeting we were indeed able to convince the IOC President to give us one more look. With that, the IOC dispatch a team that upcoming winter season to review the team relay at our World Championships in Cesana. For those who were there, you will remember that we ended up having an issue where the start gate did not open and we had to cancel the event. Not exactly the showcase opportunity we had hoped for. Once again we had to do some expensive lobbying with the IOC in order to get another chance. This eventually came with the WC final in Sigulda with the IOC President in attendance. This event was a great success. When the decision to include team relay came later that year during the IOC Session in London, I will not forget the several IOC members we had been working with came up to President Fendt and myself prior to the announcement saying to us that they were not able to tell us the result of the IOC vote, but that we would be happy when we heard it. And they were right.

I was also very proud to have chaired the structure working group a few years back. The result of the recommendations of this group caused, among others, the streamline of the Executive Board and the various commissions. The reforms made by the FIL based on our recommendations can be seen throughout our organization today and have allowed us to operate much more efficiently.

It is also many years since I was tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the development program. Prior to taking this over, there were no organized application system for the national federations and no

set standards. As a result, financial and equipment support were often given at various times of the year based on how persistent a person would be. This made for a system difficult to control. Today we have eliminated most of this and through the application support system. We are now better able to track the progress of those receiving the support of the FIL and provide a concrete timeline when support will be provided. We have also been able to dramatically increase and expand the support given over the years being accommodations, transportation, equipment, flight support just to name a few. Although, in the end, there is never enough.

We still have many issues to resolve in the development program. We are at a stage where we are missing the link of being able to assist many of our athletes reaching the next level. This can only happen with a more specialized focus on those athletes through better coaching and equipment. I hope this will one day be the reality.

Ironically, perhaps the biggest task of the General Secretary is the one that often goes the most unnoticed and that is the dealings with the various stakeholders in the Olympic Movement. From IOC and its Executive Board, to Olympic Solidarity, AIOWF, ASOIF, GAIFS, SportAccord, WADA, to name a few, these are organizations that one way or another impact us and we have meetings with. I have always joked that my job as General Secretary typically begins when our winter season is over. There are so many meetings, all of which are important to us. I am proud and I believe I leave my role as General Secretary with the FIL stronger than ever in our relationship to these organizations within the Olympic Movement.

For all the good things that have happened in my time as General Secretary there has also been some difficult times. It is without a doubt that the most difficult, sad and tragic event was the death of Georgian athlete Nodar Kumaritashvili during training leading up to the 2010 Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver. It is an episode that will stay with me for the rest of my life. Yet the grief I feel about this is nothing in comparison to the grief the family (and you Felix) have experienced and continue to experience. One of the more moving events in my life was to travel to the Republic of Georgia to meet with his parents and go to his memorial and burial site. This tragic event in Whistler was also a time where I believe the FIL showed a true resiliency. From the difficult decision whether or not to cancel the event altogether to working up a solution that met with the acceptance of the various parties

involved, we were in the end able to stage the event. There were so many of you that stepped in to make it work despite the immense grief we all felt.

There are also unfinished tasks that I will leave behind. My biggest disappointment is not having achieved making Natural Track an Olympic discipline. Outside of President Fendt, I think few will appreciate how much time and effort we have spent trying to achieve this with the various stakeholders in the Olympic Movement. I was most hopeful of having reached this goal for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games in Torino when we had countless meetings and promises (even in writing) from the Organizing Committee to include it, only to be turned down at a later stage. With that said, I am pleasantly surprised by both the 2020 Olympic Youth Games in Lausanne and the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Beijing for their earnest interest in including natural track in meaningful ways. I can only state that I truly believe that the inclusion of natural track in the Olympic Game will be a good thing for the FIL and it is an objective we must continue to fight for.

There are also so many people I would like to thank.

First I would like to start by thanking you, the national federations for the trust you have placed in me over these years. I would like to thank Ioan Apostol for his tremendous work and cooperation with me on the development program. I would like to thank Hans-Jürgen Köhne for his work on the Youth Commission. I would like to thank my fellow members of the Executive Board. You have been great to work with. I want to thank the FIL Staff for their tremendous administrative support and work. I would also like to thank my fellow colleagues on the Presidium. To you Harald, for always keeping an eye on our budgets and making sure that Sepp and I did not go crazy spending money. To you Christoph, for really doing the day to day operational and administrative tasks of a General Secretary.

Finally, I do want to single out one person and that is President Fendt. Dear Sepp, It has been amazing working with you. We have worked so close for so many years and I feel we have accomplished so much of what we spoke of in our early days. We have also over time built a strong personal relationship that will last a lifetime. A President and General Secretary must work so closely together in order to be the most effective – I think we have accomplished that. Thank you again for your partnership and friendship.

From being an athlete on the Norwegian luge team, to coaching the 1984 US Olympic Team in Sarajevo, being a Vice President of the USLA, serving 10 years on the FIL technical commission and 24 years as

your General Secretary, it has been a fantastic journey. I am so grateful for the support and the friendships I have made over that time and I look forward to continuing to be a part of this amazing FIL luge family.

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No bids received.

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2019 Congress Report Vice President of Sport, Artificial Track

Dear Members of Congress,

This past season for the FIL was the launch of a new quadrennium as we begin our latest cycle heading toward Beijing 2022. As we are all aware, our two applications for extra events in the Beijing 2022 Games – Womens Doubles and Sprint race – were rejected by IOC despite much effort on the part of the FIL, however I do not believe we should see this only negatively, but take this an opportunity for us to review ourselves and how we can improve our sport in all areas to continue to remain viable and attractive in the ever evolving global landscape of sports

Looking forward, we have received encouraging signs that Womens Doubles could be again applied for and well received for the 2026 Games, and we are working toward that goal with the introduction of Womens Doubles at the Youth A and Junior level. The inaugural introduction for this as an Olympic discipline will be at the Youth Olympic Games 2020 this upcoming season. Regarding the Sprint race, we were guardedly optimistic for inclusion, as the format fit all the guidelines of the IOC Agenda 2020 and the New Norm initiatives of the IOC, however we were disappointed. The general feedback is that we need to make it more understandable and attractive to a luge “outsider”, and clearly show this as a unique and exciting sport format in comparison with our classic format. This challenge has been placed in front of our expert Commissions and working groups, and we look forward to their feedback to continue constructive work with this event.

Regarding Youth Olympic Games in 2020, detailed planning is almost completed and for our young FIL athletes the qualification period is already underway, with the next critical and final stage coming up in the fall of 2019. In preparation for the Youth Games, a Junior World Cup was held in St. Moritz this past season, as training opportunities on this track are very limited due to its short season. The race drew a very large number of athletes participating in Youth A, and within that count 11 were in Women’s doubles, many as specialists. Although a very busy and challenging event logistically for all involved, St. Moritz track, the FIL staff, and the volunteers managed a good event and are ready to host an excellent event for our Youth this upcoming January. The youth participation in our sport is popular, which is a good indicator of growth, but we continue to have the responsibility to keep events manageable and to be consciously active at both the FIL level and the NF level in transitioning these young athletes into General Class.

In my role as Vice President for Sport this past season, I attended World Cup Races in Whistler, Canada and Lake Placid, USA followed by the Junior World Cup and Junior Europeans in St. Moritz, Switzerland and the highlight of our season, the World Championships in Winterberg, Germany. Following that, I attended our other season highlight, the Junior World Championships in Igls, Austria. In initial and early preparations for the Beijing Winter Olympic Games 2022, I also attended in

April the Olympic Results and Information Services (ORIS) and following that, in preparation for the Youth Games in St. Moritz , the YORIS meeting (Youth ORIS). Also this season, I have been given the oversight of the Development program in conjunction with our Secretary General and our new Development Manager, Fred Zimny.

Additionally in April, we held our annual Commission meetings. As a non-IRO change year, we were able to discuss proposals and ideas for the future of the sport. Our Sport Director and Technical Director were able to fit a busy and productive agendas into the tight time frame with our experts. We recognize the challenges facing our sport as we are in an arena of global sports all competing to attract athletes, spectators, television and the digital social media world, and we must remain responsible to assist in keeping our venues, and expenses for teams, as reasonable as possible within ever tightening budgets. These issues are not easily or quickly resolved, but we continue to try and tackle these challenges. As we face all this in the new quadrennium, we share the responsibility between FIL and our National Federations to work with our athletes and coaches, and with all our resources, to jointly present our sport at a high level in all areas.

I would like, as ever, to highlight the excellent work of our Sport Director, Maria-Luise Rainer, and our Technical Director, Christian Eigentler. In the youth area, I thank also Hans Juergen Kohne and Maria Jasencakova. All of these positions continue to ensure that our sports have a consistent high level of professionalism at all of our events throughout the season.

In closing, I would like to thank the Congress members of each NF, the FIL Executive Board, the athletes, coaches, officials, event organizers, and the numerous volunteers for our sport, and the FIL office staff, for their ongoing support of my work and their tireless efforts on behalf of our sport. It is my pleasure to serve in this position.

Respectfully submitted
Claire DelNegro
Vice President of Sport

67th FIL Congress – Ljubljana (June 13-16, 2019)
Congress Report by the Vice-President for Technical Affairs, Artificial Track

Dear Congress participants,

In the previous racing season for the general class, 9 World Cups, 6 Team Relay World Cups, 3 Sprint World Cups, the Continental Championships (race in a race) and the high point of the season, the FIL World Championships in Winterberg, Germany were on the agenda. The juniors participated in 6 World Cups and the Junior World Championships in Igls, Austria.

Thanks to the usual positive collaboration with the event organizers and the organizing committee teams, the conditions for competition were fair and equitable at every event. However, the general class experienced challenging weather conditions in Königssee und Altenberg which interrupted the races and a team relay competition which however was able to be performed at a later time.

The overall picture was also somewhat marred by an unusually high number of infractions against the IRO, and by the reduced number of participants in the women's singles and general class doubles. The youth A class and juniors are experiencing the opposite trend, however.

With regard to the infractions, the national federations should be better informed and sensitized, and the athletes and trainers should be called upon to take personal responsibility. In this regard, advantage should be taken of the pre-season technical control series which will again be offered.

The decreasing number of participants in the women's singles and general class doubles should be analyzed as soon as possible so that appropriate countermeasures can be taken. The rising number of participants and number of nations involved in class A youth and juniors is a hopeful sign.

In the class A youth women's doubles, there was a positive development with regard to the number of participants and countries over the previous season. The task is now to sustain and expand this development beyond the YOG 2020.

It is also apparent that the gender equality demanded by the 2020 agenda of the IOC is inappropriate for certain types of sports and their specific disciplines. This holds true for luge, and especially for the disciplines of women's singles and doubles.

Artificial ice tracks have become an issue unto themselves. A number of tracks that were erected for Olympic Games have been decommissioned for a wide variety of reasons in Sarajewo, Nagano, Cesana, PyeongChang and Calgary. In recent years, costly tracks were built which were often very expensive to operate. Their use was also limited by a lack of trained personnel (such as in PyeongChang).

Future-oriented and sustainable measures must be taken to keep the costs of building and conversion, modernization and operation within reasonable bounds, which could otherwise undermine the support of luge.

The premier of the new luge shoe did not entirely meet expectations. The suggested improvements were implemented in a constructive collaboration with the manufacturer RASS, the Technical Commissioning and the athletes in the hope of overcoming the weaknesses revealed during the previous season. Moreover, a new training shoe will be launched.

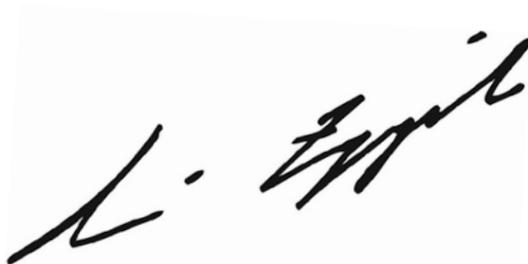
The design of the helmets and head strap should also be reconsidered. Modern, attractive and contemporary solutions should be submitted and quickly implemented.

In order to maintain the positive image of luge, the ongoing excellent joint collaboration of all involved must be sustained. I would like to expressly thank all athletes, trainers, technicians, judges, experts, courts of arbitration, commissions, event organizers and national federations for their efforts.

Special thanks are due to the Medical Commission which is responsible for ensuring that regulations are strictly observed along with the WADA provisions and anti-doping code and principles.

I would also like to express my thanks to the Technical Director for his positive assistance, and the FIL office team for its helpful and competent support.

Armin Zöggeler
Vice President for Technical Affairs,
Artificial Track

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Zöggeler', is written over a light grey rectangular background.

Report on Natural Track Season 2018 / 2019

The tour bus embarked on the new season in the summer of 2018. This year, the very successful format of the FIL development program once again made stops in several countries. On the initiative of President Milan Sirse, we organized courses for athletic coaches in Slovenia which were very well attended. A new natural track course was built in Lendark in Slovakia. An international competition in the youth area was already held there in February 2019. Together with the Slovak federation, we reviewed whether we could hold the 2020 FIL Youth Games on the new track. The 2018 / 2019 season began in traditional fashion with the classic in Kühtai AUT. The temporary competition course was set up at a new site. There was great media interest in World Cup racing on a ski hill at a top winter sports center. Difficult conditions at the World Cup in Moscow and in Vatra Dornei demanded all the capabilities which our team, led by Sports Director Andreas Castiglioni, could muster. The warm weather made track preparation nearly impossible. Only with the help of coaches and FIL functionaries and the many local volunteers was it possible to run the races. Winterleiten has already become a tradition as a good FIL partner and is always able to host FIL competitions. The classics in Deutschenofen and Umhausen lived up to their excellent reputations fully. Both organizers put on very good events with very high levels of professionalism.

Meticulous preparations were made for the World Championships in Latzfons ITA over the past two years. The enormous amounts of fresh snow during the World Championship week made conditions very challenging for the very well prepared Olympic Committee team. Despite the difficult outdoor conditions, it was a very exciting World Championship event. There were a lot of spectators at the track on race days, and they, along with President Fendt and Vice-President Steyrer, enjoyed wonderful races at one of the best prepared tracks. In the team competition, 11 nations were at the start, based on the IRO revision, and this represented a significant increase compared to previous years.

When it comes to social media, we are making good progress. The professional work and excellent ideas from Caroline Kammerlander resulted in a very good presence for natural track. TV broadcasting and sales of our productions have been in the capable hands of Martin Reifer and Quattro Media for many years. This spring, Peter Hertrampf of Quattro Media began looking for sponsors who could finance our productions as well.

Our development program continues to be very successful. Evi Mitterstieler and her team are working very professionally in this area. Together, we already laid the foundation for this development years ago. The performances of our female athletes were once again very good, and they all competed on a very good level. It is encouraging to see the development of female athletes from France, the USA, and Japan. They have meshed with our team very well. I would like to call attention to the performance of our female athletes from South America in particular. Tamara Fissore of ARG attained a very good 12th place in the overall World Cup rankings in a field of 31 women. Renzo Atance Conde, also of ARG, placed 13th in the overall World Cup rankings in a field of 71 men, and finally Leonardo de Oliveira Silva of BRA finished 15th. This was in the overall World Cup in which, as mentioned, 71 men participated from 21 nations!

Unfortunately, development in doubles competition has not been as positive. We have already addressed these problems on numerous occasions at our regular meetings, but we have not found any useful solutions on how we could have a positive effect on development. With regard to potential further petitioning for natural track to be adopted into the Olympic program, over the course of summer 2019 we will also be engaging with the working group for developing natural track competition with doubles.

Next winter, there will once again be six and possibly seven national federations who will organize an FIL competition. This trend is affirmation of the work we have conducted together for a long time now. We are once again taking on an extensive program in upcoming months. We are eagerly awaiting the decision of who will host the Olympic Winter Games in 2026. We will continue to work toward the goal of making natural track competition an Olympic sport.

Together with Martin Gruber, we are in the process of publishing a modern track construction brochure, which is intended to serve as a set of guidelines and a decision-making tool for interested parties.

In the very important "jury" area, we want to work out a proposal by 2020 for reducing costs for organizers and the FIL without restricting our ability to take action when necessary.

One of the tasks we plan to accomplish is to discuss the FIL strategy of 2011 on the topic of natural track in detail, and if necessary to make proposals for an evaluation.

We will be expanding our tour bus visitation program if there is interest among countries and competition sites. Our team can handle continuing education for coaches, referee training and materials technology all on one weekend.

Another focus of our work will be to contact nations which hosted FIL competitions in the past, but currently no longer have a homologated luge track.

As a final remark in this report, I would like to thank my team for their motivated work in the service of natural track competition. Thanks to the organizers who put a lot of work into achieving well-prepared race courses and good events. Thanks to the coaches and support staff of the 22 nations who participate in our competitions with their female athletes. Thanks to Evi Mitterstieler and her coaches for their devoted work. Thanks to the juries and TDs who always conduct their work very judiciously and conscientiously. Thanks to our sports director who always handles even the most difficult situations with equanimity and creates a good atmosphere in the World Cup "circus".

I would also like to thank our ladies in the FIL office.

Thanks also go out to my colleagues on the FIL Executive Committee, Executive Director Christoph Schwaiger and last but not least Vice President Harald Steyrer and President Josef Fendt. President Fendt and Vice President Steyrer have always been very positive in their support of issues I have been addressing, and they have helped to implement all the actions needed to make progress in the development of natural track competition.

Peter Knauseder

Vice President Natural Track

Report from Vice President of Asia

FIL Vice President of Asia

Jieun Park

Last congress in Slovakia, I was elected as Vice President of Asia. Since I was not able to attend the congress last year, I would like to humbly start by saying that I am truly thankful for all of FIL board members and NF's representatives to give me a huge opportunity to serve FIL as a Vice President of Asia.

I am fully aware of the fact that all Luge families are concerned over the PyeongChang Sliding Centre, particularly, when it would be operating again. The sliding track we have for the last Olympic is one of the best sliding Centre in the world and most recently been approved by FIL.

With success of last Olympic and incredible outcomes of Korean athletes, all Korean Luge families, including myself have been asking Central government and local government to re-run the track, so that Korean sliders can slide in home track and citizens can experience what it feels like to be in the track. In addition, Korea Luge Federation is able to host upcoming Asian Championship and other international competitions with an approval of FIL. This is exactly what I have been focusing on since I took the position. Because of my particular enthusiasm and motivation for this sliding Centre in Korea, representative of Korea Luge Federation has been attending all the meetings to strongly deliver our messages if any of agenda is somehow related to track usage

Currently, Korea Development Institute has been thoroughly researching all of the aspects of the track in the cooperation of us whether the facility is profitable and useful in the future. I strongly sense that the result would come out soon toward positivity.

If the sliding Centre is confirmed to be available to use, I would love to talk to Asian Luge NF's presidents under the advice of FIL board to look for best ways to effectively utilize this track mainly to develop Asian Luge in the future.

Lastly, a couple of great news from Korea Luge Federation,

First, After Korean Luge Double had been ranked 9th place in the last Olympic, this duo finished off last season with second place in Nations cup for the first time in Korean Luge history.

Second, as some of you are already aware, Aileen Christina Frisch, who was originally German national team member, also took 8th place in PyeongChang as a Korean citizen, has decided to extend her contract for Korean team until 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic.

I look forward to meeting all of you in Slovenia shortly.

Sincerely,

FIL Vice President of Asia

Jieun Park

REPORT FROM REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT FOR OCEANIA TO 2019 CONGRESS

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During the 2018/19 season a record number of eight Oceania athletes (three from Australia and five from New Zealand) competed in international competitions in Europe. Of the eight, five were artificial track athletes and three natural track athletes.

Australia had three artificial track athletes - 2014 and 2018 Olympian Alex Ferlazzo and Youth A athletes Ada Lacey and Pierce Ludvigsen. Alex Ferlazzo has recently committed to competing at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games while Ada Lacey and Pierce Ludvigsen, who are not eligible for the 2020 Winter Youth Olympic Games (WYOG), are expected to continue as junior athletes. Plans are also being put in place to send additional athletes to Europe next season with a view towards competing at the 2020 WYOG.

New Zealand had three natural track athletes - Jack Leslie, competing in Europe for the 7th season, and junior athletes Ben Voice and Sam Flanagan, competing in Europe for their 2nd season. Having had an impressive career as a junior and a solid first season as a senior, after achieving 10th place in the first World Cup of the season at Kuhtai/AUT Jack Leslie was seriously injured training at Deutschnofen/ITA and had to return to New Zealand. All three athletes plan to be back again next season and could be joined by additional junior athletes.

New Zealand's two artificial track Youth A athletes Ella Cox, competing in Europe for her 2nd season and Hunter Burke, competing in Europe for the 1st time, are both on track to compete in the 2020 WYOG.

The Naseby Luge Track in New Zealand operated for its eleventh winter and Adam Jedrzejko from Poland returned to run our program for the fourth season. Unfortunately a warm winter and delays making our track reduced our annual luge camp numbers but we completed a full race program and our race numbers were good despite only being able to race on the lower part of the track. Despite the challenges the track remains an essential part of New Zealand's luge program and without it we would not be in a position to regularly send suitably qualified athletes to Europe. Adam Jedrzejko will return to Naseby in 2019 and will be joined for part of our season by the Italian athlete Greta Pinggera.

Thank you again to the FIL and its staff for your continued support of Oceania, and the support provided to our athletes by the FIL, Austria, Italy, Latvia and the USA.

I look forward to meeting with you again at the Congress in Slovenia.



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Report on the work performed prepared by Natalia Gart, Member of the FIL
Executive Board

2018-2019 season

Dear colleagues,

In the report on my work as Member of the FIL Executive Board in the 2018-2019 season, I would like to highlight several areas of activity.

I consider the promotion of luge in Russia and throughout the world to be one of the main tasks. To achieve this goal, Russia is the organizer of the FIL international calendar major competitions. As Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Luge World Cup on Natural Track in Moscow and the Luge World Cup in Sochi, I have performed a lot of work for the organization and holding of competitions. Negotiations on the TV broadcast of the World Cup Final in Sochi were held and agreements were reached, work to attract spectators to the event was organized. To increase the level of the audience's interest, contracts were signed with partners who provided the prize fund, an entertainment program was developed.

As for my activities in Russia, I can note that much attention is paid to the development of luge in the regions. At the moment, the discussion continues on construction of acceleration and luge tracks in the Leningrad Region, a region with strong traditions of luge development, high-quality coaching staff.

The Russian Luge Federation is making every effort to expand the geography of international facilities in the country. Implementation of projects with the help of public and private partnership is considered, the strategy for cluster development of regions where the center of attraction will be the luge track is developed. And the clusters will include a wide range of sports and entertainment infrastructure of all-season nature.

As part of the strategy, negotiations were held with the heads of sports departments and business circles of the Republic of Dagestan. Currently, there is a new regional Luge Federation of Dagestan. The construction of sports facilities and opening of the Luge Department in the sports school is currently being elaborated.

In Chusovoy (Perm Territory), the project for construction of the bobsleigh and luge track is being adjusted (a possible start of the facility construction is

planned for 2021). The consent of the Perm Territory government for construction of starting ramp was obtained - 2020.

The issue of expanding the geography of natural track is also a critical issue in the regions development. A meeting was held with the Vice-Governor of the Murmansk Region, construction of a natural track that meets international requirements is planned in Kirovsk. In the future, this region known for its ski traditions and infrastructure, will enable the development of a sports cluster for winter sports with an accompanying entertainment component. This will allow us to offer the International Federation another location for international competitions on natural track.

In Bratsk (Irkutsk Region), support was provided to the luge school - homologation of the track was performed.

Negotiations were held with the President of the Federation of Kazakhstan to provide further practical support in development of luge on natural track in the country and solving the organizational issues.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Presidium, members of the FIL Executive Board and all colleagues for their close and productive cooperation over the past season.

Kindest regards,

Natalia Gart

FIL**Executive Board Report****Submitted by Dwight Bell, Member at Large****April 23, 2019**

In my position as Member at Large on the Executive Board of the FIL, I am pleased to submit my report to the FIL Congress for the 2018-19 season.

Following the 2018 FIL Congress, the Executive Board met the following September. In addition to its regular business, the Board reviewed the decision by the IOC to not include Natural Track Luge on the Olympic program, although very disappointing, President Fendt pointed out that virtually no additional events were added to the program. The Olympic Games and Winter Games in particular, have been increasingly being put under pressure due diminishing public support and concern by host cities of the financial burden that they perceive comes with hosting the Games. In turn, the IOC is trying to keep the Games manageable and cost efficient, so keeping the program static is one element they have utilized to accomplish this objective.

The Board also discussed creative way to make the racing season more efficient and reduce travel costs and improve logistics. In addition, I was asked by the Board to act as a liaison for North America.

During this past season, I had the privilege of serving as the FIL representative for the Calgary and Altenberg World Cup races. I also attended the World Championships in Winterberg and the World Cup race in Lake Placid. From my perspective, all the races were very well run and successful. Unfortunately, heavy snow caused the World Cup in Altenberg to be cancelled early.

As for North America, the primary concern right now is the status of the Calgary track. Since the residents of Calgary voted against bidding for the 2026 Olympic Winter Games, the owner/operator for the track did not receive funding that was anticipated. As a result, the track has been closed until further notice. On a

positive note, the Lake Placid, Park City and Whistler tracks remain on line for Luge competition.

It is the hope that having world cups races in North America will generate a larger fan base through attendance at races and viewers watching the races on television as well as live streaming resulting in more appeal with potential sponsors for the FIL.

Dear Members of Congress,

I would first like to thank you all for vote last year to expand the Athlete's Commission, creating gender equality and increasing the presentation and voice of the athletes. This past season new athlete elections took place at both the artificial and natural track world championships where Raluca Stramaturaru (ROM), Summer Britcher (USA) and myself (Chris Mazdzer, USA) were elected from artificial track luge and Patrick Pigneter (ITA) and Tina Unterberger (AUT) were elected from natural track luge. I am pleased to present this combined athlete report on their behalf.

The 2018-2019 artificial track luge season was the first season of the new quadrennial after the Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games. The season was highlighted by the 48th FIL World Championships held in Winterberg, Germany where 4 nations won medals in the standard disciplines and 8 nations found their way to the podium in the U23 competition. Another fantastic aspect regarding the season was that 7 different nations medaled at least once in the World Cup Team Relay competitions. Having strong nations with depth is paramount for the success and survival of our sport and also makes races more exciting to watch. A further highlight of the season was that going into the last World Cup weekend of the season there were 7 men that had a viable chance to medal in the Overall World Cup Standings. Competition is great for our sport as it helps us engage fans and increases the overall level of excitement of each and every run.

Even though we saw an increase in the number of countries that were able to medal in the Team Relay, many nations are losing athletes and do not have a lot of depth of the world cup. This season we saw a decreased number of doubles teams and are witnessing many nations having only one sled in a world cup discipline. To succeed as an athlete, it is important to have trust, confidence and great resources. Many nations have these three pillars of success and it is our job as members of congress to help provide these to all athletes. Expanding the athletes commission was a great first step. I encourage you all to talk with athletes from your nation but also athletes from around the world to help understand what is needed to help small and developing nations get into the World Cup and onto the podium.

For natural track the 2018/2019 season highlight was the 22nd FIL World Championships in Latzfons (ITA). 100 athletes from 23 countries as well as 11 teams (corresponds to 11 countries) were able to carry out fair and exciting medal competitions despite the massive amounts of fresh snow. 5 countries made it into the top 5 (and 10 countries in the top 10). In the World Cup season, 6 classic competitions and a pursuit were held, in which 120 athletes from 22 countries battled for the desired trophy. Critical to note is a slight decline in athletes and nations in the women's field, it would be desirable to counteract this trend in a timely manner (for example with the FIL tour bus).

To report from the FIL group is that among the athletes, the mood is generally very good and the great results confirm the excellent work. Some athletes from the FIL group want another (performance) subdivision (beginner / advanced) to be able to take the next step in material.

For both artificial and natural track unusual weather was ever present throughout the season causing the cancelation of training, race runs and even competitions. In natural track the opening World Cup in Kühtai (AUT) was postponed and the World Cup competition in Mariazell (AUT) could not be held because of too much snow. In Moscow (RUS) and Vatra Dornei (ROU), the track conditions were initially not ideal, but could be prepared in the course of the race weekend by the presence of present FIL delegates, coaches and athletes in some cases. A "working group TRACK" would be desirable here, which supports event organizers with less structural possibilities, know-how, and assistance regarding track preparation. In stark contrast to this was the World Cup competition in Deutschenofen (ITA) where for the first time an ice machine known from ice skating rinks was used for the final track preparation.

Due to global climate change our sport will face new challenges as the weather models of previous years may not be the same in the future. With temperatures warming and the chance for more extreme storms increasing there will be races in the future that may be adversely affected. Some weather conditions are not ideal for racing and create an inconsistent and unfair playing field for every athlete. In the future, athletes will have to understand that sometimes results may be out of their control. But we must ask ourselves, how can we ensure the most fair competition in adverse weather?

I am delighted to report that the cooperation between the athletes and the FIL is at an all-time high. The FIL has invited athletes to join more standing committees and working groups than ever before and because of this I feel that the athletes are more at the heart of every decision that is being made. Although our sport currently faces challenges, with more stakeholders being able to provide input, I am more confident than ever that we will be able to find solutions.

Thank you to all of the organizing committees, officials, volunteers and FIL staff for making all FIL races happen. Without your commitment and passion our sport would not be in the Olympic program or enjoyed by people around the world. Finally, a big thanks to the FIL sponsors, TV and everyone who is a part of the International Luge Family for without you none of this would be possible. I wish everyone a successful and accident-free 2019-2020 season.

Your friend in sport,

Chris Mazdzer

Executive Director's report to the 67th FIL Congress 2019

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Dear Ladies and Gentles,
dear friends of our sport,

The 2018/19 post-Olympic season is behind us and an Olympic competition season 2019/20 with the III. Youth Olympic Games (YOG) in Lausanne - St. Moritz / SUI, which will take place from January 09 - 22, 2020, is right in front of us.

Allow me to first briefly review the past season:

For the FIL office, the post-Olympic season was again marked by a variety of activities for our member associations, organizers of luge events, our agencies and sponsors, TV partners and outfitters.

Some of the things that have kept us busy and still keep us busy have come to us in part unexpectedly and are not always directly related to the sport. Therefore, I would like to use this review to inform you, dear sport friends, about 4 topics in more detail and to clarify:

In October 2018, a 2-day WADA audit was held at the FIL office. In a constructive dialogue, the FIL's entire anti-doping program was scrutinized and analyzed down to the last detail. My thanks go to VP H. Steyrer, who attended the audit on behalf of the FIL Presidium, as well as our experts Dr. Eugene Byrne and Dr. Christian Krähe and above all Stefanie Biermaier, who was responsible for the operational implementation of the FIL anti-doping agendas in the FIL office until the start of her maternity leave.

In the course of this audit, and following the analysis of the report, it has been found that the FIL, with the resources available, cannot fully meet WADA's requirements. At this point, I would like to emphasize that WADA makes no difference in the assessment of the associations whether doping cases have occurred in the past or not.

In the course of this audit and following the analysis of the report, it has been found that the FIL, with the resources available, cannot fully meet WADA's requirements. At this point, I would like to emphasize that WADA makes no difference in the assessment of the associations whether doping cases have occurred in the past or not. For the FIL, this means that we have to hold all human and formal resources available, although we have almost never needed them before.

Consequently, the FIL approached the newly established International Testing Agency (ITA) with the aim of outsourcing the anti-doping agendas to them. After months of talks and negotiations, a corresponding contract was signed in March 2019. As of June 1, 2019, the ITA takes over the operational implementation of all FIL anti-doping measures in agreement with WADA. This is accompanied by considerable financing - this cannot be avoided, the FIL must fully meet the criteria of WADA, which are also written in our FIL Anti-doping Code.

We also deal very intensively with the topic of good governance and all subordinate topics under this subject area. Under the expert direction of Norbert Hiedl (FIL Ethics Authority) and Dr. Christian Krähe (Chairman of the FIL Ethics Committee) issues are and were already being identified such as more external transparency, which are now being gradually implemented. As an example, additional information concerning the FIL can be found on our website (<https://www.fil-luge.org/de/ueber-fil>,

luge.org/en/about-fil) and rules for the avoidance of conflicts of interest, which all FIL officials, but also employees of the FIL receive for information and signing.

It has been established that the FIL has always provided its members and stakeholders with detailed information about many topics through the FIL office, and continues to do so - be it via the FIL Bulletin, various circulars or by means of the congress dossier available to you. The extent to which the public should or must be informed about everything via the FIL website is the subject of further discussions - also with our international colleague federations.

A great challenge for the FIL office was also the preparation and implementation of the 2018/19 FIL Development Program. Due in part to personnel changes in the management of the development program, there were delays in sending the letters to the national associations last season - we apologize for this. Fred Zimny, the new development manager of the FIL, has since become well involved in his work which carries a lot of responsibility.

The preparations for the introduction of the *electronic license* for our athletes were also continued. This project continues - however, there are still a few clarifications regarding handling, content and security / privacy issues which need to be made before final adoption can be decided. We are also seeking information from other associations.

In the coming season, among other things, a *strategic realignment of the FIL development program* will take place. The FIL office with its staff responsible for this area, Erika Votz (artificial track) and Anja Fischer (natural track) will need to provide a lot of assistance services to sport-political representatives and to the development manager.

At YOG 2020 in Lausanne / St. Moritz (SUI) the *women's doubles* will have its Olympic premiere - I personally was very impressed with the performance of the girls in this new discipline at the Junior European Championships in St. Moritz last season. Here, too, I would like to thank our Technical Director, Christian Eigentler, on behalf of the FIL office for his work in the development of the standard doubles sled and for working closely with me on this project. Further innovations are planned in this direction. The same applies to the projects luge shoes and UVEX luge helmets.

Slowly but surely the FIL museum in our offices is being completed. We expect that this can be officially opened in the next few months. In any case, we will provide you with timely information, I can tell you this - a visit is worthwhile!

In the organizational area, we have taken into account the fact that the services that are handled by the FIL office are becoming ever more extensive. Below is a rough outline of the responsibilities of the individual employees for your information:

Babett Wegscheider:

Deputy Executive Director, marketing and advertising, contact for event organizers of FIL competitions, FIL website, FIL Magazine

Erika Votz:

Area of artificial track including development program and NF support, vehicles, insurance matters, congress preparation

Anja Fischer:

Area of natural track including development program and NF support, FIL licenses, accreditation/online registration, assistance in the organization of travel, and meetings

Britt Nielsen-Hurmann:

Translation, IRO artificial + natural track, support in visa applications

Diana Springl:

Anti-Doping matters, assistant to the Presidium

In closing, I would like to thank the following:

- **All representatives of the national federations** as well as their **athletes and supervisors** for the trust they show me,
- **the event organizers and their officials, the agencies and FIL partners, as well as FIL officials** for the excellent and constructive cooperation in all matters,
- **the members of the Executive Board** for the friendly cooperation in this leading organ of the FIL.

Thanks are also due to **my employees** for their motivation and commitment at all times. The newly added employees Diana Springl and Anja Fischer were quickly able to familiarize themselves with their responsibilities thanks to the support of their colleagues.

I would particularly like to thank the members of the FIL Presidium: The cooperation with our **President, the Vice President, and the Secretary General** newly elected last year was once again marked by great trust and friendship.

For the coming months, I wish all athletes accident-free preparation and assistants and coaches good planning.

Again, I ask for your goodwill and your support in fulfilling this challenging task!

Christoph Schweiger
Executive Director

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2018/2019 SEASON REVIEW

48th FIL World Championships 2019 in Winterberg/GER

awarding of titles

- Singles / Doubles (classic)
- Sprint (singles and doubles)
- Team Relay

Continental Championships (Race in Race WC)

- 50th FIL European Championships in Oberhof
awarding of titles: Women, Men, Doubles, and Team Relay
- 8th America Pacific Championships in Lake Placid
awarding of titles: Women, Men; No title assignment in Doubles; only 2 participants)
- 4th Asia Championships in Altenberg (Nation's Cup)
Women, Men and Doubles (no title assignment, no three participants per discipline)

Viessmann World Cup (9 competitions)

Team Relay World Cup (6 competitions)

Sprint World Cup (3 competitions)

Nations Cup (9 competitions)

Statistics 2018/19:

- **162** athletes from
 - **25** nations from
 - **4** continents participated in the 2018/19 World Cup/Nations Cup
Participants World Cup: 60 men / 50 women / 24 doubles
- **9'181** luge runs
 - **10** luge tracks in
 - **6** countries (North America, Europe)

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

- **265** crashes (2.89%) were registered by the time keepers of all the tracks
- **7% regulation:**
2 athletes from TPE did not achieve the 7% rule to participate in the Nations Cup.
Throughout the season there was one exclusion from training. The affected athlete from UKR was unable to meet the requirements on different tracks.

FIL partnership program:

- The development work / sponsorships of some larger NFs are very positive: (GER/SUI/POL, AUT/SWE, ITA/SLO, USA/ARG/SVK), who take care of the partnership NFs/athletes throughout the season and support them technically and materially in their further development.

Training Conditions*:

- For all events, the training was always coordinated in advance between the organizer, the Race Director, and the Sports Director. The NFs and team leaders were informed accordingly.
- The number of training runs specified by the IRO could be met on all tracks.
- Very good cooperation and coordination with the persons responsible for the training led to very good training sessions at all tracks.

Track Conditions*:

- Very good track conditions were found at all competition venues. Ice profiles, as well as ice quality.
- The work of the track operators was sufficient and favorable from the beginning of training right up until the competitions.
- The co-operation between the ice masters and/or track workers and the FIL officials was very good at all tracks.

***Remarks:**

- Individual competitions and sometimes also training sessions were heavily affected by extreme weather conditions (rain, snow, wind). Details are described in the individual race reports.

Medical Service:

- The medical service was available to a sufficient level during training and competitions on all tracks and was able to meet all requirements.
- There were several crashes, most of which resulted in a good outcome. There were no serious injuries.

Doping Controls:

- In total, 4 x doping controls were carried out at ITW and FIL competitions:
WC Calgary/CAN, WC Sigulda/LAT, ECh/WC Oberhof/GER, FIL WCh Winterberg/GER.

Disqualifications:

- 4 x § 5, 1.3.6 (gap dimensions)
- 3 x § 5, 3.2.2 (increased additional weight)
- 3 x § 5, 1.2 (sled weight)

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

- 2 x § 5, 3.1.2 (increased total weight)
 - 2 x § 5, 3.1.1, a (temperature of the steels)
 - 1 x § 3, 6.7.9 (false start)
 - 1 x § 5, 1.3.3.f (minimum height of the runner)
 - 1 x § 5, 2.1.a (spikes length)
 - 1 x § 5, 3.1 (sled change after the inspection at start)
- In total, the TDs detected **18** IRO violations that resulted in a disqualification.

Protests: (10)

- WC Innsbruck/AUT: 1 Protest,
LAT protested against the disqualification of Kristers Aparjods/LAT (temperature of the steels).
- WC Königssee/GER: 2 Protests
USA protested in training against the newly scheduled training of a training group.
AUT protested after the first men's run against the continuation of the competition and pleaded for a race cancellation.
- WC Sigulda/LAT: 1 Protest
RUS protested against the disqualification of Roman Repilov/RUS (increased additional weight)
- WC Altenberg/GER: 2 Protests
USA and GER protested against the bad weather conditions (snow drift) during the first women's run and demanded the cancellation of the race.
- WCh Winterberg/GER: 4 Protests
GER protested against the continuation of the first run in the women's competition after bib number 2 (5 min break).
AUT protested twice against the disqualification of David Gleirscher/AUT (sled change after controls at the start)
LAT protested against the disqualification of their team in the Team Relay competition (false start).

All **10** protests submitted were unanimously rejected by the jury.

Online Registration:

- The proper online registration for the World Cup races was not always done by the NFs.
In total, there were **58** complaints about the increased (penalty) entry fee
- The online registration system works well, it needs to be maintained/updated weekly by the individually registered NFs.

2018/19 season:

48th FIL World Championships, Winterberg 2019:

- All competitions were well prepared/organized and went according to plan.
- For all athletes equivalent and fair competition conditions were able to be created.
- Extremely exciting competitions in the disciplines with very, very tight and sometimes surprising results.

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

- The final Team Relay competition also provided a lot of excitement and a very good competition atmosphere.
- The many spectators at the track and the rousing comments of the track announcer offered a great competitive atmosphere for unforgettable luge competitions with a lot of positive impressions and emotional award ceremonies.
- The minimal time lags in the thousandth range, and the heart stopping finals in every discipline thrilled the numerous spectators as well as the athletes and experts.
- The FIL World Championships 2019 were from a sport point of view top and a very good advertisement for our sport of luge.

- From a sporting point of view, in all FIL competitions by the organizers/track operators (apart from the weather influences) equal, fair conditions were offered for the athletes.
- In the past season, **6** track records were broken. An indication of well-prepared tracks and the development in sport of luge.
- In the singles competitions (9) there were (**6**) different athletes from three nations in the men's discipline and in the women's discipline (**5**) different athletes from three nations who were able to register in the winners' lists.
- In the double's competitions, Germany (**6**), AUT (**2**) and RUS (**1**) claimed the victories.
- In the Sprint competitions (3) there were (**3**) different athletes from two nations in the men's discipline and in the women's discipline (**2**) different athletes from two nations who made it onto the lists of winners.
- In the doubles discipline (**3**) different athlete pairs from three nations have entered in the winners lists.

- The Team Relay competition continues to be a major highlight at the FIL competitions and obtains great approval from spectators, media, athletes, and supervisors.
- Unfortunately, the number of participants of the Team Relay in the 2018/19 season are to be registered as declined.
- Regrettably, several times fewer than 10 teams (NFs) competed in the World Cup.
- All Team Relay competitions were carried out satisfactorily with regards to technology and procedures which led to interesting and exciting competitions.

- The Sprint competition scores with the spectators thanks to the fast process and the extremely exciting competitions. The competitions are associated with very high emotions among athletes and spectators.
- The surprising results and rankings on the podium confirm the sprint format and the authority to be in the FIL sport calendar.
- Remarkable and very positive is the twice achieved top placement of the TV audience ratings with over 3.2 million (FIL WCh Winterberg/GER) and 3.6 million TV viewers (WC Sochi/RUS) in the sprint competition.

Preview:

- The development of the sport of luge in the NFs is on track but requires great care and continues to be fully supported by the FIL.
- For the 2020 YOG, the introduction of the Youth A women's doubles discipline is to be accomplished and promoted in the NFs.
- With regard to OWG 2022, the gender equality demanded by the IOC is the major challenge.

Organization:

- All FIL events were very well published and / or reported upon with posters, posters, info sheets, as well as on the respective local media (radio, press, TV).
- In all organizations, prudent teams were at work, who were always striving to ensure a smooth and good course of training and competitions.
- The number of judges and assistants was sufficient at all competitions.
- Very good work was done at all of the events.
- Some of the organizations always try to bring high-ranking politicians (ministers) to the tracks in order to achieve an appreciation / image of the events.

Athletes Events:

- In the past season there were provisions for athletes and coaches everywhere, and at some competition venues they were very extensive.
- In the 2018/19 season a few athletes' events took place, autograph sessions, or joint meetings of the athletes.
- Discounted prices in restaurants and bars for athletes and coaches.
- Offer for teams and coaches: ice skating, curling in the "Olympia Eis Rink" and cross-country skiing including the equipment.
- Once there was a public draw of the seeded groups (WC Oberhof). The athletes were present and the guests and spectators were given the opportunity to collect autographs and take selfies/photos which was very good
- Athletes evening with specially organized artists, who taught the athletes "tricks" in various forms.
- Not to forget the concerts organized during a World Cup race with different artists.
- All participating athletes, coaches and supervisors were able to use all public transport (bus and train) in and around Innsbruck during the WC in Innsbruck and had access to all attractions such as museums, exhibitions or events.

Officials / Judges / Helpers:

- The officials assigned to the WC events performed their tasks completely satisfactorily and made the necessary decisions with professional competence. A big thank you to the OC's, the many referees/helpers and track crews and the FIL officials who have contributed with great dedication their contribution to the good outcome.

FIL Sled Transport:

The sled transport organized and financed by the FIL, to and from North America, has become an integral part of our sports calendar. This type of support of NFs is of great importance to the teams, who can thus increase their budget for sports development.

On their own initiative, the sled transport to the World Cup final Sochi/RUS (due to the too high price offer of the FIL sled transports) was organized by some NFs themselves. Thus, the route to Sochi and back could be carried out much cheaper, which was a great financial relief for all participating NF represented. At this point, a big thank you to Tobias Schiegl and Rene Friedl/both from AUT for the initiative and the professional implementation of sled transport to Sochi/RUS.

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

World Cup Events:

With the World Cups, we had a difficult but very interesting World Cup season with a few surprises. In order:

WC Innsbruck / Sprint WC:

25 NF (ARG, AUS, AUT, BIH, BUL, CAN, CZE, GBR, GEO, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NED, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 162 Athletes (137 Sleds)
- Disciplines: **51** Women (6 AS), **61** Men (5 AS), **25** Doubles (2 AS)
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions
- Side Events: Use of all public transportation (train, bus and cable railways), discounted shopping in Innsbruck; Access to all attractions as (exhibitions and museums, etc.) Christmas market with voucher in Innsbruck
- A newly developed luge simulator was in permanent use during the event.

WC Whistler / Team Relay WC:

21 NF (ARG, AUS, AUT, BUL, CAN, CZE, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 105 Athletes (89 Sleds)
- Disciplines: **33** Women (2 AS), **40** Men (1 AS), **16** Doubles, **10** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions; Exciting competitions with extremely thin time intervals
- For athletes and coaches discounted prices were offered in all restaurants in Whistler Village over the entire week.
- A firework at the end of the competition, DJ Foxy Moron on the VIP terrace, food trucks, "beer garden", Miss Whistler and Miss Blackcomb framed the event in Whistler.

WC Calgary / Team Relay WC:

23 NF (ARG, AUS, AUT, BUL, CAN, CZE, GBR, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NED, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 111 Athletes (96 Sleds)
- Disciplines: **37** Women (2 AS), **43** Men (3 AS), **16** Doubles, **10** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions;
- Side Events: In addition to the sport part at COP many activities under the slogan "Lugeapalooza" for spectators and families were offered.
- Ice house sliding, live music, beer garden, carriage rides, children's activities, Santa visit, baking cookies, "Kreisel" activities, the winner's run was recorded and played at the awards ceremonies, former sliders were invited
- Very positive for the sport of luge was the live broadcast of the women's second run in the CBC TV channel.

WC Lake Placid / Sprint WC / 8. America Pacific Championships 2018/2019:

20 NF (ARG, AUS, AUT, CAN, CZE, GER, ITA, LAT, NED, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 100 Athletes (86 Sleds)
- Disciplines: **31** Women (2 AS), **41** Men (3 AS), **14** Doubles, Sprint-Race
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions;
- As part of the WC event, the "America Pacific Championships" in the women's and men's classes were honored in a worthy award ceremony. In doubles, no

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

- title was awarded (due to the small number of participants).
- Side events: Chris Mazdzer & Erin Hamlin Day, Fireworks, Marshmallows, Running of the Balls, Cross Country Skiing with Equipment and waffles, ice skating, after race party - free drinks - Zig Zag, Santa on the sled, luge rides for guests.
- Extremely positive for the sport of luge was the TV broadcast on the US TV channel NBC Sports Net.

WC Königssee/ Team Relay WC:

19 NF (AUT, BUL, CAN, CZE, GBR, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, UKR, USA)

- 131 Athletes / 108 Sleds
- Disciplines: **39** Women (2 AS), **54** Men (5 AS), **23** Doubles (1 AS), **12** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions; Bad weather conditions throughout the entire week (snowfall)
- Due to the heavy snowfall, the men's competition was scored in just one run.
- Very good offer of care for the athletes on the training and competition days.
- Side events: Big celebrations on the 50th anniversary of the Königssee track, symphonic music band, games bus for kids, Live music in the spectator tent

WC Sigulda / Team Relay WC:

21 NF (ARG, AUT, BIH, BUL, CZE, GEO, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NOR, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 101 Athletes / 83 Sleds
- Disciplines: **25** Women, **39** Men (2 AS), **19** Doubles (1 AS), **8** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions;
- An impressive event with live concert (a well-known local music band) and a great competitive atmosphere on both competition days.
- Side Events: Great social program during and after the competitions (stage and live band at the track, folklore dance group, fire dance,
- Pancake show, fan shops, athletes evening with artists, fireworks, luge rides in the ice house, mascots, flowers and gifts for Nations Cup.
- The numerous spectators on both competition days came with a "special train" from Riga

WC Altenberg / Team Relay WC / 4th Asian Championships:

21 NF (ARG, AUT, BUL, CAN, CZE, GBR, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NED, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 114 Athletes / 92 Sleds
- Disciplines: **31** Women (1 AS), **39** Men (3 AS), **22** Doubles (2 AS), **9** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions;
- Inappropriate weather conditions for the competitions (snowfall). Due to the heavy snowfall, the women's competition was scored in just one run. The Team Relay competition had to be canceled because of the bad weather (heavy snowfall).
- At the NC, the 4th Asian Championships were held as "Race in Race". Due to the low number of participants, no titles were awarded.
- Side Events: Meet & Greet, Day of Schools, 1300 children, warm drink for each student, one gift bag per class, promotion of federal base "Altenberg introduces itself"; Join-in activities, laser biathlon, luge launch, gossip boards, face painting, tattoos, crafts.

2018/19 Season Review: Maria Luise Rainer, FIL Sports Director

50th FIL ECh/WC Oberhof / Team Relay WC:

21 NF (ARG, AUT, BUL, CAN, CZE, GBR, GER, ITA, KOR, LAT, NED, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA)

- 117 Athletes / 95 Sleds
- Disciplines: **32** Women (1 AS), **41** Men (4 AS), **21** Doubles (1 AS), **10** Team Relays
- Training/competition: on schedule with good track conditions;
- As part of the World Cup event, the 50th European champion titles were awarded to the womens, men, doubles and in the team relay.
- Great social program on both days of the competition.
- Many political guests of honor followed the exciting races on both competition days.
- Very good media presence in the local newspaper.
- Side Events: Public draw of the seeded group in the Hotel Panorama, Inside-Tickets (Ice house), After Race Party at the "Wald Marie", Live-Band / DJ Charlie, "Hüttenzauber", Chill-Lounge, Lotto-Mobil, Live Acts at the Event-Area, Band Grenzenlos, "Antenne Thüringen" Race Party, Andreas Gabalier-Double, Fanfarenzug/music band.

WC Sochi / Team Relay WC / Sprint WC:

14 NF (ARG, AUT, GEO, GER, ITA, LAT, NED, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SUI, SVK, TPE, USA)

- 112 Athletes / 71 Sleds
- Disciplines: **24** Women (2 AS), **32** Men (4 AS), **15** Doubles (2 AS), **5** Team Relays, Sprint competition
- Training/competition: on schedule with very good track conditions;
- In Sochi, all WC disciplines were held on two race days (WC women's, men's, doubles / Team Relay WC and Sprint WC). An intensive schedule that demanded a lot of strength and energy from everyone involved.
- Exciting and thrilling competitions with extremely thin time intervals on Saturday and Sunday.
- The execution of the award ceremonies of the World Cup and the World Cup overall standings (classic, sprint, and Team Relay) was done ideally, brilliantly and with dignity by the organization.
- Side events: Drummers made for a good atmosphere, interviews in the stands, Vutchko - rides after the competitions, transfer and transportation coverage for all participants throughout the entire week.
- At the conclusion of the 2018/19 Luge World Cup season, the Russian Luge Federation invited all coaches, supervisors, athletes, officials, judges and volunteers for dinner followed by a closing party with live music.

Season 2018/2019 statistics in a separate document

March 2019

Maria Luise Rainer

Copy: FIL - President Josef Fendt, VP – Harald Steyrer, FIL SG – Einars Fogelis, FIL ED - Christoph Schweiger, VP - Claire DelNegro, VP – Armin Zöggeler, MC - Jörg Ellermeyer, LA Christian Krähe, TD - Christian Eigentler, FIL – Office



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Annual Report Technical Director AT 2018/2019 season

Dear Ladies and Gentleman, dear friends in sport,

The past luge season, leaves me with mixed feelings about the future. On the one hand there is the declining number of participants in the World Cup, with in part only 13 doubles sleds and 5 Team Relays in the starting field, and on the other hand, the successful introduction of the Youth A women's doubles discipline. Of course, the argument of the "post-Olympic season" contributes to the dwindling numbers of participants. However, one should not and may not underestimate the development, and we all are urged to counteract early on in various areas.

Now I would like to give you a brief review, but also a preview of upcoming tasks in the field of responsibility of technical matters AT.

In the 2018/19 season there were 9 luge World Cups, 6 Team Relay World Cups, 3 Sprint World Cups, the Continental Champions (Race in Race), and as season highlight, the 48th FIL World Championships in Winterberg / GER on the program.

Thanks to the very good cooperation between organizational teams and track operators, excellent and fair training and competition conditions could be offered at all venues. However, due to difficult weather conditions there were various race interruptions and cancellations:

- 5th WC Königssee: cancellation 2nd competition run men
- 7th WC Altenberg: reduction in the starting field (20 sleds) in 2nd CR men
race cancellation after the 1st run women
cancellation of the Team Relay competition

The technical inspections were carried out according to the 2018 IRO at all venues with the weekly offer of pre-checks. In the past season, 23 rule violations were detected.

Total:

3 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.1.3.6 gap measurement
3 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.3.1.1. steel temperature
6 DSQ	§ 5 Pt. 3.1.2 weight
3 DSQ	§ 3, Pt.6.7.8 missed finish touch pad
4 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.1.2 sled weight
1 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.2.1 spikes
1 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.1.3.3 horn height
1 DSQ	§ 3, Pt.6.7.9 false start Team Relay
1 DSQ	§ 5, Pt.3.1 inspections at the start

Luge shoe

Despite the long preparation time, the introduction of the GTS luge shoe was problematic. The improperly installed zipper and the too thin and soft outer sole led to the shoe breaking in difficult outrun conditions. Together with our partners, Rass, the Technical Commission, and the athletes, suggestions for improvement have already been made in order to be prepared for the upcoming season.

Youth A women's doubles

Since the extraordinary Commission meeting in September 2017, which set the course for our new Youth Olympic (YOG) discipline, the first competitions have already taken place in the Youth A World Cup. The introduction of the new standard sled has been well received especially among the young female athletes. This is also confirmed by the number of participants in the races in Europe. 14 doubles teams from 11 nations are hoping for a positive YOG premiere.

Also very well received was the workshop held in September 2018 for sled maintenance of the new doubles sled. On the premises of the German Bob and Sled Association (BSD), the participants were given useful information about the standard sled. I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you again for the great support in the execution of this workshop.

After a detailed analysis, the goals for the coming year are well defined and set. In addition to the upcoming Olympic premiere (YOG) in Youth A women's doubles, the focus is on improvements in the field of luge shoes and safety helmet and this requires intensive work. The aspired goal of integrating the Junior and women's doubles discipline into the World Cup calendar in the 20/21 season must also be tackled now.

In closing, I would like to thank the entire Presidium and the Executive Board of the International Luge Federation, the members of the TC Artificial Track, all event organizers and their teams, the coaches and athletes, and the Sports Director for the excellent work together.

Greetings in sport
Christian Eigentler
Technical Director AT

Report by the Technical and Sport Director Natural Track given to the 67th FIL Congress 2019 in Ljubljana

Ladies and gentlemen, friends in sport,

The 2018/18 season saw six World Cup races in six World Cup locations, four Junior World Cup races as well as two Championships (the World Championships in Latzfons (ITA) and Junior European Championships in Umhausen).

Last winter the snow arrived relatively late, however the low temperatures meant that the luge track could be prepared relatively early.

The first World Cup race in Kühtai was, once again, a great success. This format of building a temporary luge track into the ski slope and having a fully-fledged World Cup race on a shortened course is certainly setting the trend for the future. The event schedule is suitably compact and the spectators enjoy a full view of the course.

When the snow arrived at the beginning of January, the heavy snowfall in Mariazell (AUT) meant that the 2nd World Cup had to be relocated to Winterleiten situated 100km away. Due to the excessive amount of snow Mariazell was, for a time, even cut off from the outside world whereas Winterleiten, located further south of the Alpine divide, had only received little snow. This last-minute hosting of the World Cup was not a big problem for the SC Obdach (the venue for the European Championships in 2018) and the races took place as planned.

Preparations for the 3rd World Cup in Moscow ran smoothly this year. In the two days preceding the competition a judges training was once again organised in Moscow. The timing of this training session turned out to be very fortunate as the track conditions in Moscow were far from adequate. As we were already on location we were able to react and work to improve the track. However, the improvement was only partially successful as we had to shorten the track after the first training run due to a break in the ice. The planned pursuit race could not be held, even though the track conditions were good and, for safety reasons, the decision was made to hold a normal World Cup race. The World Cup was very well organised and the fringe events were elaborate and well prepared.

We faced similar problems at the 5th World Cup race in Vatra Dornei (ROM). Only under the direction of and with the help of FIL officials, the event organisers were able to prepare a track suitable for racing. The track conditions were borderline but slide-able and the race was fair and well-coordinated.

The classic venues have proved themselves time and time again. Deutschnofen and Umhausen have, once again, organised professional World Cup events. This year they have demonstrated innovative ideas in the preparation of the ice surface and great new fringe events.

World Championship in Latzfons

The club went above and beyond, spared no effort and the organisation was outstanding. Despite the weather (there was a significant amount of fresh snow) the race was regular and fair. The fringe program for the spectators, with a tent in the finish area and a tent in Fehlthurns for the evening event, was also very well-received and these events were very well attended. It was a worthy World Championship with many spectators.

It would be fair to say that in general spectator numbers were very high. It is pleasing for us when we receive encouragement from spectators and the races were surprisingly well attended.

The field of competitors consisted of athletes from nations spread across four continents. In previous years have been able to gain the participation of new nations. This is a very pleasing trend and something that can be tracked back to the excellent work done by the development programme. The Junior World Championships in Umhausen had athletes from 14 different nations in the starting line-up.

The team event brings excitement and is well received all round. We will be working next season to develop and strengthen this discipline.

The following table highlights the positive numbers from the last few years. It is noteworthy that the performance levels from weaker nations are ever improving and the gap between the top nations, such as AUT; ITA, RUS, GER, and other nations is continuously narrowing. Most notably, some nations in the middle are pushing forward and taking Top 10 slots.

	WC 1	WC 2	WC 3	WC 4	WC 5	WC 6	World Championships
Participating Nations	12	18	8	18	13	19	22
Women	19	20	11	22	17	27	25
Men	37	46	26	45	31	48	54
Doubles	10	10	7	9	7	13	12
Nations participating in 3 disciplines	5	5	3	5	4	7	7

Less encouraging is the decline in the participation numbers of female athletes.

A positive aspect is a reduction of the injury rate. The measures taken over past years and the efforts made in the direction of safety has been beneficial. The introduction of ankle protectors and rules related to blade quality (spur height) have had a positive effect.

An emphasis was also put on an increased presence on social media and the marketing of our sport on social platforms.

We also placed additional focus on TV productions. The appearance of the track, the visible placement of sponsors and the production of professional and spectacular images was very important.

Looking forward, it is important that all World Cup events are produced to ensure continuity and achieve additional visibility. All World Cup event organisers must follow the same regulations and receive the same chances.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to everyone, in particular to Vice President Peter Knauseder for the good cooperation.

Sports Director Natural Track

Andreas Castiglioni

2019 Report by the Commission on Youth and Development for Artificial Track

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear friends of luge,

We can look back over a successful season for the Junior/Youth A World Cup. In the three Lausanne Youth Olympic Games (YOG) held St. Moritz, the field of participants was quite large since the 2018/19 season included qualifications.

In the 2018/19 season, women's doubles were involved in the Youth A category in the World Cup for the first time.

Commission on Youth and Development:

In its meeting on March 9, the Youth Commission evaluated the 2018/19 season. Much that was positive could be identified in every area; however, a few negative elements were also discernible. The agenda items were successfully addressed thanks to the constructive reports and articles by Maria Jasencakova (JWC Coordinator and permanent Technical Delegate), and Petr Kinzel (FIL Trainer for juniors).

In response to an invitation, Christian Eigentler (Technical Director) and Marie-Luise Rainer (Sports Director) participated in the meeting. A detailed discussion was held as a prelude to the Commission Meeting. The importance was again stressed of a direct exchange of experience with the decision-makers of the general class so that any differences in controls, race procedures, etc. can be eliminated between the general class and juniors/youth A class.

In addition to a review of the season, the FIL Youth Meeting in Winterberg was also considered, and especially development and planning with regard to youth. Concerns, questions and wishes were addressed regarding the priorities within the sport that were expressed in the Youth Meeting.

At this juncture, I would like to bring up a number of points in this regard.

In the 2018/19 season, the focus of attention lay on the newly introduced women's doubles category in Youth A.

The reception by the individual national federations as well as trainers and consultants was very positive, and all expectations were exceeded with the 18 women's doubles from 16 nations.

At the Juniors/Youth A World Cup in St. Moritz, a meeting was held between the trainers and Christian Eigentler (Technical Director) to discuss experiences with the new standard sleds for the women's doubles and suggest any improvements. This meeting was highly constructive, and everyone considered it a success. The improvements and suggestions that were developed will now be discussed with Kästle and will be implemented soon. All in all, the sleds were very well received.

Many thanks to Christian Eigentler as well as Kästle that quickly developed and manufactured an excellent sled for the women's doubles Youth A. The women's doubles would not be where it is today without this effort.

Collaboration between track operators, event organizers, Olympic committees and team captains functioned smoothly throughout the entire season. In this respect, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Maria Jasencakova, a skilled expert with extensive experience in the field of youth work, for her enthusiasm and support.

Sport of luge

Overall, a total of six World Cup races were successfully held in Park City (double World Cup), Calgary, St. Moritz, Winterberg and Oberhof, as well as six team competitions.

The 40th Junior European championships were held in St. Moritz, and the 8th JAPCH was held in Calgary. Happily, three World Cup races were held in North America this season which allowed up-and-coming athletes to gain experience on these tracks as well.

The JWC and JEC in St. Moritz with a participant field of nearly 180 athletes were quite a challenge to all concerned. This JWC was the dry run for the 3rd YOG in 2020. Since St. Moritz has a very special natural track and only a few luge competitions are held there, especially for juniors, a few compromises had to be made in order to offer all participants safe and sound training runs and competitions.

I would like to express my thanks to Damian Gianola and his team, the track workers and Maria Jasencakova who enabled training and competitions to run smoothly despite a few minor difficulties.

This competition can be considered a successful dry run for the YOG.

At the high point of the season, the best juniors met in Igls for the 34th Junior World Championships which included 40 men, 53 women and 24 doubles, again a very broad and satisfactory starter field for the Junior World Championships.

For the first time, 4 women's doubles participated in a Junior World Championship.

In the Juniors, 23 athletes in the Youth A category were male and 33 were female, and 11 doubles in the Youth A were male and 4 were female.

The Team Relay competition involving 13 teams was a high point for the juniors at the Junior World Championships. Everyone witnessed exciting competitions with worthy titleholders. The young athletes put forth their best effort and provided us with exhilarating races.

In the name of the Youth and Development Commission, I would like to thank the event organizers in Igls and representatives from the Olympic Committee for another successful round of Junior World Championships. Igls again performed stellar work as an event organizer.

Competitors

Medals

	Number	DNF	DSQ	DNS	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Junior males	40	1	1	/	GER	3	1	1
Junior females	53	/	/	/	AUT	1	1	/
Junior doubles	24	1	/	1	RUS	/	1	2
Team competition	13	/	/	/	ITA	/	1	1

Outlook

As already mentioned, the 3rd YOG will be held in Lausanne/St. Moritz in the 2019/2020 season. The initial qualification phase in 2018/19 was highly positive. Partial qualifications have been garnered up to this point by 22 nations for Youth A male, 20 nations for Youth A female, 10 nations for Youth A male doubles, and 16 nations for Youth A female doubles.

This is a positive harbinger for the YOG in 2020.

A minor disappointment is that there are only 10 Youth A male doubles; 14 doubles appeared in 2016 at the YOG in Lillehammer.

This slightly negative trend in the doubles exists in the Juniors and general class as well; we will need to come up with a strategy to counter this.

With the introduction of the Youth A women's doubles class, the initial step was made toward the woman's doubles. A second step is needed: the Junior woman's doubles will also need to compete as of 2019/20. Whether or not this will be an independent class has yet to be determined; in any event, an independent class should exist in the Junior World Championships in Oberhof.

This step is needed to prevent the Junior women's doubles from falling by the wayside on the path to 2020/21.

The events schedule will also pose a challenge since the YOG will take place from September 1 to December 22, 2020; it is easy to imagine that things will be organized differently than in a normal season. Many thanks to Maria-Luise Rainer (Sports Director) who invested a great deal of work in the event schedule and always came up with positive solutions for everyone.

Conclusion

In the name of the Commission for Youth and Development, I would like to express my thanks to the event organizers and track operators for holding the races despite so many adversities, and I express my profound thanks to the participating organizations for their goodwill in organizing races for youth. I would like to include all team captains and their athletes in the expression of my gratitude who cooperatively assisted in a well-disciplined manner to the Youth A/Junior World Cup. Heartfelt thanks to all the track workers and assistants who volunteered tirelessly for hours on end in a range of capacities associated with training and racing.

My thanks to all officials, team captains and supervisors for their effective collaboration over the preceding season. I would like to thank my team for their great effort, constructive discussion and the excellent collaborative work.

Particular thanks go to General Secretary, Josef Fendt, the Presidium and Executive Board with President Josef Fendt at the top who always have an open ear for youth, and for the confidence entrusted in me for my work with the youth of the FIL.

April 2019
Hans-Jürgen Köhne
Chairman of the Commission on Youth and Development

Medical Commission

Report for the 2018/2019 season

Looking back, from a medical standpoint, the past post-Olympic season in the sport of luge was once again, fortunately one without serious injuries. In particular, it was one without injuries which we do not foresee as having a lasting damage to health, something which athletes fear.

At the constituent session of the Medical Commission held on 04.01.2019 Dr. Jörg Ellermeyer (GER) was elected as Chairman and Dr. Eugene Byrne (USA) was elected as Deputy Chairman. Other Commission members are Dr. Zane Kruze (LAT), Dr. Alex Mitterhofer (ITA). Newly appointed Medical Commission members are Dr. Lutz Kistenmacher (GER) and Dr. Ruslan Simashvili (RUS). The head of anti-doping for the medical department is Dr. Eugene Byrne (USA) and his deputy is Dr. Alex Mitterhofer (ITA). The Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) working-group was approved under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Bernd Wolfarth of the Charité-Berlin (GER).

Anti-Doping related matters

We are happy to report that in the past season no doping cases were recorded within the FIL-RTP or at FIL competitions. However, 5 warnings were issued for "Filing Failures". In addition to this, there were 5 "Missed Tests". As already mentioned in last year's report, the Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) was not classified as a case of doping by the Disciplinary Commission who took into account a number of expert appraisals. A TUE application was approved by the TUE working-group.

As well as the mandatory competition testing (in-competition testing, ICT) at FIL Championships AT and NT, intensified out-of-competition (OOC) tests were also conducted. During these, the compulsory urine tests and 10% blood tests were carried out (Athlete Biological Profile, ABP; Athlete Profile Management Unit, APMU is a laboratory in Seibersdorf near Vienna (AUT) – see also the 2018 report). There were no complaints whatsoever from the FIL doping control representative.

A WADA audit was carried out in the FIL offices in 2018. WADA imposed a detailed and complex catalogue of tasks with many requirements and relevant deadlines on the FIL. As already mentioned in last year's report, a large part of the anti-doping duties from the Independent Testing Authority (ITA) will be transferred to the FIL. This is to ensure that, in the future, FIL anti-doping procedures conform to all WADA standards so as not to result in any sanctions. In addition to this, WADA requires even more in-competition-testing (IST) and, what's more, even more out-of-competition testing (OOC) as well as an increased amount of relevant training courses.

The key changes to the yearly updated WADA List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (current version is valid from 01/01/2019) and the WADA and FIL anti-doping codes (FADC) can be viewed on www.wada-ama.org und www.fil-luge.org.

Medical Care / Accident and Injury Statistics

The past season reported an unchanged and, for the most part, very good medical care on the artificial track. Expert medical staff with appropriate equipment and the required emergency vehicles were present and ready for action at all FIL events, in accordance with regulations.

As in previous years, a comprehensive crash and injury statistic for the 2018/19 season in the artificial track for the general class and the junior class was collated and compared. The

number of crashes on the artificial track in the general class showed a slight increase from 2.4% last season to 2.89%, which, when considering the competition venues and weather conditions from one season to another, should be put into perspective! It is pleasing that the number (average) of crashes in the junior class was a close to constant at 3.0%.

For many years now injury statistics have also been collected on the natural track. The overall risk of injury of the sport of luge on the artificial track is statistically unchanged at 0.1-0.2% - a very low range!

The past season did not show, neither on the artificial track nor on the natural track, a significant change in the type of injury or a spate of a certain type of injury. The low rate of injuries in the ankle joint is, we are pleased to say, stable due to the introduction of the ankle joint orthotic used by athletes on the natural track.

In accordance with the FIL Congress ruling in Constanza 2017, the FIL medical commission has developed, repeatedly adapted, and coordinated with the IBSF a proposal for the minimum standards for the equipment and facilities of first-aid rooms at the tracks. This was presented to the 2018 Congress in Bratislava. The 2018 Congress agreed (see minutes) that the Executive Board, together with the FIL Legal Committee would resolve to implement the recommended and compiled minimum standards.

The close cooperation with IOC Medical Committee, the IBSF, other IFs for summer and winter sports, as well as NADAs and WADA has remained unaltered for many years.

I thank my medical colleagues on the Medical Commission, as well as the Executive Board and the Expert Commission for the consistent, very good and trusted cooperation.

My special thanks go to all employees of the FIL offices and in particular Ms Diana Springl and Ms Stefanie Biermaier for their excellent, always reliable and competent support in the organisation of medical and anti-doping affairs.

We are looking forward to a fair, sporting and exciting luge season 2019/20 on both the artificial and the natural track, one hopefully without serious injuries of our athletes.

Dr. med. Jörg Ellermeyer
Chairman of the FIL Medical Commission

Linz, 11th April 2019

“The FIL Ethics Code represents an important alignment with the future. *The first step has been taken, yet additional steps remain. The FIL Ethics code must be embodied and borne in mind by everyone associated with the sport of luge*” (FIL Magazine 1/2017)

This system of rules has achieved a certain level of recognition and is generally borne in mind by those who are associated with the sport of luge, but sometimes not. Work has yet to be done.

I will not, however, be addressing specific cases; this is because in general, maintaining people’s privacy and the required confidentiality about information and events prevents such cases from being reported.

Nonetheless, I will address some aspects of the Ethics Code that are particularly relevant to our FIL family. This form of reporting with alternating themes will be a regular feature in years to come.

One major item of concern is the **integrity of the federation management**.

The FIL seeks to ensure the principle of fair play and compliance with rules and laws based on the ethical principles that it has developed.

“Compliance with rules and laws” is to be interpreted broadly. It includes all of the regulations created by the FIL (statutes, IRO, bylaws, FIL Ethics Code, etc.) and all mandatory regulations (such as anti-doping regulations and the IOC system of rules).

The laws that must be obeyed include basic democratic principles, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, etc.

According to the **instruction manual** provided in the FIL Ethics Code,

- transparency, neutrality in choice and internationality in personnel decisions must be ensured.
- conflicts of interest must be disclosed and strictly avoided if possible.
- the overlapping of private interests with those of the FIL and/or its national federations must be strictly avoided and may only be accepted after being reviewed by the responsible authority.
- accepting and/or promising financial or immaterial benefits associated with planning, concluding and implementing business transactions for the FIL or its national federations is forbidden.
- specific, fact-based instances of suspected corruption must be reported to the responsible FIL authority.

In this context, I will not be able to address the specific activities that will be subjected to sanctions. Sufficient information is unavailable at this juncture.

In any event, it can be generally assumed that the FIL Ethics Code is particularly applicable to personnel decisions based on voting. In the future, applicants should explicitly affirm the FIL Ethics Code. Whenever there are questions, it is better to clear the air beforehand than to glibly assume the best.

Waltrop, April 19, 2019

Hiedl, Ethics Authority

Report TV Coordinator 2018/19 (Artificial Track)

TV Coverage

With a total air time of more than 370 hours the 2018/19 Viessmann Luge World Cup and the 48th FIL Luge World Championships were again very well covered by TV networks worldwide and achieved a total audience of more than 266 million people. While the air time significantly increased compared to 2017/18 the audience numbers did not achieve the results of the previous season. Part of this is caused by the missing data on most of the news reports (especially in Germany) and the ARD third channels coverage which definitely had a major impact on the decrease. Moreover, additional networks covered the events but did not provide any ratings - e.g. Match TV / Match Sport (Russia) with a total air time of more than 13 hours at the Sochi World Cup and NBC Olympic Channel with a total of 25 hours throughout the season.

Apart from the more extensive broadcasts at the World Championships as well as the Calgary and Sochi World Cups the air time of the events was more or less equal throughout the season while significantly higher ratings were achieved with the races in its second half and especially in February (Exception: Innsbruck in November, but more than half of the ratings were achieved with news reports there). This indicates again that the events in November/December with partly quite a good amount of TV coverage mostly achieve low ratings since the main interest in winter sports is mainly achieved from January thru March.

During the second half of a season the main challenge remains the increasing competition of all winter sports in achieving air time on international TV networks with new disciplines and race formats that are constantly created by the international sports federations. The reliability of Luge and its fair degree of independence from weather conditions mark big advantages compared to other winter sports although we have not been completely spared from miserable weather, associated shifts and cancellations in the past season.

As pointed out in the past, attractive formats and exciting races will become more and more important in the competition with other sports to achieve remarkable TV air times and good ratings. Therefore, we should constantly review our events regarding potential improvements. Once again, the Team Relay is a perfect example for a competition format that includes all Luge disciplines and is completed within an hour. In contrast, the individual races continue to extend over more than two hours and are significantly more difficult to accommodate in TV programming - especially considering that usually two races take place the same day. Again it should be pointed out that, from an editorial point of view, it is strongly recommended not to stage three disciplines on the same day. The Team Relay, which had to be cancelled at Altenberg and was made up at the Sochi World Cup finals, for example, could not be taken into account in the coverage of German television with its high ratings.

Similar to previous years the German networks *ARD* and *ZDF* accomplished the majority (89 percent) of the total audience with 235 million people in almost 23 hours of coverage (four percent).

A lot of the largely consistent live, delayed or highlights broadcasts in Germany reached more than two or three, occasionally even four million viewers with market shares of up to 24 percent. Frequently excellent ratings were again achieved with the Team Relay broadcasts which, in most cases, attracted the interest of significantly more than two or three million people. The peak rating was achieved by the Team Relay too: 4.33 million people (21.3 percent market share) watched the *ZDF* broadcast of the event at Koenigssee.

A significant increase in air time was recorded on *ORF Sport Plus* in Austria while coverage on *Best4Sport* in Latvia declined, but more viewers were achieved there than in the previous year.

The development of coverage in North America was extremely pleasing. In Canada, more than one million viewers watched the live broadcasts from Whistler, Calgary and Winterberg on *CBC*. In the US, *NBC Sports Network* aired a total of 17 hours of summaries, with *NBC Olympic Channel* reporting 25 hours throughout the season.

For the detailed TV analysis kindly check the related section in the Congress dossier.

Live Streaming

For the fourth consecutive year after the successful launch in 2015/16 FIL provided Live Streaming with English commentary and Video on Demand of all Viessmann Luge World Cups again on the *FIL website* last season. Access was available worldwide except for Germany (partly), Latvia and the USA where the streaming had to be geo-blocked due to TV agreements within those territories.

According to the evaluation of the Live Streaming on the *FIL website* the cumulative viewing time increased to an average of 77 minutes per session. Moreover, the demographics showed that especially a younger audience was attracted again by the Live Streaming with the majority (more than 30 percent) at the age of 25 thru 34 and that viewing on mobile devices increased again.

A big thank to all the international athletes who have been involved as co-commentators and, similar to the previous years, contributed a lot to the success of the Live Streaming.

Finally, I like to thank the members of the FIL Presidium and Executive Board, the FIL office team, FIL officials and partners, NFs, athletes and coaches, event organizers and track operators for the great cooperation throughout the past winter. I am very much looking forward to continuing the cooperation in the 2019/20 season.

Britta Semmler-Dzoesch

FIL TV Coordinator

Report of the FIL Development Program 2018-2019 Season

The 2018-2019 post Olympic season brought the beginning of a new quadrennium to the sport of luge and to the FIL Development Program. It also brought with it several changes, not the least of which was the departure of long time FIL Development Manager Ioan Apostle, who guided the Development Program since 2002 upon the departure of Gunther Lemmerer. His leadership has been felt by countless athletes and nations through the years both as a skilled administrator and coach. His presence and influence will be missed within the Development department and we wish him the best of luck as he moves on to coach his home nation of Romania.

The FIL Development program is quite wide in scope and addresses the needs of both general class and youth/junior athletes. In an attempt to address the many needs requested by the NFs through the support application process and yet still remain within budget, programs such as the Luge School, Patenschaft, track vouchers, FIL General Class and FIL Junior & Youth, support for race suits/shoes/gloves and the purchase of sleds, transportation and travel allocations, support for coaches and individual programs requested by NFs, all have been part of the 2018-2019 Development Program.

What follows is a review of some of the larger support initiatives administered by the Development Program:

FIL Luge School

Traditionally the first scheduled program of the season, the Luge School is geared toward absolute beginner or very inexperienced sliders. It gives this population of athletes the opportunity to gain important on-ice experience in preparation for future youth/junior competitions. Athletes accepted to this camp are generally from smaller nations with few athletes, limited resources, no track of their own and limited equipment. It is fully funded by the FIL and is seen as an important step in helping to create the athletes of tomorrow. The School took place in Sigulda from Oct 14-20 and 35 athletes from 12 nations participated, including BIH, BUL, CRO, CZE, GEO, MDA, POL, ROU, SRB, SVK, TPE and UKR, ranging in age from 13-15. The week long school was filled to capacity and conducted by coaches Petr Kinzel, Bogdan Macovei and Tomas Kinzel. Activities included theory and practice of luge, curve dynamics, proper position, preparation and maintenance of equipment, video review and of course daily sliding on the track. With the track in Sigulda fully booked during this week, it meant the luge school had training scheduled everyday only in the evening hours. This allowed for regular physical training sessions with the athletes during the daytime. In addition, the athletes were able to perform start training practice on the refrigerated start ramp adjacent to the track 3 times during the week. For the brand new athletes, these start practice sessions were an important introduction to learning the basics of a proper luge start. While the week was productive and built a solid foundation on which the participants can build for the future, it was felt that more track was needed during the school and that will be a goal for the future.

FIL Teams

A corner stone of the entire FIL Development Program are the two FIL Teams, Group 1 and Group 2. Each group consists of several nations, each of whom may only have one or two athletes each. Because the participating nations are relatively small and may not necessarily have the resources to travel and compete independently, the FIL provides coaches, equipment and transportation. They travel as an autonomous group to both training and races and each FIL Group services a specific population of athlete. Group 1 targets athletes in the general class and consists of both athletes with just one or two years of experience to athletes who are veterans of the WC circuit. Group 2 consists of youth and junior athletes, some in their first year and others who have been sliding for several years. Like Group 1, Group 2 travels together to both training weeks and on the (youth/junior) World Cup circuit.

Group 2

FIL Group 2 was led by head coach Petr Kinzel along with assistant coaches Bogdan Macovei and Tomas Kinzel. The 2018-2019 season began with a full 5 weeks of training offered at Oberhof, Sigulda, Igls, Koenigssee and Altenberg. Twenty nine athletes from 8 nations including BIH, BUL, CRO, CZE, MDA, SLO, SRB and TPE participated in some or all of the pre-race season training as did several coaches who came to work with their athletes. All the usual activities were part of the daily schedule including physical activities, sled maintenance, video review and start practices whenever possible.

The youth/JWC calendar began with a double JWC in Park City, USA, however flight and travel delays caused by bad weather conditions severely impacted equipment and luggage arrival. It also delayed the FIL coaches arrival by a day. As a result, some athletes missed the first 3 critical on-track training sessions. This of course had a detrimental effect on performance as this was the first time on the Park City track for all FIL group athletes. Unfortunately there wasn't enough time available for these athletes to make up the missed runs, so many participated in the in the two Park City races after receiving only minimal training. Still, 13 athletes from 4 nations (BIH, BUL, CZE and TPE) participated in Park City, showing great tenacity and resilience. The only other pre-Christmas race was also in North America in Calgary, which saw Group 2 participation by BIH, BUL and CZE.

After the New Year, 4 more races remained on the FIL schedule, all in Europe (St. Moritz, Igls, Winterberg and Oberhof). This included ITWs in St. Moritz (in preparation for the 2020 YOG) and in Igls prior to the WJM. Deserving particular mention, athletes from AUS and NZL joined Group 2 for the second half of the race season with the AUS athletes participating in 3 races and NZL in all 4 events.

The ITW and JWC in St. Moritz merits comment due to its status as host of next year's YOG. Because of the large number of participants, a limited number of runs were available to all athletes. This was partially due to the lack of suitable lighting for evening sliding. But despite the large number of athletes, limited training and efforts to learn a brand new track, all Group 2 athletes were able to complete the race. The track was extremely well prepared and in total, 31 athletes from 9 nations in Group 2 took part in St. Moritz.

The efforts of all three Group 2 coaches should be recognized for their tireless efforts working with such a large group of athletes. In almost every respect the Group 2 program is a resounding success and much of it is thanks to the coaching staff. In total, Group 2 athletes took 3359 runs throughout the season.

Group 1

FIL Group 1 was led by Head Coach Robert Taleanu with Assistant Coach Yuriy Hayduk. As is traditionally the case after an Olympic year, the number of athletes participating with Group 1 is significantly smaller than with Group 2. This year saw 10 athletes from 7 different nations taking part (AUS, BIH, BUL, GBR, NED, SLO and TPE).

The Group 1 season calendar began with 5 scheduled ITW weeks, Altenberg, Oberhof, Igls, Koenigssee and Sigulda. Regretfully, participation in the Altenberg ITW by Group 1 had to be cancelled due to lack of participation. All other weeks had attendance of anywhere between 3-5 athletes.

The World Cup race season got underway with 4 races schedule before the Christmas break, including a North American swing (Igls, Whistler, Calgary and Lake Placid). As is usually the case, the Igls WC saw the largest turnout from Group 1 with a total of 10 athletes competing.

After New Years, an additional 6 WC races were scheduled in Koenigssee, Sigulda, Winterberg, Altenberg, Oberhof and Sochi. Special recognition should go to Ziga Birus of SLO who took part in every race week as part of Group 1 as well as every ITW with the exception of one. Alex Ferlazzo of AUS also participated in all events

with Group 1 prior to departing to slide independently in the second half of the season. In total, the 10 athletes of Group 1 took a total of 860 runs for the season with 6 different athletes each qualifying for at least one WC.

Patenschaft Program

The FIL Patenschaft program is a means by which athletes from a smaller “weaker” nation can partner with a larger “stronger” nation and receive coaching and other benefits from the larger nation. The FIL provides financial support to the host nation for expenses incurred throughout the season. This is believed to be a very positive program that hopefully benefits both participating nations. The nations who taking part in the Patenschaft Program in 2018-19 include: AUT/SWE (1), GER/POL (9), GER/SUI (3), USA/ARG (1), USA/SVK (7).

Vouchers

The voucher program is a popular form of FIL support that benefits every member nation who participates in training during a season. Valued at €25, the vouchers can be used at any track toward training costs. At most tracks, the cost of one luge run is €25 euros so there is a one to one ratio. At some tracks however, the per run cost is higher and extra vouchers can be used to make up the additional cost difference. For the 2018-19 season, a total of 15,000 vouchers were distributed to NFs totaling an allocation of equivalent to €375,000. Vouchers are distributed to nations based on a number of factors such as need, participation and team size.

Transportation

Understanding the cost of travel and transportation, the FIL provides additional support to some nations toward transportation costs to ensure their participation in competitions and training.

In addition, each federation participating in overseas World Cup events receives an allocation toward flight support. As a special request by some nations, additional flight support is awarded as well.

Equipment and material purchase

The FIL understands the need for up to date, quality equipment and as such, provides nations with support to obtain the necessary equipment to ensure safe and reliable participation in WC events. Suit/shoe/glove sets are made available to developing teams as are in many cases funding for the purchase of sleds to help strengthen these nations domestically.

Coaches

The greatest support the FIL provides in terms of coaching is the use by developing nations of the FIL coaches. The FIL funds 100% of the cost for 3 coaches at the junior level and 2 at the general class level for use by nations that do not have the resources to fund their own coaching staff. Additionally, on limited occasions the FIL will also help fund the cost of a coach for an individual nation. For 2018-2019 these nations have included BIH, CZE, GBR, KAZ, SUI and SWE.

Race Support

Perhaps one of the most significant forms of support provided by the FIL to all nations is the race accommodation support. The FIL provides €500 for each athlete at a WC event for up to 4 athletes per nation. This is a significant way for NFs to offset their weekly costs and will continue to be a part of the FIL support program.

Conclusion

The FIL has made significant efforts to try and alleviate the increasing costs borne by NF's to have their athletes participate in the sport of luge. Though it is financial impossible to address all the needs of every nation, there are many programs in place to help relieve the burden of travel, training, equipment and accommodations for developing nations. Costs will continue to be a main topic of concern moving forward.

It was very encouraging this past season to see such robust participation in FIL Group 2. At times the sheer number of athletes was almost overwhelming to the coaching staff and to the tracks themselves. In the future we must be very careful that the numbers don't get so large that athletes are not receiving the attention they need and deserve from the coaches. This is both from a performance and safety perspective. It also inspires faith in a positive future of the sport to see such a diversity of nations taking part at the junior levels. This will continue to be encouraged and we must strive to strengthen the developing nations who have just one or two athletes and at the same time continue to bring new nations into the international luge family. Indeed participation at the junior level is very positive and these athletes must be properly nurtured and supported in order to ensure longevity in their luge careers. The numbers we are seeing now at the junior level must now be parlayed into increased numbers in the general class.

Group 1 continues to be a critical avenue towards helping developing nations compete at the WC level. However the problem of diminishing numbers must be solved. Part of the reduced numbers seen this year can be attributed to the trend seen historically when numbers drop following an Olympic season. But numbers are not the only solution, we will continue to provide Group 1 athletes with the training opportunities that will help them become better athletes. But athletes must take advantage of those opportunities. No longer will it be acceptable for athletes to begin their season at the first race. All FIL Team athletes will be required to attend a minimum of at least 2 scheduled training weeks prior to the first race. And any athlete that attends a training week that is funded by the FIL must also then participate in the WC race scheduled at that track during that season. These and other policy changes regarding the day to day functioning of the FIL Teams will be implemented next season to help improve the overall quality and quantity of every athlete's training.

Another concept to consider in the future is separate junior and general class training weeks on the calendar. Often ITW weeks are booked up by so many teams that only a minimal amount of runs are available. This may be acceptable to more experienced, elite athletes who may not need many runs, but for youth and juniors, run volume is critical to their improvement.

Deadlines for registration or notification of participation will be in place next season making NFs more responsible for providing information in a timely manner. We also hope to see the return of TUR to luge as they were forced to withdraw at the last minute last season due to internal political issues in their country. Lastly, the FIL Development program will continue to focus on where the needs lie, and that is with the "developing" nations that are the backbone of the sport and truly need the support for their own survival and the overall global success of the FIL.

Evi Mitterstieler

2018/19 REPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM NATURAL TRACK

In the 2018/19 season, the main focus was on further expanding tried and tested projects. Therefore, the tour bus visit in Slovakia was for the first time coupled with material coaching and a local inspection for a possible luge track. These inputs were well-received and used by the Slovakian federation. With the support of FIL coach Matteo Clara, a 300 m long luge track for children and adolescents was marked. In February, the Slovakian federation organized a three-country race (Slovakia, Poland, Czech Republic) for children. Other stops of the tour bus were Jablonec in the Czech Republic, Albertville in France and Unterammergau in Germany. In the future, the classic tour bus is to be expanded with different training courses. Coaches training, further education in the material sector, as well as further trainings for the technical area of the track could be incorporated. In this way, the individual nations with their coaches and officials could be taught essential skills in the various fields in a short time. In addition, more attention could be paid to individual needs.

In the FIL school, as well as at the international youth games, the coaching of the supervisors from different nations was the focus. December 16-20, the FIL School took place in Winterleiten (AUT). Participating nations were France, Poland, Czech Republic, Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. February 16-17, the International youth games took place on the same luge track. The associated training camp was used by Slovakia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Serbia. A total of 92 children from 7 nations took part in the race.

Dividing the FIL group into a junior team and a senior team with a separate coaching staff was very successful. Through this measure, professional work with the athletes was guaranteed. Risk of injury could be minimized and the quality of the training and driving skills were improved enormously.

For the junior group under the direction of Matteo Clara, the season started with the international training week December 26-January 1, in Winterleiten (AUT). Together with the assistant coaches Philip Haselrieder from Italy and Jovan Lekic from Serbia, about 20 young people from different nations were supervised throughout the entire season. The season ended on February 24 with the European Junior Championships in Umhausen (AUT). Karl Flacher and Andreas Schopf from Austria were responsible for the general class, whose season began on December 8 with the international training week in Longiaru (ITA). The highlight of the winter season was the World Cup in Latzfons (ITA) with 81 participants from 22 nations. Concerning the number of participants, however, it must be noted critically that the male starting field continued to increase, while there were losses in the women's field. As part of the World Cup, another award was given to the newcomer of the year within the FIL Group. The prize was handed over by FIL President Josef Fendt to 18 year-old Argentinian Renzo Atance. Renzo stood out through his commitment and his enormous progress. At the World Cup, he was able to confirm his achievements with an excellent 24th place.

The Ukrainian team worked for the first time outside the FIL Group. Under the direction of former FIL coach Maryan Huzner, Ukraine was able to complete a successful first season independently. The athletes performed especially well in the Junior World Cup with a 4th place finish by Anastasiya Slyusar, a 10th place by Myroslav Lenko, and a 5th place in doubles by Myroslav Lenko and Andrii Hirniak.

The way to the future must be through more qualified coaches. There needs to be as many international coaches as possible who have a comprehensive know-how and can pass this on in their own country. In addition, new training centers with well-prepared luge runs outside of Italy and Austria are needed. New approaches are also needed in the sense of "gender equality" regarding the number of women participating. Here it would be useful to re-discuss the distribution of financial participation support. Further ways of increasing movement from the FIL group to the national federations must be considered. The organization of individual training bases with coaching co-operation between nations could be helpful.

Sport Report

FIL Head Coach Flacher

2018 – 2019

In the 2018-2019 season I was able to welcome 15 nations, such as CZE, SRB, GBR NZL, KAZ, ROU, ARG, BRA, USA, TUR, SVK, MOL, FRA, and JPN into the FIL group, at the World Championships and at the World Cup. It was particularly pleasing that Japan, with one female and one male athlete, committed themselves to the sport of luge on the natural track and participated in the FIL group. Ukraine, for the first time after many years of participation the FIL group took the decision to become independent, something which, under coach Maryan Huzner, worked out well. Less pleasing was the absence of nations such as Sweden and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This year also saw all planned World Cup events executed. However the World Cup race in St Sebastian AUT had to be relocated to Winterleiten Obdach AUT due to excess snowfall (St. Sebastian was cut-off from the outside world). Many thanks to all those responsible at the SC Obdach for their willingness to immediately take on the event.

In total, FIL Group athletes completed 1560 training runs. This shows that through strict training, the time intervals between the best athletes of the natural track sport have again been considerably reduced.

Thanks to the good work of the youth team, led by Mitterstieler Evi as well as coach Clara Matteo, some athletes in the youth team were able to participate in the general class at the World Cup as well as the World Championships.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to my assistant coaches for the good teamwork and to all those who have contributed to all the positive developments within the FIL-Group and have made this possible through financial donations.

Flacher Karl

FIL Head Coach Natural Track

**Report to the 67th FIL Congress 2019 in Ljubljana/Slovenia
WG Marketing and Publicity Campaign**

Since the submission of my report to the 66th FIL Congress in Bratislava, the working group Marketing and Publicity Campaign has dealt, among other things, with the revision of the FIL Advertising Guidelines Artificial Track and Natural Track (§ 7 IRO). In coordination with the Technical Director Christian Eigentler, the working group drafted a proposal that was unanimously confirmed as an IRO change at the recommendation of the FIL Executive Board by the 2018 FIL Congress.

At the heart of the IRO change was the simplified measuring method, according to which an irregular shape is no longer measured according to its actual contour, but instead by a fictitious rectangle around this shape. In order to compensate for the increased measurement area of irregular shapes, the maximum sizes of approved advertising were increased by an average of 10%. The maximum size of some advertising spaces increased beyond this to help our national associations with the marketing of our sport.

For example, now advertising space of 600 cm² (instead of 450 cm²) is allowed on the race clothing, on the helmet now 70cm² (instead of 60 cm²), and on the sled now 1000 cm² (instead of 900 cm²). The WG Marketing and Publicity Campaign hopes that the FIL's national federations and therefore above all, our athletes will benefit from the improved marketing opportunities.

The agenda of this 67th FIL Congress also includes the election of the Vice President of Marketing. This important field of work will thus be anchored in the FIL Executive with its own elected position, as was also the case previously in the history of the FIL. The Vice President of Marketing will certainly play a significant role in our working group's work. Therefore, the meeting of the WG Marketing and Publicity Campaign originally scheduled for the spring has been postponed until after the election.

I would like to thank the members of the WG for their cooperation and the FIL Executive Board for their support. I would like to wish the new Vice President of Marketing good luck and a lot of enjoyment in the new position.

April 2019

Babett Wegscheider, Chair of the WG Marketing and Publicity Campaign

7

FIL Youth Meeting 2019, JWC Winterberg, GER

Monday, February 4, 2019, Winterberg Functional Building

Members of the Youth/Development Commission in attendance:

Hans-Jürgen Köhne, Maria Jasencakova, Petr Kinzel, Zintis Saisans

Excused:

Secretary General Einars Fogelis, Maria Loch, Zianebeth Shattuk-Owen, Dr. Jörg Ellermeyer, Mark Hatton, Sandra Lempert, Dmitry Kasatkin, Sorina Ticu,

Nations:

AUS, AUT, BIH, BUL, CAN, CHN, CRO, CZE, GEO, GER, ITA, JPN, LAT, MDA, NOR, NZL, POL, ROU, RUS, SLO, SRB, SVK, SWE, TPE, UKR, USA,

Beginning of the meeting: 7:30 pm

1. Greeting

The Chairman Hans-Jürgen Köhne greets the delegates from 26 NFs and the members of the Youth Commission present and warmly welcomes everyone to today's FIL Youth Meeting. Hans-Jürgen Köhne delivers greetings from President Josef Fendt and Secretary General Einars Fogelis and apologizes for his absence.

2. Information Youth Commission:

Hans-Jürgen Köhne explains what has been implemented from the 2018 FIL Youth Meeting and the 2018 meeting of the Youth/Development Commission.

2018 Workshop:

Motions dealt with in 2018:

- Drop result Youth A World Cup

The majority of the team captains are in favor of abolishing the drop result in Youth A because the NFs who participate in all World Cups are punished.

Result:

The drop result for Youth A was abolished with the changes to the IRO.

- Grid race:

The team captains suggest dropping the grid race in the future. The large number of participants and the amount of time spent by the coaches and organizers is brought up and that this time could be better used for training runs and supervising the athletes better.

Result:

The grid race for Juniors was abolished with the changes to the IRO.

The following changes for Youth A / Junior World Cup were also made to the IRO:

1. §3 P3.4 Addition of Youth A women's doubles to the World Cup
2. §3 P6.8.1 Cancellation of the grid race
3. §9 P3.6 Draw YAWC
 - ◆ Draw cancelled
4. §9 P3.6 Draw JWC
 - ◆ Results from the cancellation of the grid race
5. §3 P6.8.2 Start order JWC
 - ◆ Results from the cancellation of the grid race
6. §8 P2.1 Paid training
 - ◆ Paid training previously 3 runs, now 2 runs
7. §8 P3.2.2 Official training
8. §3 P6.9.1 Procedure JWCh
 - ◆ Should only provide an addition so that the forerun is displayed as a training run for non-seeded athletes, due to 7% rule

Review of the races in the 2018/2019 season up to now:

Due to time limitations, a review of the races this season so far was not done.

Juniors and Youth A women's doubles:

- The meeting about the standard sled in St. Moritz with Christian Eigentler was very constructive and focused, the coaches hope that a large part of their suggestions can be implemented. If this is the case then the development of the sled is headed in the right direction.
- For the next season 2019/20, the class Juniors women's doubles should be added to the JWC because this age group otherwise wouldn't have any competitions for 2 years, this discipline should also be at the JWCh.
- For the age groups Juniors and general class, the use of the standard sled is seen with criticism because with its measurements it is pushed to the limit for these athletes.
- One can set parameters and then have the sleds built individually.

Pre-information YOG 2020 Lausanne/St. Moritz

- 01/09/2020 Opening ceremony, Lausanne
- 01/10/2020 Travel day Lausanne to St. Moritz
- Training and competition days 01/11-01/20/2020
- Age groups 01/01/2002 – 12/31/2005
- Number of participants approved by the IOC.
 - o Youth A men number: 20
 - o Youth A women number: 20
 - o Youth A men’s doubles number: 15
 - o Youth A women’s doubles number: 15
- FIL minimum standard 3 races Youth A / Juniors / General class World Cup, 1 race of which in the 2019/20 season by 12/08/2019 and 10 World Cup points
- As it stands today, there are the following possible participants for the 2020 YOG in the doubles discipline.

	Doubles Youth A Women	Doubles Youth A Men	Team Relay
1	AUT	AUT	AUT
2	CAN	BUL	BUL
3	CZE	CAN	CAN
4	GER	GER	CZE
5	ITA	LAT	GER
6	JPN	POL	ITA
7	LAT	RUS	JPN
8	MDA	SVK	LAT
9	POL	TPE	MDA
10	ROU	UKR	POL
11	RUS	USA	ROU
12	SVK		RUS
13	UKR		SVK
14	USA		TPE
15			UKR
16			USA

3. Feedback from the team captains:

Races Youth A and Juniors World Cup race days

- The team captains ask why the races of Youth A and Juniors are always on a Friday and a Saturday.
And suggest holding the races on Saturday and Sunday so that more spectators have the opportunity to attend the JWC.

Start heights

- The start heights should be adjusted more suited to age and performance, for some athletes the start heights are too difficult.

Increase age for the Juniors

- The age for Juniors should be increased so that athletes who start luge later have more time with lower start heights for their athletic development.

Problems with training times on the tracks, countries without their own track

- The team captains mention the problems with the training times at the tracks. It is difficult to receive enough track time for the preparation and training of the athletes, this particularly affects countries without an own track.
- More ITWs should be offered and these should be held separately for Juniors and general class so that there are enough runs for each athlete during the ITW.

Coaches' meeting during the season

- It is suggested to hold more than one coaches' meeting per season. Through more meetings, problems or ideas could be addressed and also solved more quickly.

Liveticker / Livestream

- The team captains suggest offering the races in Youth A and Junior World Cup in the liveticker and if possible as livestream.
Consultation with the FIL office what is possible.

Supervision/organization Junior World Cup by only 1 TD

- The team captains suggest using a second person for the supervision/organization of the Junior World Cup by the FIL. Due to the number of participants and extensive tasks, it is difficult for one person to do all of this work.

Team Relay in the Junior World Cup

- The team captains suggest again holding the Team Relay also at Junior World Cups where possible.

Size of the training groups

- The training groups should be made a little smaller and the track preparation adjusted accordingly.
- Therefore, more intense and faster training for each group is provided and the time at the track is reduced for the coaches who have singles and doubles athletes.

Team competition for Youth A age group

- A team competition for the age group Youth A should be added.

4. Miscellaneous:

- Meetings
- Commission meeting Youth/Development 03/09/2019 Berchtesgaden
- FIL expert commission meetings 04/11 – 13/ 19 St. Leonhard
- FIL Congress 06/14 - 15/2019 Ljubijana/SLO

Commission Youth/Development

At its workshop in Berchtesgaden (March 9th), The Youth Commission will discuss topics/concerns from the youth meeting and look for solutions to meet the delegates concerns.

Motions to the expert commissions

The proposals/motions worked out at the commission meeting will be forwarded to the expert commissions for review or approval. The meetings of the Sport and Technical Commissions will be held April 12, 2019.

Conclusion

Hans-Jürgen Köhne ends the youth meeting at 8:45 pm and thanks all delegates for the constructive and very good cooperation with the Youth Commission.
Thanks go to the track in Winterberg and its staff for the support and the use of the meeting room.

End of the meeting: 8:45 pm

Minutes

02/04/2019

Hans-Jürgen Köhne

Chairman Commission Youth/Development

8

Amendment to the FIL Statutes/2019 Ethics Code



**Applicant: FIL Ethics
Authority – N.
Hiedl/Executive Board**

II § 2.7.8

Motion No. 1

Old text:

2.7.8 The monitoring and enforcement of prohibitions in Article 1 and Article 2 of the “Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions” (supplement enclosed).

New text:

2.7.8 The monitoring and enforcement of prohibitions in Article 1 and Article 2 **and the rules of Article 6** of the “Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions” (supplement enclosed).

Reason:

Recommendation of the IOC's "Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" to fully implement the "Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" into the FIL Code of Ethics.

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment to the FIL Statutes/2019 Ethics Code



**Applicant: FIL Ethics
Authority – N.
Hiedl/Executive Board**

III § 7.

Motion No. 2

Old text:

7. Other Applicable Rules and Commencement

In addition, the Statutes, Legal Order, Rules of Procedure of the FIL are applied.

The “Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions” applies to the following versions of Article 1 and Article 2:

New text:

7. Other Applicable Rules and Commencement

In addition, the Statutes, Legal Order, Rules of Procedure of the FIL are applied.

The “Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions” applies to the following versions of Article 1 and Article 2, **and Article 6:**

Reason:

Recommendation of the IOC's "Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" to fully implement the "Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" into the FIL Code of Ethics.

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment to the FIL Statutes/2019 Ethics Code



**Applicant: FIL Ethics
Authority – N.
Hiedl/Executive Board**

III § 7. Article 6

Motion No. 3

Old text:

None

New text:

Article 6 - Mutual recognition

6.1 Subject to the right of appeal, any decision in compliance with this Code by a Sporting Organisations must be recognised and respected by all other Sporting Organisations.

6.2 All Sporting Organisations must recognise and respect the decision(s) made by any other sporting body or court of competent jurisdiction which is not a Sporting Organisation as defined under this Code.

Reason:

Recommendation of the IOC's "Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" to fully implement the "Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions" into the FIL Code of Ethics.

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment 2019 FIL Statutes



**Applicant: FIL Ethics
Authority – N.
Hiedl/Executive Board**

§ 1.7

Motion No. 4

Old text:

1.7 Languages

New text:

1.7 Languages and written form

Begründung:

See motion on 1.7.4

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment 2019 FIL Statutes



**Applicant: FIL Ethics
Authority – N.
Hiedl/Executive Board**

§ 1.7.4

Motion No. 5

Old text:

None

New text:

1.7.4 The written form is also granted by e-mail and/or fax. Proof of delivery can be provided by an electronic acknowledgement of read receipt (e-mail) and/or transmission confirmation (fax).

Reason:

E-mail communication is already standard at the FIL.
Paperless communication serves sustainability, which the FIL has set as a goal.

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment to the 2019 FIL Statutes



Applicant: Legal Committee (Dr. Ch. Krähe, Chairman) / Executive Board

FIL Anti Doping Code

Motion No. 6

Old Text:

New Text:

Changes to Anti-Doping Code – please see attached

Reason:

Changes necessary because of cooperation of FIL with International Testing Agency (ITA) and Court of Arbitration for Sport Anti-Doping Division (CAS-ADD).

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?



FIL Anti-Doping-Code

FADC

Based upon the 2015 WADA Code

English Version

In force as of 1 January 2015

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FIL'S ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with FIL's responsibilities under the *Code*, and in furtherance of FIL's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the *Code* and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

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

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to FIL and to each of its *National Federations*. They also apply to the following *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of FIL to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

- a. all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who are members of FIL, or of any *National Federation*, or of any member or affiliate organization of any *National Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
- b. all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* participating in such capacity in *Events, Competitions* and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by FIL, or any *National Federation*, or any member or affiliate organization of any *National Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held;
- c. any other *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person* who, by virtue of an accreditation, a licence or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of FIL, or of any *National Federation*, or of any member or affiliate organization of any *National Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping; and
- d. *Athletes* who are not regular members of FIL or of one of its *National Federations* but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular *International Event*. FIL may include such *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool* so that they are required to provide information about their whereabouts for purposes of *Testing* under these Anti-Doping Rules for at least one month prior to the *International Event* in question.

Within the overall pool of *Athletes* set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following *Athletes* shall be considered to be *International-Level Athletes* for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to *International-Level Athletes* (as regards *Testing* but also as regards *TUEs*, whereabouts information, results management, and appeals) shall apply to such *Athletes*:

- *Athletes* who hold the following licence: FIL Licence

As provided in the Code, FIL shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control and application of these Anti-Doping Rules. FIL may delegate any aspect of Doping Control or other areas of its anti-doping program to a Service

Provider, such as the International Testing Agency, amongst others. The FIL shall however remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not 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*; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at 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: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization 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 and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations

of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection

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

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

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

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

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

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

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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

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

[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, 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 Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

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

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the *Athlete* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, or by *WADA*, of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential *Consequence* of prohibited association and that the *Athlete* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Athlete Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person* that the *Athlete Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)

The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with *Athlete Support Personnel* described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to *WADA*.

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FIL shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIL 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 Anti-Doping 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.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by FIL is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

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, FIL may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, 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 for Laboratories 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 for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then FIL shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to FIL to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then FIL shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 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 hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FIL.

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.

[Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.]

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by FIL or its *National Federations*. All *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Athletes* and other *Persons* to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.

4.2.2 *Specified Substances*

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

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

4.3 WADA's Determination of the *Prohibited List*

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

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

4.4.2 If an *International-Level Athlete* is using a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons:

4.4.2.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, that *TUE* is not automatically valid for international-level *Competition*. However, the *Athlete* may apply to FIL to recognize that *TUE*, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FIL shall recognize it for purposes of international-level *Competition* as well. If FIL considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, FIL shall notify the *Athlete* and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending WADA’s decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2.1: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, FIL may publish notice on its website (www.fil-luge.org) that it will automatically recognize TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, e.g., as to particular substances or methods) made by National Anti-Doping Organizations. If an Athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then he/she does not need to apply to FIL for recognition of that TUE.

If FIL refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to

demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to FIL.]

4.4.2.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* must apply directly to FIL for a *TUE* in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If FIL denies the *Athlete's* application, it must notify the *Athlete* promptly, with reasons. If FIL grants the *Athlete's* application, it shall notify not only the *Athlete* but also his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers that the *TUE* granted by FIL does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* refers the matter to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by FIL remains valid for international-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level *Competition*) pending WADA's decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by FIL becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2: FIL may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organization that the National Anti-Doping Organization will consider TUE applications on behalf of FIL.]

4.4.3 If FIL chooses to test an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete*, FIL shall recognize a *TUE* granted to that *Athlete* by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization*. If FIL chooses to test an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level* or a *National-Level Athlete*, FIL shall permit that *Athlete* to apply for a retroactive *TUE* for any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 An application to FIL for grant or recognition of a *TUE* must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the *Athlete's* next *Competition*. FIL shall appoint a panel to consider applications for the grant or recognition of *TUEs* (the "TUE Committee"). The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Its decision shall be the final decision of FIL, and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*, including the *Athlete's*

National Anti-Doping Organization, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

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

4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FIL not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FIL to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard

for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FIL (or by a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FIL) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

[Comment to Article 4.4.6.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the FIL's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the deadline to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or FIL exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

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

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

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

5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict *Code* prohibition on the presence/Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. Test distribution planning, *Testing*, post-*Testing* activity and all related activities conducted by FIL shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FIL shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such *Testing*.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

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

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

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

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3 of the *Code*, FIL shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all of the *Athletes* specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").

5.2.2 FIL may require any *Athlete* over whom it has *Testing* authority (including any *Athlete* serving a period of *Ineligibility*) to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.

[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, FIL will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FIL had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.3 WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the *Code*.

5.2.4 If FIL delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* (directly or through a *National Federation*), that *National Anti-Doping Organization* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* expense. If additional *Samples*

are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FIL shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

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

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

5.3.3 For in-competition testing during the whole *Event Period*, athletes may only be tested once per day. If an athlete has already been tested once, he/she is to be replaced by the athlete on the next rank respectively by the athlete who is drawn as a substitute, depending on how the athlete was selected to be tested.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* conducting *Testing* on the same *Athletes*, FIL shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Athletes*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected,

and types of *Sample* analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FIL shall provide *WADA* upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of *Testing*

Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 FIL shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through *ADAMS*, a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FIL shall coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organizations* the identification of such *Athletes* and the collection of their whereabouts information. FIL 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. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. Each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise FIL of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts.

5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an *Athlete's* failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.

5.6.3 An *Athlete* in FIL's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to FIL that he/she has retired or (b) FIL has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FIL's *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be shared (through *ADAMS*) with *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test that *Athlete*, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the *Code*, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Retired *Athletes* Returning to *Competition*

5.7.1 An *Athlete* in FIL's *Registered Testing Pool* who has given notice of retirement to FIL may not resume competing in *International Events* or *National Events* until he/she has given FIL written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for a period of six months before returning to *Competition*, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *WADA*, in consultation with FIL and the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

5.7.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* shall not resume competing in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FIL and to his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization* of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.7.3 An *Athlete* who is not in FIL's *Registered Testing Pool* who has given notice of retirement to FIL may not resume competing unless he/she notifies FIL and his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization* at least six months before he/she wishes to return to *Competition* and makes him/herself available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, during the period before actual return to *Competition*.

5.8 Independent Observer Program

FIL and the organizing committees for *FIL Events*, as well as the *National Federations* and the organizing committees for *National Events*, shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at such *Events*.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by FIL.

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 *Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*; or to assist FIL in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.2.1: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.2.2 FIL shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with Article 6.4 of the *Code* and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective *Testing*, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the *Code* will establish risk

assessment-based *Sample* analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze *Samples* in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 FIL may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 FIL may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

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

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any *Sample* may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by FIL at any time before both the A and B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FIL to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 The circumstances in which FIL shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations

involving *Athletes* and other *Persons* under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the *Code*.

7.1.2 The FIL Executive shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and 2 other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by FIL, the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings From Tests Initiated by FIL

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by FIL (including tests performed by *WADA* pursuant to agreement with FIL) shall proceed as follows:

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to FIL in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with *ADAMS*.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FIL shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.3.1 If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FIL shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping*

Organization and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, 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 if the *Athlete* or FIL 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 in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories 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. If FIL 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.

7.3.2 Where requested by the *Athlete* or FIL, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B *Sample* in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. FIL may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

7.3.3 The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample*. Also, a representative of FIL shall be allowed to be present.

7.3.4 If the B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then (unless FIL takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.5 If the B *Sample* analysis confirms the A *Sample* analysis, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings*, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an *Atypical Finding*, FIL shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the

International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*.

7.4.3 If the review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations 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.

7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, FIL shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA* shall be notified that the *Atypical Finding* will not be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.4.5 FIL 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:

7.4.5.1 If FIL determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its 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 7.3.1(d)-(f).

7.4.5.2 If FIL is asked (a) by a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events*, or (b) by a sport 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 sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, FIL shall so advise the *Major Event Organization* or sports organization after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete*.

7.5 Review of *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*

Review of *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings* shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FIL is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the

Athlete (and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

FIL shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of *Athletes* who file their whereabouts information with FIL, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FIL is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6

FIL shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.6. At such time as FIL is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an *Athlete* or other *Person* notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FIL shall refer to *ADAMS* and contact *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an *A Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, or for a *Prohibited Method*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Specified Substance*, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, FIL may impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time

after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.9.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. Furthermore, the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a right to appeal from the *Provisional Suspension* in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).

7.9.3.1 The *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

7.9.3.2 The *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the *Athlete* or other *Person*; or (b) the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a strong arguable case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of *Ineligibility* that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the *Provisional Suspension* would prevent the *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a particular *Competition* or *Event* shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.9.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and subsequent analysis of the *B Sample* 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. 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, then if it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*. In addition, the

Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other *Competitions* in the same *Event*.

7.9.5 In all cases where an *Athlete* or other *Person* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a *Provisional Suspension* has not been imposed on him or her, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

[Comment to Article 7.9: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]

7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.10.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the *Consequences* that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by FIL.

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the FIL asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the *Consequences* that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by FIL.

7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead FIL shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the *Consequences* imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of *Ineligibility* was not imposed. FIL shall send copies of that decision to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where FIL has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* on the imposition of *Consequences* without a hearing, FIL shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while FIL is conducting the results management process, FIL retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun, and FIL would have had results management authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIL has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.12: 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 Principles for a Fair Hearing

8.1.1 When FIL sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the ~~FIL Doping Hearing Panel~~CAS Anti-Doping Division for hearing and adjudication.

8.1.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with *Events* that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.

[Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]

8.1.3 The ~~FIL Doping Hearing Panel~~CAS Anti-Doping Division shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.1.4 WADA and the *National Federation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FIL shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.5 The CAS Anti-Doping Division ~~FIL Doping Hearing Panel~~ shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2 Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the ~~CAS Anti-Doping Division FIL Doping Hearing Panel~~ shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to the CAS Appeals Arbitration Division as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be *Publicly Disclosed* with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. FIL 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. The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a *Minor*.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the *Athlete*, FIL, WADA, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in the 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.

Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an *Event* might include, for example, the seriousness of the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Athlete* tested negative in the other *Competitions*.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]

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 *Competitions* shall not be *Disqualified*, unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competitions* 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 a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* and FIL can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those *Athletes* who cheat. The term therefore requires that the *Athlete* or other *Person* engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious

violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: 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 accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

10.4 Elimination of the Period of *Ineligibility* where there is *No Fault or Negligence*

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply 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 under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

10.5 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for *Specified Substances* or *Contaminated Products* for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.5.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*, it would, for example, be favorable for the *Athlete* if the *Athlete* had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]

10.5.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of *Ineligibility* or other *Consequences* for Reasons Other than *Fault*

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

10.6.1.1 FIL 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 in which it has results management authority where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to FIL. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIL may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *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 eight years. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* was based, FIL shall reinstate the original period of *Ineligibility*. If FIL decides to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organizations*, at the request of FIL or at the request of the *Athlete* or other

Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other *Anti-Doping Organization*.

10.6.1.3 If FIL suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize FIL to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: 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. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.6.2 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 10.6.2: 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 believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he/she not come forward voluntarily.]

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

An *Athlete* or other *Person* potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing *Sample Collection* or *Tampering with Sample Collection*), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FIL, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FIL, may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11. Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) six months;

(b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

(c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of *Ineligibility* established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 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 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault or Negligence* shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIL 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, or after FIL made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FIL 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.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FIL discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FIL shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had 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.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-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, all other competitive results of the *Athlete* 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.

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in these 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 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other *Athletes*; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FIL.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, FIL may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the *Athlete* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed and/or b) fine the *Athlete* or other *Person* in an amount up to € 7,000.0 EURO, only in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the FIL's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the *Code*.

10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 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*, FIL 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. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIL, 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. This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

10.11.3.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of

Ineligibility served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FIL and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* 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* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: 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.]

10.11.3.3 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.

10.11.3.4 In *Team Sports*, where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes 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 final hearing decision.]

10.12 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.12.1 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 a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FIL or any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of FIL or any *National Federation*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event*

organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

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 as an *Athlete* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*, and does not involve the *Athlete* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Minors*.

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

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, 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 or which is funded by a governmental agency. 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 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of FIL's member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

10.12.3 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 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified*

and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length up to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by FIL. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, FIL shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by FIL and its *National Federations*.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

[Comment to Article 10: 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, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in 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 organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 *Testing of Teams*

Where one member of a team (outside of *Team Sports*) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of all members of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 *Consequences for Teams*

11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained by the team in that *Competition*, with all resulting consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may lead to *Disqualification* of all of the results obtained by the team in that *Event* with all consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

11.2.3 Where an *Athlete* who is a member of a team committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one *Competition* in an *Event*, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he/she/they bear(s) *No Fault or Negligence* for that violation, the results of the team in any other *Competition(s)* in that *Event* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the results of the team in the *Competition(s)* 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.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

12.1 FIL 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 FIL 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 FIL 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 Article 2.4) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FIL or *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In such event FIL may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that *National Federation* for participation in any FIL activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to € 7,000.00 EURO. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in *Testing* conducted by FIL or *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*, then FIL may suspend that *National Federation's* membership for a period of up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*. In such event FIL may fine that *National Federation* in an amount up to € 7,000.00 EURO.

12.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IF informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FIL. In such event FIL may fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to € 7,000.00 EURO per *Athlete* in addition to all of the FIL costs incurred in *Testing* that *National Federation's Athletes*.

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 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* or the *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Appeals Arbitration Division Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS Appeals Arbitration Division need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS Appeals Arbitration Division proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 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 FIL's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division without having to exhaust other remedies in FIL's process.

~~*[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of FIL's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of FIL's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in FIL's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]*~~

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not 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 by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by FIL 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 7.7; a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; FIL failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that FIL lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its

Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of *Ineligibility* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by FIL not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 – 13.7.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes* or *International Events*

In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

[*Comment to Article 13.2.1: Decisions rendered by both the CAS Appeals Arbitration Division decisions and three-member Panels of the CAS Anti-Doping Division 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 Other *Athletes* or Other *Persons*

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* having jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.3 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division: (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) FIL; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization'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) FIL; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and FIL shall also have the right to appeal to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, FIL fails 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 FIL had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FIL.

[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 FIL to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS Appeals Arbitration Division. Before taking

such action, however, WADA will consult with FIL and give FIL an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FIL pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS [Appeals Arbitration Division](#) by the *National Federation*.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 Appeals to CAS [Appeals Arbitration Division](#)

The time to file an appeal to CAS [Appeals Arbitration Division](#) shall be twenty-one 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 that led to the decision being appealed:

- a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;
- b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS [Appeals Arbitration Division](#).

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
- b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be indicated by the same rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

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

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. 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*.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *WADA* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until FIL has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 14.3.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible *Consequences* were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FIL shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by FIL to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be *Publicly Disclosed* by FIL only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to *WADA* and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been

waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FIL must *Publicly Report* the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any), and the *Consequences* imposed. FIL must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. FIL shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FIL shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

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

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

14.3.6 The mandatory *Public Reporting* required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

FIL shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. FIL may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, FIL shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where

appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

14.6 Data Privacy

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

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

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by FIL and all its *National Federations*.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

15.2 FIL and its *National Federations* shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 15.2: 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, FIL and its National Federations shall 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 or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then FIL shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the

longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of FIL regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all *National Federations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF FIL ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

16.1 All *National Federations* and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All *National Federations* and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FIL may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against *Athletes* under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including *National-Level Athletes*). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federation's* rules so that the *National Federation* may enforce them itself directly as against *Athletes* under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including *National-Level Athletes*).

16.2 All *National Federations* shall establish rules requiring all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Personnel* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a *National Federation* or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible under the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

16.3 All *National Federations* shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FIL and to their *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.

16.4 All *National Federations* shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of FIL or the *National Federation*.

16.5 All *National Federations* shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as

provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 18 FIL COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

FIL will report to *WADA* on FIL's compliance with the *Code* in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION

FIL shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the *Code*, and shall support active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in such programs.

ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by FIL.

20.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

20.3 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.

20.4 The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

20.5 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 Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

20.7 These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of

determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

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

20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

21.1 The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.

21.3 The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.

21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

21.5 The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.

21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

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

22.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.

[Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

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

22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take

responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.1.5 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to FIL any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

22.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

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

22.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

22.2.3 To use his or her influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

22.2.4 To disclose to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to FIL any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

22.2.5 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

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

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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

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

Anti-Doping 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*.

Anti-Doping Rules: The FIL Anti-Doping Code

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has authority who competes below the

international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level 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 International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11 of the *Code*.

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

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* 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, *TUEs*, 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 Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of 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 Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

Financial Consequences: see *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*, above.

In-Competition: "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*.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and 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* or *Competition* 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* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of Luge: *International-Level*

Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

[*Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.*]

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 variable(s) that indicates the Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

National Anti-Doping 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 at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

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

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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 Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete* or other *Person's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete* or other *Person's* establishing that his or her *Fault* or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault* or negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

[*Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.*]

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

Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person*.

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 or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping 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. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

Prohibited List: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

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

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

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

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

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and

therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the *Code* and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

[Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, as provided in Article 23 of the *Code*.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, 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.

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

Support Person or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 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.

[*Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.*]

APPENDIX 2 EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10

EXAMPLE 1.

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* is deemed to have *No Significant Fault* that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be two years, not four years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the *Fault*-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence* (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a *Specified Substance*, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of *Ineligibility* within this range based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months.)
3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to *Fault*). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of *Ineligibility* is already below the two-year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten months and the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be six months.)
4. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, 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 (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision (Article 10.11.2).
5. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would have to automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in that *Competition* (Article 9).

6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

8. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 2.

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of a stimulant which is a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Anti-Doping Organization* is able to establish that the *Athlete* committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the *Athlete* is not able to establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance; the *Athlete* does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the *Athlete* does provide *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the *Athlete* is unable to establish that the substance was permitted *Out-of-Competition* and the *Use* was unrelated to the *Athlete's* sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be four years (Article 10.2.1.2).

2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on *Fault* (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be one year.

3. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility* would start on the date of the final hearing decision.

4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 3.

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *Out-of-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; the *Athlete* also establishes that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by a *Contaminated Product*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had *No Significant Fault* in *Using a Contaminated Product* (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be two years (Articles 10.2.2).

2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the *Fault*-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the *Athlete* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a *Contaminated Product* and that he acted with *No Significant Fault or Negligence* based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of *Ineligibility* would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of *Ineligibility* within this range, based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of four months.)

3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

5. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

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 she *Used* an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The *Athlete* also provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of *Ineligibility* imposed would be four years.

2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions of the period of *Ineligibility* (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5).

3. Based on the *Athlete's* spontaneous admission (Article 10.6.2) alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the *Athlete's* *Substantial Assistance* (Article 10.6.1) alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and *Substantial Assistance* together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would be one year.

4. The period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, an early start of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an *Athlete* from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of *Ineligibility* was suspended solely on the basis of *Substantial Assistance*, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of *Ineligibility* started as early as the *Athlete's* last *Use* of the anabolic steroid.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 5.

Facts:

An *Athlete Support Person* helps to circumvent a period of *Ineligibility* imposed on an *Athlete* by entering him into a *Competition* under a false name. The *Athlete Support Person* comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of *Ineligibility* would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of three years.)

2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).

3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 18 months.)

4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed* unless the *Athlete Support Person* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

EXAMPLE 6.

Facts: An *Athlete* was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of *Ineligibility* of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of *Substantial Assistance*. Now, the *Athlete* commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provided *Substantial Assistance*. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the *Athlete* with a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months and suspend six months for *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.
2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of *Ineligibility* would be the greater of:
 - (a) six months;
 - (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or
 - (c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months).

Thus, the period of *Ineligibility* for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of *Ineligibility* of 32 months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-*Fault*-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance*, thus reducing the period of *Ineligibility* imposed to two years.)

4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*

* Upon the approval of *WADA* in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance* may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.

APPENDIX 3 Consent Form

As a member of [*National Federation*] and/or a participant in an event authorized or recognized by [*National Federation* or FIL], I hereby declare as follows:

I acknowledge that I am bound by, and confirm that I shall comply with, all of the provisions of FIL Anti-Doping Rules (as amended from time to time) and the *International Standards* issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and published on its website.

I acknowledge the authority of FIL [and its member National Federations and/or National Anti-Doping Organizations] under the FIL Anti-Doping Rules to enforce, to manage results under, and to impose sanctions in accordance with, the FIL Anti-Doping Rules.

I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FIL Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FIL Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the FIL 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 (CAS).

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.

I have read and understand the present declaration.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

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

Amendment 2019 FIL Statutes



**Applicant: Legal
Committee (Dr. Ch. Krähe,
Chairman) / Executive
Board**

**§
various**

Motion No. 7

Old text:

None

New text:

A Change in Statutes

1. 1.5 Amendment at the end:
- **"fight against doping and manipulation in athletic competition"**
2. 4.9.5 line 3: typo in "Arbitration" (German version)
3. 4.9.7 paragraph 3:
"For doping infractions solely the **proceedings**, the elements of offence, and sanctions regulated by the FIL Anti-Doping Code and its enclosures are valid"
4. 9.1 line 3:
... enclosures, **"the International Standards, especially the Prohibited List, the International Standards for Testing and Investigations (ISTI), for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE), for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (ISPPPI) and for Laboratories (ISL)."**

B Change in the Law and Procedure Regulations

1. 4.1.5 paragraph 2 becomes **4.1.6**:
"In cases involving doping violations, only the rules of the FIL Anti-Doping Code, its enclosures and references, including those relating to legal remedies, are exclusively valid also in view of legal action excluding the jurisdiction of an ordinary court."

Reason:

Accompanying changes to the FIL Anti-Doping Code amendment

Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

Amendment to the 2019 FIL Statutes



Applicant: RUS

§ 4

Motion No. 8

Old Text:

4.5 Executive Board

4.5.1 The Executive Board includes:

- with seat and vote and elected by the Congress;
- the President (*)
- the Secretary General (*)
- the Vice President for Finance (*)
- the Vice President for Marketing and Events
- the Vice President for Sport - Artificial Track
- the Vice President for Technical Affairs - Artificial Track
- the Vice President for Natural Track
- two members-at-large
- the Chair of the FIL Athletes Commission (declaratory confirmation)

New Text:

- with seat and vote and elected by the Congress;
- the President (*)
- the Secretary General (*)
- the Vice President for Finance (*)
- the Vice President for Marketing and Events
- the Vice President for Sport - Artificial Track
- the Vice President for Technical Affairs - Artificial Track
- the Vice President for Natural Track
- the Vice President
- the Vice President
- the Chair of the FIL Athletes Commission (declaratory confirmation)

Reason:

We propose to assign the specific duties to the Vice – Presidents, the list of which will be determined by the FIL Executive Board . As Vice-Presidents, they strengthen their representative capacity and authority. It will lead to more active cooperation with the National Federations, permanent members of the FIL and new countries. It will also give boost to the development of FIL and luge sport in the world.

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Based on the change(s), which sections are to be supplemented?

9

No applications
reveived.

10

Annual Statement of Account April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Income:

Annual Membership Fee from National Feredations	€	2.300,00	
Return of Investments, Dividends, Interests	€	133.767,95	
IOC Subsidies	€	105.512,43	
Television an Advertising Revenues	€	1.463.500,00	
Miscellaneous Income	€	4.011,24	
			<hr/>
<u>2018/2019 Ordinary Income</u>			€ 1.709.091,62
IOC, Last Payment 2018 OWG	€	8.195.994,15	
			<hr/>
<u>2018/2019 Extraordinary Income</u>			€ 8.195.994,15
			<hr/>
<u>2018/2019 Total Income</u>			€ 9.905.085,77
			<hr/>

Expenses:

Management and Administrative	€	498.819,77	
FIL Comissions, Meetings, Congress	€	185.598,06	
Travel Expenses Executive Board and Officials	€	103.993,99	
Publications, Translation Expenses	€	62.075,77	
Advertising, Public Relations Work	€	470.139,82	
Social Media, Spezialized Litrature, Membership Fees	€	38.877,16	
Athletes Subsidies, Trophies, Prize Money	€	1.562.741,84	
Doping Controls	€	127.765,17	
Subsidies for Organizers and Organization	€	1.168.044,64	
Expenses for Permanent TDs/Directors	€	206.448,59	
Development Program, "Patenschaft" Program	€	956.539,18	
Special Programs, Development Womens Doubles Sled	€	146.547,89	
Flight and Travel Subsidies to Athletes	€	292.893,16	
TV Expenses	€	770.365,69	
Miscellaneous Expenses	€	142.547,98	
Description of Buildings, Equipments	€	47.949,66	
			<hr/>
<u>2018/2019 Total Expenses</u>			€ 6.781.348,37
			<hr/>



List of the FIL's financial assets as per March 31, 2019

1. FINANCIAL ASSETS:

LGT Bank in Liechtenstein AG.

a) Current accounts:

CHF account	CHF	10.116,17	EUR	9.044,54		
EUR account			EUR	614.534,74		
USD account	USD	136.383,28	EUR	121.472,53		
EUR account GEO			EUR	28,11	EUR	745.079,92

c) Investments Liquidity:

EUR account liqu.			EUR	135.256,81		
USD account liqu.	USD	395.813,44	EUR	352.539,25	EUR	487.796,06

d) Investments:

Currency futures short term (not yet realized)			EUR	- 93.383,92		
Bonds			EUR	6.196.379,79		
Bond funds			EUR	5.493.781,76		
Structured bond products			EUR	759.480,20		
Equity funds			EUR	805.791,85		
Real estate funds			EUR	299.110,00		
Commodity funds			EUR	139.799,29	EUR	13.600.958,97

e) Financing office Nonntal 10:

Liquidity			EUR	43.702,07		
Fixed advances (credit)			EUR	- 1.240.000,00		
Interest not yet due as of March 31, 2019			EUR	- 9.852,00	EUR -	1.206.149,93

Salzburger Sparkasse Bank AG:

Current account			EUR	111,60	EUR	111,60
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Berchtesgadener Sparkasse:

Account No. 365.171			EUR	10.758,43		
Account No. 144.618			EUR	82.023,02	EUR	92.781,45

DKB Berlin:

Account No. 34.698			EUR	10,45	EUR	10,45
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S u b t o t a l					EUR	13.720.588,52
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Subtotal				EUR	13.720.588,52
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Petty cash FIL office Berchtesgaden:

EUR cash			EUR	2.398,81	
USD cash	USD	63,27	EUR	51,41	
CAD cash	CAD	500,00	EUR	314,05	
CHF cash	CHF	94,50	EUR	80,35	
PLN cash	PLN	10,00	EUR	2,37	
SEK cash	SEK	21,20	EUR	2,07	
RUB cash	RUB	4.730,00	EUR	67,17	
LAT cash	LAT	56,38	EUR	84,57	EUR 3.000,80

1. TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AS OF MARCH 31, 2019:	EUR	13.723.589,32
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2. OTHER ASSETS:

Receivables as per March 31, 2019 for 2018/2019:

Receivables according to accounting	EUR	128.710,86
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Prepaid expenses for 2019/2020:

according to accounting	EUR	32.080,83
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TOTAL OTHER ASSEST AS OF MARCH 31, 2019:	EUR	160.791,69
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LIABILITIES:

<u>Unrealized gains from investments as per March 31, 2019:</u>	EUR -	245.834,28
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<u>Accounts payable as per March 31, 2019 for 2018/2019:</u>	EUR -	342.939,41
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<u>Provisions:</u>	EUR -	20.000,00
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3. TOTAL LIABILITIES:	EUR -	608.773,69
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4. FIXED ASSETS:

Building:

Book value April 1, 2018	EUR	1.260.896,00	
less depreciation as per March 31, 2019	EUR -	17.039,00	EUR 1.243.857,00

Operating and office equipment old:

Book value April 1, 2019	EUR	73.601,00	
less depreciation as per March 31, 2019	EUR -	13.003,00	EUR 60.598,00

Operating and office equipment new:

Book value April 1, 2019	EUR	116.142,00	
Additions 2018/2019	EUR	66.071,34	
less depreciation as per March 31, 2019	EUR -	17.224,34	EUR 164.989,00

Vehicle fleet:

Addition 2018/2019	EUR	5.471,32	
less depreciation as per March 31, 2019	EUR -	683,32	EUR 4.788,00

<u>Sleds and accessories for artificial track:</u>		
according to list development manager	EUR	104.930,00
<u>Sleds and accessories for natural track:</u>		
Sleds, steels, according to dev. manager	EUR	43.770,00
<u>4. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS:</u>	EUR	1.622.932,00

COMPILATION:

1. Financial assets as per March 31, 2019	EUR	13.723.589,32
2. Other active assets as per March 31, 2019	EUR	160.791,69
3. Liabilities	EUR -	608.773,69
4. Fixed assets	EUR	1.622.932,00
<hr/> <hr/>		
Total FIL assets as per March 31, 2019	EUR	14.898.539,32
<hr/> <hr/>		

Salzburg, April 7, 2019



Harald Steyrer
 FIL Vice President for Finance

Annual Budget from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020

Income:

Annual Membership Fee from National Federations	€	3.300,00	
Return of Investments, Dividends, Interests	€	250.000,00	
IOC Subsidies	€	62.000,00	
Television and Advertising Revenues	€	1.635.500,00	
Miscellaneous Income	€	4.000,00	
			<hr/>
<u>2019/2020 Total Income</u>			<u>€ 1.954.800,00</u>

Expenses:

Management and Administrative	€	533.300,00	
FIL Commissions, Meetings, Congress	€	203.000,00	
Travel Expenses Executive Board and Officials	€	110.000,00	
Publications, Translation Expenses	€	66.500,00	
Advertising, Public Relations Work	€	485.000,00	
Social Media, Spezialized Literature, Membership Fees	€	40.000,00	
Athletes Subsidies, Trophies, Prize Money	€	1.664.100,00	
Doping Controls	€	195.000,00	
Subsidies for Organizers and Organization	€	1.053.000,00	
Expenses for Permanent TDs/Directors	€	208.000,00	
Development Program, "Patenschaft" Program	€	859.000,00	
Special Programs, Development Womens Doubles Sled	€	60.000,00	
Flight and Travel Subsidies to Athletes	€	300.000,00	
TV Expenses	€	745.000,00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	€	230.500,00	
Description of Buildings, Equipments	€	55.000,00	
			<hr/>
<u>2019/2020 Total Expenses</u>			<u>€ 6.807.400,00</u>
			<hr/> <hr/>
<u>Release of Reserves 2019/2020 from Annual Budget</u>			<u>-€ 4.852.600,00</u>

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**To the 67th FIL Congress 2019
in Ljubljana / SLO**

AUDIT REPORT of May 5, 2019

We, the undersigned, members of the Control Commission, in accordance with our mandate and in the period from May 3 to May 5, 2019, in Prein an der Rax / AUT, examined the accounts, the annual financial statement for March 31, 2019 and all transactions for the business year 2018 / 2019.

We find that:

1. The accounts were correctly kept in accordance with the legal requirements,
2. all documentary evidence and bank statements are available and agree with the account entries
3. we have checked the assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 for any impairment, and established that they were correct on that date,
4. the annual financial statement for March 31, 2019 and the balance sheet for March 31, 2019 are in agreement with the figures in the accounts.

The annual financial statement for March 31, 2019 shows:

Revenues	EUR	1,709,091.62
Expenditures	EUR	6,781,348.37

Net outlay of resources	EUR	5,072,256.75
=====		

The extremely pleasing development of our assets at the LGT Bank in Liechtenstein continued this year also. The reduced yield at budget account 1300 (gains from investments, dividends, and interest) is commented on in the explanation to the annual financial report.

In the period from July 2, 2014 to March 31, 2019, our assets at the LGT Bank in Liechtenstein achieved overall performances of 12.85 % in the "emergency reserve" funds as well as in "working capital deposits" or about 2.57% p.A..

The differences between actual expenditures and the budgetary estimates have already been extensively covered in the notes to the annual accounts 2018/2019 are viewed in the same way by the members of the Control Commission and therefore require no further comment.

The random check of the inventory assets of the FIL on March 31, 2018 showed agreement of the items to hand with the records.

Comments on the audit

We find that, beyond the business transactions already discussed, there are no noteworthy changes relative to the estimates for 2018/2019 to be discussed

Dear Delegates, we once again find that, in the year 2018/2019, now ended, a year that has again been economically and financially challenging, our FIL Vice-President for Finance, Harald Steyrer, has managed the FIL's assets extremely professionally, prudently and, together with the FIL Presidium, with more than usual commitment, successfully, to the benefit of the entire FIL family.

All documents required for our audit were made available for our work freely, in full and collated. We find that the collaboration between the FIL office in Berchtesgaden and the Vice-President for Finances works outstandingly well.

We should like to thank our colleagues in the FIL office, headed by Executive Director Christoph Schweiger, for their outstanding work.

For the year now ended, 2018/2019, it is therefore our earnest wish to thank the FIL Presidium with President Josef Fendt at its head, and especially the Vice-President for Finances Harald Steyrer, the whole Executive, the commissions and all officials and employees of the FIL for their outstanding and untiring work for the worldwide sport of luge.

On the basis of the audit that we have carried out, we recommend that Congress grant release with thanks to the Vice-President for Finances Harald Steyrer, the Presidium of the FIL, the whole Executive and the Control Commission.

For the Control Commission:



Vlasta Vavruskova
Chairperson



Günther Beck
Member

Prein an der Rax, May 5, 2019

Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Nonntaler Hauptstraße 49
5020 Salzburg
Austria

 Telefon: ++43-662-825 500
Telefax: ++43-662-825 500-8
e-mail: salzburg@sot.co.at
www.sot.co.at

 LG Salzburg, FN 183977f
DVR: T062751
WT-Code: WT802119m
UID-Nr.: ATU47680601

MMag **Ewald Klösch**
WP/StB, Geschäftsführer
Mag **Nina Klösch**
WP/StB, Geschäftsführerin
Mag **Manfred Kraner**
WP/StB, Geschäftsführer

International Luge Federation (FIL)

**Report on agreed-upon
procedures concerning the**

**Statement of Assets and Liabilities
as at 31 March 2019**

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List of abbreviations

EUR	Euro
FIL	International Luge Federation (Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course)
UGB	Austrian Business Code
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISRS	International Standard on Related Services
IAASB	International Accounting and Assurance Standards Board

1 Engagement and implementation of agreed-upon procedures

1.1 Agreed-upon procedures

Based on an engagement as of 25 April 2019 by the

International Luge Federation, 5071 Wals-Salzburg,
(hereinafter also referred to as "FIL")

we have been instructed to carry out procedures agreed upon in detail with regard to the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the International Luge Federation as at 31 March 2019.

In accordance with the engagement and in compliance with "Fachgutachten KFS/PG 14" the following procedures had to be performed:

- Obtaining external confirmations of the credit balances and debit balances in bank accounts and securities accounts as defined by the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 505 "External Confirmations", to compare the balances of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019 with the bank letters and to determine deviations.
- Inspection of the cash journal to compare the balances of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019 with the account books.
- Obtaining external confirmations of the accounts receivable as at 31 March 2019 and accounts payable as at 31 March 2019 on a test basis of ten. The selection of random has to include the five highest accounts receivables and accounts payables and moreover at random. Provided that the relevant outstanding items are balanced at the time of the procedure, it is permitted to verify instead of external confirmations the payment flow in compliance with bank statements.

1.2 Implementation of agreed-upon procedures

The agreed-upon procedures were implemented in May 2019, with Mr. Ewald Klösch as the leading person.

Neither an audit nor a review was carried out, so that no assurance is expressed.

The sole purpose of the instruction is to check accuracy of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the International Luge Federation as at 31 March 2019 by means of agreed-upon procedures in order to be able to document accuracy vis-à-vis the bodies and members of FIL. Our report must not be used for any other purpose.

Our activities were based on the General Conditions of Contract for the Public Accounting Professions issued by the *Kammer der Wirtschaftstreuhänder* [Austrian Chamber of Public Accountants and Tax Advisors]. A copy thereof is attached to this report as Annex 4.

1.3 Documents

The following material documents were taken into consideration:

- a. Status of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019 (Annex 1)
- b. Detailed list "Accounts receivable as at 31 March 2019" (Annex 2)
- c. Detailed list "Accounts payable as at 31 March 2019" (Annex 3)

2 Findings

2.1 Credit balances and debit balances in banks

The check of credit balances and debit balances in bank accounts and securities accounts as stated in the "Status of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019" was carried out by sending letters to banks and by obtaining the relevant confirmations directly from those banks as defined by the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 505 "External Confirmations". We received all letters of confirmation directly by post.

The credit balances and debit balances in accounts and securities accounts stated in the "Status of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019" were confirmed by the relevant banks.

2.2 Other assets

The "Status of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019" shows "accounts receivable according to bookkeeping" in the total amount of EUR 128,710.86 as other assets. This includes a transfer from the AWIOF account in the amount of EUR 44,642.86. This amount was confirmed by Sparkasse Berchtesgadener Land.

We examined those accounts receivable on a test basis as agreed upon, which examination covered a total amount of EUR 75,200.44. Adding the AWIOF amount in transfer we covered EUR 119,843.30 (93%).

2.3 Liabilities

The "Status of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019" shows "liabilities as at 31 March 2019" in the amount of EUR 342,939.41.

We examined those accounts receivable on a test basis as agreed upon, which examination covered a total amount of EUR 227,888.88 (66%).

The examination of "unrealised price changes assets 31 March 2019" was not part of the agreed-upon procedures.

3 Final remarks

The engagement was undertaken in compliance with the statutory provisions applicable in Austria as well as in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) 4400 "Engagements to Perform Agreed-Upon Procedures Regarding Financial Information" issued by the International Accounting and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Neither an audit nor a review was carried out, so that no assurance is expressed.

We would like to point out that in the course of additional examination procedures, reviews or an audit of annual financial statements additional aspects may be found, on which we would then report.

Our activities were based on the General Conditions of Contract for the Public Accounting Professions issued by the *Kammer der Wirtschaftstreuhänder* [Austrian

Chamber of Public Accountants and Tax Advisors]. A copy thereof is attached to this report as Annex 4.

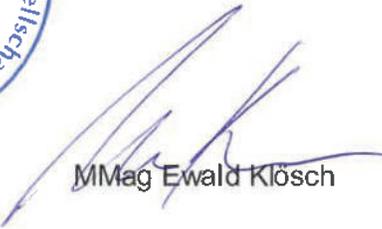
If it is established that pecuniary damage is due to gross negligence on our part, our liability shall be limited to EUR 2,000,000 in accordance with the provisions of Section 275 (2) UGB.

In accordance with the regulation contained in the General Conditions of Contract for Audits of Annual Accounts liability on our part for slight negligence is excluded. The limitation of our liability also applies vis-à-vis any third party that takes or refrains from taking actions in reliance upon these agreed-upon procedures.

SOT Süd-Ost Treuhand GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft


Mag Nina Klösch


SOT
Süd-Ost Treuhand
GmbH


MMag Ewald Klösch

Auditors

Salzburg, 24 Mai 2019

12



Antrag auf Ausrichtung von FIL-Meisterschaften

- Bereich Kunstbahn-Rennrodeln -

BSD
Nationale Föderation:

Weltmeisterschaften 2023
Vorgesehene Meisterschaft:

Oberhof
Geplanter Austragungsort:

1. Gewährte Vergünstigungen für die Teams in der Internationalen Trainingswoche:
(z.B. Übernahme Aufenthalt für eine bestimmte Anzahl von Athleten; Nutzung der Bahn ohne Gebühren oder mit Preisnachlass; Durchführung eines Sportlerabends)

wird noch benannt

2. Gewährte Vergünstigungen für die Teams bei den Meisterschaften:
(z.B. Übernahme Aufenthalt für eine bestimmte Anzahl von Athleten; Durchführung eines Sportlerabends)

Eröffnungsveranstaltung/Durchführung eines Sportlerabends/verschiedene andere Events geplant
weitere Maßnahmen werden in der Präsentation bekanntgegeben.

3. Wird die TV-Produktion durch eine TV-Anstalt des Ausrichterlandes erstellt und finanziert?
(Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

zu 100 %	Ja	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>
zu 50 %	Ja	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>

(zusätzlich TV-Produktion durch regionales Fernsehen vorgesehen)

Zuschuss in Euro _____

4. Kommt mindestens eine leistungsfähige Videowand (für Einsatz bei Tageslicht geeignet) zum Einsatz?

(Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

Ja	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	mindestens 4
Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5. Steht an allen Wettkampftagen ein VIP-Zelt zur Verfügung?

(Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

Ja	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VIP Haus (wenn ja: ungefähre Anzahl der Sitzplätze 250:)
Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6. Werden für die VIP-Gäste spezielle Zonen geschaffen / Tribünen aufgebaut?

(Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

Ja	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nein	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Welche Maßnahmen sind zur Sicherung einer hohen Zahl von Zuschauern vorgesehen?

- landesweite Werbestrategien
- Medienpräsenz in Rundfunk & TV
- Printmedien durch Partnerschaften
- Plakat- & Flyer-Werbung
- Zusammenarbeit mit Tourismus

8. Welche nennenswerten Aktivitäten werden als Rahmenprogramm für die Teilnehmer stattfinden (Gestaltung der Veranstaltung zu einem „Event“)?

Eröffnungsveranstaltung/Durchführung eines Sportlerabends/verschiedene andere Events geplant
weitere Maßnahmen werden in der Präsentation bekanntgegeben

9. Besteht eine Vereinbarung mit einem Sponsor bezüglich Namensrecht am Austragungsort?

Ja

Nein

Wenn ja: Name des Sponsors:

Vereinbarter Name des Austragungsorts: Oberhof

Die FIL weist ausdrücklich darauf hin, dass nach der Vergabe abgeschlossene Vereinbarungen über ein Namensrecht am Austragungsort von der FIL genehmigungspflichtig sind. Insbesondere behält sich die FIL ein Recht zur Nichtverwendung des Namens für diese Veranstaltung vor.

10. Durchgeführte Meisterschaften in den letzten 5 Jahren

<u>Jahr der Durchführung:</u>	<u>Welche Meisterschaften:</u>
2008	40. Weltmeisterschaften
2011	26. FIL-Junioren Weltmeisterschaften
2013	44. FIL-Europameisterschaften
2013	34. FIL-Junioren-Europameisterschaften
2015	36. FIL-Junioren Europameisterschaften
2017	38. FIL-Junioren Europameisterschaften
2019	50. FIL-Europameisterschaften

Mit der Unterschrift unter diesen Antrag wird bestätigt, dass

- **die IRO anerkannt wird, ganz besonders**
 - das „Pflichtenheft für Ausrichter Kunstbahn“ (wird nachgeschickt),
 - die „Regelung der Rechte für audiovisuelle Medien“ (IRO 2016)
 - § 6 der IRO „Medizinischer Dienst“ (IRO 2016)
- **von den Meisterschaften im öffentlich-rechtlichen Fernsehen des Landes mindestens 60 Minuten übertragen werden (gilt nur WM).**

17.03.2017

Datum

Uwe Kling

Stempel



[Signature]

Unterschrift des Präsidenten
bzw. des Generalsekretärs der NF

Fragebogen für Bewerber von FIL-Meisterschaften – Kunstbahn

WM Bewerbung KB 2023 für Oberhof

1. Welche internationalen Wettbewerbe wurden vom Bewerber im Zeitraum der vergangenen 5 Jahre (allgemeine Klasse und Junioren) durchgeführt?

2008	–	40. Weltmeisterschaften
2011	–	26. FIL-Junioren Weltmeisterschaften
2013	–	44. FIL-Europameisterschaften
2013	–	34. FIL-Junioren-Europameisterschaften
2015	–	36. FIL-Junioren Europameisterschaften
2017	–	38. FIL-Junioren Europameisterschaften
2019	–	50. FIL-Europameisterschaften

2012 – 2019 Weltcup und Juniorenweltcup

2. Welche Bemühungen wurden in den vergangenen 5 Jahren vom Bewerber unternommen, um FIL-Wettbewerbe zu Events zu entwickeln?

Stetige Weiterentwicklung der Veranstaltung zu einem Familienevent
Mehr Zuschauertribünen, mehr Videowände, Event, Kinderanimation

3. Welche Beiträge wurden in den vergangenen 5 Jahren von der Bewerbernation zu den Entwicklungs- und Patenschaftsprogrammen der FIL geleistet?

verschieden Partnerschaftsprogramme mit anderen Nationen werden seit Jahren erfolgreich absolviert

4. Wie hat sich die sportliche Entwicklung der Bewerbernation in den vergangenen 5 Jahren in den Bereichen Jugend, Junioren und allgemeine Klasse vollzogen?

durch ein durchdachtes auf wissenschaftliches begleitendes
Nachwuchsleistungssystem, ist ein erfolgreich durchgängiges System geschaffen
worden, um die nachhaltige Förderung auch in den nächsten Jahren zu sichern

5. Wann hat die letzte Homologierung der Bahn des Bewerbers stattgefunden?
2011

6. Welche Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Infrastruktur der Bahn sind in Vorbereitung der beantragten Meisterschaften vorgesehen?

umfangreiche Rekonstruktionsmaßnahmen sind angedacht,
zusätzliche Straße im Bahngelände soll errichtet werden,
Vergrößerungen verschiedener Bereiche, Start/Ziel/Presse/Medizin
Verschiedene andere Maßnahmen sind angedacht

7. Sicherheitsfragen

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 7.1 Ist eine Video-Überwachungsanlage vorhanden? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |
| 7.2 Existiert eine Streckentelefonanlage? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |
| 7.3 Existiert ein Raum für medizinische Erstversorgung? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |

8. Allgemeine Fragen

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 8.1 Gibt es im Zielauslauf eine für die Athleten gut sichtbare Platzanzeige? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |
| 8.2 Reicht die Lichtstärke für TV-Übertragungen bei Dunkelheit? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |
| 8.3 Stehen genügend Arbeitskräfte z.B. bei Schneefall bereit? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 nein |

Von: [Tim Farstad](#)
An: [Erika Votz](#); [Christoph Schweiger](#)
Cc: [Steve Harris](#)
Betreff: Re: FIL Weltmeisterschaften 2021 auf Kunstbahn/ 2021 FIL World Championships on Artificial Track
Datum: Donnerstag, 23. Mai 2019 16:38:43

Dear Christoph,
further to the letter from Steve Harris dated May 15th, Luge Canada would like to officially bid for the 50th Luge World Championships 2021 in Whistler, BC, Canada. Please confirm if you need any other documentation prior to the June 1st deadline.

Yours in Sport,

Tim Farstad
Executive Director - Luge Canada
403 202 6581 Direct
403 561 9323 Cell
250, 149 Canada Olympic Road SW
Calgary, Alberta Canada T3B 6B7
E: tfarstad@luge.ca
www.luge.ca <<http://www.luge.ca/>>

On 2019-05-22, 1:26 AM, "Erika Votz" <votz@fil-luge.org> wrote:

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

in der Anlage erhalten Sie Informationen zu den FIL Weltmeisterschaften 2021 auf Kunstbahn.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dear Madam or Sir,

Please find attached the information regarding the 2021 FIL World Championships on Artificial Track.

With best regards,

Erika Votz
International Luge Federation
Nonntal 10
83471 Berchtesgaden
GERMANY
Phone 0049 8652 97577-11
Fax 0049 8652 97577-55

Follow us:

Internet - www.fil-luge.org

Facebook - facebook.com/FILuge

Twitter - @FIL_Luge

Instagram - @FIL_Luge

#FILuge #LugeLove

13

No bids received.

14



BSD · An der Schießstätte 6 · 83471 Berchtesgaden

International Luge Federation
Nonntal 10
83471 Berchtesgaden

BSD
Bob- und Schlittenverband
für Deutschland e.V.

An der Schießstätte 6
83471 Berchtesgaden

Telefon 0 86 52 / 95 88 0
Telefax 0 86 52 / 95 88 22
info@bsd-portal.de
www.bsd-portal.de

Berchtesgaden den, 09.04.2019

Wahlvorschlag Deutschland zum FIL Kongress 2019 in Ljubljana

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,
der Bob und Schlittenverband für Deutschland e.V. möchte nach interner Abstimmung im Präsidium des BSD, zum FIL Kongress 2019 in Ljubljana Herrn Thomas Schwab als Kandidat zur Wahl des Vizepräsidenten für Marketing vorschlagen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Thomas Schwab
(Vorstandsvorsitzender)

Anlage:
Lebenslauf Thomas Schwab

THOMAS SCHWAB



Persönliche Daten

Name Thomas Schwab
Anschrift Waltenberger Straße 20
83471 Berchtesgaden
Tel. +4915117399708
E-Mail t.schwab@bsd-portal.de
geb. 20.04.1962 Berchtesgaden

Ausbildung

1989 - 1991

Trainerakademie Köln
Direktstudium zum Diplomtrainer

1977 - 1980

Baugeschäft Pfnür
Ausbildung zum Maurergesellen

1968 - 1977

Mittelschule Berchtesgaden
Mittlere Reife

Kenntnisse & Fähigkeiten

Fremdsprachen

Englisch sehr gut in Wort und Schrift

PC-Kenntnisse

Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, Power Point)

Führerschein

Klasse B

Berufliche Laufbahn

April 2008 – heute

BSD
Sportdirektor & Generalsekretär

1994 - 2007

BSD
Cheftrainer Rennrodel

1991 - 1994

BSD
Cheftrainer Rennrodel Nachwuchs

1982 - 1989

Schwab
Bauleiter

1980 - 1982

Bundeswehr

15

2019/2020 - FIL SPORT CALENDAR

(General Class)

Grödig, 11. April 2019

2019	NOVEMBER	2019	DECEMBER	2020	JANUARY	2020	FEBRUARY			
CW 44	28	CW 49	2	Travel day	CW 01	30	CW 06	3	Travel day	
	29		3	Travel day		31		4	Travel day	
	30	ITW	4	Travel day	January	1		5	FIL ITW	
	31	Winterberg	5	day off		2		6	Sochi	
November	1		6	ITW Whistler		3		7		
	2		7	ITW Whistler		4		8		
	3		8	ITW Whistler		5		9		
CW 45	4	CW 50	9	day off	CW 02	6	Travel day	CW 07	10	
	5	ITW	10			7	Viessmann WC		11	49. FIL-WM
	6	Oberhof	11	Viessmann WC		8	Altenberg		12	SOCHI
	7		12	Whistler		9			13	
	8		13			10			14	
	9		14			11			15	
	10		15	Travel day		12			16	
CW 46	11	CW 51	16		CW 03	13	Travel day	CW 08	17	Travel day
	12		17			14	Travel day		18	Travel day
	13		18			15	51. FIL EM-Viessmann WC		19	Viessmann WC
	14		19			16	Lillehammer		20	Winterberg
	15		20			17			21	
	16		21			18			22	
	17	ITW	22			19			23	
CW 47	18	Innsbruck	CW 52	23	CW 04	20	Travel day	CW 09	24	Travel day
	19			24		21	Travel day		25	Viessmann WC
	20	Viessmann WC		25		22	Viessmann WC		26	Königssee
	21	Innsbruck		26		23	Sigulda		27	
	22			27		24			28	
	23			28		25			29	
	24			29		26		March	1	
CW 48	25	Travel day	III. YOG, St. Moritz/SUI 09.01. - 20.01.2020		CW 05	27	Travel day	CW 10	2	
	26	Travel day	General class competitions			28	Travel day		3	
	27	Viessmann WC	9 Viessmann-Weltcups			29	Viessmann WC		4	Homologation
	28	Lake Placid	6 Viessmann Team Relay WC presented by BMW			30	Oberhof		5	Yanqing/CHN
	29		3 BMW Sprint WC			31			6	March 09th -15th 2020
	30		51. EM/WC Lillehammer/NOR		February	1			7	
December	1		49. FIL-WM Sochi/RUS			2			8	

*IBU-World Championships 2020 from 12.02.2020 to 23.02.2020 in Antholz/ITA

*IBSF-World Championships 2020 from 17.02.2020 to 01.03.2020 in Altenberg/GER

2019/2020 - FIL SPORT CALENDAR

(Juniors/Youth A)

Grödig, 11. April 2019,

2019		NOVEMBER	2019	DECEMBER	2020	JANUARY	2020	FEBRUARY	
CW 44	28		CW 49	2		CW 01	30	CW 06	3
	29	ITW		3			31		4
	30	Winterberg		4	JWC # 4	January	1		5
	31			5	Königssee		2		6
November	1			6	Youth A & Juniors		3		7
	2			7			4		8
	3			8	Travel day		5		9
CW 45	4		CW 50	9		CW 02	6	CW 07	10
	5	ITW		10	JWC # 5		7		11
	6	Oberhof		11	Altenberg		8	Travel day	12
	7			12	Youth A & Juniors		9		13
	8			13	JWC # 2 (Juniors)		10		14
	9	09:00 am on Innsbruck		14			11		15
	10			15			12		16
CW 46	11		CW 51	16	Travel day	CW 03	13	CW 08	17
	12			17			14		18
	13	ITW		18			15	III. YOG 2020	19
	14	Innsbruck		19			16	Lausanne	20
	15			20			17	St. Moritz	21
	16	ITW Park City		21			18		22
	17	ITW Park City		22			19		23
CW 47	18		CW 52	23		CW 04	20	CW 09	24
	19	JWC # 1		24			21		25
	20	Park City		25			22		26
	21	Youth A & Juniors		26			23		27
	22			27			24		28
	23	Travel day		28			25		29
	24	Travel day		29			26	Travel day	March
CW 48	25	Travel day	III. YOG, St. Moritz/SUI 09.01. - 22.01.2020		CW 05	27	CW 10	2	
	26		Junior class competitions			28		3	
	27	ITW	Youth A WC # 2 & 3	6 JWC		29	41. JECh - JWC # 6	4	
	28	Altenberg	Innsbruck	41. JECh /JWC Winterberg/GER		30	Winterberg	5	
	29	Juniors	Youth A only	35. JWCh Oberhof/GER		31	Youth A & Juniors	6	
	30					1	JWC # 3 (Juniors)	7	
December	1				February	2		8	

2019/2020 Event Schedule World Cup and Junior World Cup											
		Dez 19			Jan 20			Feb 20			
Tag		Weltcup	Junioren Weltcup			Weltcup	Junioren Weltcup	Weltcup	Junioren Weltcup		
1	So			1	Mi			1	Sa	JWM St. Sebast. AUT	
2	Mo			2	Do			2	So		
3	Di			3	Fr			3	Mo		
4	Mi			4	Sa		2. JWC Jaufental ITA	4	Di		
5	Do			5	So			5	Mi		
6	Fr			6	Mo			6	Do		
7	Sa			7	Di			7	Fr	5. WC Zelesniki SLO	
8	So			8	Mi			8	Sa		
9	Mo			9	Do	2. WC Passeiertal ITA + Verfolger		9	So		
10	Di			10	Fr				10	Mo	
11	Mi			11	Sa				11	Di	
12	Do			12	So			12	Mi		
13	Fr			13	Mo			13	Do	6. WC Umhausen AUT	
14	Sa	ITW FILGruppe Allgemeine Winterleiten AUT		14	Di			14	Fr		
15	So			15	Mi			15	Sa		
16	Mo			16	Do			16	So		
17	Di			17	Fr	3. WC Vatra Dornei ROU	3. JWC Laas ITA	17	Mo		
18	Mi			18	Sa					18	Di
19	Do			19	So			19	Mi		
20	Fr	1. WC Winterleiten AUT		20	Mo			20	Do		
21	Sa			21	Di		ITW St. Sebastian	21	Fr	EM Moskau RUS	
22	So			22	Mi			22	Sa		
23	Mo			23	Do			23	So		
24	Di			24	Fr	4. WC Deutschnofen ITA	4. JWC Oberperfuss	24	Mo		
25	Mi			25	Sa					25	Di
26	Do		ITW FILGruppe Junioren Winterleiten AUT	26	So					26	Mi
27	Fr			27	Mo			27	Do		
28	Sa			28	Di			28	Fr		
29	So			29	Mi			29	Sa	FIL Jugendspiele	
30	Mo		1. JWC Winterl. AUT	30	Do			1	So	SVK	
31	Di			31	Fr		JWM				

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2018/19

TV Exposure

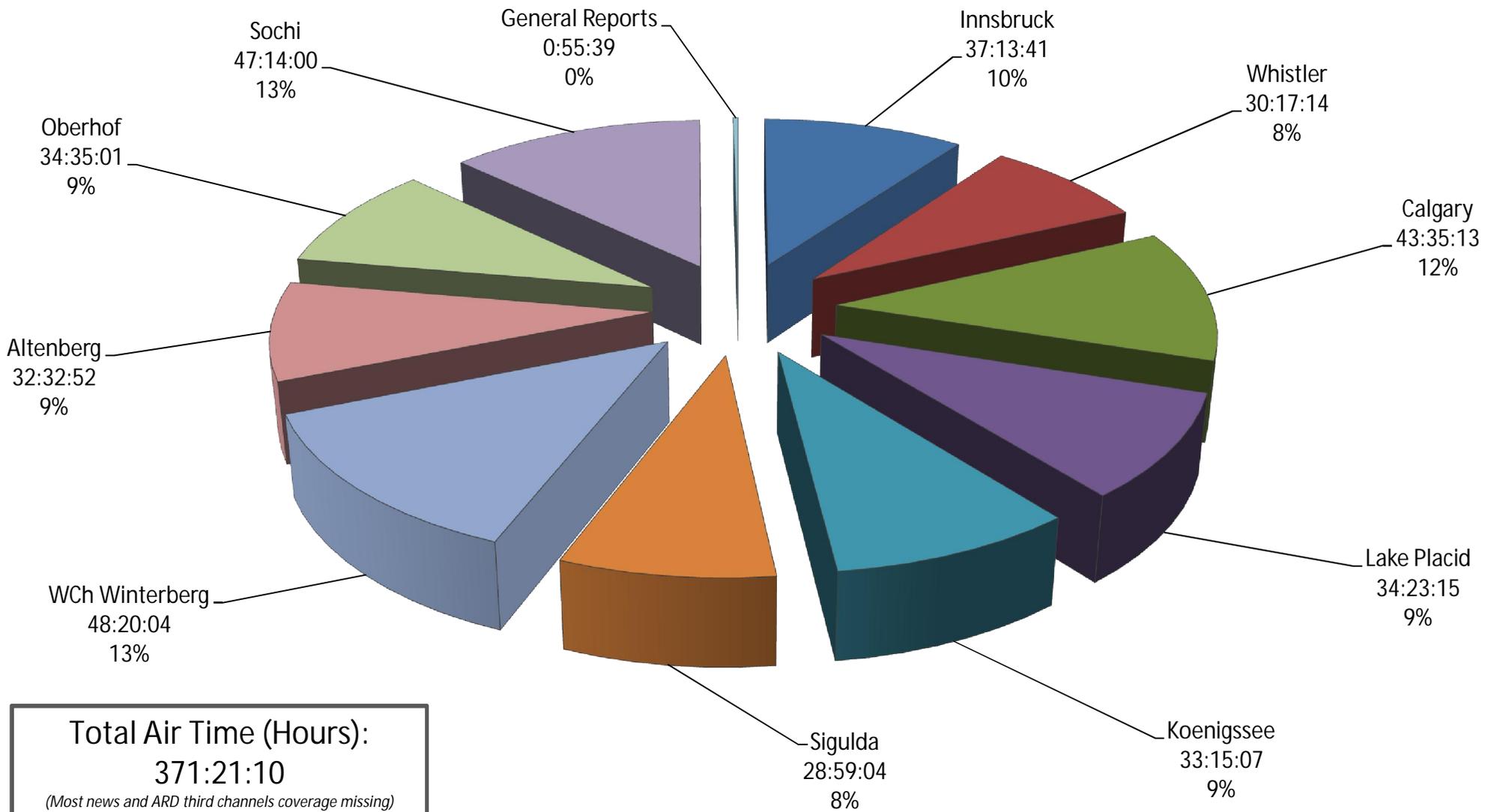
Artificial Track

Viessmann Luge World Cup

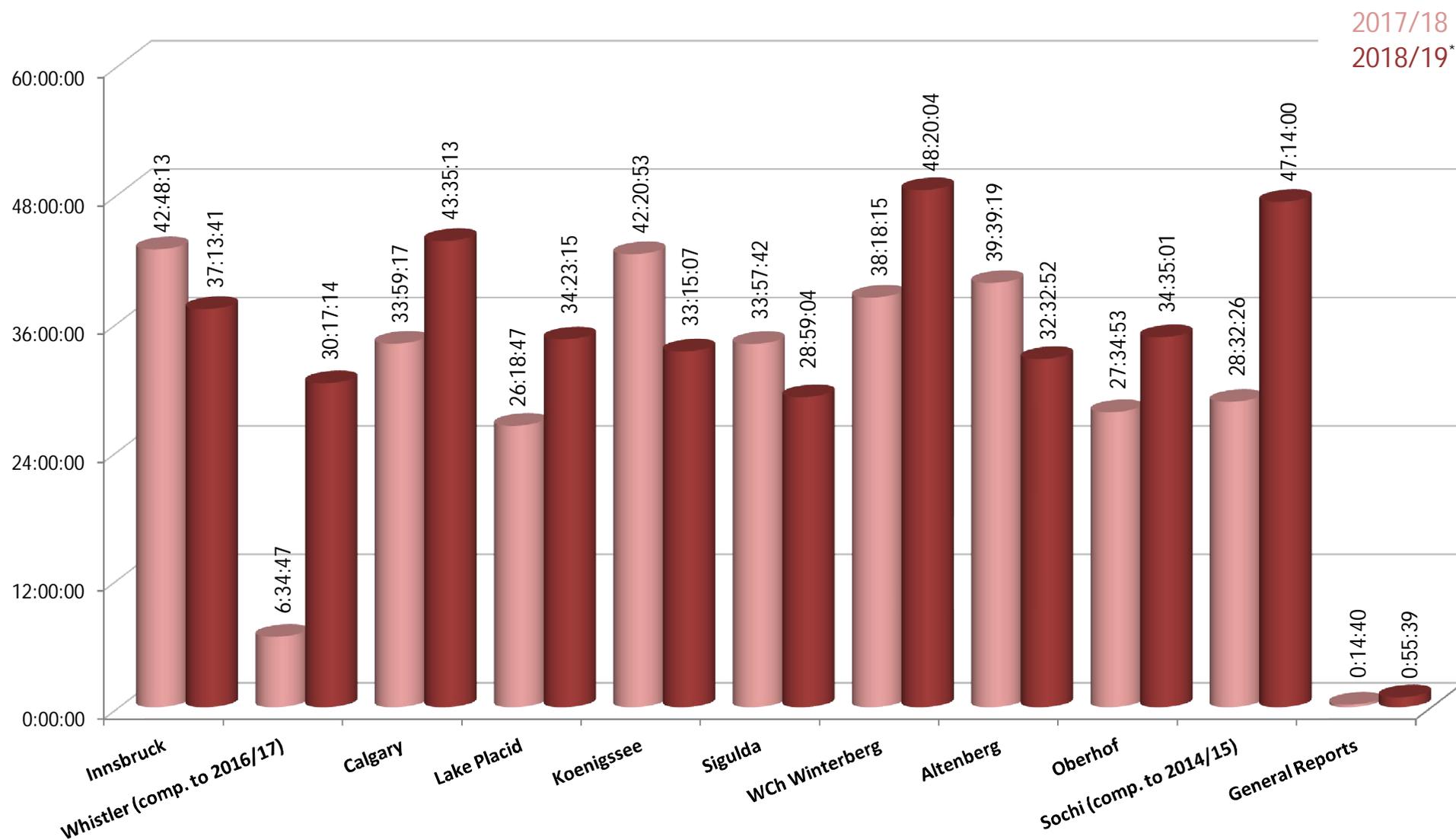
48th FIL Luge World Championships

50th FIL Luge European Championships

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
TV Exposure 2018/19: Air Time by Event (Hours)

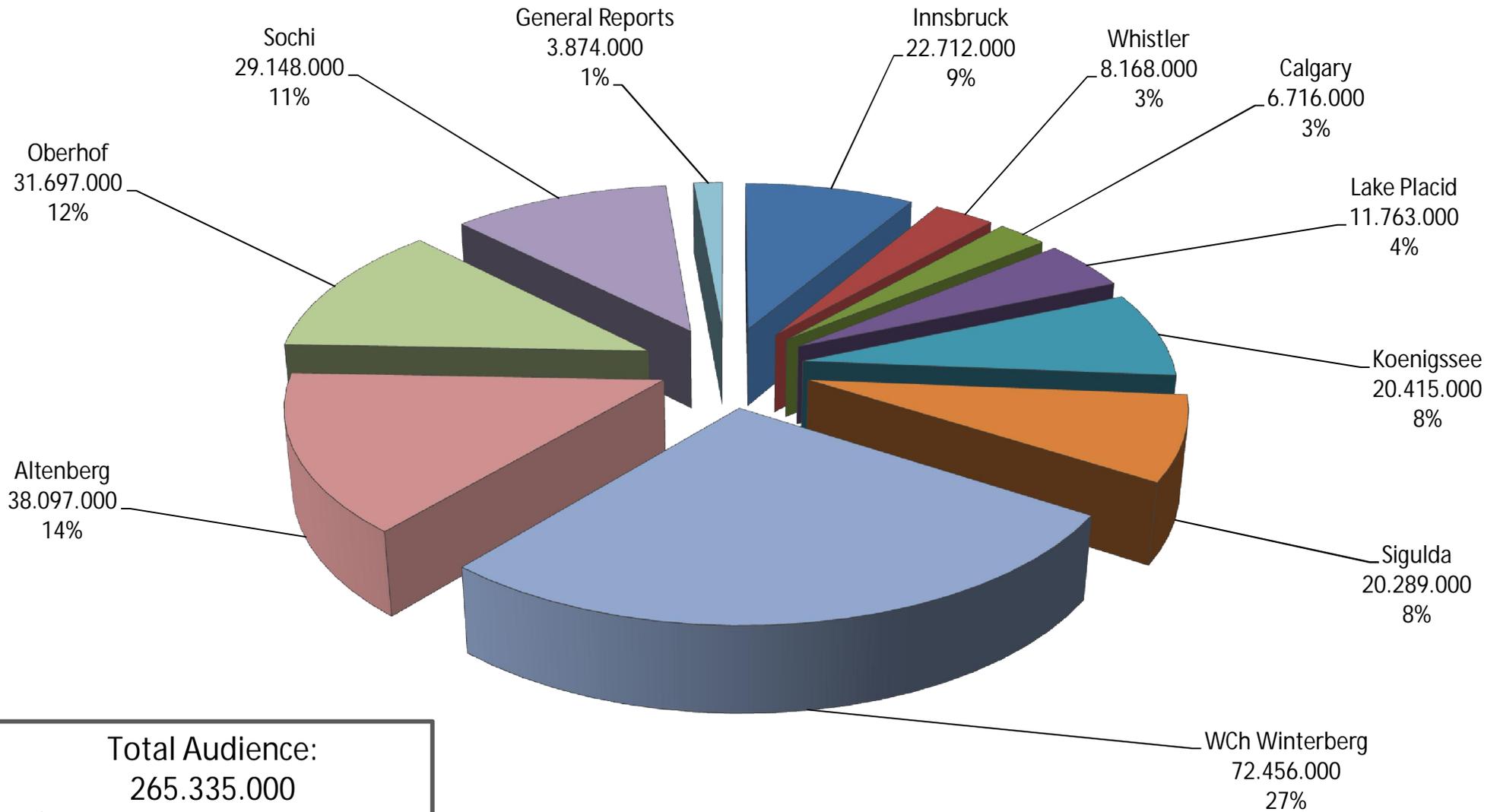


FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Air Time by Event (Hours)



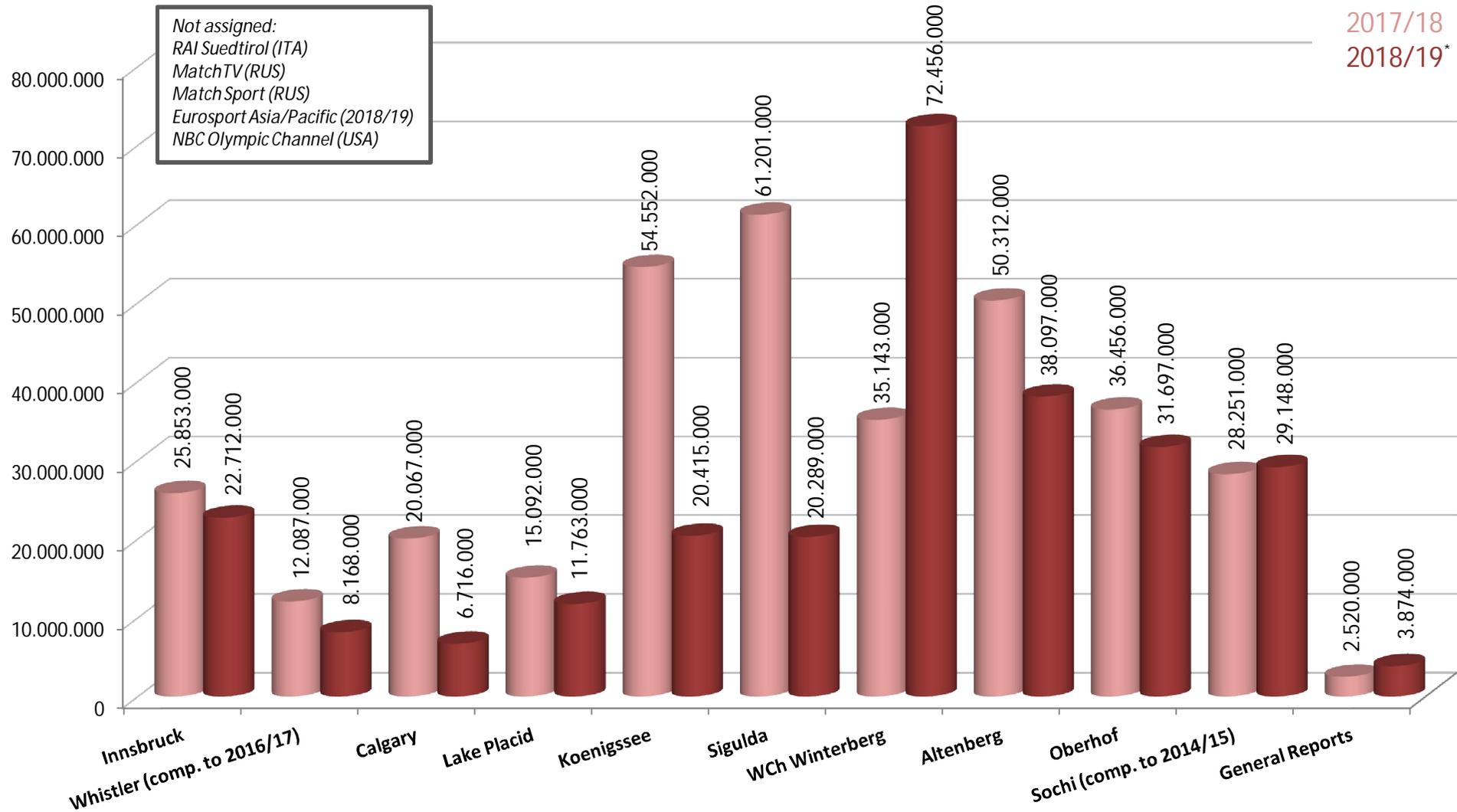
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
TV Exposure 2018/19: Audience by Event



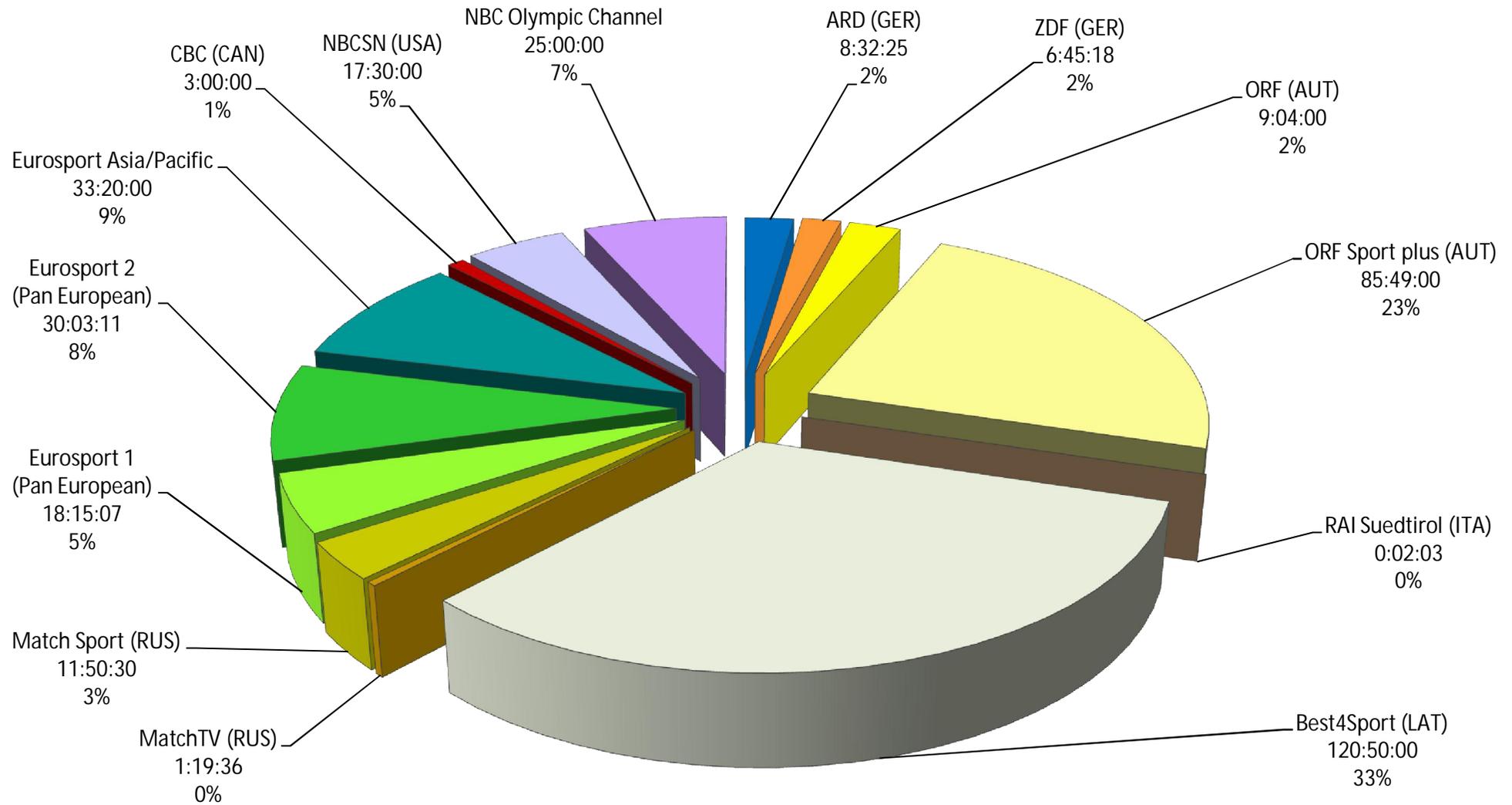
Total Audience:
265.335.000
*(Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing;
Some TV networks did not provide audience figures)*

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Audience by Event



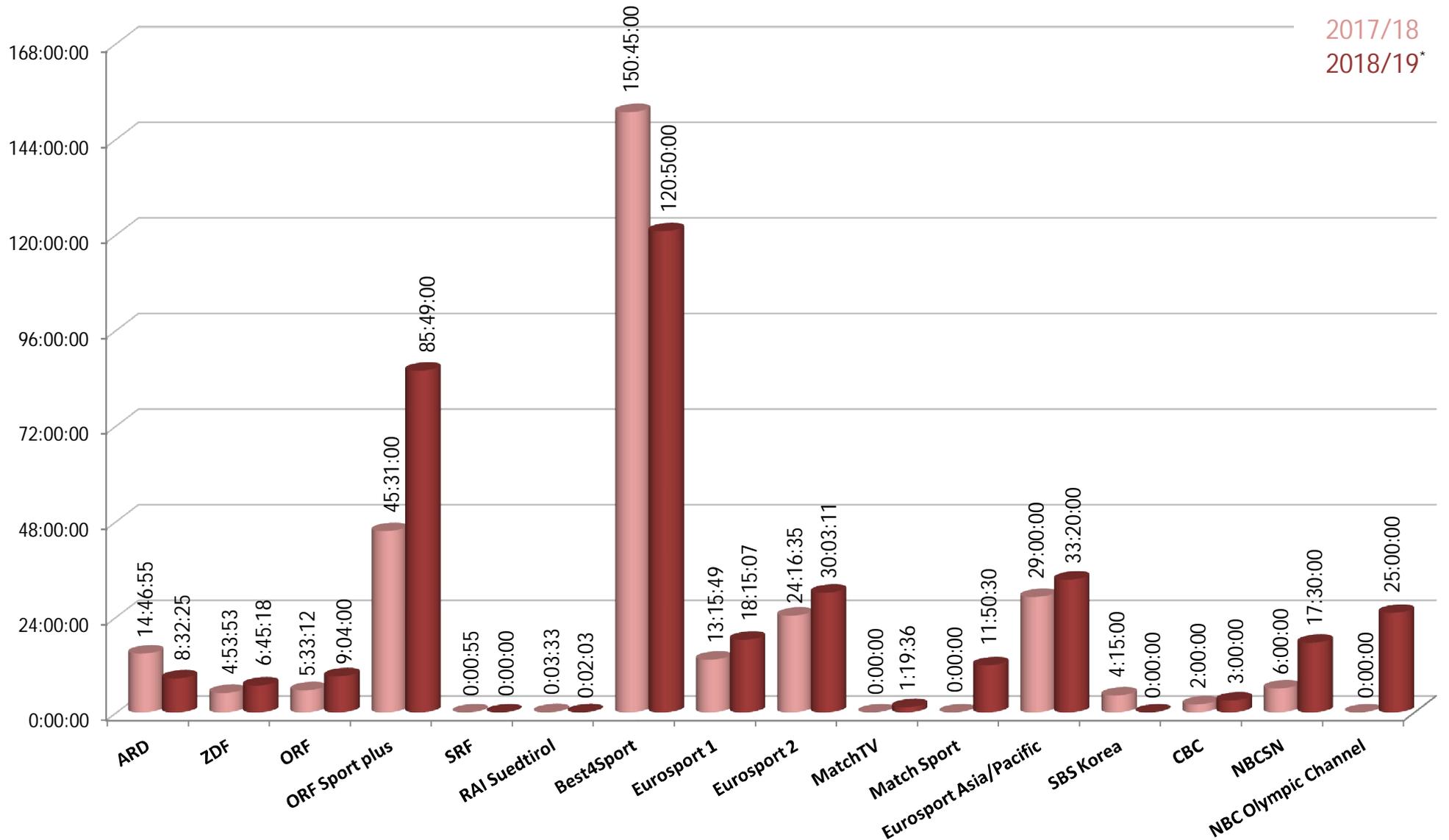
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19: Air Time by TV (Hours)



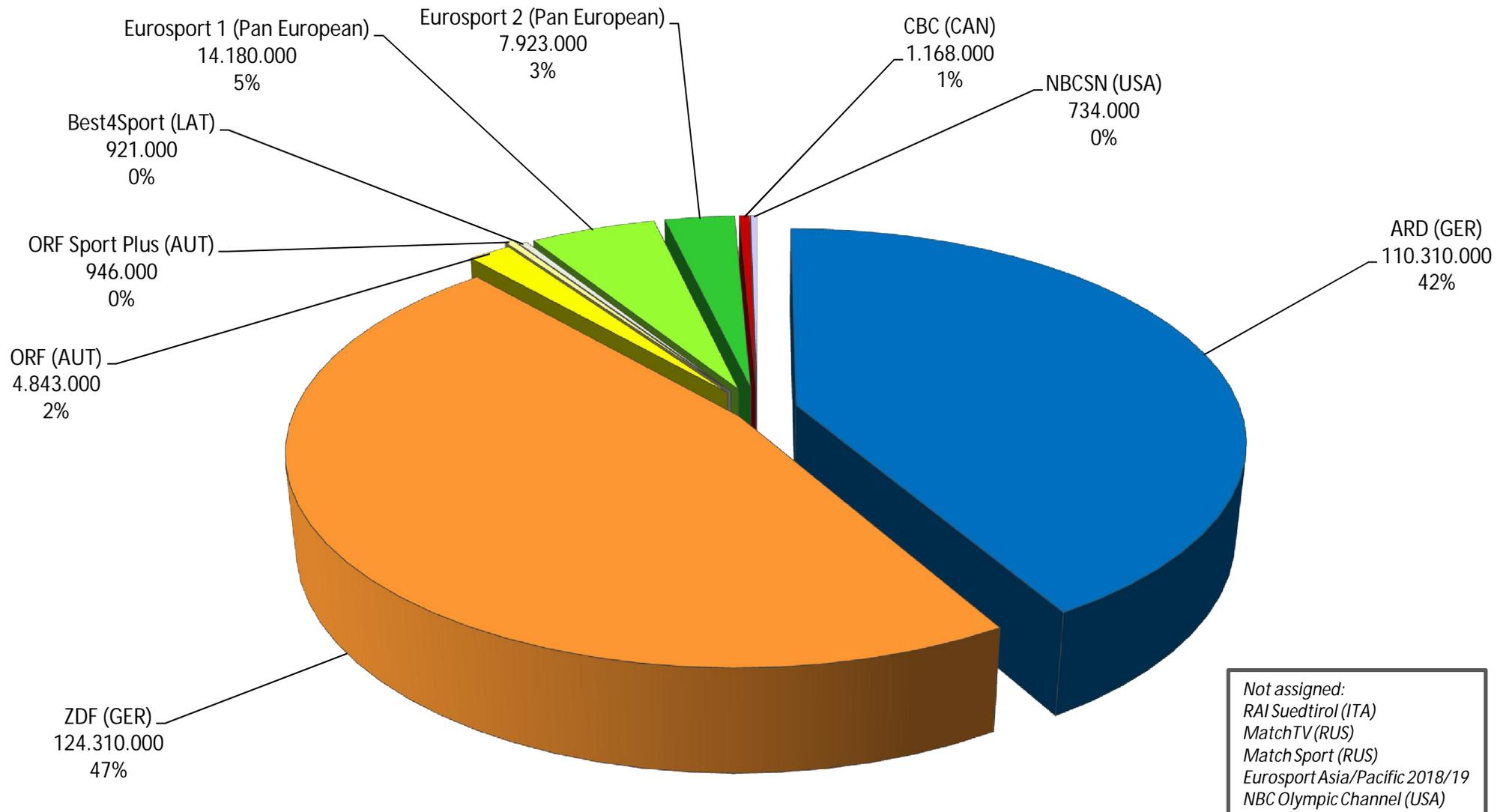
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Air Time by TV (Hours)



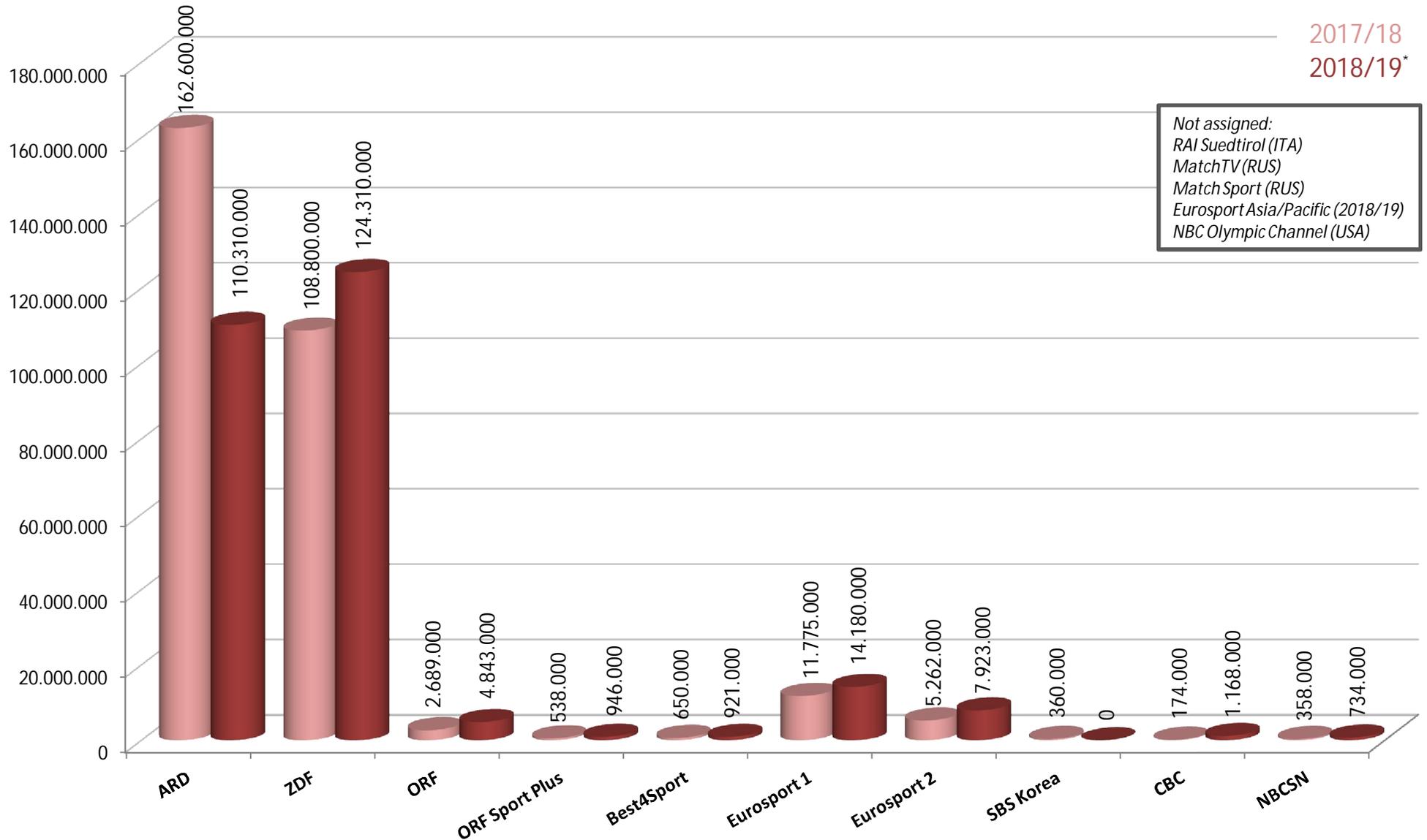
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
TV Exposure 2018/19: Audience by TV



* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

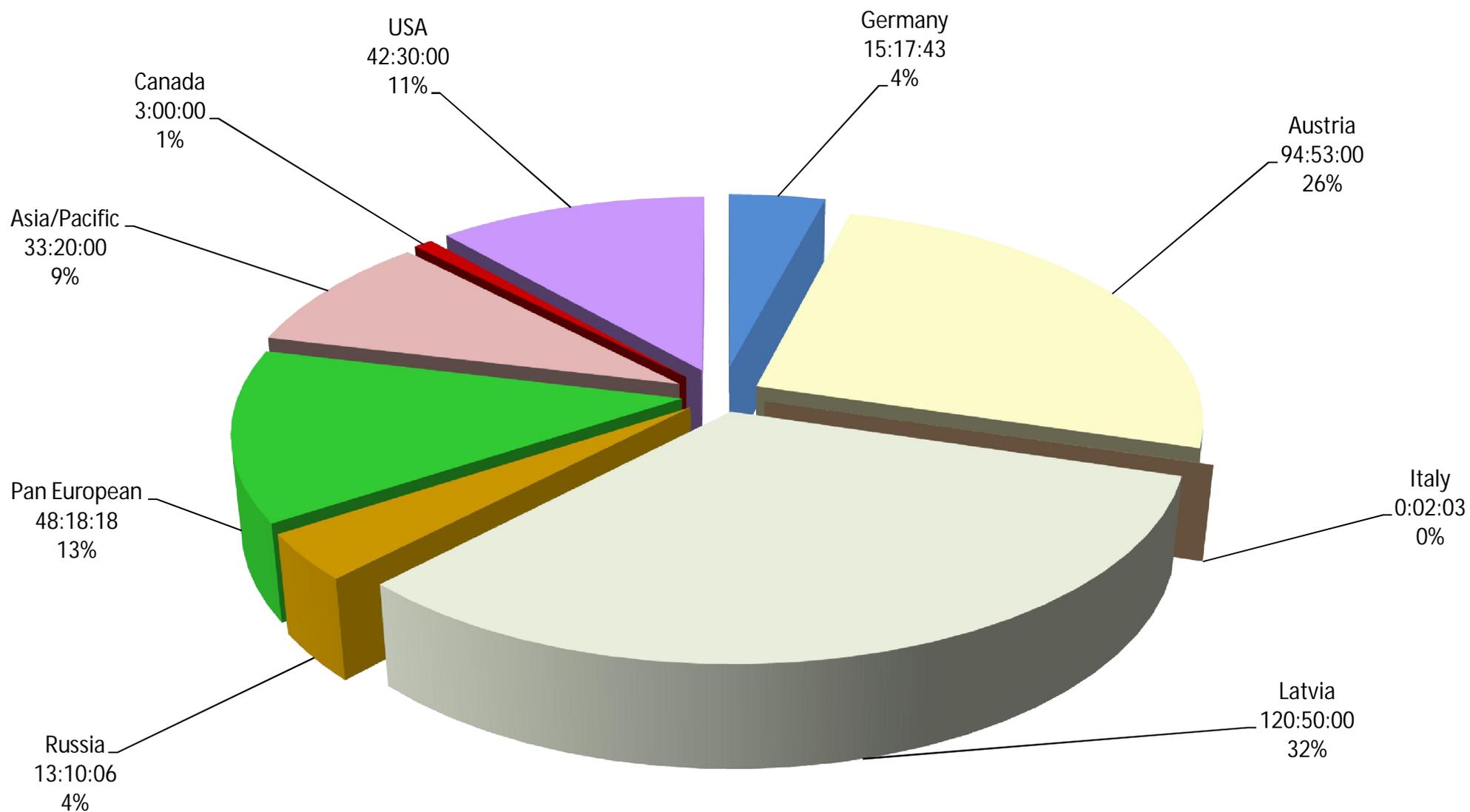
FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Audience by TV



Not assigned:
 RAI Suedtirol (ITA)
 MatchTV (RUS)
 Match Sport (RUS)
 Eurosport Asia/Pacific (2018/19)
 NBC Olympic Channel (USA)

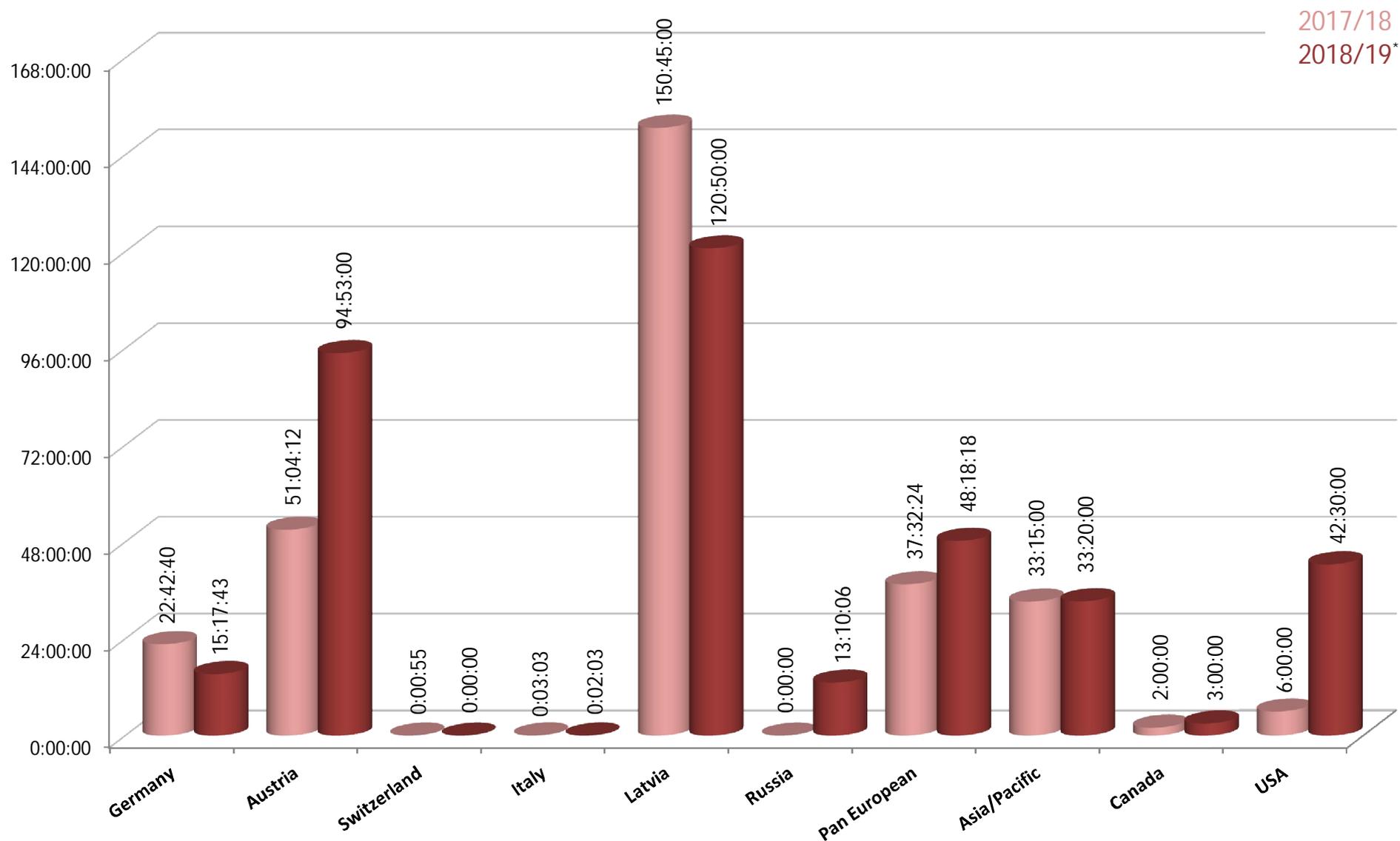
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
TV Exposure 2018/19: Air Time by Territory (Hours)



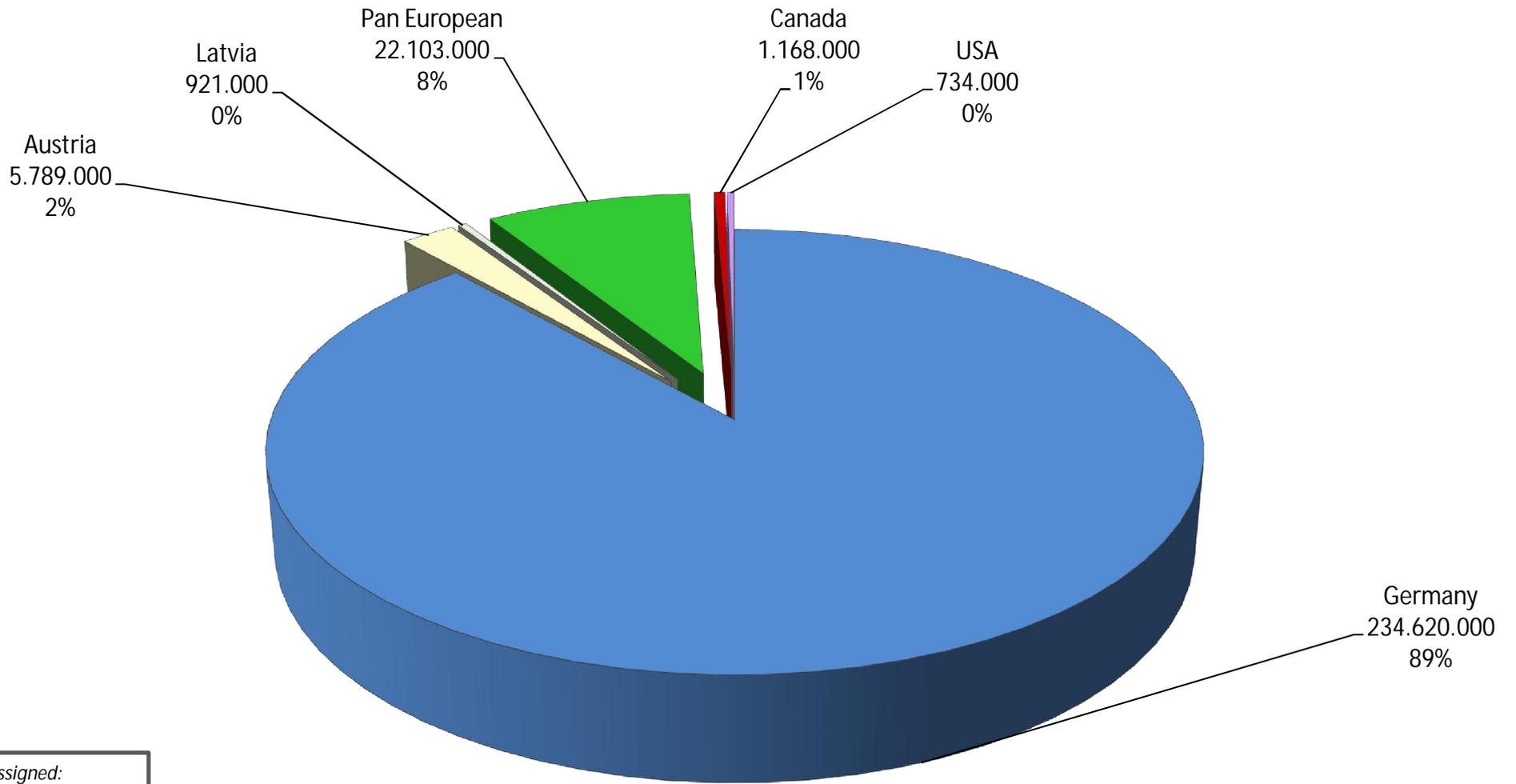
* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Air Time by Territory (Hours)



* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

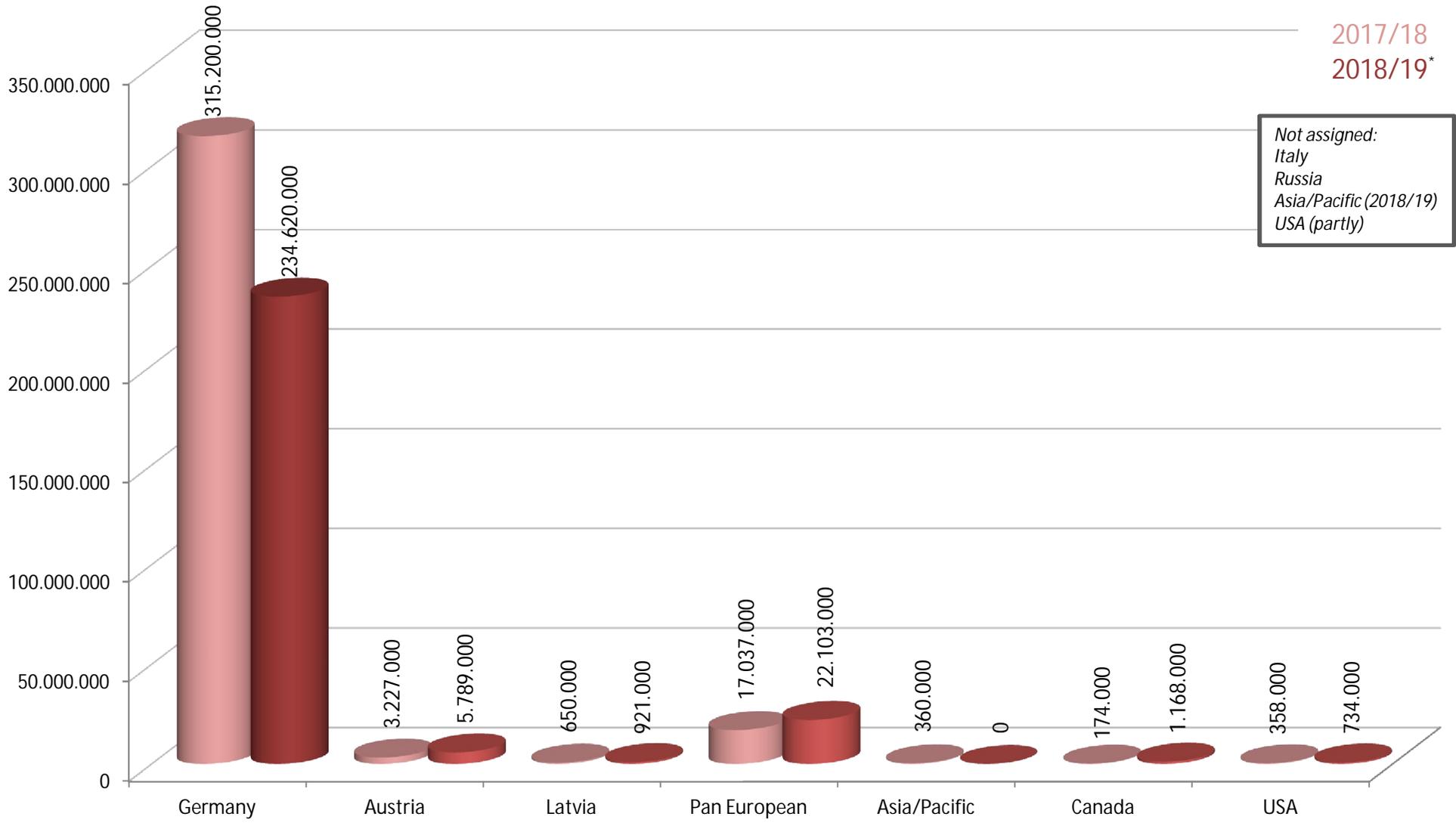
FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
TV Exposure 2018/19: Audience by Territory



Not assigned:
Italy
Russia
Asia/Pacific (2018/19)
USA (partly)

* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

FIL - Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course
 TV Exposure 2018/19 - Compared to previous season: Audience by Territory



Not assigned:
 Italy
 Russia
 Asia/Pacific (2018/19)
 USA (partly)

* Most news and ARD third channels coverage missing

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FIL Congresses

Financial and organizational expenditure for the host of a FIL Congress

- **Date:** in the middle / at the end of June
- **Total number of attending persons: approx. 120**
(NF representatives, Executive Board, other FIL officials, media, agencies, OWG host, bidders for championships, organizers of championships in the upcoming season, guests)
- **Meetings:**
 - Wednesday: Presidium (4 persons)
 - Thursday: Executive Board (approx. 15 persons)
 - Friday and Saturday: Congress
- **Congress room:** if possible in the hotel, in which the delegates are staying / presentation equipment must be available.
- **Expenses to be covered by the Congress host:**
 - Taking over of expenses for one delegate per NF from Thursday to Sunday morning (approx. 34 persons),
 - Providing meeting rooms (Congress: approx. 110 persons; Executive Board meeting: approx. 15 persons; Presidium: 4 persons),
 - Manufacturing and/or providing one banner and a lectern ,
 - Guaranteeing simultaneous interpreting in German and English
 - Guaranteeing transportation to and from airport / train station,
 - Providing a small office with two assistants (copying and fax machines, telephone, PC),
 - Organization and financing simple accreditations for the participants of the Congress,
 - Welcome-Dinner für all Congress participants on the day of arrival (Thursday evening)
 - Organization of a program of cultural events (usually on the first day of the Congress in the afternoon and/or evening).

May 2015