

DATE: December 5, 2008

TO: Players, Tournaments, Coaches and Agents

CC: Sony Ericsson WTA Tour Board of Directors
Sony Ericsson WTA Tour Staff

FROM: Courtney McBride

SUBJECT: 2009 Tennis Anti-Doping Program

In 2009, the International Tennis Federation (ITF) will continue to control the management, administration and enforcement of the Tennis Anti-Doping Program ("Program") at all WTA, ATP and ITF events. While the ITF is responsible for the overall management of the Program, the Program is a cooperative effort among the WTA, ATP and ITF.

International Doping Tests and Management (IDTM) will continue to serve as the Program testing services provider. Any questions relating to the Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) process should be directed to IDTM. The 2009 TUE forms are available on PlayerZone (www.wta-playerzone.com), the IDTM website (www.idtm.se) and the ITF website (www.itftennis.com/antidoping/tue/).

2009 CHANGES TO THE TENNIS ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

This summary is only intended to highlight some of the key changes to the 2009 Program. It is not a substitute for a full review of the Program, which all players are strongly advised to do. A full copy of the Program is available on the ITF website (<http://www.itftennis.com/antidoping/rules/>) and will be included in the WTA Tour year-end packets distributed to players.

Whereabouts Program

- Players included in the International Registered Testing Pool (Top 50 Singles and Top 10 Doubles as of October 27th) must file and update Whereabouts information 365 days a year from January 2009. The information must be filed each quarter (i.e. by December 31, March 31, June 30 and September 30) and updated if necessary.
- Other Anti-Doping Organizations may access the information for testing purposes.
- Any combination of 3 Whereabouts filing failures and/or missed tests in 18 months will be a doping offense and result in a ban of 12 - 24 months (first offense). Failures with all Anti-Doping Organizations are combined for this purpose.
- Whereabouts information can be submitted by logging into the ADAMS website (<https://adams.wada-ama.org/adams/>) or completing the form available on the ITF

website (www.itftennis.com/antidoping/Whereabouts/) and mailing, faxing or emailing it to the ITF.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

- All TUEs, including Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ATUE), will expire on December 31, 2008.
- ATUE forms will no longer be available in 2009; however, you can still submit an ATUE for Beta-2 agonists before December 31, 2008. The ATUE will be valid for up to 1 year.
- After January 1, 2009, a standard TUE form will be required for Beta-2 agonists to treat asthma. Medical history and test data must be submitted with the TUE form. The TUE will be valid for up to 4 years.
- TUEs will not be required for the use of glucocorticosteroids administered by non-systemic routes (including inhalation); however, players must declare the use on the Doping Control Form every time they are tested. Players in the International Registered Testing Pool must also declare their use in ADAMS. Failure to declare may constitute a doping offense.

Testing

- Players must report immediately to the Doping Control Station after being notified, unless granted permission to delay the test by the Doping Control Officer.
- The first urine passed after the match must be collected.
- The minimum volume of urine required has been increased to 90 ml.
- Players must stay at the Doping Control Station until a suitable sample is provided (i.e. sufficient volume and specific gravity).

Provisional Suspensions

If an A sample tests positive for non-'Specified Substances' (i.e. steroids, hormones, and certain stimulants and other substances identified on the Prohibited List):

- Provisional suspension will be implemented 10 days after receipt of notice.
- Suspension will not be implemented or will be lifted if the B sample does not confirm the A sample.
- Players shall have the following rights:
 - May have provisional suspension waived if player demonstrates to Tribunal Chairman that exceptional circumstances exist;
 - May immediately appeal a decision to impose a provisional suspension to CAS; and
 - May request an expedited full hearing.

Doubles

The existing rule specifies penalties for doubles players when a partner's results are disqualified due to a positive test in another competition or tournament. The rule now also provides for the same penalties for the doubles player in the event in which the partner tests positive.

Return to Competition after Retirement

Before a player who had retired (and was not suspended) may return to competition, the player must notify the ITF in writing and be available for testing for three (3) months.

Duty to Cooperate with ITF Doping Investigations

Players must cooperate with ITF investigations, including responding to a written demand for information received from the ITF. Failure to cooperate without good reason will be a doping offense.

Duty to Report

If a player knows or suspects another player or player support team member has committed a doping offense, it must be reported to the ITF as soon as possible. Failure to report without good reason will be a doping offense

Sanctions

Significant further discretion has been introduced to vary the standard sanctions, either up or down, depending on the facts of the particular case:

- Where aggravating circumstances exist (e.g., use of multiple Prohibited Substances), the standard 2-year sanction for a first offense can be increased up to 4 years;
- Where the substance found in the player's sample is a Specified Substance and the player establishes how it got into her system and that there was no intent to enhance performance, the sanction for a first offense may be anything from a warning to a 24 month ban;
- Where a player provides substantial assistance in the discovery or establishment of a doping offense, then the otherwise-applicable sanction may (with WADA's approval) be reduced by up to three-quarters;
- Where the player makes a timely and voluntary admission of the doping offense, the otherwise-applicable sanction may be reduced by up to half or alternatively the ban may be deemed to run from the date of admission; and
- The sanction for second offenses depends on the nature of each of the 2 offenses in question.

Status While Ineligible to Participate

A player who has been suspended or banned under the Program may not, during such period of ineligibility, participate in certain events in any capacity, including any event or function authorized, organized or sanctioned by the ITF, WTA, or ATP, or any event or competition authorized organized by a professional league, or international or national-level event organization such as the Olympics and Grand Slams. Violation of this rule will result in the period of ineligibility starting over again.

Hearing Costs

A tribunal may require a party in a Tennis Anti-Doping hearing to pay the costs of the other party. Otherwise, each party must pay its own costs.

CONTACTS

For questions regarding any specific substances, medications, TUEs and TUE requests, contact:

International Doping Tests & Management (IDTM)
Phone: +46 8 555 10 999
Fax: +46 8 555 10 995
E-mail: tennis@idtm.se
Website: www.idtm.se

All documents relating to the Tennis Anti-Doping Program can be found on the ITF website (www.itftennis.com/antidoping/).

For questions regarding the Program, including Whereabouts filing requirements, contact:

International Tennis Federation (ITF)
Attn: Charlotte Elton, Whereabouts Coordinator
Phone: +44 20 8392 4658
Fax: +44 20 8392 4696
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2009 Prohibited List

Summary of Major Modifications and Clarifications

INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

- Article 4.2.2 of the 2009 Code states: "For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals) 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*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances"

To reflect these changes in the Code, the following sentence has been added: "All *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered as "Specified Substances" except Substances in classes S1, S2, S4.4 and S6.a, and *Prohibited Methods* M1, M2 and M3."

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

S1. Anabolic Agents

1- Anabolic Androgenic steroids

- The nomenclature of *prostanazol* has been changed to *17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstandro[3,2-c] pyrazole* to better follow the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) rules.
- Epitestosterone has been moved from section S5 (Diuretics and other Masking Agents) to S1 (Anabolic Agents, Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Agents) since it is an isomer of testosterone. This way, epitestosterone will maintain its status as a non-specified substance for sanction purposes.
- The detailed explanation on the management of atypical endogenous AAS results has been converted into a comment in accordance with the format of the World Anti-Doping Code.

S2. Hormones and Related Substances

- In order to reflect the heterogeneity of new EPO-like substances in development, "Erythropoietin" has been replaced by "Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents".
- LH, CG clearly named as the Gonadotrophins which are prohibited in males.
- The explanatory note at the end of this section has been converted into a comment in accordance with the format of the World Anti-Doping Code.

S3. Beta-2 Agonists

- In compliance with the 2009 Code, references to Abbreviated TUEs have been removed.
- Inhaled formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline require a Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the new International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- The presence of salbutamol in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL will be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the *Athlete* proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of a therapeutic dose of inhaled salbutamol. A controlled pharmacokinetic study must be conducted in a hospital environment or a reference center for the medical condition concerned, where the administered dose(s) can be rigorously monitored and the quality of the analysis documented.

S5. Diuretics and Other masking Agents

- As explained above, epitestosterone has been moved to section S1.
- Alpha reductase inhibitors are no longer prohibited. They have been rendered ineffective as masking agents by closer consideration of steroid profiles.
- The word "intravenous administration" now precedes the examples of plasma expanders albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch, to reflect that these substances are only prohibited when administered by this route; mannitol has been added as an example. Mannitol by inhalation is permitted e.g. to perform bronchial provocation testing in asthma.

- It is stated that the carbonic anhydrase inhibitors dorzolamide and brinzolamide, when administered topically in the eye, are not prohibited. The rationale behind this exception is these drugs do not have a diuretic effect when topically applied.

PROHIBITED METHODS

M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation

- Intravenous infusions are prohibited and thus require a Therapeutic Use Exemption except in the management of surgical procedures, medical emergencies or clinical investigations.

The intent of this section is to prohibit hemodilution, overhydration and the administration of prohibited substances by means of intravenous infusion. An intravenous infusion is defined as the delivery of fluids through a vein using a needle or similar device.

The legitimate medical uses of intravenous infusions that follow are not prohibited:

1. Emergency intervention including resuscitation;
2. Blood replacement as a consequence of blood loss;
3. Surgical procedures;
4. Administration of drugs and fluids when other routes of administration are not available (e.g. intractable vomiting) in accordance with good medical practice, exclusive of exercise induced dehydration.

Injections with a simple syringe are not prohibited as a method if the injected substance is not prohibited and if the volume does not exceed 50 mL.

M3. Gene Doping

- The definition of Gene Doping has been reworded in order to reflect new technologies in this field.
- Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ and AMP-activated protein kinase axis agonists have been added based on recent scientific data.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

S6. Stimulants

- Based on the article 4.2.2 of the revised Code the List Committee addressed all stimulants named in the 2008 Prohibited List and categorized them as specified or non-specified. The ability to enhance performance in sports, the risk to health, general use in medicinal products, legitimate market availability, their illicit use, legal/controlled status, history and potential of abuse in sports, their metabolism into amphetamine and/or metamphetamine, the likelihood of approval for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, and their pharmacology were taken into consideration. All the non-specified stimulants are named in section S6.a, while a list of examples of specified stimulants are included in section S6.b.
- Before considering the reintroduction of pseudoephedrine it was found that more information is needed and a research project is initiated to that effect. As for now, pseudoephedrine remains in the Monitoring Program.

S9. Glucocorticosteroids

- In compliance with the 2009 Code, references to Abbreviated TUEs have been removed.
- In accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, a declaration of use must be completed by the *Athlete* for the administration of glucocorticosteroids by intraarticular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal and inhalation routes.
- No TUE or declaration of use is required for topical administration of glucocorticosteroids

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. Alcohol

- The doping violation threshold for blood and breath alcohol (ethanol) has been harmonized for all International Federations to 0.1 g/L.
- At the request of the Federation International de Quilleurs (FIQ), Ninepin Bowling is included. WADA List Committee also included Tenpin bowling since this discipline is also part of FIQ.

P2. Beta-blockers

- At the request of the Federation International de Quilleurs (FIQ), the spelling of Ninepin Bowling is corrected. WADA List Committee also included Tenpin bowling in this category since this discipline is also part of FIQ.
- At the request of the International Golf Federation, beta-blockers are now prohibited in golf.

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES

- This section is deleted, as the definition of Specified Substances has changed under the revised Code. The new division between Specified and Non-specified Substances is now included in the Introductory Paragraph.