
Tennis

Independent
Review
of Integrity
in Tennis

02

1. The Independent Review Panel sets out below its provisional conclusions in relation to the first area of factual investigation and evaluation: professional tennis. This covers the nature of the game, the various bodies involved in the organisation and regulation of professional tennis, the individuals involved, professional tennis tournaments and events, accreditation and security, the pathway for players, and the incentive structure for players including the intended and unintended consequences of that incentive structure. An understanding of these aspects is necessary to inform conclusions on integrity in tennis.

Q 2.1 Are there other matters of factual investigation or evaluation in relation to the aspects professional tennis examined below that are relevant to the Independent Review of Tennis and that should be addressed in the body of the Final Report, and if so which, and why?

Q 2.2 Are there any aspects of the Independent Review Panels' provisional conclusions in relation to those aspects of professional tennis that are incorrect, and if so which, and why?

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A THE GAME ITSELF

2. Tennis is a sport played recreationally by millions, and professionally by an elite few, across the whole world¹. At the highest level it is a very popular spectator sport.
3. Particularly at the professional level, tennis like many other sports, requires players to possess all of the following: (a) ability or skill; (b) fitness; (c) freedom from injury; (d) form; and (e) concentration, desire and self-confidence.
4. The sport has a singles form and a doubles form. Different players perform better at one form as opposed to the other. There are players who specialise in each form, though some play both. Most events have both a singles and a doubles competition.
5. There is men's professional tennis and there is women's professional tennis, each played in both the singles and the doubles form. In addition, at a few events there are mixed doubles competitions. Some events have both men's and women's competitions, but most are for one gender or the other.
6. With respect to the court on which a match is played, the surface may be grass, clay, or hard². There are variations within each of those three classes, based on the materials used. Different players perform better on one surface as opposed to another.
7. In addition, there are junior events and events for older former leading players (sometimes described as "champions" or "legends" tournaments). Although such matches are, for example, played at the Grand Slams and money may be earned, they do not form part of the professional sport in the strict sense. Again, wheelchair tennis is played at the Grand Slams and players earn money, but it does not yet form part of the professional sport.
8. The margin between winning and losing a tennis match can be very narrow. Whether a point is won or lost depends not only on the capacity of each player to hit the ball so that it lands within the opposing player's side of the court, in such a way that it makes it difficult for the opposing player to return it, but also on whether either player makes a mistake, sometimes described as an "unforced error". The margin between winning and losing may be as slight as a ball pushed slightly too far and beyond a line, or a ball played into the net cord. The operation of the scoring system, made up of points, games and sets, can mean that the outcome of matches with evenly matched players may only depend on who wins or loses a very small number of key points.
9. Professional tennis possesses one of the essential characteristics of an exciting and vibrant sport: sufficient unpredictability of outcome, but outcome based on the sporting performance of the individuals on the day in free and open competition. There is a minimal amount of luck involved: the unpredictability comes from not knowing which of the players will (on the day) perform best in the light of their relative possession (on the day) of the attributes described above. While some of those attributes of a particular player may be known to or calculable by the opposing player or spectators, not least through the player's ranking, not all will be.

¹ <https://www.pledgesports.org/2017/06/top-10-most-popular-sports-in-the-world-by-participation/> [accessed 9 April 2018].

² There is also beach tennis, though this is played with different rules (and on a far smaller scale). The rules of beach tennis can be found on the ITF website here: <http://www.itftennis.com/beachtennis/about-beach-tennis/how-to-play.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

B BODIES INVOLVED IN THE ORGANISATION AND REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL TENNIS**1. A DISTINCT ORGANISATIONAL AND REGULATORY STRUCTURE**

10. The organisation and regulation of professional tennis differs markedly from many other professional sports because it is organised and regulated by a group of seven parallel organisations with different roles and responsibilities. It is not therefore organised and regulated by a pyramid with a single international governing body at the top, made up of national federation members, themselves made up of constituent member clubs or individuals, which both organise and regulate the sport, sometimes referred to as the “European model of sport”. While the position is different from the paradigm of the European model of sport, it is also different from what is sometimes referred to as the “American model of sport”, involving a league, which under the leadership of a commissioner, balances the interests of professional players and event organisers.
11. The position in tennis rather involves elements of each model. The International Tennis Federation (“ITF”) is the international governing body, made up of national member associations or federations. While the ITF and its members organise and regulate the sport at the national, junior and/or pre-professional level, the ITF also organises and regulates tennis at a level that has international elements and that has come to be described as the lowest level of professional competition. The fully professional sport is however organised and regulated at the mid and higher levels by two international bodies, the Association of Tennis Professionals (“ATP”), and the Women’s Tennis Association (“WTA”), the board of directors for each contains an equal number of player representatives and tournament representatives. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the four largest events (in terms of prize money, ranking points, and revenue from commercial exploitation) sit outside the ATP and the WTA, and themselves organise and regulate the sport at this highest level. The Grand Slams of the Australian Open, the French Open and the US Open are organised by their respective national federations (Tennis Australia (“TA”), the Fédération Française de Tennis (“FFT”) and the United States Tennis Association (“USTA”)), each a member of the ITF. The remaining Grand Slam, The Championships (“Wimbledon”), is organised by the All England Lawn Tennis Club (“AELTC”), rather than by the Lawn Tennis Association (“LTA”), which is the ITF member, and of which the AELTC is a registered venue. While TA, the FFT, the AELTC and the USTA organise their own events, they have created amongst other things for regulatory purposes, the Grand Slam Board (the “GSB”, previously organised as the Grand Slam Committee or “GSC”), of which each Grand Slam is a member, along with the ITF.
12. This distinct organisational and regulatory position creates both difficulties and opportunities. On the one hand, it raises the spectre of unfocused and inconsistent regulation, and of bodies with one set of interests and imperatives pursuing those interests to the detriment of other bodies with a different set of interests and imperatives, rather than a single pyramid able to make balanced decisions taking into account the interests and imperatives of all in a proportionate manner. On the other hand, it creates a system of checks and balances, with no one organisation able to gain such a degree of control as to make it vulnerable (or as vulnerable) to institutional corruption, or to the unconstrained pursuit of misguided policies. It also creates a competitive dynamic, with event organisers led to innovate and develop an ever more compelling product: but with that too, may come disadvantages for others.
13. The sport has however sought in a number of contexts to agree common regulation of specific aspects of the professional sport. These include the Rules of the game itself, principally administered by the ITF; the Joint Certification Programme for Officials, principally administered by the ITF; the ranking system, which is administered respectively by the ATP and the WTA across not only their own competitions but also across the Grand Slams and the ITF’s events; the Tennis Anti-Doping Programme, which is administered across all levels by the ITF; and the Tennis Anti-Corruption Programme, which is administered by the TIU and overseen by bodies on which each of the ITF, ATP, WTA and the GSB are represented.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL TENNIS FEDERATION

Role and responsibilities

14. The ITF, founded in 1913 as the International Lawn Tennis Federation, describes itself³ as the world governing body of tennis, responsible for:
 - 14.1 Administration and regulation of the sport, through over 200 member national associations or federations, and six regional associations, federations or confederations. The ITF is responsible for the Rules of Tennis⁴, including the technical specifications of courts and equipment⁵. The ITF also has responsibility for the contents of, and the enforcement of the rules in, the Grand Slam Rulebook⁶. The ITF administers the international player identification number (“IPIN”) system, the Joint Certification Programme for Officials, and the Tennis Anti-Doping Programme.
 - 14.2 Organising international representative team competition:
 - 14.2.1 together with the national associations or federations, the Davis Cup for men, the Fed Cup for women, and the mixed Hopman Cup;
 - 14.2.2 together with the International Olympic Committee and national Olympic committees, the tennis event at the Olympic Games, and the equivalent wheelchair tennis event at the Paralympic Games.
 - 14.3 Structuring international individual competition, by sanctioning events organised by others (including national associations and federations and other third parties), on:
 - 14.3.1 the ITF Men’s Pro Circuit⁷, referred to as “ITF Futures”;
 - 14.3.2 the ITF Women’s Pro Circuit⁸;
 - 14.3.3 the ITF Junior Circuit;
 - 14.3.4 the ITF Seniors Circuit for players over the age of 35; and
 - 14.3.5 the Wheelchair Tennis Circuit.
 - 14.4 Marketing and promoting the sport through broadcasting, sponsorship, licensing and merchandising, live data, event management, public relations and its websites.

³ ITF website, <http://www.itftennis.com/about/organisation/role.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴ The 2018 Rules of Tennis are at <http://www.itftennis.com/officiating/rulebooks/rules-of-tennis.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵ The 2018 ITF Approved Tennis Balls, Classified Surfaces and Recognised Courts Guide to Products and Test Methods is at <http://www.itftennis.com/media/278130/278130.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁶ The 2018 Grand Slam Rule Book is at <http://www.wimbledon.com/pdf/GrandSlamRulebook2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁷ The ITF 2018 Pro Circuit Regulations can be found at <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁸ Paragraphs 233.2 and 249-263.

15. At the ITF's 2016 Annual General Meeting (or Council) of its member associations or federations, the ITF's President and Board of Directors announced their priorities under the ITF's new leadership, as being, in summary⁹:

15.1 Leadership

- 15.1.1 Integrity: uphold the highest levels of integrity, governance and transparency;
- 15.1.2 Investment: strengthen the financial position of the ITF and its member nations;
- 15.1.3 Development: increase ITF development funding and expertise to grow tennis around the world.

15.2 Management

- 15.2.1 Davis Cup and Fed Cup: create more revenue for investment in Tennis Development;
- 15.2.2 Olympics: elevate tennis in the Olympics;
- 15.2.3 Opportunity: provide opportunities to play tennis at all levels of the game.

15.3 Collaboration

- 15.3.1 Partnership: increase cooperation and collaboration with all partners;
- 15.3.2 Engage, listen to, understand and work more closely with National and Regional Associations.

Structure and governance

16. Under the ITF's Constitution¹⁰ as implemented in 2016, the structure of the ITF is as follows:
- 16.1 The ITF is made up of national tennis association or federation members, each of which is entitled to vote. In 2018, there are 210 such members. There are also 63 non-voting associate members¹¹. The voting entitlement is weighted to reflect the size of the sport in the various nations¹². The range is from 12 votes (Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, USA) to one vote, with significant groups holding either nine, seven, five or three votes. Together in a General Meeting (Annual or Extraordinary), the delegates of the members constitute the ITF Council. The Council has responsibility for deciding, in particular, membership issues, the affiliation of Regional Associations, changes to the Rules of Tennis, changes to the Constitution, and election of the President and Board.
- 16.2 The Board of Directors consists of the President¹³, 13 elected members and one male and one female athlete representative member, appointed by the elected members. The 13 elected members must include three from the nations with the maximum number of votes, one from Asia, one from South America, one from Africa, two from Europe and two from North and Central America and the Caribbean. The Board is responsible for the management of the ITF.
- 16.3 The day to day duties of the ITF are carried out by the secretariat, led by the President and Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), who head the ITF's Executive. Reporting to the COO are two Senior Executive Directors¹⁴, six Executive Directors¹⁵ and five Heads of Departments¹⁶.

⁹ ITF 2024 growth agenda - <http://www.itftennis.com/news/231617.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁰ The Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-Laws of ITF Limited, trading as the International Tennis Federation, and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas <http://www.itftennis.com/media/221225/221225.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹¹ <http://www.itftennis.com/media/276275/276275.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹² <http://www.itftennis.com/media/278337/278337.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹³ The Board of Directors for the years 2015-19, elected at the 2015 AGM in Santiago, Chile, is as follows: President: David Haggerty (USA); Vice Presidents: Katrina Adams (USA), Anil Khanna (IND), Rene Stambach (SUI); Board Members: Martin Corrie (GBR); Sergio Elias (CHI); Ismail El Shafei (EGY); Bernard Giudicelli (FRA); Jack Graham (CAN); Thomas Koenigsfeldt (DEN); Celia Patrick (NZL); Aleksei Selivanenko (RUS); Stefan Tzvetkov (BUL); Bulat Utemuratov (KAZ); Athlete Board Members: Mary Pierce (FRA), Mark Woodforde (AUS).

¹⁴ Kris Dent (Professional Tennis) and Dr Stuart Miller (Development and Integrity).

¹⁵ Justine Albert (Professional Tennis Events); Dominic Anghileri (Finance and Administration); Jackie Nesbitt (ITF Circuits); Luca Santilli (Tennis Development); Tim Stemp (Commercial); and Steve Wilson (Communications and International Relations).

¹⁶ Jamie Capel-Davies (Science and Technical); Soeren Friemel (Officiating); Mat Pemble (Information and Communications Technology); Jane O'Sullivan (Human Resources); and Alistair Williams (Wheelchair Tennis and Live Scoring).

Revenue and expenditure

17. In 2016, the ITF's revenue was US\$55,562,000. The ITF generates funds from the following principal sources, as outlined in the ITF 2016 Annual Report and Accounts¹⁷:
- 17.1 Broadcast rights, sponsorship, licensing and merchandising in respect of the Davis Cup, Fed Cup and Hopman Cup - in 2016, US\$33,804,000.
 - 17.2 Sale of live data streaming rights - in 2016, US\$6,158,000.
 - 17.3 Revenue from the Olympics - in 2016, US\$5,808,000.
 - 17.4 Sanctioning fees from event organisers - in 2016, US\$3,138,000.
 - 17.5 Contributions from the Grand Slam Development Fund - in 2016, US\$2,225,000.
18. In 2016, the ITF's expenditure was US\$55,966,000. The ITF expends on the following principal areas¹⁸:
- 18.1 Costs of funding professional tennis - in 2016, US\$31,209,000.
 - 18.2 Development of the sport of tennis and tennis players - in 2016, US\$6,262,000.
 - 18.3 Presidential and communications costs, including the ITF AGM, World Champions Dinner, Board of Directors and marketing of the game - in 2016, US\$5,953,000.
 - 18.4 Administrative costs, including administration of information technology services, insurance, legal and professional fees, and general administrative costs - in 2016, US\$5,256,000.
 - 18.5 Science and technical costs (including Anti-Doping) - in 2016, US\$4,194,000.

3. REGIONAL CONFEDERATIONS

19. There are six regional tennis associations: Asian Tennis Federation ("ATF") with 44 members; Confederation of African Tennis ("CAT") with 52 members; Confederación Sudamericana de Tenis ("COSAT") with ten members; Confédération de Tennis de Centroamérica Caribe ("COTECC") with 33 members; Oceania Tennis Federation ("OTF") with 19 members, and Tennis Europe ("TE") with 50 members. Almost all ITF members are also members of a regional association; the exceptions are the USTA and the Tennis Canada, which fall outside any of the regions.
20. The role of the regional tennis associations includes: acting as a link between their member nations and the ITF and intervening on their behalf and representing them before the ITF if asked to do so; establishing and sanctioning calendars of events at all levels within their region; recommending events and calendars to the ITF for inclusion in the international calendars; promoting, establishing and coordinating development and educational programmes within their region; carrying out functions which the ITF delegates to them and administering ITF funds provided to them¹⁹.

¹⁷ ITF 2016 Annual Report & Accounts (which, as of February 2018, are the latest accounts to have been published) - <http://itf.uberflip.com/i/828261-itf-annual-report-accounts-2016>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁸ ITF 2016 Annual Report & Accounts - <http://itf.uberflip.com/i/828261-itf-annual-report-accounts-2016>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁹ For example, see <http://www.tenniseurope.org/page.aspx?id=12173>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

4. NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

21. The role of the 210 full ITF member and 63 associate national tennis associations or federations is, essentially, to organise, regulate and promote tennis within their jurisdictions. The nature of and extent to which they do this varies greatly by reference to the strength of the sport in each nation and the resources at the national body's disposal. The role extends from grass roots development to the development of outstanding national players as individual professionals and for participation in international representative team competition. The national bodies select their Davis Cup and Fed Cup teams, and organise home ties in the competitions.
22. As part of this role, national bodies may also themselves organise competitions sanctioned by the ITF as Pro Circuit or Futures events, or by the ATP or WTA at the Challenger or 125K level respectively²⁰, or at the World Tour level.
23. The revenue of the national federations is generated from two main sources:
 - 23.1 All ITF member federations receive an annual income from the ITF as a percentage of the income the ITF receives from the sale of data on ITF matches²¹. In addition, the ITF and the GSB (via the Grand Slam Development Fund) invest over US\$4 million per year on the global growth of tennis²²; and
 - 23.2 National federations also receive income from the tournaments they organise. This revenue stream provides the genesis for the large disparity between the incomes of the ITF members. At the top end, those national federations who benefit from hosting a Grand Slam have extremely large revenues. Alongside this, other countries who host major ATP or WTA tournaments (for example a Masters 1000 or Premier Mandatory) will receive a strong revenue stream. In contrast, many federations receive little to no revenue from tennis tournaments.
24. Each national federation assumes full control of their budget and of any money they receive from the ITF. However, under the ITF Memorandum and Articles of Association, each member federation is obliged to pay a subscription fee to the ITF. This fee is dictated by both the number and class of shares they possess (which, in turn, determine voting power)²³. In addition to this, the Constitution also provides for the ITF to receive a 1% payment of the gross prize money distributed at Grand Slams, and 0.5% of the gross prize money from several other "recognised" events²⁴.

5. THE ASSOCIATION OF TENNIS PROFESSIONALS

Role and responsibilities

25. The original Association of Tennis Professionals was formed as a player association in 1972 to protect the interests of male professional tennis players. It established the ATP computerised singles ranking system in 1973, in order to create an objective method of qualification for events. Between 1974 and 1989 it was represented, along with representatives from the ITF and tournament directors from around the world, on the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which operated the men's professional circuit. In 1989 the player association, with the support of many tournaments, formed a new circuit, the ATP Tour, in which players and tournaments were equal partners, and which operated from 1990. The ATP Tour changed its name to the ATP in 2001, and created the Tennis Masters Series made up of its nine premier tournaments. In 2009, the ATP created the ATP World Tour, made up of an ATP World Tour Finals event, and ATP World Tour Masters 1000, ATP World Tour 500 and ATP World Tour 250 events²⁵.

²⁰ Paragraph 149.

²¹ Statement of Stephen Farrow (LTA).

²² <http://www.itftennis.com/about/organisation/role.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

²³ Appendix A to Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-laws of ITF Limited, available at <http://www.itftennis.com/media/248417/248417.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁴ Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-laws of ITF Limited, available - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/248417/248417.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁵ ATP website - <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/history>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

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26. The ATP describes itself as the governing body of the men's professional tennis circuits, the ATP World Tour, the ATP Challenger Tour and the ATP Champions Tour (for former players who are a former singles number 1, a Grand Slam finalist, or were singles players in a winning Davis Cup team)²⁶. The ATP is responsible for, amongst other things, the following:
- 26.1 Collaborating with tournament hosts to organise tours, which includes sanctioning events; setting the calendar; providing tour managers, tournament supervisors, some of the chair umpires, and physiotherapists; and operating the scoring system.
 - 26.2 Regulating the Tours, which includes applying the rules in the ATP Rulebook to players and to tournaments²⁷.
 - 26.3 Operating the ATP Ranking System.
 - 26.4 Marketing and promoting the tours commercially, through sale of broadcast rights, sponsorship, licensing and merchandising, and live data, and through public relations.
 - 26.5 Player welfare, including medical care, financial provision, and career progression.

Structure and governance

27. Under the ATP's Constitution²⁸ as implemented in 2017, the structure of the ATP is as follows:
- 27.1 ATP Tour, Inc. is a private company limited by shares, listed as a non-profit organisation.
 - 27.2 The Board of Directors has responsibility for policy decisions of the ATP. It is made up of the Executive Chairman and President, three "player representatives" and three "tournament representatives"²⁹. The Executive Chairman and President therefore has the determining vote, with players and tournaments having three each. The player representatives and the tournament representatives are elected by the Player Council and the Tournament Council respectively³⁰. The two councils make recommendations to the ATP Board through their representatives, which the Board has the power to accept or reject.

Revenue and expenditure

28. The following information sets out the ATP's revenue and expenditure according to the most recent published accounts (for the tax year ending 31 December 2015)³¹.
29. In 2015, the ATP's revenue was US\$109.6 million; this reflected a 2.4% increase on the previous year's figures. The ATP generates funds from the following principal sources:
- 29.1 Member services and benefits (including TV broadcasting rights) – in 2015, US\$63.3 million, a 6.2% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 29.2 Professional tournament revenues – in 2015, US\$20.5 million, a 3.4% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 29.3 Membership dues and fees – in 2015, US\$14.8 million, a 20% decrease on the previous year's figures;

²⁶ ATP website <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/about> and ATP 2017 Media Guide <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/media-guide/2017/2017-atp-media-guide.pdf>. [both accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷ ATP Rulebook 2018 is at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁸ ATP Tour Inc is a private company incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

²⁹ The Executive Chairman and President is Chris Kermode, in post from 1 January 2014. The three player representatives are: Giorgio Di Palermo (Europe), in post from 1 January 2010; Roger Rasheed (International), in post from 1 January 2018; and Justin Gimelstob (Americas), in post from 1 January 2009. The three tournament representatives are Gavin Forbes (Americas), in post from 1 January 2009; Mark Webster (Europe), in post from 1 January 2010; and Charles Smith (International), in post from 1 January 2011.

³⁰ The Tournament Council has 13 members representing and elected by different constituencies. European tournaments have five representatives (Julien Boutter, Christer Hult, Sergio Palmieri, Herwig Straka and Mark Webster); International tournaments have four representatives (Allon Khakshouri, Cameron Pearson, Charles Smith, and Salah Tahlak); and Americas tournaments have four representatives (Gavin Forbes, Raul Zurutuza, Bill Oakes and Eugene Lapierre) - <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/structure>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

³¹ The tax return can be found at this link: http://990.eriery.com/EINS/952833251/952833251_2015_0d85b687.PDF. [accessed 9 April 2018]. This is the most recent publicly available set of accounts.

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- 29.4 Player benefit plans – in 2015, US\$2.6 million, a 24% decrease on the previous year's figures; and
- 29.5 Challenger circuit fees – in 2015, US\$1.7million, a 12.5% increase on the previous year's figures.
- 30. In 2015, the ATP's expenditure was US\$92.6 million; this reflected a 1.1% increase on the previous year's figures. The ATP expends on the following principal areas:
 - 30.1 Tournament member payments – in 2015, US\$29.3 million, a 2.3% decrease on the previous year's figures;
 - 30.2 Player member payments – in 2015, US\$11.7 million, a 2.5% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 30.3 Professional tournament – in 2015, US\$6.5 million, an 8.3% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 30.4 Advertising and promotion – in 2015, US\$5.7 million, a 9.6% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 30.5 Compensation (i.e. payments made) to its officers, directors, and highest paid employees – in 2015, US\$4.3 million, a 13.1% increase on the previous year's figures;
 - 30.6 Other salaries and wages – in 2015, US\$6.7 million, a 1.5% increase on the previous year's figures; and
 - 30.7 Travel – in 2015, US\$4.4 million, a 10% increase on the previous year's figures.

6. THE WOMEN'S TENNIS ASSOCIATION**Role and responsibilities**

- 31. The original Women's Tennis Association was formed as a player association in 1973 to represent the interests of female professional tennis players, following the earlier establishment of the Virginia Slims Series of events. It established the WTA computerised singles ranking system in 1975. In 1995, it merged with the Women's International Professional Tennis Council to form the WTA Tour, in which players and tournaments are equal partners. In 2009 extensive "Roadmap" circuit reforms were introduced, and the WTA Tour now consists of a WTA Tour Championships event, and WTA Premier, WTA International and WTA 125k events³².
- 32. The WTA³³ is the organiser and regulator of the professional tour for women, the WTA Tour. It is responsible for, amongst other things, the following:
 - 32.1 Collaborating with tournament hosts to organise tours, which includes sanctioning events; setting the calendar; providing tour managers, tournament supervisors, some of the chair umpires, and physiotherapists; and operating the scoring system.
 - 32.2 Regulating the WTA Tour, which includes managing the contents of, and applying the rules in, the WTA Rulebook³⁴.
 - 32.3 Operating the WTA Ranking System.
 - 32.4 Marketing and promoting the WTA Tour commercially, through sale of broadcast rights, sponsorship, licensing and merchandising, and live data, and through public relations.
 - 32.5 Player welfare, including medical care, financial provision, and career progression.

³² WTA website - <http://www.wtatennis.com/ABOUT-WTA>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

³³ WTA website - <http://www.wtatennis.com/ABOUT-WTA> and WTA 2018 Media Guide <http://www.wtatennis.com/wta-media-guide>. [both accessed 9 April 2018].

³⁴ WTA Rulebook 2018 is at <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

Structure and governance

33. Under the WTA's constitution³⁵ as implemented in 2017, the structure of the WTA is as follows:
- 33.1 WTA Tour, Inc. is a private company limited by shares, listed as a non-profit organisation.
- 33.2 The Board of Directors has responsibility for the policy decisions of the WTA is made up of the Chief Executive Officer, three "player class directors", three "tournament class directors", the President of the ITF and two "alternate" directors (one for each of the two classes)³⁶. The alternate directors provide an alternate for the tournament class and player class directors if one of the board representatives is unavailable. In contrast to the ATP, therefore, the vote of the ITF's representative is added to the three votes for each of players and tournaments. The player class directors and the tournament class directors are elected by respectively the Players' Council³⁷ and the Tournament Council³⁸. The two councils make recommendations to the ATP Board through their representatives on it. The Board has the power to accept or reject the councils' suggestions. The Board has responsibility for the policy decisions of the WTA.

Revenue and expenditure

34. The following information sets out the WTA's revenue and expenditure according to the most recent published accounts (for the tax year ending 31 December 2015)³⁹.
35. In 2015, the WTA's revenue was US\$72.1 million; this reflected a 7.4% increase on the previous year's figures. The WTA generates funds from the following principal sources:
- 35.1 Tour operations fees – in 2015, US\$26.7 million, a 5.9% increase on the previous year's figures;
- 35.2 TV broadcasting rights – in 2015, US\$22.8 million, a 10.7% increase on the previous year's figures; and
- 35.3 Sponsorships – in 2015, US\$16.2 million, a 4.3% decrease on the previous year's figures.
36. In 2015, the WTA's expenditure was US\$67.8 million; this reflected a 4.4% increase on the previous year's figures. The WTA spends on the following principal areas:
- 36.1 TV rights – in 2015, US\$13.6 million, equal to that of the previous year's figures;
- 36.2 Tournament expenses – in 2015, US\$13.2 million, a 2.4% increase on the previous year's figures;
- 36.3 Sponsor expenses – in 2015, US\$7.8 million, a 4.9% decrease on the previous year's figures;
- 36.4 Compensation (i.e. payments made) to its officers, directors, and highest paid employees – in 2015, US\$3.3 million, a 26.9% increase on the previous year's figures; and
- 36.5 Other salaries and wages – US\$6.7 million, a 23% decrease on the previous year's figures.

³⁵ The WTA Tour, Inc is incorporated under the laws of the state of New York.

³⁶ The Chief Executive Officer is Steve Simon, in post since 2015. The player class directors are Carlos Fleming, Lisa Grattan and Vanessa Webb. The tournament class directors are Adam Barrett, Peter-Michael Reichel and Jorge Salkeld. The ITF director is David Haggerty, President. The "alternate" directors are for the player class, Dianne Hayes, for the tournament class, Markus Guenthardt.

³⁷ The Players' Council has eight members representing and elected by different constituencies. Players ranked 1-20 have four representatives (Lucie Šafářová, Samantha Stosur, Serena Williams and Venus Williams). Players ranked 21+ have a representative (Irina Falconi), but there are also distinct representatives for each of players ranked 21-50 (Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova); players ranked 51-100 (Alison Riske), and players ranked 100+ (Marina Erakovic).

³⁸ The Tournament Council has 7 members representing and elected by different constituencies. European tournaments have three representatives (Markus Guenthardt, Peter-Michael Reichel, and Oliver Scadgell); and Asia-Pacific tournaments have four representatives (Karl Budge, Charles Hsiung, Jorge Salkeld, and Salah Tahlak); and Americas tournaments have four representatives (Gavin Forbes, Raul Zurutuza, Bill Oakes and Eugene Lapierre).

³⁹ The tax return can be found at this link: http://990.eriery.com/EINS/133792400/133792400_2015_0d8fb7bf.PDF [accessed 9 April 2018]. This is the most recent publicly available set of accounts.

7. THE GRAND SLAM ORGANISERS AND THE GRAND SLAM BOARD**Tennis Australia, as owner and organiser of the Australian Open**

37. Tennis Australia, the Australian national federation is a not-for-profit company domiciled in Australia. The company operates with a board of directors, who take responsibility for corporate decisions relative to the company, and an executive management team responsible for the day-to-day operations of Tennis Australia and the Australian Open⁴⁰.
38. As the ITF affiliate, Tennis Australia carries all responsibilities of a national federation, which are listed above⁴¹. Beyond this role, Tennis Australia also owns and organises the Australian Open, the first Grand Slam of the season, and is responsible for organising the Australian Davis Cup team, as well as hosting any home Davis Cup fixtures. The body was founded in 1904, originally called the Australian Lawn Tennis Association.
39. In the financial year 2016/17, Tennis Australia generated revenue of A\$313,254,243. Nearly the entirety of this revenue, some A\$309,347,708, was generated from operations and events. As only A\$199,496,349 was spent on hosting these events, Tennis Australia was able to reinvest A\$36,946,217 in grassroots tennis during the 16/17 financial year. Beyond this, the company also spent A\$10,810,134 on media and marketing⁴².

The FFT, as owner and organiser of the French Open

40. The FFT is a not-for-profit company domiciled in France. The company operates with a board of five directors responsible for the company's corporate decisions, an executive committee of 18 members responsible for the day-to-day operations of the FFT, and a superior tennis committee responsible for overseeing and evaluating the actions of the executive committee⁴³.
41. As the ITF affiliate, the FFT carries all responsibilities of a national federation. Beyond this role, the FFT also owns and organises the French Open, the second Grand Slam of the season, and is responsible for organising the French Davis Cup and Fed Cup teams, as well as hosting any home Davis or Fed Cup fixtures. The body was established in 1920 as the Fédération Française de Lawn Tennis; it has been known by its present name since 1976.

The AELTC, as owner and organiser of The Championships ("Wimbledon")

42. The AELTC, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club Limited (a private company limited by guarantee). The AELTC functions with both a management board and a board of directors⁴⁴.
43. The AELTC manages the day-to-day operations of Wimbledon, and owns all assets and undertakings relating to the tournament.
44. According to their most recently published figures, in 2017 Wimbledon produced a surplus of £37,375,000⁴⁵. It was agreed in December 2008, between the AELTC and the LTA, that the LTA would be entitled to 90 per cent of any distributable financial surplus produced by Wimbledon. This will remain the case until 2053, and is intended to assist the LTA in their operations to manage and grow British tennis.

⁴⁰ For a full list of board members and members of the executive team, see <https://www.tennis.com.au/about-tennis-australia/organisation-structure> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴¹ Paragraph 21

⁴² All figures taken from the Tennis Australia annual report, found at https://www.tennis.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/TA_2016-2017_AnnualReport-1.pdf [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴³ For a full list of board members and members of the executive team, see <http://www.fft.fr/fft/comite-executif-et-conseil-superieur-du-tennis/comite-executif-du-tennis> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴⁴ See https://www.wimbledon.com/en_GB/atoz/about_aeltc.html [accessed 9 April 2018] for the full list of board members and board of directors. The Chief Executive of the board of directors is Richard Lewis, whilst Philip Brook chairs the management board.

⁴⁵ See https://www.wimbledon.com/en_GB/aboutwimbledon/prize_money_and_finance.html.

The USTA, as owner and organiser of the US Open

45. The USTA, is a not-for-profit company domiciled in the USA. The company operates with a board of 14 directors responsible for the company's corporate decisions, and an executive staff responsible for the day-to-day operations of the USTA⁴⁶.
46. As the ITF affiliate, the USTA carries all responsibilities of a national federation. Beyond this role, the USTA also owns and organises the US Open, the final Grand Slam of the season, and is responsible for organising the USA Davis Cup and Fed Cup teams, as well as hosting any home Davis or Fed Cup fixtures. The body was established in 1881 as the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; it has been known by its present name since 1975.
47. According to the most recently published accounts (for the tax year ending 31 December 2015) the USTA generated revenue of US\$359,928,000. Nearly the entirety of this revenue (US\$321,202,000) was generated from the US Open and other Tour events. Conversely, as only US\$167,424,000 was spent on hosting these events, the USTA was able to invest US\$96,811,000 into programs at the National Tennis Centre, independent regional tennis associations, and other community tennis programs, as well as US\$18,079,000 on player development. Beyond this, the USTA's major expenses were advertising, pro circuit events and officials, and membership fees.

The GSB (formerly the GSC)

48. The GSB was established in 1990 with a view both to aligning the interests of the four largest tennis tournaments in the world, as well as to maximise the positive effect these tournaments could have on developing tennis worldwide. In 2014, the GSC became the GSB. This change was brought about to modernise and refocus the body, as well as to underline its distinction from the ITF. However, the GSB and the ITF do remain linked; the offices of the GSB are housed at the ITF in London, England, and the ITF acts as a service provider to the GSB.
49. The GSB takes responsibility for the coordination and management of activities relating to the four Grand Slams. This includes both responsibility for the contents of, and administering the rules of, both the Grand Slam Rulebook and Code of Conduct. Additionally, responsibility for tournament calendars, officiating, and managing relationships with third parties and other governing bodies falls to the GSB. The GSB also owes a duty to the sport of tennis to try and serve and promote the game worldwide.

8. INTERRELATION BETWEEN, AND COMMON AREAS OF, REGULATION

50. Each of the ATP, the WTA, the ITF, and the GSB produce a rulebook which governs all competitions over which they have jurisdiction⁴⁷. Although, theoretically, this means players frequently play under the jurisdiction of different rulebooks, the practical effect is minimal. All ATP, WTA, ITF, and Grand Slam tournaments adopt the uniform Rules of Tennis, and all are subject to the TACP. Hence, the nuances between the rulebooks relate more to tournament structure and process rather than the manner in which the games are played.
51. Regulatory areas where the ITF, ATP, WTA and Grand Slams overlap include:
 - 51.1 The Rules of Tennis, which are primarily administered by the ITF. A "Rules of Tennis Committee" meets twice yearly to consider whether any amendments should be made to the rules of the sport. Any proposed amendments will be recommended to the ITF's board, and subsequently raised at the ITF's Annual General Meeting; this is the ultimate authority for amending the rules. These amendments will then be incorporated either by amendment or in the following year's "Rules of Tennis"⁴⁸. The ATP, WTA and Grand Slam Rules are silent on their adoption of these rules. The Rules of Tennis do, however, provide a list of ITF approved alternate rules. It is deemed that these can be adopted at a limited number of events for a limited amount of time at the discretion of the ITF.

⁴⁶ For a full list of board members and members of the executive team, see <https://www.usta.com/en/home/about-usta/usta-leadership.html> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴⁷ In the case of the ITF, separate Rulebooks are created for each level of tournament (for example Grand Slams, Davis Cup, Fed Cup, pro Circuit). See <http://www.itftennis.com/officiating/rulebooks/rules-of-tennis.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁴⁸ ITF Rules of Tennis, 2018 - <http://www.itftennis.com/about/organisation/rules.aspx>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

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- 51.2 The Joint Certification Programme for Officials, principally administered by the ITF;
- 51.3 The ranking system, which is administered respectively by the ATP and the WTA across not only their own competitions but also across the Grand Slams and the ITF's events;
- 51.4 The Tennis Anti-Doping Programme, which is administered across all levels by the ITF; and
- 51.5 The Tennis Anti-Corruption Programme, which is administered by the TIU and overseen by bodies on which the ITF, ATP, WTA and the Grand Slam Board are represented.

C INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN PROFESSIONAL TENNIS

- 52. It is not only the players that are involved in the sport, but also all those who assist the player, and those who ensure the smooth running of events.

1. PLAYERS

- 53. According to a player pathway review undertaken by the ITF over a three-year period between 2014 and 2017 (the "ITF Pro Circuit Review"), there were 13,736 professional tennis players, including 8,874 men and 4,862 women in 2013. There are currently around 14,000 players in total competing in professional tennis⁴⁹.
- 54. According to the data analysis undertaken as part of the ITF Pro Circuit Review, out of the 8,874 male professional players, 3,896 earned no prize money. Out of a total 4,862 female professional players, 2,212 earned no prize money.
- 55. As at 26 February 2018, of the almost 9,000 male professional players, 1,969⁵⁰ have an ATP singles ranking. Of the approximately 5,000 female professional tennis players, 1212⁵¹ have a WTA singles ranking. In other words, out of the approximately 14,000 professional players in total, almost 11,000 do not hold either an ATP or WTA singles ranking.

2. COACHES

- 56. The USTA summarises the role of a coach as "where current and aspiring players turn to learn the basics of tennis, to refine their swings, fine-tune their serves and advance their skills. For many, coaches are their point of entry into the game. As such, a coach may serve many functions, from teacher and motivator to cheerleader and psychologist⁵²."
- 57. There is no requirement on a coach to be registered or certified under any one of the ITF, WTA or ATP rules. The WTA in January 2017, however, introduced a new WTA coach program. The aim of the new WTA coach program is to professionalise and raise the standards associated with being a coach on the WTA. Coaches who wish to participate in the program must currently be working with a WTA Tour level player and meet defined criteria (including professional certification or licensure from a coaching governing body), uphold professional obligations and be recommended by a WTA Player.⁵³ It should be noted, however, that the implementation of the WTA coach program does not prohibit coaches who elect not to be WTA certified from coaching WTA players. In other words, the establishment of the WTA coach program does not mean there is an obligation on a player to have a WTA certified coach. The ATP does not currently have an equivalent program.

⁴⁹ <http://www.itftennis.com/news/278962.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵⁰ http://www.protennislive.com/posting/ramr/singles_entry_numerical.pdf [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵¹ http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/rankings/Singles_Numeric.pdf [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵² <https://www.usta.com/en/home/coach/coaching-resources/national/coaching-opportunities.html> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵³ http://www.wtatennis.com/sites/default/files/wta_coach_program_rules.pdf [accessed 9 April 2018].

58. A certification from a national association counts as a professional certification or licensure from a coaching governing body. Coaches' courses are run through the national tennis associations in each country with syllabi approved by the ITF; these courses enable coaches to gain coaching qualifications recognised by the national association and consequently recognised by the other governing bodies. The ITF only assists national federations to implement certification systems and coaching courses, it does not certify coaches.
59. In respect of governance, there is not an official structure in place that formalises a player's relationship with his/her coach. The terms of a contract, if one exists between a player and his/her coach, is at the discretion of those involved, including with respect to remuneration. Whilst the majority of professional coaching is player-financed, there are some exceptions through national federations. The LTA, USTA and FFT hire and appoint designated coaches who can be available to beginner players to oversee their progression.
60. A player usually has one main coach and may have several ancillary coaches depending on their needs, ranking and requirement. Players frequently change their coaches, with some players having several coaches over the course of one season.

3. AGENTS

61. The Panel understands that the role of an agent can be varied and wide ranging. At the higher levels of the game, an agent can cover all aspects of a player's career from commercial elements such as endorsement negotiations to coaching requirements, tournament schedule, including registering a player for tournaments and dealing with any withdrawals.
62. A player usually has one primary agent, although some players will choose to have other agents for example an agent that is based in a certain local market who might be better placed to source new revenue opportunities.
63. A player's agent does not need to have any professional qualifications; there is no formal licensing or registration process in place.

4. PLAYERS' SUPPORT TEAMS AND WIDER CIRCLE

64. A player's support team (more commonly known as an entourage) can range from family members and friends, to private physiotherapists and psychologists. The majority of players (at all levels) will travel with family members; however, there are some players who travel on the tennis circuit alone and are not supported by a wider circle.

5. TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS

65. Each tournament has a Tournament Director. Tournament Directors organise and oversee the event from start to finish. Tournament Directors engage in a number of activities to promote the smooth running of their event including ticket sales, securing a venue, acquiring staff and organising the playing schedule.

6. OFFICIALS AND THE STRUCTURE OF OFFICIATING

66. All officials are bound by the rules as stated in the "ITF Duties and Procedures for Officials" booklet. These rules are updated every year and have been integrated into the Code of Conduct for Officials, which covers the provisions of the Tennis Anti-Corruption Program. Some tournaments (for example, Wimbledon) require officials to be bound by a number of additional rules.

Hierarchy

67. The following hierarchy of officials is provided for in the ITF Duties and Procedures for Officials:

Supervisor / Referee

- 67.1 The Supervisor has overall responsibility for tournament logistics and acts as final on-site authority for the interpretation of the applicable Tournament Rules and Regulations, Code of Conduct, Rules of Tennis and the Duties and Procedures for Officials as to all matters arising that require immediate resolution at the tournament site. With respect to Code of Conduct violations, the Supervisor is responsible for investigating and issuing fines (where applicable).
- 67.2 The Supervisor's responsibilities with respect to tournament logistics include (amongst others): (a) appointing the Chief Umpire; (b) approving the appointment of all Chair Umpires and Line Umpires; (c) ensuring conformity of court, net, netposts and singles sticks to technical specifications; (d) ensuring each court is equipped with a Chair Umpire's chair, Line Umpires' chairs, Net Device or Net Umpire's chair, Players' chairs, On-Court Service (i.e. drinks and towels), Measuring device, PDA or Scorecard and Stopwatch; and, (e) approving the Order of Play.
- 67.3 Supervisors are required to be familiar with live-scoring hand-held devices.

Chief Umpire

- 67.4 The Chief Umpire recruits officials for the tournament and schedule on-court officiating assignments. The Chief Umpire is also responsible for evaluating officials' on-court performance and is required to be on-site at all times during play. A Chief Umpire is not permitted to act as a Chair Umpire or Line Umpire unless approved by the Supervisor.
- 67.5 Chief Umpires are required to be familiar with live-scoring hand-held devices.

Chair Umpires

- 67.6 The Chair Umpire determines all "Questions of Fact" arising during the match and ensures that the rules are observed by the players and all on-court officials. The Chair Umpire also makes the first determination on all "Questions of Law" arising during the match, subject to a right of appeal to the Supervisor/Referee.

Line Umpires

- 67.7 Line Umpires call all balls and foot faults on an assigned line. Line Umpires also report any misconduct not witnessed by the Chair Umpire and escort players who take a toilet or change of attire break to ensure that the player does not take the break for any other purpose.

Net Umpires

- 67.8 Net Umpires call all net violations (i.e. if a serve hits the top of or passes through the net).

Review Officials

- 67.9 Review Officials manage the process of reviewing decisions from the Electronic Review Booth.

Qualification

68. In 1999, the International Governing Bodies⁵⁴ established a Joint Certification Programme for officials. The Programme is administered by the ITF.
69. A badge system represents the level of certification of the official and the level of tournament at which they can officiate. Above national association level, there are three distinct levels of ITF certification⁵⁵.

National association certification

- 69.1 National level officials are certified by their national association. National officials are able to work at events in the country in which they are certified. Each national association provides training courses as an introduction to tennis officiating. The training includes lessons about the Rules of Tennis and the basic techniques and procedures of umpiring.
- 69.2 Standards of officiating below Level 1 are not standardised across different national associations.

ITF certification - Level 1 (Green Badge)

- 69.3 Level 1 (Green Badge) officials are taught and examined in French or Spanish and are certified by the ITF. Level 1 was introduced following demands from national associations in regions such as South and Central America and Africa.

ITF certification - Level 2 (White Badge)

- 69.4 Level 2 (White Badge) officials are taught and examined in English and are certified by the ITF. An official who passes Level 2 will be certified as a White Badge Chair Umpire, White Badge Chief Umpire and/or a White Badge Referee depending on the modules completed.

ITF certification - Level 3 (International)

- 69.5 Level 3 (International) Officials are taught by representatives of the ATP, ITF and WTA. There are three levels of International Chair Umpire: Bronze (entry level for all International Chair Umpires), Silver and Gold. The work rate and performance of all International Officials is assessed by each of the International Governing Bodies at the end of each year.
70. The ITF certification process requires officials to attend an ITF officiating school. There are different ITF officiating schools for each of the three levels of certification. Officials must attend and pass the ITF officiating school in order to obtain their international officiating badges and become ITF certified officials. There are around ten ITF officiating schools (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3) per year in different regions.

Event specific minimum officiating requirements

71. The minimum certification level to officiate differs across the varying levels of the professional game. Each of the International Governing Bodies set the minimum officiating standards required for tournaments under their jurisdiction.
72. For every ITF tournament a national association prepares a schedule with a proposed Supervisor, Chief Umpire and officials. The ITF will review the proposal and confirm whether it meets the minimum officiating requirements. If it does not, the ITF will revert to the national association with recommendations.
73. At ATP and WTA Tour level, the Supervisor will always be a gold badge ATP or WTA employee. In addition, the tournament

⁵⁴ Section B.

⁵⁵ Statement of Soeren Friemel (ITF).

supervisor will be a gold badge or, for US\$80k ITF tournaments and below, a silver badge. The referee acts as a link between the Supervisor and the tournament organiser.

74. To officiate at ATP or WTA level the minimum certification requirement is a white badge. At ITF Pro Circuit level national officials are allowed to work if they have been registered by the ITF. For example, at \$15K Futures, the minimum requirement for Chair Umpires is two white badges or one white badge and one green badge. The national association proposes additional qualified and registered national officials to fill the remaining positions.

Selection

75. Selection for tournaments depends on the International Governing Body. Each International Governing Body has its own list of officials from which it selects. Officials are selected depending on the minimum officiating requirement for that event.

7. TOURNAMENT PHYSIOTHERAPISTS AND DOCTORS

76. Depending on the level of the tournament, and usually only at Tour or Grand Slam events, there can be primary care teams on site consisting of licensed physical therapists, certified athletic trainers and medical doctors – all of whom are available to provide treatment to players.
77. Whilst the licensed physical therapists and certified athletic trainers are primarily appointed by the relevant International Governing Body, the on-site doctor is usually a local doctor appointed by the tournament rather than the International Governing Body.

8. OTHER TOURNAMENT STAFF

78. Other tournament staff can include: tour appointed managers, security for the protection of players (including officially appointed individuals whose job it is to spot courtsiders⁵⁶), groundsman, service staff, stringers, ball persons, drivers and tour managers.

⁵⁶ See Section E for more information.

D PROFESSIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENTS AND EVENTS

79. There is an extensive network of tournaments organised by different bodies, at different levels, on dates throughout the year, at locations around the world, on different surfaces, with varying levels of participation and of reward in terms of ranking points and prize money, and varying additional rules. Set out below in some detail is the range of these elements, as an understanding of them is important to an understanding of the environment in which breaches of integrity arise. Reference can also be had to the ATP, WTA and ITF Calendars⁵⁷ and the relevant sections of their Rulebooks⁵⁸.

1. THE FOUR GRAND SLAM TOURNAMENTS**Common features**

80. The four Grand Slam tournaments share a number of common features, set out below.
81. Each Grand Slam has a fixed two-week date in the calendar, with a Monday main draw start and Sunday conclusion, and is played at the same location each year, as described below. Each has a preceding qualification competition. Each Grand Slam has a different organiser and is played on a different surface⁵⁹.
82. Each Grand Slam is played at state of the art facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources and capability to ensure effective implementation of the accreditation system⁶⁰ at those facilities.
83. Each Grand Slam attracts the best players in the world, has a large and well-established spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts many sponsors and advertisers, generating very high revenue.
84. Each Grand Slam has men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles competitions, and a mixed doubles competition. Each also has boys' singles, girls' singles, boys' doubles and girls' doubles junior competitions, invitational competitions for former players, and men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles wheelchair competitions. Access to the main draws for the men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles, and mixed doubles competitions at each Grand Slam is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, in numbers that vary from Grand Slam to Grand Slam, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard in numbers that vary). Only those who win the required number of matches will progress through the qualifying competition into the main draw. However, in the event of withdrawals from the main draw once all players have been declared, it may be that a "lucky loser"⁶¹, who came close to progressing from the qualifying competition, will be selected to take the place of the withdrawing player.
85. Each Grand Slam involves a very large number of participants. The men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles and mixed doubles competitions alone involve:
- 85.1 Main draws: all the Grand Slams have the same main draw for men's and women's singles, 128 players; they also have the same main draw for men's and women's doubles, 64 teams; their mixed doubles main draws are 32 teams, except for Wimbledon which has 48 teams.

⁵⁷ The ATP 2018 Calendar is at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf>, the WTA 2018 Calendar is <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/calendar/calendar.pdf>, the ITF 2018 Men's Calendar is at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/men's-calendar.aspx> and the ITF 2018 Women's Calendar is at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/women's-calendar.aspx> [all accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵⁸ ATP Rulebook 2018 is at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook>, the WTA Rulebook 2018 is at <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf>, and the ITF Pro Circuit Rulebook 2018 is <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/about-pro-circuit/rules-regulations.aspx>. [all accessed 9 April 2018].

⁵⁹ Although both the Australian Open and the US Open are played on 'hard courts', the court surfaces are called Plexicushion and Pro DecoTurf respectively.

⁶⁰ Section E.

⁶¹ For more information, see paragraph 346.

85.2 Qualification draws: all the Grand Slams have men's and women's singles qualification competitions. In 2017 all of them had a men's singles qualification draw of 128 players with 16 qualifying. The US Open had the same draw for women in 2017 of 128 players with 16 qualifying, whereas the remaining three Grand Slams had a women's singles qualification draw in 2016 of 96 players with 12 qualifying. Only Wimbledon has doubles qualification competitions: in 2017 the men's and women's doubles qualification draw was 16 teams, with four going through. None of the Grand Slams has a mixed doubles qualification competition.

86. Each Grand Slam offers players in the men's and women's singles and doubles the opportunity to win a large number of ATP⁶² and WTA⁶³ ranking points. For example, winning just one match in the main draw will guarantee a minimum of 45 ATP points, or 70 WTA points for female players. The winner of a Grand Slam event receives 2000 ranking points. A full breakdown of the ranking points available is found at Appendix 1 to this chapter. There are no mixed doubles ranking points, as there is no mixed doubles ranking system in place.
87. Each Grand Slam involves a very large amount of prize money, which varies between them and is further described in Appendix 1 to this chapter. Prize money is paid in national currency as provided for by the Grand Slam Rulebook⁶⁴.
88. None of the Grand Slams offers appearance fees, but that is more than made up for by the ranking points and prize money on offer.
89. Whilst participating in Grand Slams is not strictly mandatory under the ATP or Grand Slam rules, the manner in which the year-end rankings are calculated means that each player's total points from the four Grand Slams must be counted. As such, missing a Grand Slam event would have severe implications on a player's ranking potential. In short, the ranking points and prize money on offer at Grand Slams make it unlikely that players would voluntarily miss them.

The Australian Open

90. The Australian Open is owned and organised by Tennis Australia, and takes place in Melbourne, Australia, for two weeks at the end of January each year (in 2017, 16 to 29 January). The qualification competition takes place in the preceding week (in 2017, 9 to 15 January). The event is played on hard courts (Plexicushion surface) and outdoors with retractable roofs over the three largest courts.
91. The total prize money at the Australian Open in 2017 was A\$50 million. There was parity between men and women. The round-by-round prize money in respect of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
92. At the Australian Open 2017 there were the following qualifiers: men's singles, 16 and 1 lucky loser; women's singles, 12 and 1 lucky loser. There were no doubles qualifying competitions. There were the following main draw wildcards: men's singles, 8; women's singles, 8; men's doubles, 7 teams; women's doubles, 7 teams; mixed doubles, 8 teams.

The French Open

93. The French Open is owned and organised by the FFT, and takes place at Roland Garros, Paris, France, for two weeks at the end of May and beginning of June each year (in 2017 it was 28 May to 11 June). The qualification competition takes place in the preceding week (in 2017 it was 22 to 27 May). The event is played on clay and is outdoors.
94. The total prize money at the French Open in 2017 was €36 million. The round-by-round prize money in respect of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁶² The table of 2018 ATP ranking points is at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁶³ The table of 2018 WTA ranking points is at page 200: <http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁶⁴ <http://www.wimbledon.com/pdf/GrandSlamRulebook2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

95. At the French Open 2017 there were the following qualifiers: men's singles, 16 spots and one lucky loser; women's singles, 12 spots and one lucky loser. There were no doubles qualifying competitions. There were the following main draw wildcards: men's singles, eight players; women's singles, eight players; men's doubles, seven teams; women's doubles, seven teams; mixed doubles, six teams.

The Championships ("Wimbledon")

96. Wimbledon is owned and organised by the AELTC and take place in Wimbledon, London, UK, for two weeks at the end of June and the beginning of July each year (in 2017, it was 3 July to 16 July). The qualification competition takes place in the preceding week at Bank of England Sports Club, Roehampton (in 2017, it was 26 June to 30 June). The event is played on grass and is outdoors with a retractable roof over the main court.
97. The total prize money at Wimbledon in 2017 was £36.1 million. There was parity between men and women. The round-by-round prize money in respect of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
98. At The Championships 2017, there were the following qualifiers: men's singles, 16 spots and one lucky loser; women's singles, 12 spots; men's doubles, four teams and four lucky loser teams; women's doubles, four teams and three lucky loser teams. There were the following main draw wildcards: men's singles, six players; women's singles, six players; men's doubles, five teams; women's doubles, five teams; mixed doubles, five teams.

The US Open

99. The US Open is owned and organised by the USA, and takes place at Flushing Meadows, New York, USA, for two weeks at the beginning of September each year (in 2017 it was 28 August to 10 September). The qualification competition takes place in the preceding week (in 2017, 22 to 25 August). The event is played on hard courts (Pro DecoTurf surface) and is outdoors with a retractable roof over the main court.
100. The total prize money at the US Open in 2017 was US\$50.4 million. There was parity between men and women. The round-by-round prize money in respect of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
101. At the US Open in 2017 there were the following qualifiers: men's singles, 16 spots and two lucky losers; women's singles, 16 spots. There were no doubles qualifying competitions. There were the following main draw wildcards: men's singles, eight players; women's singles, eight players; men's doubles, seven teams; women's doubles, seven teams; mixed doubles, eight teams.

2. ATP WORLD TOUR EVENTS

102. The ATP owns and organises the ATP World Tour, made up of: the ATP World Tour Finals; ATP World Tour Masters 1000s, ATP World Tour 500s, and ATP World Tour 250s, named for the number of ATP ranking points awarded to the winner⁶⁵. The ATP also introduced and organised the Next Gen Finals for the first time in 2017, a showpiece event for younger players. These events are played between January and November each year. The ATP World Tour is separate from the ATP Challenger Tour, which is dealt with in a later section below⁶⁶. The ATP also owns and organises the ATP Champions Tour for former leading⁶⁷ players. Money is earned on this tour but it is not part of professional tennis in the strict sense.

⁶⁵ The breakdown of ranking points for these tournaments at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁶⁶ Paragraph 308.

⁶⁷ To be eligible a player must be a former singles number 1, a Grand Slam singles finalist, or a singles player in a Davis Cup winning team.

The ATP World Tour Commitment system and Bonus Pool system

103. The ATP operates a system⁶⁸ whereby the top 30 players from the year before are “commitment players” who are obliged to compete over the course of the following year (if eligible) in the ATP World Finals, all the mandatory ATP World Tour Masters 1000 events and four World Tour 500 events, one of which must come after the US Open in the calendar⁶⁹. The commitment may reduce when they have played on the tour for a long time⁷⁰.
104. The ATP operates a system⁷¹ whereby players in “good standing” ranked in the top 12 at the end of the year are entitled to share in a Bonus Pool if they have complied with their Commitment obligations⁷². Players in “good standing” are those who, amongst other things, have paid off any existing debts to the ATP and (if applicable) have completed their All Stars program responsibilities.

The ATP World Tour Finals

105. The ATP World Tour Finals is a single ATP World Tour event which takes place at the O2 Arena, London, UK at the end of each season (in 2017, it was 12 to 19 November). It is played on hard courts and is indoors.
106. The ATP World Finals are played at state of the art facilities, and the ATP has the resources and capability to ensure effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
107. The ATP World Finals attract the best players in the world and has an established spectator and broadcast audience, and attract sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
108. There is a men’s singles competition and a men’s doubles competition. Access is by ranking at the end of the ATP World Tour season. Participation is limited to essentially the highest eight ranked singles players and the highest eight ranked doubles teams⁷³. Together with the newly-formed Next Gen Finals, it is one of the only two ATP events which do not involve a straight knockout competition, but rather two round robin groups of four players or teams, with two from each group proceeding to the semi-finals, and two proceeding to the final⁷⁴.
109. A very large number of ATP ranking points⁷⁵ are to be won for the successful players. Furthermore, total prize money⁷⁶ is very high at US\$8 million; participation fees are paid to the players who qualify, and those who attend as alternates.
110. The event is mandatory⁷⁷. There are no qualifiers and no wildcards.

⁶⁸ ATP Rulebook 2018, Sections 1.07(C) and (D), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁶⁹ The non-mandatory Monte Carlo Masters 1000 counts to the minimum requirement in the World Tour 500s category (ibid).

⁷⁰ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 1.08, <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁷¹ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 1.07(G), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁷² The amounts available for the player ranked 1 range between \$2,660,000 and \$3,325,000; for the player ranked 12, the amounts range between \$168,000 and \$210,000, depending on the number of events played (ibid).

⁷³ Specifically, places are allocated in the following order of preference: first, the top seven players in the ATP rankings on the Monday after the final tournament of the ATP World Tour, that is, after the 2018 Paris Masters; second, up to two 2018 Grand Slam tournament winners ranked anywhere 8th-20th, in ranking order; third, the 8th ranked player in the ATP rankings. If this adds up to more than eight players, those lower down in the down in the selection order become the alternates. If further alternates are needed, these players are selected by the ATP (per the ATP Rulebook at Section 4.01(B)(1)).

⁷⁴ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 4.01(A), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁷⁵ See the breakdown of ranking points for this tournament at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁷⁶ A breakdown of round-by-round prize money for this tournament can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁷⁷ The ATP Rulebook 2018 is at 4.01(B)(2).

The ATP Next Gen Finals

111. The ATP Next Gen Finals is a singles event organised by the ATP which takes place at the Fiera Milano, Milan, Italy, at the end of each season (in 2017, it was 7 to 11 November). It is played on hard courts, indoors.
112. The ATP Next Gen Finals were new to the calendar in 2017, and feature a series of rule changes and innovations aimed at creating a high-tempo, TV-friendly product which attracts new and younger fans into the sport. The rule changes include: shorter set format (best of five sets, first to four games in each set) and sudden-death deuce to increase the number of pivotal moments in a match; a shot clock to ensure regulation of the time between points; a 'no-let' rule to bring in additional unpredictability at the beginning of points; coaching of players is permitted at certain stages of the match; and line judges are replaced by the Hawk-Eye calling system.
113. The ATP Next Gen Finals are played at state of the art facilities, and the ATP has the resources and capability to ensure effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
114. The ATP Next Gen Finals were new for 2017, but are likely to attract the best young players in the world⁷⁸ as well as a wide spectator and broadcast audience made up of established tennis fans together with newer fans attracted to the event due to the innovative rule changes. The event attracts significant sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
115. There is only a men's singles competition. Access is limited to those aged 21 and under, and is determined predominantly by ranking; the highest seven ranked eligible players are admitted, plus one wildcard determined by the tournament organisers. Together with the ATP World Tour Finals, it is one of the only two ATP events which do not involve a straight knockout competition. There are two round robin groups of four players, with two from each group proceeding to the semi-finals; from this stage, two proceed to the final and play for the title, while the two losing semi-finalists compete in a playoff for third place.
116. No ATP ranking points are available at this event; however, prize money is mid-range with a total prize fund of US\$1.275 million⁷⁹. For the majority of players who qualify, this will represent one of the largest awards of prize money that they will receive over the course of the season. Participation fees are paid to the players who qualify, and those who attend as alternates.
117. Attendance is not strictly mandatory. By way of example, in 2017, one player was eligible for both the World Tour Finals and the Next Gen Finals. Because of this, he was given the option not to attend the Next Gen Finals.

The nine ATP World Tour Masters 1000s

118. There are nine ATP World Tour Masters 1000s, with the following common features.
119. Each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion, though there are exceptions in the shape of the events with singles draws of 96 players, which last a few days longer. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
120. Each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 is played at state of the art facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure with the assistance of the ATP effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.

⁷⁸ Players aged 21 and under.

⁷⁹ A full breakdown of how this fund is distributed can be found at Appendix 1 of this chapter.

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121. Each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 attracts the best players in the world and has an established spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
122. Each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
123. Some run concurrently with high-level WTA events, such as Indian Wells, Miami, and Madrid which take place alongside WTA Premier Mandatory tournaments. Some are organised by national associations or federations (such as the Paris Masters, organised by the FFT of France), while others are organised by private commercial organisers (such as Miami Open, owned and organised by IMG).
124. The number of participants at each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 is high:
- 124.1 Main draws⁸⁰ for singles range between 96 and 48 players; doubles between 32 and 24 teams.
- 124.2 Qualification draws⁸¹ for singles range between 48 players (with 12 going through) and 24 players (with six going through). There are no doubles qualification competitions.
125. A high number of ranking points⁸² are to be won at each ATP World Tour Masters 1000; as the name suggests, 1000 points are available to the winner of these tournaments, the third-largest winning total possible in the men's game. The full breakdown in respect of men's singles and doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
126. The prize money available at each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 was high in 2017 with totals ranging from US\$6,993,450 to €4,273,775 plus "hospitality", which means accommodation and food⁸³ and which must be provided free of charge; it is also mandatory to provide gym facilities. European events pay prize money in euros, while the remainder pay in US dollars. There are no defined amounts of prize money across the levels of the ATP World Tour that organisers must pay, and they compete with one another. The amount must however be approved by the ATP, and must be commensurate with the event's status to secure that approval. The prize money per round varies also⁸⁴, with the amount for the winner varying between €820,035 to US\$1,175,505 (with most being around an average of these figures) and the amount for a first round loser varying between US\$13,690 to €19,630 (with most being around an average of these figures).
127. Each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 is mandatory, except the Monte Carlo Masters. As a result, appearance fees are not permitted by the ATP.
128. The nine ATP World Tour Masters 1000 are⁸⁵ as follows:
- 128.1 Indian Wells Masters, USA, in 2017 took place on Thursday 9 to Sunday 19 March, on hard courts outdoors. Participation is mandatory. There is a concurrent WTA Premier event which is also mandatory⁸⁶. Main draw: singles 96 players, doubles 32 teams. Qualification draw: singles 48 players. Qualifiers: singles 12 players and one lucky loser. Main draw wildcards: singles five players; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles one team. Total prize money US\$6,993,450 distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁸⁰ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁸¹ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁸² The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁸³ The ATP World Tour rulebook 2018 sets out the requirements for when hotels and food should be provided at Sections 1.21 and 6.16.

⁸⁴ The table of men's singles and men's doubles prize money can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁸⁵ The ATP 2017 Calendar for their position relative to other events at <https://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-calendars-2-february.pdf>

⁸⁶ Paragraph 188 below.

- 128.2 Miami Masters (“Miami Open”), USA, in 2017 took place on Wednesday 22 March to Sunday 2 April, on hard courts outdoors. Participation is mandatory. There is a concurrent WTA Premier event which is also mandatory. Main draw: singles 96 players, doubles 32. Qualification draw: singles 48 players. Qualifiers: singles 12 players, three lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles five players; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles one team. Total prize money US\$6,993,450, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.3 Monte-Carlo Masters, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France, in 2017 took place on Sunday 16 to Sunday 23 April, on clay outdoors. Participation is not mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven players, two lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles four players; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles one team. Total prize money €4,273,775, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.4 Madrid Masters (“Madrid Open”), Spain, in 2017 took place on Sunday 7 to Sunday 14 May, on clay outdoors with each court having a retractable roof. Participation is mandatory. There is a concurrent WTA Premier event which is also mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven players, two lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles four players; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles two teams. Total prize money €5,439,350, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.5 Rome Masters (“Italian Open”), Italy, in 2017 took place on Sunday 14 to Sunday 21 May, on clay outdoors. Participation is mandatory. There is a concurrent WTA Premier 5 event which is also mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven, four lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles four; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles one team. Total prize money €4,273,775, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.6 Canadian Open (“Rogers Cup”), Montreal (alternates with Toronto), Canada, in 2017 took place on Monday 7 to Sunday 13 August, on hard courts outdoors. Participation is mandatory. There was a concurrent WTA Premier 5 event (in Toronto) which is also mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven, two lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles four players; doubles two teams. Alternates: doubles one team. Total prize money US\$4,662,300 distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.7 Cincinnati Masters (“Western and Southern Open”), Mason Ohio, USA, in 2017 took place on Sunday 13 to Sunday 20 August, on hard courts outdoors. Participation is mandatory. There is a concurrent WTA Premier 5 event which is also mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven players, four lucky losers. Main draw wildcards: singles four players; doubles two teams. Total prize money US\$4,973,120 distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.8 Shanghai Masters, China, in 2017 took place on Sunday 8 to Sunday 15 October, on hard courts outdoors. Participation is mandatory. Main draw: singles 56 players, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 28 players. Qualifiers: singles seven players. Main draw wildcards: singles four players; doubles two teams. Total prize money US\$5,924,890, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
- 128.9 Paris Masters, Bercy, France, in 2017 took place on Monday 30 October to Sunday 5 November, on hard courts indoors. Participation is mandatory. Main draw: singles 48, doubles 24. Qualification draw: singles 24 players. Qualifiers: singles six players. Main draw wildcards: singles three players; doubles two teams. Total prize money €4,273,755, distributed round-by-round as per the table in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

The 13 ATP World Tour 500s

129. There are 13 ATP World Tour 500s⁸⁷, with the following common features.
130. Each ATP World Tour 500 takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
131. Each ATP World Tour 500 is played at good facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure, with the assistance of the ATP, effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
132. Each ATP World Tour 500 attracts some of the best players in the world and has a significant spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts significant sponsors and advertisers, generating significant revenue.
133. Each involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
134. The number of participants at each ATP World Tour 500 is mid-range:
 - 134.1 Main draws for singles range between 48⁸⁸ and 32 players (generally 32); the main draw for doubles is 16 teams.
 - 134.2 Qualification draws for singles range between 24 players⁸⁹ (with six going through) and 16 players (with four going through); doubles qualification is a draw of four teams.
135. A mid-range number of ranking points⁹⁰ are to be won at each ATP World Tour 500.
136. The prize money available at each ATP World Tour 500 is mid-range with totals ranging from US\$3,028,080 (highest – China Open) to US\$1,461,560 (lowest – Rio Open) plus “hospitality”⁹¹. European events pay in euros while, the remainder pay in US dollars, and there is no defined amount of prize money that organisers must pay. The range of distribution of prize money round-by-round is set out in the tables of Appendix 1 to this chapter.
137. Appearance fees at each ATP World Tour 500 are negotiated between the organiser and the players.
138. None of the ATP World Tour 500 events are mandatory.

The 39 ATP World Tour 250s

139. There are 39 ATP World Tour 250s⁹², with the following common features.
140. Each ATP World Tour 250 takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion, although there are some exceptions at the beginning of the season. Each has a preceding qualification competition.

⁸⁷ Rotterdam, Rio Open, Dubai, Mexico Open, Barcelona, Halle, Queen’s, Hamburg, Washington, China Open, Japan Open, Vienna and the Swiss Indoors. See the ATP 2018 Calendar for their position relative to other events at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

⁸⁸ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁸⁹ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁹⁰ The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

⁹¹ The ATP World Tour Rulebook 2018 sets out the requirements for when hotels and food should be provided at Sections 1.21 and 6.16.

⁹² See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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141. Each ATP World Tour 250 is played at relatively good facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure with the assistance of the ATP effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
142. Each ATP World Tour 250 attracts good, generally top 100, players (with the majority of winners being top 20), has some spectator and broadcast audience and attracts some sponsors and advertisers, generating reasonable revenue.
143. Each involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
144. The number of participants at each ATP World Tour 250 is mid-range:
 - 144.1 Main draws⁹³ for singles range between 28 and 48 (with most being 28); main draws for doubles are 16.
 - 144.2 Qualification draws⁹⁴ for singles are 16 players (with 4 going through)⁹⁵.
145. A mid-range number of ranking points are to be won at each ATP World Tour 250⁹⁶.
146. The prize money available at each ATP World Tour 250 is mid-range with totals in 2017 ranging from US\$1,237,190 (Doha) to US\$437,380 (Brisbane), plus "hospitality"⁹⁷. European events pay in euros while the remainder pay in US dollars, and there is no defined amount of prize money that organisers must pay. The range of distribution of prize money round-by-round is set out in the tables of Appendix 1 to this chapter.
147. Appearance fees at each ATP World Tour 250 are negotiated between the organiser and the players.
148. None of the ATP World Tour 250 events are mandatory.

3. ATP CHALLENGER EVENTS

Common features

149. The ATP Challenger Tour is subdivided into five levels: 125, 110, 100, 90 and 80; the name of each level indicates the number of ATP ranking points awarded to the winner of a tournament at that level. In total there are around 160 ATP Challenger events each year (a precise number is difficult to state as some events are cancelled over the course of the season), spread over many countries. They take place between January and November each season. All the ATP Challenger events have a number of common features.
150. Each ATP Challenger event takes place at a regular point in the year, and runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
151. Each ATP Challenger is played at generally adequate facilities. There are however often significant challenges, even with the assistance of the ATP, in ensuring effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.

⁹³ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁹⁴ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

⁹⁵ There is no requirement for a qualification draw for doubles

⁹⁶ See the tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points at Appendix 1 to this chapter for a full breakdown.

⁹⁷ The ATP World Tour Rulebook 2018 sets out the requirements for when hotels and food should be provided at Sections 1.21 and 6.16.

152. Each ATP Challenger attracts emerging players and the lower-ranked of the more senior professionals. There are, however, often significant challenges in attracting spectators, sponsors and advertisers, and in generating revenue.
153. Each involves a singles and a doubles competition. Each is only open to players ranked outside the top 50⁹⁸. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard in numbers that vary.
154. The number of participants at each ATP Challenger event is mid-range:
- 154.1 Main draws for singles are 32 players; main draws for doubles are 16 teams.
- 154.2 Qualification draws for singles are 32 players (with eight going through). Where there are insufficient numbers to fill the draw of 32, commensurate byes are awarded to the higher-ranked players in the first round. The ATP rulebook encourages doubles qualification competitions, and some Challenger events do stage qualification for doubles⁹⁹; however, very few Challenger events attract enough entrants or have enough officials available to hold a doubles qualification event.
155. Within each level, the organisers of ATP Challenger events can essentially choose between providing a set amount of lower prize money plus “hospitality”¹⁰⁰, or a set amount of higher prize money without hospitality. If the organisers were to provide the higher prize money and hospitality, the event would jump up to the next Challenger level, and so extra ranking points would be available. Hospitality is optional for Challenger events offering at least US\$75,000 in prize money. For those events offering prize money of US\$50,000, however hospitality is obligatory.
156. Appearance fees at each ATP Challenger event are rare due to the low resources allocated to most Challenger events; however, should they be available, they are negotiated between the organiser and the players.
157. None of the ATP Challenger events are mandatory.

The 12 ATP Challenger 125 events

158. The 12 ATP Challenger 125 events are set out in the ATP calendar¹⁰¹. A small number of ranking points¹⁰² are to be won at each ATP Challenger 125.
159. The prize money available at each ATP Challenger 125 is small, being a total of US\$150,000 plus hospitality (or €127,000 plus hospitality)¹⁰³. The prize money per round is detailed in Appendix 1 to this chapter

The 11 ATP Challenger 110 events

160. The 11 ATP Challenger 110 events are set out in the ATP calendar¹⁰⁴. A small number of ranking points¹⁰⁵ are to be won at each ATP Challenger 110.

⁹⁸ Unless special dispensation is granted for a higher ranked player to accept a wildcard: see paragraph 7.07(2) ATP 2018 Rulebook.

⁹⁹ For example, ATP Challenger Dallas in January/February 2017.

¹⁰⁰ The definitions of hospitality vary. The ATP Challenger Tour requires hotel accommodation and food to be provided to all competitors for the duration of the tournament.

¹⁰¹ See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁰² See the tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points at Appendix 1 to this chapter

¹⁰³ Hospitality must always be provided at Challenger 125 events.

¹⁰⁴ See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁰⁵ See the tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

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161. The prize money available at each ATP Challenger 110 is small, being a total of either (a) US\$150,000 (or €127,000) or (b) US\$125,000 plus Hospitality (or €106,000 plus Hospitality). The prize money per round is detailed in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

The 12 ATP Challenger 100 events

162. The 12 ATP Challenger 100 events are set out in the ATP calendar¹⁰⁶. A small number of ranking points¹⁰⁷ are to be won at each ATP Challenger 100.
163. The prize money available at each ATP Challenger 100 is small, being a total of either (a) US\$125,000 (or €106,000) or (b) US\$100,000 plus Hospitality (or €85,000 plus Hospitality). The prize money per round is detailed in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

The 29 ATP Challenger 90 events

164. The 29 ATP Challenger 90 events are set out in the ATP calendar¹⁰⁸. A small number of ranking points¹⁰⁹ are to be won at each ATP Challenger 90.
165. The prize money available at each ATP Challenger 100 is small, being a total of either (a) US\$100,000 (or €85,000) or (b) US\$75,000 plus Hospitality (or €64,000 plus Hospitality). The prize money per round is detailed in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

The approximately 90 ATP Challenger 80 events

166. The ATP Challenger 80 events number roughly 90, and are set out in the ATP calendar¹¹⁰. A small number of ranking points¹¹¹ are to be won at each ATP Challenger 80.
167. The prize money available at each ATP Challenger 100 is low at a total of either (a) US\$75,000 (or €64,000) or (b) US\$50,000 plus Hospitality (or €43,000 plus Hospitality). The prize money per round is detailed in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

4. WTA TOUR EVENTS

168. The WTA owns and organises the WTA Tour, made up of: the WTA Finals, the WTA Elite Trophy, WTA Premier Mandatory events, WTA Premier 5 events, WTA Premier events (sometimes referred to as Premier 700 events), WTA Internationals, and WTA 125k Series events. The WTA 125k Series events is seen by some observers as the women's equivalent of the ATP Challenger Tour, but there are not enough of these events to consider the 125k Series a separate tour in itself.

The WTA Tour Commitment system and Bonus Pool system

169. The WTA operates a system¹¹² whereby the top 10 players from the previous season must commit to attend "commitment tournaments" consisting of all 4 WTA Tour Premier Mandatory events, four of the five WTA Tour Premier 5 events, and two WTA Tour Premier events¹¹³. The commitment system may not apply to top 10 players who have played on the tour for a long time¹¹⁴, but they forfeit any entitlement to a share in the Bonus Pool if they do not participate.

¹⁰⁶ See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁰⁷ The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹⁰⁸ See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁰⁹ The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹¹⁰ See the ATP 2018 Calendar for a full list of the events and their positions relative to other events: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/tournaments> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹¹¹ The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹¹² WTA Rulebook 2018, Sections 2(A) and (B), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹¹³ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(B), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹¹⁴ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(I), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

170. The top 10 players at the end of the year are entitled to share in a Bonus Pool if they attain their Commitment obligations¹¹⁵.

The WTA Finals

171. The WTA Finals is a single WTA Tour event which takes place in Singapore at the end of each season (in 2017, it was played on 22 October to 29 October). It is played on hard courts and indoors.
172. The WTA Finals are played at state of the art facilities, and the WTA has the resources to ensure effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
173. The WTA Finals attract the best players in the world and have an established spectator and broadcast audience, and attract sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
174. There is a women's singles competition and a women's doubles competition. Access is by ranking at the end of the WTA Tour season. Participation is limited to essentially the highest 8 ranked singles players and the highest 8 ranked doubles teams¹¹⁶. Together with the WTA Elite Trophy, it is one of the only two WTA Tour events which do not involve a straight knockout competition. At the WTA Finals there are two groups of four singles players with two proceeding from each group to the semi-finals. The doubles competition is a knock out competition.
175. A very large number of WTA ranking points¹¹⁷ are to be won for the successful players. Furthermore, total prize money¹¹⁸ is very high at \$7 million; participation fees are paid to the players who qualify, and those who attend as alternates.
176. The event is mandatory¹¹⁹. There are no qualifiers and no wildcards.

The WTA Elite Trophy

177. The WTA Elite Trophy is also a single WTA Tour event at the end of each season, in this instance for the players who did not qualify for the WTA Finals. It is played in Zhuhai, China (in 2017, 31 October to 5 November). It is played on hard courts and indoors.
178. The WTA Elite Trophy is played at state of the art facilities, and the WTA has the resources to ensure effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
179. While the WTA Trophy is the second level WTA end of season event, it still involves top 20 players and has at least some spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts some sponsors and advertisers, generating significant revenue.
180. There is a women's singles competition and a women's doubles competition. Access is by ranking and invitation at the end of the WTA Tour season. Participation is limited to 12 singles players¹²⁰ and six doubles teams¹²¹. The 12 are split into four round robin groups of three, and the winner of each group proceeds to the semi-finals with two proceeding to the

¹¹⁵ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(C), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018]. The amounts available are greater the higher up the rankings the player is. The player ranked 1 receives \$450,000 if she has played the Premier Mandatory events, and \$450,000 if she has played four of the five Premier 5 events. If she has played all nine events, she receives a super bonus of \$100,000. The equivalent figures for the player ranked ten are \$100,000, \$100,000 and \$25,000. For a full breakdown, see Section 2(C) of the WTA Rulebook at <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹¹⁶ The rules state that the top eight ranked singles players and doubles teams will qualify. However, there is leeway for one discretionary wildcard in each event to be exercised by the WTA, though this is rarely exercised.

¹¹⁷ The breakdown of ranking points for this tournament is at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹¹⁸ A breakdown of round-by-round prize money for this tournament can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹¹⁹ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(H)(2), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹²⁰ Made up of the 11 singles players who ranked 9 to 19 in the race to the WTA Finals, and therefore did not play there, and one wildcard.

¹²¹ Selected with reference to the combined doubles rankings of the players who had not otherwise qualified for the WTA Finals or Elite Trophy, plus two wildcards. Sometimes, these criteria are applied liberally.

final. The six doubles teams play in two round robin groups of three, with the winner of each group contesting the final.

181. A large number of WTA ranking points¹²² are to be won for the successful players. Furthermore, total prize money¹²³ is high at over US\$2,280,935. Participation fees are paid to the players who qualify, and those who attend as alternates.
182. The event is mandatory¹²⁴. There are no qualifiers, and a maximum of three wildcards.

The four WTA Premier Mandatory events

183. There are Four WTA Premier Mandatory events, with the following common features.
184. Each WTA Premier Mandatory takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion, though there are exceptions in the shape of the events with singles draws of 96 players, which last a few days longer. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
185. Each WTA Premier Mandatory is played at state of the art facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure with the assistance of the WTA effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
186. Each WTA Premier Mandatory attracts the best players in the world and has an established spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
187. Each involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
188. Some run concurrently with high-level ATP events, such as Indian Wells, Miami, and Madrid which take place alongside ATP Masters 1000 tournaments.
189. The number of participants at each WTA Premier Mandatory is high:
- 189.1 Main draws¹²⁵ for singles range between 96 and 60 players; main draws for doubles between range between 32 and 28 teams.
- 189.2 Qualification draws¹²⁶ for singles range between 48 players (with 12 going through) and 32 players (with eight going through).
190. A large number of ranking points are to be won at each Premier Mandatory tournament; they represent the third-largest possible rankings win in the women's game. The full breakdown in respect of women's singles and doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹²² See the breakdown of ranking points for this tournament at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹²³ A breakdown of round-by-round prize money for this tournament can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹²⁴ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(H)(2), <http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹²⁵ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

¹²⁶ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

191. The prize money available at each WTA Premier Mandatory was high in 2017 with total financial commitments¹²⁷ ranging from US\$6,381,679¹²⁸ to US\$6,993,450¹²⁹. Further, the tournaments must make sure hotel accommodation and food is provided free-of-charge to players for the duration of the event. European events pay prize money in euros while the remainder in US dollars. The amount of prize money across the levels of the WTA Tour that organisers pay varies - and they compete with one another. The amount must however be approved by the WTA, and must be commensurate with the event's status to secure that approval. The total prize money per round varies¹³⁰, with the amount ranging between events from US\$1,111,945 to €1,043,680 and the amount for a first round loser ranging from US\$13,690 to €15,146¹³¹.
192. The prize money for Premier Mandatory events must be equal to that of the total prize money paid to male tennis players participating in the concurrent ATP event (for Beijing, this shall be equal to the ATP Shanghai 1000 event)¹³². The prize money per round also varies slightly¹³³, with the amount for the winner ranging between US\$894,585 and €1,043,680¹³⁴, and the amount for a first round loser ranging between US\$13,690 and €19,360¹³⁵.
193. Each WTA Premier Mandatory is, as the name conveys, mandatory. As such, no appearance fees are paid.

The five WTA Premier 5 events

194. There are five WTA Premier 5 events, with the following common features.
195. Each WTA Premier 5 takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
196. Each WTA Premier 5 is played at state of the art facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure with the assistance of the WTA effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
197. Each WTA Premier 5 attracts the best players in the world and has an established spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts sponsors and advertisers, generating substantial revenue.
198. Each involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, in numbers that vary, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
199. The number of participants at each WTA Premier 5 is high:
- 199.1 Main draws¹³⁶ for singles range between 56 and 48 players; doubles draws are 28 teams.
- 199.2 Qualification draws¹³⁷ for singles range between 48 players (with 12 going through) and 32 players (with eight going through). There are no doubles qualification competitions.

¹²⁷ Defined as the tournament's investment in the event, including sanctions, marketing fees, onsite prize money and bonus pool contributions: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/rankings/rankings-faq> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹²⁸ 2017 China Open: <http://www.wtatennis.com/tournament/2017-BEIJING> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹²⁹ 2017 Miami Open and 2017 Indian Wells Open: <http://www.wtatennis.com/tournament/2017-miami>; <http://www.wtatennis.com/tournament/2017-indian-wells> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹³⁰ The table of women's singles prize money can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹³¹ Approximately US\$18,653

¹³² WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 11(A)(1), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹³³ The table of men's singles prize money is at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹³⁴ Approximately US\$1,285,354

¹³⁵ Approximately US\$23,843

¹³⁶ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

¹³⁷ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

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200. A large number of ranking points¹³⁸ are to be won at each WTA Premier 5 event; the full breakdown in respect of women's singles and doubles can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.
201. The prize money available at each WTA Premier 5 is high, with totals in 2017 ranging from US\$2,365,250 (Dubai) to €2,441,925 (Rome); accommodation and food must also be provided free of charge. The prize money per round varies also¹³⁹, with the amount for the winner varying between €820,035 to US\$1,175,505 (with most being around an average of these figures) and the amount for a first round loser varying between US\$13,690 to €19,630 (with most being around an average of these figures). However, the Minimum Player Compensation of a Premier 5 tournament must be no lower than US\$2,746,000¹⁴⁰.
202. As stated above, WTA "Commitment" players must play at least four of the five WTA Premier 5 events over the course of a season. As Premier 5 events are partly mandatory for the top players, appearance fees are not paid.

The 12 WTA Premier events

203. There are 12 WTA Premier events, with the following common features.
204. Each WTA Premier event takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
205. Each WTA Premier is played at very good facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure, with the assistance of the WTA, effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
206. Each WTA Premier attracts some of the best players in the world and has a significant spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts significant sponsors and advertisers, generating significant revenue.
207. Each WTA Premier involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.
208. The number of participants at each WTA Premier is mid-range:
- 208.1 Main draws¹⁴¹ for singles range between 56 and 28 players (generally 28 or 30, with one 32 draw, one 56 and one 48); the main draw for doubles is 16 teams.
- 208.2 Qualification draws¹⁴² for singles range between 32 players (with eight going through) and 16 (with four going through) (generally 32); There is no doubles qualifying draw.
209. A mid-range number of ranking points¹⁴³ are to be won at each WTA Premier.
210. The prize money available at each WTA Premier was mid-range in 2017 with totals ranging from US\$710,900 (Sydney) to US\$1,000,000 (Tokyo); accommodation and food must also be provided free of charge. The prize money per round varies also¹⁴⁴, with the amount for the winner varying between €132,380 to US\$193,850 and the amount for a first round loser varying between US\$2,434 to US\$7,662. However, the Minimum Player Compensation (total financial commitment including prize money plus extras) of a WTA Premier tournament must be no lower than US\$776,000¹⁴⁵.

¹³⁸ The tables of ATP singles and doubles ranking points can be found in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹³⁹ The tables of singles and doubles prize money can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹⁴⁰ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 11(A).2, <http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁴¹ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

¹⁴² With commensurate byes for top seeds.

¹⁴³ See the tables of WTA singles and doubles ranking points in Appendix 1 to this chapter for a full breakdown.

¹⁴⁴ The tables of singles and doubles prize money can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹⁴⁵ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 11(A)(1), <http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

211. Appearance fees at each WTA Premier are negotiated between the organiser and the players.

212. None of the WTA Premier events are mandatory.

The 32 WTA Internationals

213. There are 32 WTA Internationals, with the following common features.

214. Each WTA International takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.

215. Each WTA International is played at relatively good facilities, and is organised by a body with the resources to ensure with the assistance of the WTA effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.

216. Each WTA International attracts good players and has some spectator and broadcast audience, and attracts some sponsors and advertisers, generating reasonable revenue. However, due to the 'play down' restrictions in the WTA Rulebook¹⁴⁶, a Top 10 player may only play one International Tournament in each half of the Tour Year (and even this is only if they have complied with their Commitment obligations in the previous year); this means that it can sometimes be difficult for International Tournaments (including the WTA Internationals) to attract a particularly high calibre of player.

217. Each WTA International involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, in numbers that vary, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard.

218. The number of participants at each WTA International is mid-range:

218.1 Main draws for singles are 32 players; main draws for doubles are 16 teams.

218.2 Qualification draws¹⁴⁷ for singles range between 32 players (with eight going through) and 16 players (with four going through). There are no doubles qualification competitions

219. A mid-range number of ranking points¹⁴⁸ are to be won at each WTA International.

220. The prize money available at each WTA International was low to mid-range in 2017 with totals being either US\$626,750, US\$426,750 or US\$226,750 (with all but two being US\$226,750) plus "hospitality"¹⁴⁹. The Minimum Player Compensation (total financial commitment including prize money plus extras) of a WTA International tournament must be no lower than \$250,000¹⁵⁰. The distribution of prize money round-by-round is set out in the tables of women's singles and women's doubles prize money in Appendix 1 to this chapter.

221. Appearance fees at each WTA International are negotiated between the organiser and the players.

222. None of the WTA International events are mandatory.

¹⁴⁶ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 2(D)(5), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁴⁷ With commensurate byes for top seeds.

¹⁴⁸ See the tables of WTA singles and doubles ranking points in Appendix 1 to this chapter for a full breakdown.

¹⁴⁹ The WTA Rulebook requires that each competitor receives a double hotel room and complimentary food for the duration of the event.

¹⁵⁰ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 11(A)(1) <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

The eight WTA 125k Series events

223. There are eight WTA 125k Series events, with the following common features.
224. Each WTA 125k Series event takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition.
225. Each WTA 125k Series event is played at generally adequate facilities. There are sometimes, however, significant challenges, even with the assistance of the WTA, ensuring effective implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities.
226. Each WTA 125k Series attracts mostly emerging players and lower-ranked senior players. There are often significant challenges in attracting spectators, sponsors and advertisers, and in generating revenue.
227. Each WTA 125k Series involves a singles and a doubles competition. Access to the singles event is by ranking predominantly, or by wildcards issued at the discretion of the organiser, or through a preceding qualification competition (access to which is also by ranking or discretionary wildcard). Access to the doubles event is by ranking, or discretionary wildcard in numbers that vary.
228. The number of participants at each WTA 125k Series event is mid-range:
- 228.1 Main draws for singles are 32 players; main draws for doubles range between 16 and eight teams.
- 228.2 Qualification draws for singles range between 16 (with four going through) and eight players (in one case). There are no doubles qualification competitions.
229. A small to mid-range number of ranking points¹⁵¹ are to be won at each WTA 125k Series event.
230. The prize money available at each WTA 125k Series event is low with a total of US\$115,000¹⁵² to be won, plus “hospitality”¹⁵³. All the events pay in US dollars. A breakdown of prize money paid on a round-by-round basis is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
231. Appearance fees at each WTA International event are rare due to the low resources allocated to most 125k events; however, should they be available, they are negotiated between the organiser and the players.
232. None of the WTA 125k Series events are mandatory.

5. THE ITF’S PRO CIRCUIT EVENTS**Common features of Pro Circuit events for both men and women**

233. The ITF operates a Pro Circuit for Men, sometimes referred to as Futures, and a Women’s Pro Circuit for Women:
- 233.1 The Men’s Pro Circuit (Futures) has over 600 events across dozens of countries and is subdivided into 2 levels: \$25k and \$15k events, named for the total amount of prize money at the event. ITF Men’s Pro Circuit events are only open to singles players ranked outside the top 150¹⁵⁴.

¹⁵¹ The tables of WTA singles and doubles ranking points can be found at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹⁵² The “125k” refers to the total commitment of each tournament, of which US\$115,000 is the prize money.

¹⁵³ The WTA Rulebook requires that each competitor receives a double hotel room and complimentary food for the duration of the event.

¹⁵⁴ No players ranked 1-100 in the preceding 21 days can enter an ITF Pro Circuit Men Futures tournament, though larger events may admit one player ranked 101-150 as a wildcard. This exception does not apply to \$15k events, but \$15k plus hospitality tournaments and above may offer one wildcard to a 101-150 ranked player (subject to the ITF’s approval). See Section II(A)(3) of ITF Pro Circuit Regulations 2017 at <http://www.ifftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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233.2 The ITF Women's Pro Circuit has over 450 events across dozens of countries and is subdivided into 5 levels: US\$100,000, US\$80,000, US\$60,000, US\$25,000, and US\$15,000 events, also named for the total amount of prize money at the event. ITF Women's Pro Circuit events are open to any player ranked outside the top 10¹⁵⁵.

234. All the ITF Pro Circuit events have a number of common features, both for men and women.
235. Each ITF Pro Circuit event takes place at a regular point in the year, and generally runs for a week with a Monday main draw start and a Sunday conclusion. Each has a preceding qualification competition where numbers are sufficient to require it.
236. ITF Pro Circuit events are played at widely varying facilities, ranging from adequate facilities through private tennis clubs to venues with, frankly, very poor facilities. There are very significant challenges in ensuring effective or even any implementation of the accreditation system at those facilities. It is very difficult for organisers at these events to obtain enough staff or volunteers to oversee the actions of players and spectators alike.
237. ITF Pro Circuit events attract the lowest levels of professional players. While there may be exceptions in some countries, and at the higher level Pro Circuit events, there is effectively very little opportunity to attract spectators, sponsors or advertisers, or to generate any revenue from them. There has however been a significant growth in the number of events offered that are described as "stay and play". These are staged at hotel and sports complexes, and often organise many events each year: in one example 51 successive events in a year. Players spend money staying and eating at the hotel, generating revenue for the organisers, and in return have the opportunity to seek to win ranking points and prize money in the Pro Circuit events, without having to travel and without having to acclimatise to new conditions.
238. Pro Circuit events are sanctioned by the ITF, in return for a fee, which is 10% of the prize money for the tournament. Pro Circuit events must also have all necessary approvals from the relevant national association, which is responsible for submitting the application form(s) and paying the sanction fee.
239. Each Pro Circuit event involves a singles and a doubles competition. While access to the higher level Pro Circuit events may be by ranking or in the case of singles through a preceding qualification competition (access to which may also be by ranking) at the lower levels all that may be required is to have obtained an ITF IPIN. To secure an IPIN, players must watch a video including stern warnings regarding match-fixing, and electronically sign a statement confirming that they will abide by the TIU's anti-corruption measures. For many ITF Pro Circuit events, it is enough to have obtained an IPIN and to have entered the event by paying a relatively low fee of US\$40. The sheer number of events around the world means that very many players have an opportunity to seek to put their foot on the bottom rung of the ladder. There may also be wildcards available issued at the discretion of the organiser. Some have competitions both for men and women.
240. The number of participants at each ITF Pro Circuit event is mid-range, but can be very high in the early stages:
- 240.1 Main draws for singles are 32 players; main draws for doubles are 16 teams.
- 240.2 Qualification draws for singles are varied in size¹⁵⁶. Due to the huge number of players who can apply for, and enter, a Futures or Pro Circuit event, singles qualifying draws will be a minimum of 32 players and a maximum of 64 players for ITF Men's Pro Circuit events. At ITF Women's \$15k events, the qualifying draw can be as large as 128 players (although it is capped at 32, with eight progressing, for the more lucrative tiers of Pro Circuit events). Where qualifying numbers are capped, organisers can hold a 'pre-qualifying' event to determine wildcards to be awarded to competitors for entrance into the qualifying event proper. In this way, the numbers of players present at an ITF event could be very large. There are doubles qualification competitions if necessitated by the number of entrants.
241. There are no appearance fees at ITF Pro Circuit events.

¹⁵⁵ ITF Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section II(A)(4) <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁵⁶ ITF Rulebook 2018, Section VIII, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

242. None of the ITF Pro Circuit events are mandatory.

ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$25k events

243. A very small number of ATP ranking points are to be won at each ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$25k event. The points available differ¹⁵⁷ dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality¹⁵⁸ as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

244. The prize money available at each ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$25k event is very low at a total of US\$25,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is very rare¹⁵⁹. The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

245. The ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$25k events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁶⁰.

ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$15k events

246. A very small number of ATP ranking points are to be won at each ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$15k event. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

247. The prize money available at each ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$15k event is very low at a total of US\$15,000 (having been raised in 2017 from US\$10,000). The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

248. The ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$15k events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁶¹.

ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$100,000 events

249. A small number of WTA ranking points are to be won at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$100,000 event. The points available differ¹⁶² dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

250. The prize money available at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$100,000 event is low at a total of US\$100,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is rare¹⁶³. The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

251. The ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$100,000 events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁶⁴.

ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$80,000 events

252. A small number of WTA ranking points are to be won at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$80,000 event. The points available differ¹⁶⁵ dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.

¹⁵⁷ ITF Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Sections X(A) and X(E), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁵⁸ The ITF defines reasonable minimum hospitality for the Pro Circuit as: one bed and breakfast to all main draw singles and doubles players beginning two days before the main draw commences and until the day following the player's elimination. See Section X(E) of the Pro Circuit Regulations 2018 (ibid).

¹⁵⁹ The ITF 2018 calendar, which sets out the position of Men's ITF events relative to other events, can be found at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/men's-calendar.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018]. Those events with hospitality are marked with "+H".

¹⁶⁰ The ATP 2018 calendar, which sets out the position of Men's ITF events relative to other events, can be found at <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² ITF Women's Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section XIII, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁶³ The ITF 2018 calendar, which sets out categories of Women's ITF events (those with hospitality are marked with "+H"), can be found at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/women's-calendar.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁶⁴ The ITF 2018 calendar, which sets out the position of Women's ITF events relative to other events, can be found at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/women's-calendar.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁶⁵ ITF Women's Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section XIII, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

253. The prize money available at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$80,000 event is low at a total of US\$80,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is rare¹⁶⁶. The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
254. The ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$80,000 events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁶⁷.

ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$60,000 events

255. A small number of WTA ranking points are to be won at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$60,000 event. The points available differ¹⁶⁸ dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
256. The prize money available at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$60,000 event is low at a total of US\$60,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is rare¹⁶⁹. The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
257. The ITF Women's Pro Circuit US\$60,000 events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁷⁰.

ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$25k events

258. A very small number of WTA ranking points are to be won at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$25k event. The points available differ¹⁷¹ dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
259. The prize money available at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$25k event is very low at a total of US\$25,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is rare¹⁷². The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
260. The ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$25k events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁷³.

ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$15k events

261. A very small number of WTA ranking points are to be won at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$15k event. The points available differ¹⁷⁴ dependent on whether the organisers offer hospitality as well prize money. A full breakdown of ranking points round-by-round is available at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
262. The prize money available at each ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$15k event is very low at a total of US\$15,000. Hospitality can be offered, but this is rare¹⁷⁵. The prize money per round is set out at Appendix 1 to this chapter.
263. The ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$15k events are set out in the ITF calendar¹⁷⁶.

166 The ITF 2018 calendar sets out categories of Women's ITF events (those with hospitality are marked with "+H" - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/189963/189963.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

167 The ITF 2018 calendar sets out the position of Women's ITF events relative to other events - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/189963/189963.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

168 ITF Women's Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section XIII(B), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

169 The ITF 2018 calendar sets out categories of Women's ITF events (those with hospitality are marked with "+H" - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/189963/189963.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

170 The ITF 2018 calendar

171 ITF Women's Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section XIII(B), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/253215/253215.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

172 The ITF 2018 calendar sets out categories of Women's ITF events (those with hospitality are marked with "+H", <http://www.itftennis.com/media/189963/189963.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

173 The ITF 2018 calendar

174 ITF Women's Pro Circuit Regulations 2018, Section XIII, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

175 The ITF 2018 calendar sets out categories of Women's ITF events (those with hospitality are marked with "+H", <http://www.itftennis.com/media/189963/189963.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

176 The ITF 2017 calendar sets out the position of Women's ITF events relative to other events.

The ITF's December 2014 Pro Circuit Review

264. In December 2014, the ITF released the results of its investigation into the operation of the Pro Circuits for men and for women in the Pro Circuit Review¹⁷⁷. Based on this review, the ITF has announced the introduction of an ITF Transition Tour which will create a new category of interim tournament at entry-level to better aid the transition from junior to professional tennis. The details of the Pro Circuit Review and the new Transition Tour are discussed below.

6. THE ITF'S DAVIS CUP, FED CUP AND HOPMAN CUP**The Davis Cup**

265. The Davis Cup is owned and organised by the ITF. It is an annual international representative team event for men contested by the ITF member national associations or federations. It involves a "World Group" of the 16 best nations, and four graded groups (Groups I to IV) in each of three regional zones (Americas, Asia/Oceania and Europe/Africa). The ties take place in one of the nations competing in the tie. Each tie involves four singles matches (or rubbers) and one doubles match (or rubber). The World Group plays a four-round elimination or knock out tournament, with the first-round losers going into a play-off round where they compete with the winners of Group I from each of the zones (which also play an elimination competition) for a place in the following year's World Group. The losers of Group I in each zone are relegated to Group II. Group II plays an elimination competition, with the winners going up to Group I and the losers down to Group III. Groups III and IV play a round robin competition with promotion and relegation.

266. The ties take place over three days, and are scheduled in the Calendar¹⁷⁸. Players do not have to play for their nation, absent any agreement that they have entered into to do so. From 2016, no ATP ranking points have been awarded for participation in the Davis Cup. There is no prize money for playing in the Davis Cup, but some players may be paid a fee by some nations.

The Fed Cup

267. The Fed Cup is broadly the ITF's equivalent competition to its Davis Cup, for women. The structure varies slightly in that there are two levels of world group, of eight nations each, and the three zones consist only of two graded groups. Again, the ties are scheduled in the Calendar¹⁷⁹, participation is not mandatory, there is no prize money, and there are no WTA ranking points.

The Hopman Cup

268. The Hopman Cup is an annual international, mixed-gender team event. It is held in Perth, Australia in early January (sometimes commencing in late December) each year and played on hard courts, indoors. Again, participation is not mandatory, there is no prize money, and no ranking points are awarded.

¹⁷⁷ ITF Pro Circuit Review data analysis document - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁷⁸ The ATP 2018 calendar shows the dates of the Davis Cup weeks - <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁷⁹ See the WTA 2018 Calendar for their position relative to other events at <http://www.wtatennis.com/calendar>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

7. “MONEY MATCHES” AND EXHIBITION MATCHES

269. There are a number of other events in which tennis players can participate, which fall outside the official structure of professional tennis described above. These events do not fall within the scope of the Tennis Anti-Corruption Program, which appends an exhaustive list of events that fall within its jurisdiction¹⁸⁰.
270. Certain representative team exhibition events can be very high-profile, attracting global brands as sponsors, and large stadium and broadcast audiences. These may take place over the course of a season, with fixtures taking place at various intervals throughout the year (such as World TeamTennis). Alternatively, they may be scheduled for a shorter, week-long period either during the season or at either end of the season (such as the new Laver Cup, or the International Premier Tennis League). While prize money may be on offer for events such as these, the vast proportion of a player’s earnings will relate to an appearance fee for taking part in the event. Due to the high-profile nature of such events, they usually feature only the world’s top players.
271. Individual tennis exhibition events are sometimes organised either as marketing stunts, or to provide professional tennis players with a chance to tune up their game before a major competition. Such events might take place on a single day in the event of a one-off match or they may take place over the course of a week in the form of a tournament. Access is usually by invitation, and players most often receive money in the form of appearance fees; as such, the money they take home is not dependent on their performance in the event. Many exhibition events, as a result, are light-hearted affairs where an emphasis is placed on entertaining the crowd rather than securing a victory.
272. Certain team events take place every year over the course of most of the season, and provide an alternative to playing on the ITF or ATP/WTA tour. An example of this is the Bundesliga in Germany, sponsored by TennisPoint. Events like this have a number of match days throughout the year and are often well attended by thousands of spectators. They often give players who are not household names the chance to play in front of large crowds; furthermore, the prize money and appearance fees on offer can rival, or surpass, that on offer at ITF or Challenger events of an equivalent standard. As such, at the lower levels of the game, some players view this type of event as an alternative to entering an officially sanctioned ITF or ATP/WTA event.
273. There are certain events organised by national tennis federations which take place on a national level where players either play individually, or as part of a team. An example of such an event is the AEGON Team Tennis competition organised by the LTA, which is played throughout the summer months. Prize money at these events is low, but not inconsiderable; for example, £29,500 was awarded in prize money to successful teams competing in the National Open Tier of AEGON Team Tennis. Many current and former professional tennis players take part in events such as this.

¹⁸⁰ TACP 2018, Appendix 1.

E ACCREDITATION AND SECURITY

274. Each of the International Governing Bodies takes their own approach to accreditation and security at tournaments. The process is not managed by one central organisation.
275. The purpose of accreditation is to ensure that only authorised individuals can access the correct area at tournaments.

1. ACCREDITATION SYSTEMS**ITF**

276. Before 2017, the ITF did not have a formal accreditation system in place. From 2017 onwards, the ITF has introduced a mandatory accreditation system (that tournaments impose as part of the minimum integrity requirements to host Pro Circuit events).

ATP

277. The ATP has an accreditation process in place. There are different levels of accreditation available. Depending on the level of accreditation granted an individual will gain access to restricted areas (i.e. those areas that members of the general public are prohibited from entering). For example, accreditation for the player's family will not grant those family members access to the player's locker room.

WTA

278. The WTA's accreditation is managed on an online system; this enables a live database that is updated in real time with the list of individuals that have been granted a credential. Like with the ATP, there are different levels of accreditation available that grant different access to restricted areas.

Grand Slams

279. Each Grand Slam has its own accreditation process in place. As with the ATP and WTA, the Grand Slams grant different levels of accreditation that grant different access to restricted areas.

2. THE "NO CREDENTIALS LIST"

280. The "No Credentials List" is a list individually and independently maintained by each of the International Governing Bodies. The No Credentials List records the names of individuals that should not be granted a credential to the respective International Governing Bodies' events. Individuals may be added to the No Credentials List for various reasons, ranging from being involved with match-fixing to harassing a player. There are no specific guidelines setting out when an International Governing Body should not grant a credential; instead the process is determined on a case-by-case basis.
281. There is no system in place that requires an International Governing Body to share their independently maintained No Credentials Lists with each other. Whilst some of the International Governing Bodies do share their list with other organisations including the TIU, this is at their discretion. As a result, there is not a composite or central list containing the names of all individuals on the International Tennis Bodies and the TIU's respective lists.
282. The only instance where two International Governing Bodies' accreditation and No Credentials systems would be combined is at joint WTA/ATP tournaments. At these tournaments, the tournament's on-site credential team would be provided access to both the WTA's online system and the ATP's credentials system and would also be provided with both the WTA and ATP's No Credentials List.

3. OBTAINING A CREDENTIAL

283. The process of obtaining a credential to tournaments is similar at each of the tournaments but varies depending on whether it is an ITF, WTA, ATP or Grand Slam tournament. Once a credential is granted the individual will either receive a physical pass that can be scanned or a physical pass that will be presented at the entrance of the restricted areas.

4. ACCREDITED AREAS

284. The accredited areas at each tournament vary from tournament to tournament. Generally, tournaments will only allow players into the locker room, but non-players may have access to the players' lounge and player dining areas. In addition, coaches will have access to a coaches-only locker room, and any on-site gyms, if the gyms are not located within the player locker room.

5. SECURITY OF PLAYERS

285. In some instances, measures are put in place to ensure the physical safety of professional tennis players. Whilst these measures are not ubiquitous across professional tennis, some actions are taken in this regard, as set out below:

285.1 The ATP and WTA employ a Director of Security¹⁸¹. The role of the Director of Security is to ensure that the safety and security at all ATP and WTA events is of a suitable standard. The requisite standard at the sanctioned events is achieved and maintained by a consistent dialogue and a rotated presence of the Director of Security at these events; the jurisdiction of the Director extends to, amongst other things, accreditation, physical security on site, and player transport and protection¹⁸².

285.2 The Grand Slams employ on-site security, and fund education and training for their staff. For example, in 2016 the USTA required 600 of their staff to complete the TIU's anti-corruption course¹⁸³.

286. Despite the work that goes in to protecting the players at the higher profile events listed above, it should be noted that the work of the ATP and WTA Director of Security does not usually extend to the Challengers or the WTA 125k Series¹⁸⁴. Security at these tournaments comes under the jurisdiction of the Tournament Director. Similarly, and predominantly due to the volume of ITF tournaments, the Tournament Director at ITF Pro Circuit events must take jurisdiction over security.

6. ONLINE SECURITY OF PLAYERS

287. As part of their education programmes, the International Governing Bodies offer training and guidance to players regarding online security. For example, instances where guidance is offered regarding online security include:

287.1 The WTA online modules (where the majority of their education is administered), the content of which includes modules on safety and security; and

287.2 ATP University, one of the ATP's key education tools, includes guidance for players on managing social media and online abuse.

288. In addition to the work of the International Governing Bodies, the TIU has developed a protocol for online security that is shared with players and coaches who report instances of online abuse.

289. The education programmes of the International Governing Bodies and the TIU are examined in greater detail in Chapter 10.

¹⁸¹ The ATP and WTA Director of Security is Bob Campbell.

¹⁸² Statement of Bob Campbell (ATP and WTA).

¹⁸³ Statement of Gordon Smith (USTA) [paragraph 15].

¹⁸⁴ Statement of Bob Campbell (ATP and WTA) [paragraph 16].

F PLAYER PATHWAY

290. The purpose of a pathway is to ensure that the most talented and deserving emerging players are able to progress through the system.
291. A player's pathway to the top of the professional game generally begins with the ITF Junior Circuit. From there, players can progress to the ITF Pro Circuit when they: (a) have accumulated enough ranking points from ITF Junior events to be able to enter ITF Pro Circuit tournaments; or (b) they have become too old to compete in the ITF Junior Circuit. The age eligibility for each step of the pathway is described in more detail below.
292. From the ITF Pro Circuit, the next step is to attempt to access either the WTA Tour (entry level being the 125k Series) or the ATP Challenger Tour. If a player is successful enough at this level, they will accumulate enough ranking points to be able to progress to the level of the game where the highest prize money and ranking points are found: the ATP World Tour; the WTA Tour International and Premier series events; and the Grand Slam tournaments¹⁸⁵.
293. There are many possible obstacles that stand in the way of a player's successful navigation of the pathway. In the words of the ITF, "for a player to progress to the highest levels of tennis, an enormous commitment and dedication must be sustained over many years."¹⁸⁶ The commitment and dedication required of players can be briefly categorised as follows:
- 293.1 Ability and attitude. Progress is made by winning matches. Skill and determination are thus necessary qualities for any player who tries to progress through the player pathway.
- 293.2 Financial. From the moment a tennis player picks up a racket they are likely to incur costs including, but not limited to: paying a coach; travelling to train and compete; and obtaining or maintaining appropriate equipment to train and compete at a high level¹⁸⁷. These expenses are incurred from the very beginning of a tennis player's career; many players never see a financial return on this investment, while for others it may be some time before they begin to see a reward¹⁸⁸. National federations may provide some help towards these expenses.
- 293.3 Competition. Even for those who possess the talent and ability eventually to progress through the ranks, it is possible to become 'stuck' at a lower level due to the vast number of fellow players competing for the same goal¹⁸⁹. The longer it takes for a player to progress along the pathway, the more opportunities there will be for the player to become disillusioned¹⁹⁰.

1. PROGRESSION FROM JUNIOR CIRCUIT TO ITF PRO CIRCUIT

294. The ITF manages the entry-level of the professional game. This is comprised of:
- 294.1 The Junior Circuit, which is comprised of six levels of tournament: Grade A (Super Series) tournaments which include the four Grand Slam events and the Youth Olympic Games, followed by Grades 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (in descending order of perceived tournament strength). Players may also win points for tournaments organised by Regional Associations (known as Grade B tournaments) or for international team competitions (known as Grade C tournaments)¹⁹¹.
- 294.2 The Pro Circuit, which is described above.

¹⁸⁵ Appendix 1 to this chapter contains a detailed breakdown of the ranking points available at professional tournaments.

¹⁸⁶ <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/info-for-players/player-welfare.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁸⁷ ITF data on flights, food, restringing, and laundry costs are produced at Appendix 3 to the ITF Pro Circuit Review data: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁸⁸ See paragraph 324.5 for discussion of when a player begins to 'break even'.

¹⁸⁹ There are currently around 14,000 players competing in professional tennis events according to the data obtained by the ITF Pro Circuit Review: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁹⁰ The length of time to progress along the pathway is increasing: see paragraph 322 for more information.

¹⁹¹ ITF Rulebook 2018, Section III(31-32) contains a discussion of the grade system and the relevant ranking points - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/282383/282383.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

Junior Circuit

- 295. A player must be aged 13 to 18 (inclusive) and under the jurisdiction of an ITF-affiliated national association to be eligible to play in any ITF Junior Circuit tournament¹⁹². For the purposes of the minimum age, the player’s age is considered as at the first day of the tournament Main Draw. For example, for the calendar year 2017, those eligible to compete were boys and girls born between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2014 (provided they had turned 13).
- 296. Juniors joining the ITF Junior Circuit almost always do so having had success playing in national tournaments organised by their nation’s federation, and tournaments organised by regional associations (such as Tennis Europe). Many national federations have programs in place to identify and cultivate junior talent by funding or otherwise providing training, travel, and equipment for talented junior players¹⁹³. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives depends largely on the level of funding available; therefore, players from countries with better-funded national federations might have more chance of sustaining themselves as they start out on the player pathway.
- 297. In order to enter any ITF Junior Circuit tournament, an eligible Junior player must first register for annual ITF Junior IPIN Membership and agree to accept the related terms and conditions¹⁹⁴. The Junior IPIN system is a purely administrative tool whereby players can apply online to enter tournaments, and receive communications from the ITF; the playing standard of the Junior applicant is not taken into account¹⁹⁵.
- 298. The number of ITF Junior Circuit tournaments a Junior player may enter is subject to age eligibility restrictions¹⁹⁶:

Age	Number of tournaments permitted
13	10 (unless player achieves a top 50 ITF Junior Ranking in which case an additional 4 tournaments is permitted)
14	14 (unless player achieves a top 20 ITF Junior Ranking in which case an additional 4 tournaments is permitted)
15	16 (unless player achieves a top 20 ITF Junior Ranking in which case an additional 4 tournaments is permitted)
16	25
17 / 18	Unrestricted

- 299. Whilst technically open to all ITF Junior Circuit players, the ITF advise that an ITF Junior World Ranking “will almost certainly be necessary to be accepted into Grade A, 1, 2, and 3 tournaments. Entry into Grade 4 and 5 tournaments is likely to be based on players ITF Junior World Rankings to an extent, but with more opportunity for unranked players to be accepted”¹⁹⁷.
- 300. Juniors who achieve, at the end of a season, an ITF Junior World Ranking in the Top 20 Junior boys or girls will be offered direct entry (“Junior Exempt Positions”) into the Main Draw of Pro Circuit events the following season as set out below¹⁹⁸:

¹⁹² ITF Rulebook 2018, Section I(5) sets out the player eligibility rules: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/282383/282383.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁹³ See, for example, the British LTA’s Player Support Programme: <https://www.lta.org.uk/globalassets/play/professional-development/documents/lta-support-programme-for-existing-and-aspiring-pro-tour-players.pdf>

¹⁹⁴ ITF Rulebook, Section I(7) sets out the requirement for an IPIN: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/282383/282383.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁹⁵ IPIN services are provided through this link: <https://ipin.itftennis.com/login.asp?flags=Y&referrerid=&languagecode=ENG>

¹⁹⁶ ITF Rulebook 2018, Appendix H sets out the age eligibility restrictions: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/282383/282383.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

¹⁹⁷ <http://www.itftennis.com/juniors/players/start-playing.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018] - strictly speaking this is simply guidance, but the Regulations have the effect that junior players invariably start at Grade 4 and 5 tournaments before progressing to higher-grade events.

¹⁹⁸ These are also set out at Section I(8) of the ITF Rulebook 2018: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/277686/277686.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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300.1 Boys

Ranking	Junior Exempt Positions offered
1-4	Three ITF Men's Pro Circuit tournaments up to and including \$25k+Hospitality prize money level
5-10	Three ITF Men's Pro Circuit tournaments up to and including \$25k prize money level
11-20	Three ITF Men's Pro Circuit tournaments up to and including \$15k prize money level

300.2 Girls

Ranking	Junior Exempt Positions offered
1	One ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$100k prize money level and two ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$80k prize money level
2	Two ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$80k prize money level and one ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$60k prize money level
3-5	Two ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$60k prize money level and one ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament up to and including \$25k prize money level
6-10	Three ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournaments up to and including \$25k prize money level
11-20	Three ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournaments up to and including \$15k prize money level

Progression to the Pro Circuit

301. A player must be age 14 or over to enter into either an ITF Men's Pro Circuit or Women's Pro Circuit tournament¹⁹⁹.
302. In order to enter any Men's Pro Circuit or Women's Pro Circuit tournament, the player must first register for an annual ITF Pro Circuit IPIN Membership and agree to accept the related terms and conditions²⁰⁰. The IPIN system is a purely administrative tool whereby players can apply online to enter tournaments, and receive communications from the ITF; the playing standard of the applicant is not taken into account²⁰¹. The player must also complete the Tennis Integrity Protection Programme (TIPP)²⁰².

¹⁹⁹ This requirement is found at Section II(A)(f) of the ITF Men's Pro Circuit Rules and Regulations and Section II(A)(f) of the ITF Women's Pro Circuit Rules and Regulations: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf>

²⁰⁰ ITF Men's Rules, Section II(A)(2) and ITF Women's Rules, Section II(A)(4), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf>. [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰¹ IPIN services are provided through this link: <https://ipin.itftennis.com/login.asp?flags=Y&referrerid=&languagecode=ENG> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰² The TIPP educates players about corrupt grooming techniques and the process of reporting corrupt approaches.

303. The number of Women’s ITF Pro Circuit tournaments a female player may enter, and the number of wildcards a female player may receive, is subject to age eligibility restrictions²⁰³:

Age	Number of tournaments permitted	Wildcards
14	8, no more than 3 of which may be at ITF Women’s Pro Circuit \$60,000 and above	3
15	10	3
16	12	4
17	16	Subject to regular WTA Wildcard rules
18	Unrestricted	Subject to regular WTA Wildcard rules

304. In addition to the age eligibility restrictions, female players are also subject to age ranking restrictions²⁰⁴:

304.1 A player may not be named a top 10 Player (for the purposes of player commitment obligations) until the year of her 17th birthday.

304.2A player under the age of 14 cannot obtain a WTA ranking.

304.3 Players aged 14 through 17 will not be awarded ranking points from any tournament that exceeds the number permitted to be played under the WTA’s age eligibility rule.

305. Other than the requirement that players are age 14 or over, there are no other age eligibility restrictions for the ITF Men’s Pro Circuit.

306. An approximate gauge of ability for players making the transition from the Junior Circuit to the ITF Pro Circuit can be found in the ITF Rulebook, which sets out a ‘Seeding Comparison Chart’ explaining how players with ITF Junior Rankings roughly compare with professionally (senior) ranked players²⁰⁵. For example, the ITF number 1 male junior is considered the equal of an ATP player ranked 250, and is therefore considered well on the way to moving up the player pathway. An ITF junior ranked outside the top 35, however, is considered to be outside the level of the top 750 ATP players. On the women’s side of the junior game, the number 1 junior is considered the equal of a WTA player ranked 150th, whereas anyone ranked outside the top 35 in juniors is considered to be outside the level of the WTA top 400. Given that there were 12,166 players at the junior level in 2015²⁰⁶, this signifies a very large proportion who have little to no chance of winning enough ranking points at events to progress further along the pathway to the ATP or WTA Tours.

307. In order to assist players to move up the player pathway, the ITF Pro Circuit Rules and Regulations enforce ‘play-down’ rules for singles tournaments²⁰⁷. In the men’s game, these rules prohibit any player ranked in the top 100 from entering or accepting a wildcard to a Futures event. Those ranked between 101-150 may accept a wildcard into a Futures event of \$15k plus Hospitality level or above, but each tournament may only offer one wildcard to players of this ranking. In the women’s game, players ranked in the top 10 may not enter or accept a wildcard into any tournament.

²⁰³ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section XV(A)(2), <http://wtfiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ The full chart can be found at Appendix K to the ITF Junior Rulebook - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/277686/277686.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰⁶ According to the ITF Junior Circuit Review data: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/247600/247600.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰⁷ ITF Men’s Rules, Section II(A)(3) and ITF Women’s Rules, Section II(A)(5), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

2. PROGRESSION FROM THE ITF PRO CIRCUIT TO THE TOURS

ATP Challenger

- 308. On the men’s side of the game the ATP manages the mid-level of the professional game. This is comprised of ATP Challenger tournaments.
- 309. A player must be age 14 or over to enter an ATP Challenger (or ATP World Tour) tournament²⁰⁸.
- 310. The number of ATP Challenger (or ATP World Tour) tournaments a player may enter is subject to age eligibility restrictions below the age of 16²⁰⁹:

Age	Number of tournaments permitted
14	8
15	12

- 311. In an ATP Challenger Main Draw, 22-24 players will be directly and automatically accepted by virtue of their professional ranking²¹⁰. The cut-off point for direct acceptance into the singles main draw varies wildly tournament-to-tournament based on the tournament’s location and scheduling; however, as a very rough guide²¹¹:
 - 311.1 Challenger 125: world ranking must be 150 – 200.
 - 311.2 Challenger 110: world ranking must be 175 – 250.
 - 311.3 Challenger 100: world ranking must be 200 – 300.
 - 311.4 Challenger 90: world ranking must be 225 – 350.
 - 311.5 Challenger 80: world ranking must be 250 – 375.
- 312. Those below the ‘last direct acceptance’ ranking must enter the qualifying round, from which four players will progress to the Main Draw. In addition, four wildcards are awarded at the absolute discretion of the tournament organisers; it is common for tournament organisers to give these to players from the country in which the tournament is being played, to aid their development. The ATP Rulebook states that wildcards are awarded at the sole discretion of the awarding tournament; as such, there is no defined process for seeking, or awarding, a wildcard²¹². Players seeking a wildcard often contact the tournament organiser to register their name for consideration, and some organising bodies publish their criteria for selecting the players to receive a wildcard²¹³. Tournaments may not receive compensation and players may not offer compensation in exchange for the awarding of a wildcard²¹⁴.

²⁰⁸ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.02A - <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.08(B), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²¹¹ The last direct acceptance for each individual tournament is specified on the draw sheet for that tournament.

²¹² ATP Rulebook, Section 7.12(A)(1)(a), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²¹³ See, for example, Tennis Australia’s Wildcard Application and Selection Process for ATP Challengers available on their website: <https://www.tennis.com.au/play/become-a-pro/wildcard-application-and-selection-process/atp-challengers-itf-womens-60ks> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²¹⁴ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.12(A)(1)(a), <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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313. In order to assist players to move up the player pathway, the ATP Rulebook enforces ‘play-up’ rules for Challenger tournaments²¹⁵. These rules prohibit any top-10 professionally ranked player from entering or accepting a wildcard to a Challenger tournament. Those ranked between 11-50 may accept a wildcard into a Challenger event of US\$75,000 plus Hospitality level or above, but each tournament is limited in the number of wildcards it can award to players of this level.

WTA 125k Series

314. On the women’s side of the game the WTA manages the mid-level of the professional game, which is comprised of the WTA 125k Series.

315. A player must be age 14 or over to enter a WTA 125k Series tournament²¹⁶.

316. In a typical WTA 125k Series Main Draw, 22-24 players will be directly and automatically accepted by virtue of their professional ranking²¹⁷. The cut-off point for direct acceptance into the singles main draw varies from tournament-to-tournament based on the tournament’s location and scheduling; however, as a very rough guide based on the figures from the previous two years’ tournaments, the cut-off is usually between 250 and 325²¹⁸. Those below the cut-off point for direct acceptance must enter the qualifying round, from which four players will progress to the main draw. In addition, four wildcards are awarded at the absolute discretion of the tournament organisers; as on the men’s side, it is common for tournament organisers to give these to players from the country in which the tournament is being played, to aid their development.

317. In order to assist players to move up the player pathway, the WTA Rulebook enforces ‘play down’ rules for WTA 125k tournaments²¹⁹. These rules prohibit any top-10 professionally ranked player from entering or accepting a wildcard to a 125k Series tournament. Those ranked between 11 and 50 may accept a wildcard to a 125k Series event, but each tournament is limited in the number of wildcards it can offer to players of this level²²⁰.

ATP Tour

318. Consistent progress to the later rounds of tournaments on the Challenger Tour will invariably reward a player with enough ranking points to compete on the ATP Tour. For example, in 2017, of the 12 players who won three or more Challenger singles events²²¹, seven were sitting comfortably in the top 100. Such a ranking will enable players to gain direct acceptance to (a) ATP 250 events (where direct acceptance cut-offs are around the 100-120 ranking mark²²²), (b) some higher-level ATP Tour events (depending on the direct acceptance cut-off), and (c) Grand Slam events, where the 104 highest-ranked players to apply benefit from direct acceptance into the main draw²²³.

319. However, due to the relative points awarded at each level of tournament, many players may choose to supplement the ranking points that they subsequently gain from ATP World Tour events by continuing to play Challenger events where they feel they have a greater prospect of success, and as a consequence ranking points. For example, a first round

²¹⁵ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.07(A) - <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/corporate/rulebook> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²¹⁶ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section XV(A)(2), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²¹⁷ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section III(C)(1)(a) deals with the composition of a WTA Tour Event. Numbers of direct acceptance are not specified as in the ATP Rulebook; however, 6 wildcards are allowed at 125k Series events and qualifying draws vary between eight players (with two progressing) and 16 players (with four progressing), which leaves 22 to 24 direct acceptances.

²¹⁸ The last direct acceptance of each individual tournament is specified on the draw sheet for that tournament.

²¹⁹ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section II(D)(5)(a) <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²²⁰ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section III(A)(5)(i) <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²²¹ Filip Krajinovic, Janko Tipsarevic, Aljaz Bedene, Nicolas Jarry, Thomas Fabbiano, Egor Gerasimov, Lu Yen-Hsun, Pedro Sousa, Cedrik-Marcel Stebe, Maximilian Marterer, Cameron Norrie and Yuichi Sugita.

²²² See each individual tournament’s drawsheet for the last direct acceptance.

²²³ Grand Slam Rulebook 2018, Article I(Z)(2)(e), <http://www.wimbledon.com/pdf/GrandSlamRulebook2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

loss at an ATP World Tour event scores no ranking points and winning two rounds in an ATP 250 event scores only 45 ranking points. In comparison, winning or reaching the final of a Challenger event can score at least 90 ranking points²²⁴.

WTA Tour

320. Consistent progress to the later rounds of the highest tournaments on the Women's ITF Pro Circuit, and the WTA 125k Series, will reward a player with enough ranking points to compete in WTA International and Premier events, and even Grand Slam Events, where between 104 and 112 direct acceptances are made²²⁵. For example, at the end of 2017, the most successful two players in 100k Women's ITF Pro Circuit events (having won multiple events in the first half of the year²²⁶) had rankings of 46 and 20; one of them reached the semi-finals of a Grand Slam. Success in higher-level ITF Pro Circuit and WTA 125k events will propel a player into the top 100.
321. As on the men's side, due to the relative points awarded at each level of WTA Tour tournaments, many players supplement the ranking points that they subsequently gain from WTA Tour events by continuing to play ITF Pro Circuit and WTA 125k Events. For example, a first round loss at a WTA Tour event scores one ranking point and winning two rounds in a WTA International event scores only 60 ranking points. In comparison, winning or reaching the final of a high-level ITF Pro Circuit or WTA 125k event can score at least 120 ranking points.

3. PROPOSED REFORM OF THE PLAYER PATHWAY (ITF)

Pro Circuit Review

322. In 2014 the ITF conducted a review of the Pro Circuit focussed on the following three objectives²²⁷:
- 322.1 attracting emerging talent into professional tennis;
 - 322.2 retaining the best players and delivering them to the top levels of the professional game (i.e. ATP, WTA and Grand Slam tournaments); and
 - 322.3 providing opportunities in all member nations for professional players (i.e. development of the sport globally).
323. The Pro Circuit Review involved three stages:
- 323.1 Stage one: analysis of player and tournament data in the period 2001-2013. The work was conducted by Tennis Australia's Data Science team supported by the University of Victoria;
 - 323.2 Stage two: stakeholder survey of players, national associations, coaches and tournaments organisers conducted by the University of Kingston; and
 - 323.3 Stage three: review of the findings by two working groups comprised of representatives of the ITF, national associations, the ATP and WTA and the recommendation of structural changes to professional tennis below the ATP / WTA Tour level.
324. The results of the stage one analysis were reported in December 2014. The data analysis identified inequality in the distribution of prize money across professional tennis. The headline findings included (amongst others):

²²⁴ Appendix 1 to this chapter contains a full breakdown of ranking points available at each level of tournament.

²²⁵ See Grand Slam Rulebook 2018, Section I(Z)(2)(e) for Grand Slam draw composition: <http://www.wimbledon.com/pdf/GrandSlamRulebook2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²²⁶ Tatjana Maria and Magdalena Rybarikova.

²²⁷ Set out at Section 1 of the ITF Pro Circuit Review data analysis document - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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- 324.1 The numbers of players that competed in a professional tournament were: (a) 8874 men; and (b) 4862 women. Of those players, 3896 (43%) men and 2212 (45%) women earned no prize money.
- 324.2 Total men's prize money was approximately US\$162million. An even distribution would provide every male player that earned prize money with US\$32,638, but in that year, the top 1% of male players (top 50) won 60% (US\$97,448,106) of the total prize money. Subtracting those amounts has the effect of reducing the even distribution average down to \$13,195.
- 324.3 Total women's prize money was approximately US\$120million. An even distribution would provide every female player who earned prize money with US\$45,205, but in that year the top 1% of female players (top 26) won 51% (US\$60,585,592) of the total prize money. Subtracting those amounts has the effect of reducing the even distribution average down to US\$22,564.
- 324.4 Average costs for playing professional tennis (not including coaching costs²²⁸) were US\$38,800 for men and US\$40,180 for women.
- 324.5 The 'breakeven point' (where cost equals prize money earnings²²⁹) was rank 336 for men (3.78% of all active male players), and rank 253 for women (5.2% of all active female players). This means that, out of the pool of 'professional' players, i.e. those that earned any prize money, 8.6% of male players broke even, and 11.4% of female players broke even.
325. The causes of this inequality were identified to include:
- 325.1 Overall increase in player numbers caused by: (a) players stepping up from Junior ranks; and (b) player longevity. Year-on-year more players are competing for fewer openings in the top ranks of the game.
- 325.2 Limited 'play down' rules. Top 150 players are prevented from playing in Futures tournaments (101-150 may receive wildcard entries). Below that level, there is no restriction on playing down. The result is that approximately 10-20% prize money from the lowest rung of Futures tournaments is taken by men's players ranked around 200.
- 325.3 Limited 'play up' rules. Junior players stepping up to Futures tournaments (whilst continuing to play at Junior level) further reduces opportunities for players at the lowest levels of the current 'professional' game.
326. The Pro Circuit Review provides demonstrable evidence that players ranked above 250 struggle to make a living as professional tennis players.
327. As well as the substantial prize money inequality across the levels of the professional game, it is now also taking longer for players to be 'delivered'²³⁰ from achieving their first ATP/WTA ranking to becoming a top 100 player. In 2000, transition time to the top 100 was calculated to be 3.7 years in the men's game and 3.4 years in the women's game²³¹. In 2013, the transition times were 4.8 years in the men's game and 4.1 years in the women's game – an increase of 1.1 years and 0.7 years respectively.

²²⁸ The ITF Pro Circuit Review deals with 'costs without support team' due to the difficulty of working out coaching costs.

²²⁹ ITF Pro Circuit Review data analysis document, page 57, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²³⁰ The time it takes to 'deliver' a player to a level of the game where they are earning enough money to support their costs and earn a living.

²³¹ ITF Pro Circuit Review data analysis document, page 21, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

Junior Circuit Review

328. In 2016 the ITF conducted a Junior Circuit Review focussed on the following terms of reference²³²:
- 328.1 How effectively does the Junior game attract players to the sport?
 - 328.2 What opportunities exist for Junior players and how have they changed over time? And what barriers exist for Junior Players?
 - 328.3 How well are players prepared to progress / have a career in the sport?
 - 328.4 What are the other policy considerations and how do they influence the state of the Junior circuit?
 - 328.5 Insight needed to frame an effective strategic plan for the junior game.
329. The Junior Circuit Review proceeded on the basis of the same three stages identified in respect of the Pro Circuit Review at paragraph 323 above. In respect of stage one, the data analysis involved junior and tournament data in the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2015.
330. The results of the Junior Circuit Review showed similar trends to the Pro Circuit Review including (amongst others):
- 330.1 The total number of competitors at the Junior level had more than doubled since 2000, to reach a level in 2015 of 12,166 (6,848 boys and 5,318 girls). Of those, 70% of boys and 60% of girls were unranked at Junior level (i.e., eligible to play at Junior level but have no Junior ranking. Those players may or may not also have a Pro Circuit ranking)²³³.
 - 330.2 The prospects of reaching the top of the professional game were small. 7% of boys and 19% of girls in the Junior top 100 had gone on to reach the top 100 of the professional game. Fewer than 1% from outside the Junior top 100 had done so²³⁴. Further, the transition period to move from Junior level to Top 100 has increased²³⁵.
331. The Junior Circuit Review also showed worrying trends with respect to the demands being placed on juniors:
- 331.1 The average age of juniors has decreased, at a time where the professional game has been getting older. There is an increasing pool of players in 'transition', i.e., 16-23 years of age²³⁶.
 - 331.2 More than 10% of the top 100 ranked junior boys, and more than 5% of top-ranked junior girls played more than 25 junior and professional events per year; the percentage was even higher for those ranked 101-250²³⁷. This includes events that may extend into a second week, in essence meaning that a sizeable proportion of juniors play international competitive tennis for more than 50% of the calendar year²³⁸. The ITF Junior Circuit Review had expressed concerns that this is excessive play and a threat to player well-being, and suggested a maximum event limit across the Junior Circuit²³⁹.

232 The terms of reference are at page 4 of the ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document - <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

233 'Key Findings' are on page 6 of the ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

234 See 'Key Findings' on page 98 of the ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

235 This is consistent with the evidence in the Pro Circuit review referred to above.

236 As discussed at page 7 of the ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

237 ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document, pages 122-123, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

238 ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document, page 99, <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

239 ITF Junior Circuit Review data analysis document, page 100 <http://www.itftennis.com/media/194256/194256.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

332. The Junior Circuit Review provides demonstrable evidence that the Junior level of the game has evolved in a non-strategic fashion – with the number of tournaments increasing but an inequality in the distribution of tournaments (and Junior ranking points available) across the globe.

ITF Recommendations and implementations following the Player Pathway Review

333. The ITF Player Pathway Review (i.e. the Pro Circuit Review and Junior Circuit Review combined) has led to a number of recommendations to reform the player pathway and improve the quality of tournaments. The ITF's website states that: *"The ITF will radically reduce the number of professional players...to a recommended professional player group of no more than 750 men and 750 women players. This will introduce a clearer and more effective professional pathway and ensure that prize money levels at ITF Pro Circuit events are better targeted to ensure that more players can make a living from the professional game. The Board has also proposed a new entry-level to the professional pathway [which] will allow players to take the first steps towards becoming a future champion within a more targeted and affordable circuit structure"*²⁴⁰.
334. Specifically, the ITF Board has implemented and/or is considering implementing the following changes:
- 334.1 Increased tournament prize money (approved by the ITF Board in March 2015):
- 334.1.1 In the men's game, \$15k events were reclassified as \$25k events (with effect from 1 January 2016) and US\$10k events were reclassified as \$15k events (with effect from 1 January 2017).
- 334.1.2 In the women's game, US\$10k events were reclassified as \$15k events, \$15k events were reclassified as \$25k events, US\$50k events were reclassified as US\$60k events, and \$75k events were reclassified as US\$80k events (each with effect from 1 January 2017).
- 334.1.3 In the men's and women's game, hospitality (+H) can be offered at all levels; in many cases the provision of hospitality will raise the number of ranking points available at the tournament²⁴¹.
- 334.2 Revised structure at the entry-level of the professional game to create a 'true professional group' consisting of approximately 750 men and 750 women. The intention is that this group will compete at Level II Pro Circuit events and above, offering ATP and WTA ranking points²⁴². The revised structure will introduce a targeted number of 'job opportunities' at each level of the player pathway:
- 334.2.1 ATP / WTA Tours (Top 150).
- 334.2.2 Grand Slams (Top 250).
- 334.2.3 ATP Challengers / WTA 125k / Pro Circuit Level II 243 (Top 350).
- 334.2.4 ITF Transition Tour. This is being modelled to cater for the Top 1000 and would therefore result in \$15k events being downgraded from the Pro Circuit. Transition Tour events will offer ITF Entry Points rather than ATP or WTA points, with successful players on the Transition Tour using their Entry Points to gain acceptance into Pro Circuit tournaments²⁴⁴. The ITF is releasing videos gradually to provide more information about how the Transition Tour will work, only one of which has been released as of March 2018²⁴⁵. These tournaments will be held within a localised circuit structure that reduces costs and increases opportunity for players²⁴⁶.
- 334.3 Revised 'play down' rules. The proposed classification of the ITF Transition Tour as an 'interim' tour with entry

²⁴⁰ <http://www.itftennis.com/news/256730.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁴¹ Appendix 1 to this chapter contains a full breakdown.

²⁴² <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/about-pro-circuit/player-pathway.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁴³ Pro Circuit Level II tournaments are those which are above \$15k level.

²⁴⁴ ITF press release on the proposed Transition Tour: <http://www.itftennis.com/news/256730.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁴⁵ The videos are available at <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/about-pro-circuit/transition-tour-2019.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁴⁶ See the ITF press release on the restructuring of entry level professional tennis: <http://www.itftennis.com/media/256740/256740.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

points will help with this. It is envisaged that the first criterion for entry into a Transition Tour event will be a world ranking below 750²⁴⁷. This would guarantee that no player above this ranking can step down to play in lower level tournaments.

334.4 Revised 'play up' rules for the ITF Junior Circuit to the ITF Transition Tour²⁴⁸, and from ITF Transition Tour to ITF Pro Circuit. This might include making access to the ITF Transition Tour contingent upon success at ITF Junior level. The proposed classification of the ITF Transition Tour will help to ensure that only those who have success at that level can move up the pathway, as a player will accumulate Entry Points in order to enter ITF Pro Circuit events.

334.5 Revised tournament structures. The ITF intends for the draws of its Transition Tour and Level II tournaments to be capped at 32 players for the main draw and 24 players for the qualifying competition²⁴⁹. The intention is to ensure that there is no overlap in events from week to week caused by qualifying draws of 128 players. As a consequence, there will be no requirement or pressure on players to depart a tournament early to sign-in at the following week's tournament²⁵⁰. In addition, a number of draw spots in ITF Transition Tour events will be available for the highest performing juniors on the ITF Junior Circuit²⁵¹, to encourage high level juniors to make the transition.

334.6 Minimum integrity standards for all tournaments (which have been effective from 1 January 2017), to include: compulsory accreditation, secure access points and player-only areas²⁵². In addition, the ITF is also considering recording all \$15k and \$25k Pro Circuit event matches on video with a GoPro (or equivalent) facing the court and a scoreboard clearly visible²⁵³.

335. In March 2017, the ITF Board approved:

335.1 The Transition Tour, with the recommendation that it is comprised of what are currently ITF Level I (i.e. \$15k) tournaments;

335.2 Level II (i.e. \$25k and above) tournaments will remain part of the professional tour subject to a reduction in number; and

335.3 A fixed number of professional players (with the recommendation of 750 men and 750 women)²⁵⁴. Further announcements and clarifications may be made in the future.

4. PROPOSED REFORM OF THE PLAYER PATHWAY (WTA)

336. The current WTA structure contains approximately 2,000 players, with some players only playing in ITF level tournaments and some players only playing on the Tour. The WTA is reviewing this structure with a view to implementing a fundamental change so that there is a clearer delineation between ITF tennis and WTA tennis. The objective is to create a more defined pathway into professional women's tennis. Subject to Board approval, the WTA is seeking to implement the new pathway by the end of 2018 or beginning of 2019.

²⁴⁷ Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the ITF's submission to the IRP are regarding the proposed player pathway structure, Appendix: Key Documents.

²⁴⁸ Paragraph 14 of the ITF's submission to the IRP are regarding the proposed player pathway structure, Appendix: Key Documents.

²⁴⁹ Paragraph 13 of the ITF's submission to the IRP is regarding the proposed player pathway structure, Appendix: Key Documents.

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ Paragraph 9 of the ITF's submission to the IRP is regarding the proposed player pathway structure, Appendix: Key Documents.

²⁵² Statement of Kris Dent (ITF).

²⁵³ Statement of Kris Dent (ITF).

²⁵⁴ Paragraph 16 of the ITF's submission to the IRP is regarding the proposed player pathway structure, Appendix: Key Documents.

337. As part of the new circuit structure, the WTA envisages a major, minor and development league. The top 50 players will compete in the major league (i.e., the Premier level events); players ranked 50-100 will compete in the minor league (the Internationals) and players ranked outside the top 100 will play in the development league (the 125s and ITF events) – this development league will be considered the first step of the Tour. As part of the new structure, the WTA is seeking to integrate some of the top-level ITF level tournaments into the WTA Tour
338. With a new pathway the WTA hopes to create a clear understanding of how players can progress on to the Tour and to give itself more control over the tournaments that players are eligible to enter. Currently, the WTA has no control over the events players enter (apart from the mandatory events). In the new circuit structure ranking points will dictate the level of event a player can enter because there will be a minimum ranking entry level into each tournament. Further, players who have the ranking to gain to a certain level will not be able to play in tournaments at other levels – which will provide more clarity for the players and for the fans. There will also be a promotion and relegation system between the different levels - this will be healthy for the sport and the fans.
339. The WTA is also hoping to introduce a system where a player in the junior Grand Slam that makes the finals of a Junior Grand Slam receives an automatic wildcard and exemption into the WTA development league. Currently there is no direct link between the juniors playing in the Grand Slams and progression on to the Tour.
340. Another benefit to this proposed circuit structure is that education, integrity, sports science, medical and nutrition will all be introduced to the players at the very beginning of the pathway. The WTA plans to work with the players from the ITF level and education will begin from a young age and right at the start of their career. The WTA events also offer better standards for the players – in terms of food, hotels, physiotherapists and media exposure.
341. The new circuit structure will also help with TV rights as the media will know the level of events being broadcast and which players will be attending those events. The fans watching will also know when they were watching the best events.

G THE INCENTIVE STRUCTURE FOR PLAYERS²⁵⁵

342. Players' behaviour is inevitably driven by the incentive structure that the organisation of the professional sport provides for them. To understand their behaviour, one must understand that incentive structure. The critical elements are how many and which players can gain access to which events in the calendar (in the parlance of tennis, how many "jobs" there are at any given time, of what quality, and for whom), the ranking point and prize money rewards they receive for playing, appearance fees paid for entering one event rather than another, and the sport's corollary penalties for failure to play. While the intended consequences of the player incentive structure are beneficial, there are unintended consequences that are harmful – these are considered further in Chapter 4.

1. ACCESS TO EVENTS

343. Access to events, or as it is described, "jobs", is central to player behaviour. In order to advance in the sport and to earn a living, players will self-evidently seek to play at the events that best enable them to do so.

Main draw and qualification draw at events

344. Each event has a main draw that is fixed in size. A main draw of 32 players would for example involve a first round, a second round, quarterfinals, semi-finals and a final. A main draw of less than 32 players, for example 28 or 24 players, would require a number of players to receive byes into the second round. These would generally be the seeded players.

345. Where there is also a qualification draw, a set number of places in the main draw are reserved for players qualifying. The qualification draw is also fixed in size. A qualification draw of 32 players might involve a first round and a second round, leaving eight qualifiers. In that instance, eight places in the main draw would be taken up, leaving 24 places in the example above of a main draw of 32 players.

Lucky losers

346. Where a player entered in the main draw succumbs to injury before the event and has to withdraw, there will be an additional place in the main draw for a player in the qualification draw to fill. This player is called a "lucky loser". The eight players qualifying (in the example above) will take their places, but a player not qualifying (and having lost to one of the qualifiers), will take the lucky loser place.

347. Until recently, whether or not the qualifying rounds had been completed, the lucky loser would be the highest ranked player amongst the unsuccessful finalists. This enabled a situation where the highest ranked player going into the final round of a qualifier would be guaranteed a spot in the main draw if there had been a retirement.

348. From 2015 onwards, the ATP changed its rule; now, if there is a vacancy in the main draw before qualifying has completed then the order of the two highest ranked players is randomly drawn (if there are no vacancies when the qualifying event has been completed, and a position subsequently becomes available, then the highest ranked loser in the qualifying rounds is selected on the basis of their ranking used for determination of the qualifying seeding.²⁵⁶ From 2016, the WTA introduced the same rule regarding lucky losers²⁵⁷. The Grand Slams introduced a similar rule in 2015, except that, instead of the two highest ranked players, the four highest ranked players are randomly drawn²⁵⁸.

²⁵⁵ Based on the present understanding of the Panel and subject to consultation between the Interim and Final Report.

²⁵⁶ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section VII, 7.20 (A) (f).

²⁵⁷ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section III(C) (f)(a)(v).

²⁵⁸ Grand Slam Rulebook 2018, Article 1 Section Z(2)(h).

Wildcards

349. Further places in the main draw may be reserved for “wildcards”. Wildcards are awarded to players at the discretion of the tournament organisers. Players awarded wildcards do not have to be sufficiently highly ranked, nor do they have to have played in the qualifying competition. Such players are generally local players who will be known to the tournament organiser. Wildcards are usually awarded for developmental reasons (especially when the tournament organisers choose local players) or because a player is of interest and therefore of commercial value to the tournament.

Access determined by ranking

350. Which players fill the remaining places in the main draw (22 in the example above – including two wildcards), and which players fill the places in the qualifying draw (32 in the example above, competing for eight places in the main draw) is determined by the players’ rankings (at least until one reaches the very lowest levels of the ITF Pro Circuit). The highest ranked players entering go into the main draw, until the remaining places in it are filled. The next highest ranked group of players ranked not so high will go into the qualifying draw. Lower ranked players will not be accepted. In the example above, the 22 highest ranked players entering would go into the main draw, and the 32 next highest ranked players entering into the qualifying draw.

351. In the example above, the event would therefore provide “jobs” for the players ranked in the highest 54 of those entering, and for two players selected by the organisers.

Which level of players have access to which level of events?

352. Which players have access to which events, at which levels, therefore depends primarily on their ranking, how many places there are in the event’s main draw and qualifying draw, and how many alternative events there are at the same (or a higher) level simultaneously in the calendar. It also depends on whether players are injured or choose not to play in a particular event.

353. Due to the fact that the main and qualifying draws are fixed in size, the highest ranked players entering will fill the available places in the draws for an event, excluding lower ranked players. It is likely that some higher ranked players will be injured and so cannot enter in the first place, or may choose not to enter, allowing an opportunity to lower ranked players. Subject to that, if there is no alternative simultaneous event at the same (or a higher) level, an event’s draw and qualifying draw will be filled by the top ranked players: indeed, in the case of mandatory events, the higher ranked players are, subject to certain exceptions²⁵⁹, obliged to enter.

354. At the highest level it is therefore possible to calculate a broadly accurate indication of the level of players who have access to each event, assuming all players eligible are fit and enter, and leaving aside wildcards²⁶⁰. Anecdotal evidence based on past experience is also relevant at the highest level, however, as it takes into account injury and other absence levels. Below the highest level, where there is more than one equivalent event at the same time, it becomes more difficult to calculate an indication of the level of players afforded access, and resort must be had to anecdotal evidence based on past experience of the likely reach of the various levels of tournaments, which again takes into account injury and other absence levels.

²⁵⁹ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 1.08(A) / WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section II(f).

²⁶⁰ See Section D above.

Grand Slam jobs, men and women

355. On the Grand Slam dates, there are no equivalent events and indeed no ATP World Tour or WTA Tour events at all:

355.1 The men’s singles draw of 128 players and qualifying draw of 128 players with 16 qualifying and eight wildcards would mean, assuming all players eligible are fit and enter, those players ranked 1 to 104²⁶¹ would go into the main draw. For the qualifying draw, in a draw of 128 there are 119 direct acceptance places. Players ranked 105 to 224²⁶² would therefore automatically have the chance to qualify in one of 16 places. There are then nine wildcard places for the qualifying draw²⁶³. On those assumptions, players ranked below 224 (who do not get a wildcard) would be confined to ATP Challengers or ITF Pro Circuit events taking place at the same time.

Grand Slam	Main Draw	Direct Acceptance	Qualifying Places	Wildcards
Australian Open	128	108	12	8
French Open	128	108	12	8
Wimbledon	128	108	12	8
US Open	128	104	16	8

355.2 The total accepted into the main draw for women is also 128. However, the number of direct acceptances and qualifying places depends on the Grand Slam (see below). The main draw places are one of 104, 108 or 112 direct acceptances and 16, 12, or 8 qualifying places. The rules permit up to eight wildcard places irrespective of the number of direct acceptances or qualifying places.

355.3 In respect of the men’s doubles and women’s doubles, there is a smaller main draw of 64 teams and a maximum number of seven wildcards. A doubles qualifying competition is not mandatory, but may be held at the discretion of the Grand Slam in question (since 2010, only Wimbledon has held doubles qualifiers).

356. On the statistics given above, the Grand Slams are perceived as generally reaching down and providing jobs to players ranked about 125 in the singles main draw (taking into account those players who would, by virtue of their ranking, usually be directly accepted but may have to withdraw or not be able to enter the tournament due to other reasons) and about 250 in the singles qualifying draw.

²⁶¹ 128 - 16 - 8 = 104.

²⁶² 104 + 119 = 224.

²⁶³ In 2017, all 36 Qualifying Draw Grand Slam wildcards were given to players from the host nation (i.e. nine Australians at the Australian Open, nine French at the French Open, nine Brits at Wimbledon, nine Americans at the US Open).

Men's jobs

357. As explained above, there are two categories of events governed by the ATP: (1) ATP World Tour tournaments and (2) ATP Challenger Tour tournaments.
358. Within ATP World Tour tournaments, there are four categories of tournaments:
- 358.1 ATP World Tour Finals.
 - 358.2 ATP World Tour Masters 1000.
 - 358.3 ATP World Tour 500.
 - 358.4 ATP World Tour 250.
359. The Grand Slams, Davis Cup and ITF Pro Circuit tournaments are not governed by the ATP and players in these events are subject to different rules and regulations.

ATP World Tour FinalsSingles²⁶⁴

360. The ATP World Tour Finals has a draw of eight players. These players are selected in the following order: (1) players in the top 7 of the ATP rankings as of the Monday after the last ATP World Tour tournament of the calendar year; followed by (2) up to two Grand Slam winners of that year, in order of their positions within the rankings (between 8 and 20); and (3) players ranked 8 and below in the ATP rankings as of the same Monday.
361. The top eight players in the selection list qualify as direct acceptances and participation is mandatory. Any withdrawals are replaced by the next highest position player on the selection list.

Doubles²⁶⁵

362. The selection criteria are the same as for the singles draw and participation is mandatory. The top eight teams in the selection list qualify for the event as direct acceptances.

ATP World Tour Masters 1000Singles

363. The ATP World Tour Masters 1000 events have varying singles main draws and qualifying draws, resulting in varying job opportunities. Again, assuming all players eligible are fit and enter:
- 363.1 Indian Wells and Miami provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 79, and access to the singles qualifying draw of players ranked 80 to 127.
 - 363.2 The next six²⁶⁶ ATP World Masters 1000 outdoor events, provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 45, and access to the singles qualifying draw of players ranked 46 to 73.
 - 363.3 The smallest ATP World Tour Masters 1000 indoor event, Paris Bercy, provides access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 39, and access to the singles qualifying draw of players ranked 40 to 63.

Doubles

²⁶⁴ ATP Official Rulebook 2018, Section IV. 4.01(B)(1) and (2).

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Monte-Carlo; Madrid; Rome; Canadian Open; Cincinnati; Shanghai.

363.4 The ATP World Tour Masters 1000 events have varying doubles main draws and qualifying draws, resulting in varying job opportunities. The smallest draws provide access to 16 teams, whereas the largest draws provide access to 32 teams. All doubles events include two wildcards.

364. In terms of scheduling, on the ATP World Tour Masters 1000 event dates, there are no equivalent events and again no other ATP World Tour events.

ATP World Tour 500 and ATP World Tour 250

365. At ATP World Tour 500 level, eight of the 13 events take place at the same time as another ATP World Tour 500²⁶⁷. Consequently, while the draw sizes are smaller, the number of job opportunities on a given day is doubled. At the ATP World Tour 250 level, there are on occasion²⁶⁸ up to three equivalent events on the same dates, tripling the opportunities. Some ATP World Tour 250 events are also on the same dates as a higher ATP World Tour 500 event. In that case the opportunities reach further down the ranking system, as the assumption is that higher ranked players will have chosen the event with the greater prize money and ranking points.

366. In summary, the ATP World Tour Masters 1000, 500 and 250 events taken together are perceived as generally reaching down and providing jobs to players ranked about 85-105 in the singles main draw; about 175-250 in the singles qualifying draw; and about 90-100 in the doubles main draw.

ATP Challenger Tour tournaments

367. At ATP Challenger level, a number of factors come into play. First, only players ranked below 50 are able to enter (unless those ranked 11-50 have accepted a wildcard). Second, higher ranked players will already be playing in an ATP World Tour event. Third, there is always a choice of at least another Challenger, albeit in a different part of the world, and often up to five others, generally at a time when a substantial number of players have the additional choice of playing an ATP World Tour event.

ITF Pro Circuit

368. At ITF Men's Pro Circuit level, however, the situation is different. ITF Men's Pro Circuit events are only open to singles players ranked outside the top 150. At the higher \$25k level of the Pro Circuit, the same analysis may to some extent apply, as access is based on ranking there as it is in the ATP Challengers. At the lower \$15k level, however, access is greater, and at the lowest level all that is required is an IPIN and payment of the entry fee to the event. At all levels of the ITF Men's Pro Circuit, there are a very large number of events to choose from at any given time, many of which may in fact be relatively close to the player's home.

369. Men's \$25k Pro Circuit Events events are perceived as generally reaching down to players ranked about 800 in the singles main draw. The Men's Pro Circuit \$15k events are perceived as generally reaching down to players holding any ranking (the ATP ranking extends down to about 2,500 with many having only a single or a handful of points), and to many others of the 8,000 or so men playing.

Women's jobs

370. The four WTA Tour Premier Mandatory events do not share their dates with any other WTA Tour events. Therefore, again assuming all players eligible are fit and enter:

370.1 Indian Wells and Miami provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 76; qualifying draw access to players ranked 79 to 124.

²⁶⁷ Dubai and Acapulco; Halle and Queen's London; Beijing and Tokyo; Vienna and Basel.

²⁶⁸ <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/tournaments> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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370.2 Madrid and China Open provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 51; qualifying draw access to players ranked 52 to 83.

370.3 So far as doubles are concerned Indian Wells and Miami provide for 32 teams made up of: 23 advance entry spots; two regular wildcards, one top 20 wildcard; three on site spots based on doubles combined ranking and three on site spots based on singles or doubles combined ranking. Madrid and the China Open provide for 28 teams made up of: 19 advance entry spots; two regular wildcards, one top 20 wildcard and three on site spots based on doubles combined ranking and three on site spots based on singles or doubles combined ranking²⁶⁹.

371. WTA Premier 5 events, again assuming all players eligible are fit and enter:

371.1 Dubai, Rome and Wuhan provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 43 and qualifying draw access to players ranked 44 to 75.

371.2 Toronto and Cincinnati provide access to the singles main draw to players ranked 1 to 37 and qualifying draw access to players ranked 38 to 86.

372. As is the case with the ATP, WTA Premier events and WTA International events often take place at the same time as another, increasing the opportunities.

373. In summary, the WTA Tour events taken together are perceived as generally reaching down to players ranked about 100 - 150 in the singles main draw; about 175 - 250 in the singles qualifying draw.

374. In the context of the women's game, the mid-level is occupied by the eight WTA 125k Series events, and the higher levels of the ITF Women's Pro Circuit (US\$100,000 down to US\$50,000). These WTA 125k Series events and higher level ITF Women's Pro Circuit events taken together are perceived as generally reaching down to players ranked about 300–350 in the singles main draw.

375. Again, at the remaining ITF Women's Pro Circuit levels (\$25k and \$15k), the situation is different.

2. TENNIS CALENDAR AND SCHEDULING

376. The ATP and WTA 2018 Calendars set out details of the events in the ATP World Tour²⁷⁰ and the WTA Tour²⁷¹. There are separate ATP Challenger²⁷² and WTA 125k Series²⁷³ 2018 Calendars. The ITF 2018 Calendar sets out the ITF Men's Pro Circuit events²⁷⁴ and the ITF Women's Pro Circuit events²⁷⁵.

377. The common themes throughout the calendars are that each professional tennis event is allotted a week in the calendar, there are professional tennis events every week throughout the season, and that during each week there are a range of events across the various levels.

378. While the starting point for an event is that its main draw runs for a week from Monday to Sunday, there are a number of further factors to be taken into account in relation to scheduling.

²⁶⁹ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section III C3 (g).

²⁷⁰ <http://www.atpworldtour.com/-/media/files/2018-2019-atp-challenger-tour-calendar-4-april-2018.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷¹ <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/calendar/calendar.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷² <http://www.atpworldtour.com/en/atp-challenger-tour/calendar> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷³ <http://www.wtatennis.com/calendar> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷⁴ <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/men's-calendar.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁷⁵ <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/tournaments/women's-calendar.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

Clashes between qualification competitions and previous event

379. The Monday to Sunday week relates to the main draw alone. It is sometimes not possible to include within that week the playing of the qualification competition. Players cannot practically (and certainly cannot ideally) play two singles matches on one day (though this sometimes occurs at lower levels). So, if the final of an event is on Sunday, the tightest schedule for a draw of 32 players involves semi-finals on Saturday, quarterfinals on Friday, second round on Thursday and first round on Wednesday. That would leave only two days for the qualification competition, which would only allow for a qualification draw of 16 players with four progressing. However, many venues would not allow for a full round of 32 to be played on one day, when there are also doubles matches to be played, some qualification draws are larger, and the possibility of rain delay must be taken into account. The problem is obviously all the greater if the main draw is larger. Consequently, qualification competitions almost invariably begin on the Saturday before the event's allotted week. That means that they clash with the semi-finals and finals of the event that has been allotted the week before.

Special exempts

380. Consequently, a player who progresses to the semi-finals (Saturday) or final (Sunday) in week one plainly cannot also play in the qualification competition for an event in week two. To address this, the "Special Exempt" rule exists in some contexts to allow a player who reaches a semi-final in week one, automatic access to the main draw in week two.
381. Until 2017, the special exempt system did not generally cross levels, because otherwise success in a low-level event could potentially provide access to a higher-level event, defeating the ranking point entry system. Where the special exempt system applies, it only applied between events of the same level.
382. In 2017²⁷⁶, the ATP introduced a change to the special exempt system allowing a player in an ATP World Tour 250 to be eligible to receive a special exempt into the singles main draw of an ATP World Tour 500 tournament²⁷⁷. This rule was introduced on a trial basis and is continuing on a trial basis throughout 2018. In respect of the ATP Challenger Tour the rules remained unchanged (i.e. there is no ability for a player to be granted a special exempt into a higher-level event). Further the special exempt for the ATP Challenger Tour only applies to ATP Challenger Tour tournaments in the same geographic region, unless there are no Challenger Tour tournaments within the same geographic region the following week (at this point any ATP Challenger Tour event would apply, regardless of geographic region).²⁷⁸
383. The WTA's special exempt only exists in respect of international tournaments²⁷⁹. Special exempt spots are held at each International Tournament. In order to be eligible for a spot, a player needs to be unable to compete in the qualifying round of the tournament in which she has been accepted because she is still competing in a singles event at an International, Premier or Grand Slam tournament the week before the special exempt tournament.
384. For men, the ITF's special exempt again only exists in respect of the same level (in terms of prize money) events.²⁸⁰ For women, a player can be eligible for a special exempt to a \$60,000, US\$60,000+H, US\$80,000, US\$80,000+H, US\$100,000 and US\$100,000+H, if she is playing in a ITF Women's Pro Circuit tournament with prize money of US\$60,000 or higher or any WTA tournament within the same continent in the preceding week²⁸¹.

²⁷⁶ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section VII, 7.10(A)(1)(b).

²⁷⁷ Note that it was already the case in 2016 that a player playing in an ATP World Tour 500 could receive a special exemption into the singles main draw of an ATP World Tour Masters 1000. See Section VII, 7.10(A)(1)(a) of the 2017 Official ATP Rulebook.

²⁷⁸ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section VII, 7.102(A)(1)(d).

²⁷⁹ WTA Rulebook, 2018, Section III(c)(vi).

²⁸⁰ ITF Men's Pro Circuit Rules & Regulations 2018, Section IV(f).

²⁸¹ ITF Women's Pro Circuit Rules & Regulations 2018, Section IV(g).

Doubles scheduling

385. The scheduling issues are compounded by the fact that a doubles competition is played at the same time as a singles competition, and that many singles players also play doubles. This means that the problems described above are not confined to players who go far in week one of the singles competition, but extend to other players as well. A player may be out of the singles in week one, but still be in the doubles, and unable to move on to the next tournament.

Rain delays

386. Rain delays may also mean that the problems described above extend to other players beyond those who have gone far in the singles. If the playing of the singles main draw is delayed by rain, players still in the early rounds of the event in week one may still be there playing those rounds late in the week.

3. RANKING POINTS SYSTEMS

387. Ranking points systems attribute a defined number of points to a player based on his or her performance in a particular match. The further into the draw in the event the match is, the greater the number of points awarded: it is more significant to have reached the final of an event than the second round. The higher the level of the event, the greater the number of points available at each round there is.
388. The ranking systems award the points by reference to the round reached, not won: so, when a particular amount of points is awarded in relation to a round, the amount is the amount the loser receives. The winner of that round obviously reaches the next round, and if he or she loses there, he or she receives the amount attributed to that round, and only that amount.
389. The original ranking system (from the 1980s through to 1990) was based on the average of a player's results and therefore took into account performance at each event played in. The current systems do not do this, and instead essentially rank a player on his performance in his best 18 events (19, if he qualified for the ATP World Tour Finals) in the case of the ATP and her performance in her best 16 events in the case of the WTA, in each instance in a rolling 52-week period. Despite this "best of" system, the mandatory commitment events all still count towards a player's ranking.

Current ATP ranking points system

390. The ATP ranking system divides players in to two categories: (1) players ranked as a year-end top 30 player ("Commitment Players")²⁸² and (2) players ranked 31 or lower ("Non-Commitment Players"). The ranking system differs depending if a player is a Commitment Player or not.
391. For Commitment Players, their year-end ranking is based on calculating, for each player, his total points from the four Grand Slams, the eight mandatory ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournaments²⁸³ and the ATP World tour Finals (if applicable) plus the six best results from all ATP World Tour 500, ATP World Tour 250, ATP Challenger Tour and Futures tournaments. For every Grand Slam or mandatory ATP World Tour Masters 1000 in which a Commitment Player is not in the main draw and was not a main draw direct acceptance, the number of his results from all other eligible tournaments in the ranking period is increased by one.
392. For Non-Commitment Players, the same system applies. The main difference is that Non-Commitment Players are not committed to play in the singles competitions of all ATP World Masters 1000 events, the ATP World Tour Finals and four

²⁸² ATP Rulebook 2018, Section IX, 9.03(A).

²⁸³ Once a Commitment Player is accepted in one of the 12 tournaments (Grand Slams and ATP World Tour Masters 1000 events) his result in these tournaments shall count for his ranking, whether or not he participates.

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ATP World Tour 500 tournaments, one of which must be held following the US Open.

393. So far as doubles are concerned, each team is ranked according to its total points from its best 18 results from all eligible tournaments (Grand Slam and ATP World Tour events, including the ATP World Tour Finals). For entry purposes there are no mandatory events; however, once a team is accepted in the main draw in one of the 12 events, the team's result shall count for his ranking, whether or not he participates.

Current WTA ranking points system

394. The WTA's ranking system²⁸⁴ considers a player's best 16 tournaments, but within those 16 tournaments the ranking points from the following tournaments must be included (if applicable):
- 394.1 The ranking points she earns from the four Grand Slams, the four Premier Mandatory Tournaments and the WTA Finals;
 - 394.2 If she is a Top 10 player²⁸⁵, the ranking points she earns from her two best Premier 5 tournament results;
 - 394.3 If she is a Top 20 player, the ranking points she earns from her two best Premier 5 tournaments (if any); and
 - 394.4 Any applicable zero points.
395. Therefore, a top 10 player calculates her ranking by taking the points she earns at the four Grand Slams, the four Premier Mandatory tournaments, two of her best Premier 5 tournaments plus "her best 6"²⁸⁶ in remaining tournaments. If a player qualifies for the WTA Finals then the remainder of her tournaments will reduce by one and her ranking will only incorporate the points from five of her best remaining tournaments.

The ranking points available at each round of each level of event

396. The ranking points available at each round of each level of event are set out in the tables of ranking points²⁸⁷. The broad conclusion that can be drawn from those tables is that the most ranking points are earned at the leading events and not many from lower level events. For example, the losing quarter finalist of a Grand Slam will, in the case of men, earn 360 points and, in the case of women, earn 430 points. However, the winner of an ATP Challenger Tour 125 event will earn 125 points, and the winner of a WTA 125 Series will earn 160 ranking points.

Some points are harder to come by than others

397. Many players reported that there was a marked disparity in the ease with which points could be earned in events at the same level but in different locations, due to the quality of the field choosing to play there, or due to the luck of the draw. Thus, the same points are available whether a player has beaten a much higher ranked player, or a lesser player, or a player which entered on a wildcard.

²⁸⁴ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section XIV(A)(4)(a).

²⁸⁵ In addition to the Grand Slams, WTA Finals and WTA Elite Trophy, a top 10 WTA player must commit to 4 Premier Mandatory tournaments, 4 Premier 5 tournaments and must play 2 Premier 700 tournaments each tour year. See Section II(B) (1) and (2) of the 2018 WTA Official Rulebook.

²⁸⁶ Of which at least 2 have to be Premier 700 tournaments (see Section II(B)(2) of the 2018 WTA Official Rulebook). Top 10 players may play 1 International Tournament in each half of the Tour Year (July 1 designated as the beginning of the second half of the Tour Year) provided they play all of their Commitment Tournaments in the previous half of the Tour Year or are excused for any Commitment Tournaments not played – (see WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section II(B)(5)).

²⁸⁷ <http://www.itftennis.com/procircuit/players/ranking-points.aspx> [accessed 9 April 2018].

4. PRIZE MONEY

398. Prize money is the amount paid to a player for his or her performance in a particular match. The amount of money awarded follows the same pattern as ranking points. The further into the draw in the event the match is, the greater the prize money, and the higher the level of the event, the greater the amount of prize money at each round is. Similarly to ranking points, the prize money is awarded by reference to the round reached, not won: so, when a particular amount of prize money is awarded in relation to a round, the amount is the amount the loser receives.

399. Prize money is distinct from appearance fees, which are negotiated between the tournament organiser and player. The prize money, or at least minimum levels of prize, is defined by the relevant International Governing Body as applicable to the particular level of event.

The prize money available at each round of each level of event

400. As with the ranking points, the broad conclusion is that there is a disparity in the level of prize money that can be earned at a leading event as against a lower level event. For example, the losing quarter finalist of the US Open will, in the case of both men and women earn US\$470,000²⁸⁸. However, the winner of an ATP Challenger Tour 125 event will earn US\$21,600, and the winner of a WTA 125 Series will win US\$20,000.

Prize money versus costs

401. Players are self-employed. They have to pay their own costs of travel (for them and anyone accompanying them), equipment, coaching and at some events accommodation and food. They have to seek to supplement their prize money with sponsorships, but those are only readily available at any significant level to the more successful players. They can seek support from their national association or federation, but many of those are not wealthy. Failing that they must turn to support from their parents, or take coaching jobs when not playing.

402. As noted above, the ITF Pro Circuit Review reported that, in 2013, the break-even cost for male players was around US\$38,800 and US\$40,180 for female players. The breakeven point on the earnings list (i.e. the point where average costs met actual earning) was 336 for men and 253 for women. This meant that in 2013 there were 8,538 male players and 4,609 female players who were not breaking even. The ITF Pro Circuit Review also reported that out of the 8,538 males and 4,609 females, 3,896 males earned no money and 2,212 females earned no money.

288 https://www.usopen.org/en_US/event_guide/prize_money.html [accessed 9 April 2018].

5. APPEARANCE FEES

- 403. Appearance fees are paid at the discretion of the tournament organisers. There is no obligation on players or tournaments to disclose the sum paid and whilst other players, fans and stakeholder may speculate that a player has been paid an appearance fee to play in a tournament, appearance fees remain undisclosed.
- 404. Appearance fees are negotiated between the player (sometimes through his or her agent) and the tournament. There is no restriction on tournament organisers and/or players as to how they go about structuring the payment and how payment is structured is again at subject to negotiation between a player and the tournament. In some cases, the Panel understands that appearance fees are payable for a tournament even if the player retires in the first round. In other circumstances, the tournament may stagger the appearance fee so that it is payable on a player reaching certain rounds. Additionally, if a player does subsequently withdraw, he/she may be required to do some promotional activity during the tournament.
- 405. There are certain tournaments that do not offer appearance fees, such as the four Grand Slams.

6. WITHDRAWAL PENALTIES

- 406. A consequence of players receiving ranking points and prize money for playing is that there are certain circumstances when they are penalised for not doing so.

ATP Tour

- 407. The deadline for entries and withdrawals for the singles main draw of ATP World Tour events is 12 noon Eastern Time, 42 days prior to the Monday of the tournament week²⁸⁹. For ATP World Tour qualifying events, and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments, the deadline for singles entries and withdrawals is 12 noon Eastern Time, 21 days prior to the Monday of the tournament week²⁹⁰. Doubles pairs must enter or withdraw by 12 noon Eastern Time, 14 days prior to the Monday of the tournament week in the case of ATP World Tour tournaments; for Challenger Tour events the deadline is 12 noon local time on the day before the first day of the tournament²⁹¹.
- 408. Any player withdrawing from an ATP World Tour 250 event after the deadline will be subject to the sanctions provided in the ATP Player Code of Conduct²⁹², and fined on their third and subsequent withdrawals. The value of the fine is assessed in relation to the player’s ATP ranking and the number of withdrawal offences they have committed in the season to date (all references to \$ are to US\$):

Most recent position in ATP Rankings	Third Offence	Fourth Offence	Fifth and subsequent Offences
1-10	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
11-25	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
26-50	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$8,000
51-100	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$4,000
101+	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,000

²⁸⁹ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.03(A).

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

²⁹¹ Ibid.

²⁹² ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 7.04(A) and the Player Code of Conduct found at ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 8.03.

409. Furthermore, any withdrawal from any ATP World Tour event occurring after 12 noon, Eastern Time, on the Friday before the tournament week is considered a late withdrawal, and will be subject to a heavier fine²⁹³ (all references to \$ are to US\$):

Most recent position in ATP Rankings	First Offence	Second Offence	Third and subsequent Offences
1-10	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$80,000
11-25	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
26-50	\$4,000	\$8,000	\$16,000
51-100	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$8,000
101+	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$4,000

410. As explained at paragraph 390, certain players on the ATP Tour are considered to be Commitment Players, and are eligible to receive a share of a bonus pool at the end of a season if they meet their commitment obligations. Any tournament withdrawals count against a commitment player’s obligations and will therefore have an effect on his ability to receive a share of the bonus pool²⁹⁴.

411. In addition, as explained at paragraph 389, ATP Rankings are calculated on the basis of a player’s best 18 tournament results across the course of a season. The four Grand Slams and eight mandatory ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournaments are automatically taken into account, meaning that any withdrawal from these tournaments will automatically register zero point which will count on the calculation of the player’s ranking.

412. Withdrawal from an ATP World Tour Masters 1000 event will also incur a suspension from a subsequent Masters 1000 event²⁹⁵. This event shall be the event where the player earned the highest point total during the previous 12 months. As rankings are calculated on a ‘rolling basis’, this means that a player might lose a large number of points, and have no possibility of defending them that week, as they are suspended from the tournament.

413. Furthermore, there will be a ranking penalty for any player who withdraws from an ATP World Tour 500 event after the withdrawal deadline²⁹⁶; regardless of the timing of the withdrawal, it will result in a zero point penalty, meaning that one of the player’s 18 tournament results will be counted as having scored zero points.

414. There are certain exceptions for both singles and doubles competitions at ATP World Tour events. If the player (or, for a doubles team, both players) were on-site at the time of the withdrawal and the withdrawal was due to a medical condition, then the player(s) is not subject to a fine. If the withdrawal was due to the player (or, for a doubles team, either player) being accepted into the main draw singles of another event, then the player(s) is subject to a fine.

WTA Tour

415. A player withdrawing from a WTA event may be subject to a Late Withdrawal Fine depending on the stage at which she withdraws from a tournament²⁹⁷. For top 10 players (considered as such for the purpose of commitment obligations) a

²⁹³ Ibid.

²⁹⁴ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 1.07.

²⁹⁵ ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 8.03(D).

²⁹⁶ Ibid.

²⁹⁷ WTA Rulebook 2018, Sections 3(B) and 16(D)(2), <http://wtafiles.wtatennis.com/pdf/publications/2018WTARulebook.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

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fine will be incurred for any withdrawal after they have entered the tournament. For any other singles player, they will be subject to a Late Withdrawal Fine if they pull out after having been accepted into the main draw of the tournament. Doubles players are subject to the fine if they withdraw from the tournament any time after the doubles sign-in deadline. A withdrawal from a qualifying draw will be considered a late withdrawal if it occurs after acceptance into the qualifying draw²⁹⁸.

416. The Late Withdrawal Fine for main draws is calculated with reference to the table below²⁹⁹. Doubles fines are 25% of the applicable singles fine (all references to \$ are to US\$).

Top 10 List or, if not on Top 10 List, Ranking at Time of Withdrawal	Premier Mandatory & Premier 5	Premier 700	International	WTA 125k Series
1-3	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$10,000	-
4-6	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	-
7-10	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	-
11-20	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$500
21-50	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$500
51+	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,250	\$500

417. Fines double with each subsequent offence within a tournament category³⁰⁰. Fines for withdrawals after the qualifying sign-in deadline (4:00 p.m. local time, the day prior to the start of the qualifying event) shall be 50% greater than the applicable withdrawal fine set out above, including any doubling.

418. A player who is entered into a tournament and fails to show up without having communicated their withdrawal to the WTA will commit a ‘No Show Offence³⁰¹’. This is punishable with a fine equivalent to a withdrawal after the qualifying sign-in deadline (i.e., a 50% increase on the applicable value in the table above).

419. As explained at paragraph 169, top 10 players receive a share of a bonus pool at the end of a season if they meet their commitment obligations. Any tournament withdrawals count against a Top 10 player’s commitment obligations and will therefore have an effect on her ability to receive her share of the bonus pool.

420. Furthermore, failure to play in the requisite number of mandatory tournaments will reduce the number of WTA International events³⁰² in which a top 10 player can participate; this is important because significant appearance fees can be paid to top 10 players who play in WTA International events.

421. As explained at paragraph 389, WTA Rankings are calculated on the basis of a player’s best 16 tournament results across the course of a season (or in the case of doubles, a player’s best 11 results). However, any player who is originally accepted

²⁹⁸ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 3(B)(3), <http://www.wtatennis.com/sites/default/files/rules2017.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

²⁹⁹ Produced using figures from WTA Rulebook, Section 3(B)(2)(C), <http://www.wtatennis.com/sites/default/files/rules2017.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

³⁰⁰ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 3(B)(2)(c)(iv), <http://www.wtatennis.com/sites/default/files/rules2017.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

³⁰¹ WTA Rulebook 2018, Section 3(B)(2)(b), <http://www.wtatennis.com/sites/default/files/rules2017.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

³⁰² Paragraphs 213 - 222.

into the main draw of a Grand Slam or WTA Premier Mandatory event and subsequently withdraws will automatically receive zero points for the tournament, and it will count on the player’s ranking as one of her best 16 tournament results. Furthermore, any top 10 player (for commitment obligations purposes) who misses events which she must play under her commitment obligations will receive zero points for the tournament, and it will count on her ranking as one of her best 16 results. For example, if a top 10 player only plays one Premier 700 event over the course of the season, she will receive one ‘zero point penalty’ as her commitment obligations require her to play two Premier 700 events.

ITF Pro Circuit

- 422. The withdrawal deadline from ITF Pro Circuit tournaments is 2 p.m. GMT 13 days prior to the start of the tournament week³⁰³. Any withdrawal after the withdrawal deadline will be considered a late withdrawal and is subject to the late withdrawal provisions of the ITF Rules³⁰⁴.
- 423. A player’s first three late withdrawal offences within a calendar year are excused provided the withdrawal is received by the ITF prior to the qualifying sign in deadline. For fourth and subsequent late withdrawals and any late withdrawals after the qualifying sign-in deadline, a player will be subject to a fine up to US\$500 for male players, and US\$1,000 for female players.

Grand Slams

- 424. No player may withdraw their entry from the main draw of a Grand Slam Tournament for any reason after the withdrawal deadline, except that players on the alternate list for the main draw may withdraw at any time prior to such time as they are moved into the main draw as a Direct Acceptance. Breach of this rule will result in the following penalties³⁰⁵:

Ranking (Entry List)	Fine Amount
1-10	US\$20,000
11-15	US\$10,000
26-75	US\$6,000
76-100	US\$4,000
100-150	US\$2,000
151+	US\$1,000

7. PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO PLAY IN A MANDATORY TOURNAMENT

- 425. As noted above, another key method of ensuring participation is to make a tournament mandatory for certain players and then give players a zero point ranking if they do not feature in the tournament. This aims to ensure maximum participation of the highest quality players in as many tournaments as possible. Given that: (1) entry to more prestigious and lucrative tournaments will be, to a certain degree, based on ranking; and (2) seeding, and therefore chances of

³⁰³ ITF Pro Circuit Men’s Regulations 2018, Section 5(C) and ITF Pro Circuit Women’s Regulations 2018, Section 5(C), <http://www.itftennis.com/media/280343/280343.pdf> [accessed 9 April 2018].

³⁰⁴ Ibid.

³⁰⁵ Grand Slam Code of Conduct 2018, Article II.A(f)

progressing through a tournament (and receiving greater rewards in terms of money and further ranking points), will be based on ranking, the zero point ranking penalty and its consequent effect on a player is a significant threat.

ATP

426. Tournaments which are mandatory for Commitment and Non-Commitment Players are set out at paragraphs 391 and 392 respectively³⁰⁶.
427. Any player's withdrawal from an ATP World Tour 500 event shall result in a zero point ranking penalty. Further non-consecutive withdrawals shall result in a zero point ranking penalty assessed for each additional withdrawal³⁰⁷.
428. Note that a Commitment Player who has received a zero point ranking penalty for withdrawing from an ATP World Tour 500 event may replace the zero point result by playing an additional ATP World Tour 500 event in that same calendar year for up to a total of four events³⁰⁸.

WTA

429. All players who by actual ranking qualify for acceptance into the main draw of a Premier Mandatory Tournament will be entered automatically into such Premier Mandatory Tournament. Further, the top 200 singles players in the WTA Rankings at the Entry Deadline of any Grand Slam will be entered automatically into the main draw entry list of such Grand Slam³⁰⁹.
430. All players who by ranking qualify for acceptance into the main draw of a Premier Mandatory Tournament or the main draw of a Grand Slam will be entered automatically into Premier Mandatory Tournaments. Accordingly, players who are subject to the Age Eligibility Rules ("AER") are responsible for planning their competition schedules to include these Premier Mandatory Tournaments within their allotment of tournaments. Players who have reached their maximum number of professional tennis tournaments under the AER prior to a mandatory Tournament, unless they meet the provision for it to count in addition, will not be allowed to exceed their tournament allotment to play³¹⁰.
431. The failure to play a Premier Mandatory Tournament or a Grand Slam, even if due to ineligibility under the AER, will result in a fine and/or zero ranking points for such player³¹¹.
432. As explained above, in the WTA, the top 10 players must, exclusive of the Grand Slams, WTA Finals, and WTA Elite Trophy, commit to four Premier Mandatory tournaments and four Premier 5 tournaments.

306 Subject to the exceptions at paragraph 353.

307 ATP Rulebook 2018, Section 9.03(C).

308 The replacement tournament must be after the 500 withdrawal that has resulted in a ranking penalty. Only one additional ATP World Tour 500 event per year may be used to replace an ATP World Tour 500 ranking penalty.

309 WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section III.A.13.

310 WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section XV(A)(2)(c).

311 WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section XV(A)(2)(c).

433. A top 10 Player who, for any reason, fails to compete at a Premier Mandatory or Premier 5 Tournament that is part of her commitment (a “Missed Tournament”) will be required to perform one of two options set out below. This is unless (a) her failure to play is the result of an absence from play in any form of women’s professional tennis, including WTA Tournaments, Grand Slams, Fed Cup, ITF Women’s Pro Circuit events, and any exhibition or non-WTA Event due to injury or illness for at least eight consecutive weeks during the Tour Year, or (b) the Missed Tournament is part of a continuous absence from play in professional tennis and the player previously completed her ACES³¹² activities at the first Missed Tournament which occurred during that absence³¹³. A player who fails to perform her ACES in line with the below paragraph will receive a fine and a suspension from competing in all WTA tournaments during the following two Premier Tournament weeks³¹⁴.
- 433.1 Option 1: Attend the Missed Tournament and perform ACES activities on a date designated by the WTA, in its sole discretion (maximum time commitment at the Missed Tournament will be 24 hours).
- 433.2 Option 2: Perform ACES activities on one of three alternate dates outside of the Missed Tournament designated by the WTA in consultation with the Missed Tournament.
434. In addition to the mandatory zero ranking points for the Missed Tournament, a player will also receive mandatory zero ranking points for any Commitment Tournaments missed as a result of the suspension and such points shall count on the player’s ranking as one of her best 16 tournament results³¹⁵.

³¹² A type of extra-curricular, largely media-focussed, activity – outlined in 2018 WTA Official Rulebook, Section IV(A).

³¹³ WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section II(F)(1).

³¹⁴ WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section II(F)(3)(a)(ii).

³¹⁵ WTA Official Rulebook 2018, Section II(F)(5).

CHAPTER 2 – APPENDIX 1**PRIZE MONEY AND RANKING POINTS AVAILABLE FOR PROFESSIONAL TENNIS EVENTS IN 2017**

1. This appendix contains a full breakdown of the ranking points and prize money available throughout the network of tennis tournaments organised by the International Governing Bodies. Values are given for those events which fall within the scope of the Independent Review, i.e. Men's Singles (M S), Men's Doubles (M D), Women's Singles (W S), Women's Doubles (W D) and Mixed Doubles (Mx D).
2. The level of ranking points and prize money received by players depends directly on their performance in each tournament. For example, a player who is knocked out or withdraws in the round of 64 will receive the ranking points and prize money allocated prior to the start of the tournament for somebody losing at that stage.
3. Sometimes, players will have to qualify to reach the main draw of a tournament; there are often ranking points and prize money set aside for those who compete in the qualifying rounds. Similarly to the main draw, a player who is knocked out or withdraws in the second qualifying round will receive the ranking points and prize money allocated prior to the start of the tournament for somebody losing at that stage. There is often a bonus awarded for players who qualify, to reflect the effort and skill required to progress through these rounds. This may result, for example, in a player who loses in the round of 32 stage of a tournament having successfully come through qualifying, receiving more ranking points for the tournament than a player who exits the tournament at the round of 32 stage but was not required to come through qualifying.
4. The points received by a competitor following a tournament are put towards the calculation of the player's ranking at the next rankings update, usually each Monday. They are 'countable' for 52 weeks until the same time the following year at which point they drop off the system; therefore, the rankings system gives an accurate reflection of a player's performance over the previous one-year period.
5. Ranking points are awarded to doubles players individually for the purposes of calculating the official ATP and WTA Doubles Rankings. For example, each member of a pair that wins an event will receive the full stated number of ranking points. The only occasion on which a doubles partnership will be seen to receive the allocation of points as a pair, rather than individually, is for the purposes of calculating their eligibility in the 'Race' to the end-of-year finals.
6. The stated prize money for doubles events is awarded per team.

Chapter 02

1. Grand slam events (ATP and WTA)

1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S (ATP)	2000	1200	720	360	180	90	45	10	25	16	8	–
W S (WTA)	2000	1300	780	430	240	130	70	10	40	30	20	2
M D (ATP)	2000	1200	720	360	180	90	0	–	25	–	–	–
W D (WTA)	2000	1300	780	430	240	130	10	–	40	–	–	–

1.2 Prize Money

Australian Open – A\$ (total prize money A\$50 million)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	3.7m	1.85m	820k	410k	220k	130k	80k	50k	25k	12.5k	6.25k
W S	3.7m	1.85m	820k	410k	220k	130k	80k	50k	25k	12.5k	6.25k
M D	660k	330k	165k	82.5k	45k	27k	17.25k	–	–	–	–
W D	660k	330k	165k	82.5k	45k	27k	17.25k	–	–	–	–
Mx D	150.5k	75.5k	37.5k	18.75k	9k	4.5k	–	–	–	–	–

French Open - € (total prize money €36 million)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	2.1m	1.06m	530k	340k	200k	118k	70k	35k	18k	9k	5k
W S	2.1m	1.06m	530k	340k	200k	118k	70k	35k	18k	9k	3k
M D	540k	270k	132k	72k	39k	21k	10.5k	–	–	–	–
W D	540k	270k	132k	72k	39k	21k	10.5k	–	–	–	–
Mx D	140k	70.5k	37.75k	17k	8.5k	4.5k	–	–	–	–	–

Wimbledon - £ (total prize money £36.1 million)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	2.2m	1.1 m	550k	275k	147k	90k	57k	35k	17.5k	8.75k	4,375
W S	2.2m	1.1 m	550k	275k	147k	90k	57k	35k	17.5k	8.75k	4,375
M D	400k	200k	100k	50k	26.5k	16.5k	10.75k	–	–	–	–
W D	400k	200k	100k	50k	26.5k	16.5k	10.75k	–	–	–	–
Mx D	100k	50k	25k	12k	6k	3k	1.5k	–	–	–	–

US Open – US\$ (total prize money US\$50.4 million)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	3.7m	1.825m	920k	470k	253,625	144k	86k	50k	27k	15.7k	8k
W S	3.7m	1.825m	920k	470k	253,625	144k	86k	50k	27k	15.7k	8k
M D	675k	340k	160k	82k	44k	26.5k	16.5k	–	–	–	–
W D	675k	340k	160k	82k	44k	26.5k	16.5k	–	–	–	–
Mx D	150k	70k	30k	15k	10k	5k	–	–	–	–	–

Chapter 02

2. ATP World Tour Events

2.1 ATP World Tour Finals

2.1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss
M S	900+ RR	400+ RR	200	–
M D	900+ RR	400+ RR	200	–

Prize Money – US\$ (total prize money \$8 million)

	W	RU	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss	Participation Fee
M S	1.785m	585k	191k Added to W and RU prize money and participation fee	–	191k for round-robin entrant 105k for alternate
M D	284k	96k	36k Added to W and RU prize money and participation fee	–	94k for round-robin entrant 36k for alternate

2.2 Next Gen ATP Finals

2.2.1 Ranking Points

This event did not carry ranking points in 2017.

2.2.2 Prize Money – US\$ (total prize money US\$1.275 million)

	Undefeated Champion bonus	W	RU	3 rd place	4 th place	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss	Participation Fee
M S	25k Added to all other winnings if player wins tournament without suffering defeat	25k	25k	5k	–	30k. Added to W, RU, 3 rd place, and 4 th place prize money and participation fee	–	50k for round- robin entrant 15k for alternate

Chapter 02

2.3 ATP World Tour Masters 1000s

2.3.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 96 draw	1000	600	360	180	90	45	25 ³¹⁶	10	16	–	8	0
M S 56/48 draw	1000	600	360	180	90	45 ³¹⁷	10	–	25	–	16	0
M D 32/24 draw	1000	600	360	180	90	0	–	–	–	–	–	–

2.3.2 Prize Money

Indian Wells Masters – US\$ (total prize money US\$6,993,450 – 96S, 32D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	1,175,505	573.68k	287,515	146,575	77,265	41.35k	22,325	13.69k	–	4,075	2,085
M D	385.17k	187.97k	94.22k	48.01k	25.32k	13.55k	–	–	–	–	–

Miami Open – US\$ (total prize money US\$6,993,450 – 96S, 32D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	1,175,505	573.68k	287,515	146,575	77,265	41.35k	22,325	13.69k	–	4,075	2,085
M D	385.17k	187.97k	94.22k	48.01k	25.32k	13.55k	–	–	–	–	–

Monte Carlo Masters – € (total prize money €4,273,775 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	820,035	402.08k	202,365	102.9k	53,435	28.17k	15.21k	–	–	3,505	1,785
M D	253.95k	124.33k	62.36k	32.01k	16.55k	8.73k	–	–	–	–	–

³¹⁶ Players with byes receive first round points.³¹⁷ Players with byes receive first round points.

Chapter 02

Madrid Open – € (total prize money €5,439,350 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	1,043,680	511.74k	257,555	130,965	68.01k	35,855	19.36k	–	–	4.46k	2.27k
M D	323.2k	158.24k	79.36k	40.74k	21.06k	11.11k	–	–	–	–	–

Rome Open – € (total prize money €4,273,775 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	820,035	402.08k	202,365	102.9k	53,435	28.17k	15.21k	–	–	3,505	1,785
M D	253.95k	124.33k	62.36k	32.01k	16.55k	8.73k	–	–	–	–	–

Canadian Open – US\$ (total prize money US\$4,662,300 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	894,585	438,635	220.76k	112,255	58,295	30.73k	16,595	–	–	3.82k	1.95k
M D	277.03k	135.63k	68.03k	34.92k	18.05k	9.52k	–	–	–	–	–

Cincinnati Masters – US\$ (total prize money US\$4,973,120 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	954,225	467.88k	235.48k	119.74k	62.18k	32.78k	17.7k	–	–	4.08k	2,075
M D	295.5k	144.67k	72.57k	37.35k	19.25k	10.16k	–	–	–	–	–

Shanghai Masters – US\$ (total prize money \$5,924,890 – 56S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	1,192,780	584,845	294,345	149,675	77.72k	40,975	22,125	–	–	5.1k	2,595
M D	369.38k	180.84k	90.71k	46.56k	24.07k	12.7k	–	–	–	–	–

Paris Masters - € (total prize money €4,273,775 – 48S, 24D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	853.43k	418.45k	210.61k	107,095	55.61k	29.32k	15.83k	–	–	3,505	1,785
M D	253.95k	124.33k	62.36k	32.01k	16.55k	8.73k	–	–	–	–	–

2.4 ATP World Tour 500s

2.4.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 48 draw	500	300	180	90	45	20 ³¹⁸	0	–	10	–	4	0
M S 32 draw	500	300	180	90	45	0	–	–	20	–	10	0
M D 16 draw	500	300	180	90	0	–	–	–	45	–	25	0

2.4.2 Range of Prize Money

Values (US\$) for 32 draw calculated on lowest total prize money (Rio de Janeiro) up to highest total prize money (Beijing). Where relevant, reference is made to the two ATP 500 tournaments which have 48 draws (Washington, “Wash”; and Barcelona, “Barca”).

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	314.88k to 652.37k	154.37k to 319,825	77.68k to 160.93k	39.5k to 81,845	20,515 to 42,505	10.82k to 22,415	6.6k (Wash) to €8,615 (Barca)	–	–	1,355 (Wash) to 4.96k (Beijing)	690 (Wash) to 2.53k (Beijing)
M D	94.8k to 196.42k	46.41k to 96.16k	23.28k to 48.23k	11.95k to 24,755	6.18k to 12.8k	–	–	–	–	–	–

318 Players who lose at this stage having benefitted from a bye will receive zero points.

2.5 ATP World Tour 250s

2.5.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 48 draw	250	150	90	45	20	10 ³¹⁹	–	–	5	–	3	–
M S 32/28 draw	250	150	90	45	20 ³²⁰	–	–	–	12	–	6	–
M D 16 draw	250	150	90	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2.5.2 Range of Prize Money

Values (US\$) for 48 draw are those of Winston-Salem (the only example of a 48 draw). Values for 32 draw have been calculated with reference to the lowest total prize money (Brisbane), up to the highest total prize money (Doha).

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 48 draw (Winston-Salem)	89.28k	50.83k	29.34k	17.27k	10,065	6.12k	3.72k	–	–	–	1,675	830
M S 32/28 draw	77.98k to 209,665k	41.07k to 110.42k	22,245 to 59.81k	12,675 to 34.08k	7.47k to 20.08k	4,425 to 11,895	–	–	–	–	1.99k to 5,355	995 to 2,675
M D 16 draw	23.69k to 67.14k	12.45k to 35.3k	6.75k to 19.13k	3.86k to 10.94k	2.26k to 6.41k	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

3. ATP Challenger Tour Events

3.1 Challenger Tour 125 Events

3.1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 32 draw	125	75	45	25	10	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
M D 16 draw	125	75	45	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

³¹⁹ Players who lose at this stage having benefitted from a bye will receive zero points.

³²⁰ Players who lose at this stage having benefitted from a bye will receive zero points.

Chapter 02

3.1.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S US\$150k+H or €127k+H	US\$21.6k or €18.29k	US\$12.72k or €10.77k	US\$7.53k or €6.37k	US\$4.38k or €3.71k	US\$2.58k or €2.18k	US\$1.56k or €1.32k	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$150k+H or €127k+H	US\$9.3k or €7.87k	US\$5.4k or €4.57k	US\$3.24k or €2.74k	US\$1.92k or €1.63k	US\$1.08k or €920	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 Challenger Tour 110 Events

3.2.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 32 draw	110	65	40	20	9	-	-	-	5	0	0	0
M D 16 draw	110	65	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S US\$150k or €127k	US\$ 21.6k or €18.29k	US\$ 12.72k or €10.77k	US\$ 7.53k or €6.37k	US\$ 4.38k or €3.71k	US\$ 2.58k or €2.18k	US\$ 1.56k or €1.32k	-	-	-	-	-
M S US\$125k+H or €106k+H	US\$ 18k or €15.27k	US\$ 10.6k or €8.99k	US\$ 6,275 or €5.32k	US\$ 3.65k or €3.09k	US\$ 2.15k or €1.82k	US\$ 1.3k or €1.1k	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$150k or €127k	US\$ 9.3k or €7.87k	US\$ 5.4k or €4.57k	US\$ 3.24k or €2.74k	US\$ 1.92k or €1.63k	US\$ 1.08k or €920	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$125k+H or €106k+H	US\$ 7.75k or €6.58k	US\$ 4.5k or €3.82k	US\$ 2.7k or €2.29k	US\$ 1.6k or €1.36k	US\$ 900 or €770	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Challenger Tour 100 Events

3.3.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 32 draw	100	60	35	18	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
M D 16 draw	100	60	35	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chapter 02

3.3.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S US\$125k or €106k	US\$18k or €15.27k	US\$10.6k or €8.99k	US\$6,275 or €5.32k	US\$3.65k or €3.09k	US\$2.15k or €1.82k	US\$1.3k or €1.1k	-	-	-	-	-
M S US\$100k+H or €85k+H	US\$14.4k or €12.25k	US\$8.48k or €7.2k	US\$5.02k or €4.26k	US\$2.92k or €2.48k	US\$1.72k or €1.46k	US\$1.04k or €885	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$125k or €106k	US\$7.75k or €6.58k	US\$4.5k or €3.82k	US\$2.7k or €2.29k	US\$1.6k or €1.36k	US\$900 or €770	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$100k+H or €85k+H	US\$6.2k or €5.25k	US\$3.6k or €3.1k	US\$2.16k or €1.84k	US\$1.28k or €1.09k	US\$720 or €610	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4 Challenger Tour 90 Events

3.4.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 32 draw	90	55	33	17	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
M D 16 draw	90	55	33	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S US\$100k or €85k	US\$14.4k or €12.25k	US\$8.48k or €7.2k	US\$5.02k or €4.26k	US\$2.92k or €2.48k	US\$1.72k or €1.46k	US\$1.04k or €885	-	-	-	-	-
M S US\$75k+H or €64k+H	US\$10.8k or €9.2k	US\$6.36k or €5.4k	US\$3,765 or €3.25k	US\$2.19k or €1.85k	US\$1.29k or €1.1k	US\$780 or €660	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$100k or €85k	US\$6.2k or €5.25k	US\$3.6k or €3.1k	US\$2.16k or €1.84k	US\$1.28k or €1.09k	US\$720 or €610	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$75k+H or €64k+H	US\$4.65k or €3.95k	US\$2.7k or €2.35k	US\$1.62k or €1.38k	US\$960 or €850	US\$540 or €460	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 Challenger Tour 80 Events

3.5.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S 32 draw	80	48	29	15	7/6 ³²¹	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
M D 16 draw	80	48	29	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

321 Seven if event is US\$75,000, six if event is US\$50,000 plus hospitality. This is the only instance where there is a material difference in ranking points between the two prizemoney categories.

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3.5.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S US\$75k or €64k	US\$10.8k or €9.2k	US\$6.36k or €5.4k	US\$3,765 or €3.25k	US\$2.19k or €1.85k	US\$1.29k or €1.1k	US\$780 or €660	-	-	-	-	-
M S US\$50k+H or €43k+H	US\$7.2k or €6.19k	US\$4.24k or €3.65k	US\$2.51k or €2.16k	US\$1.46k or €1.26k	US\$860 or €730	US\$520 or €450	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$75k or €64k	US\$4.65k or €3.95k	US\$2.7k or €2.35k	US\$1.62k or €1.38k	US\$960 or €850	US\$540 or €460	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D US\$50k+H or €43k+H	US\$3.1k or €2.67k	US\$1.8k or €1.55k	US\$1.08k or €930	US\$640 or €550	US\$360 or €310	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. WTA Tour Events

4.1 WTA Finals

4.1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss
W S RR	750 + RR	330 + RR	0 + RR	-	250	123
W D 8 draw	1500	1080	750	375	-	-

4.1.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss	Participation Fee
W S	1.66m	550k	40k	-	153k added to W, RU, and SF prize money and participation fee	-	151k for round robin entrant 68k for alternate
W D	500k	260k	157.5k	81.25k	-	-	-

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4.2 WTA Elite Trophy

4.2.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss
W S RR	460 + RR	200 + RR	0 + RR	–	120	40
W D RR	–	–	–	–	–	–

4.2.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	Round Robin win	Round Robin loss	Participation Fee
W S	478.2k	177k	17k	–	76.3k added to W, RU, and SF prize money and participation fee	–	42.5k for round robin entrant 12k for alternate
W D	21k	10,635	–	–	5.25k added to W and RU prize money	–	16k for round robin entrant 12k for alternate

4.3 WTA Premier Mandatory

4.3.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 96 draw	1000	650	390	215	120	65	35 ³²²	10	30	–	20	2
W S 64 draw	1000	650	390	215	120	65	10	–	30	–	20	2
W D 32/28 draw	1000	650	390	215	120	10	–	–	–	–	–	–

³²² Players who lose at this stage having benefitted from a bye will receive 0 points.

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4.3.2 Prize Money

Indian Wells – US\$ (total prize money \$6,993,450 – 96S, 32D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	1,175,505	573.68k	287,515	146,575	77,265	41,35k	22,325	13.69k	–	4,075	2,085
W D	385.17k	187.97k	94.22k	48.01k	25.32k	13.55k	–	–	–	–	–

Miami Open – US\$ (total prize money \$6,993,450 – 96S, 32D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	1,175,505	573.68k	287,515	146,575	77,265	41,35k	22,325	13.69k	–	4,075	2,085
W D	385.17k	187.97k	94.22k	48.01k	25.32k	13.55k	–	–	–	–	–

Madrid Open – € (total prize money €5,439,350 – 64S, 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	1,043,680	511.74k	257,555	130,965	68.01k	32.26k	15,146	–	–	4,166	2,022
W D	323.2k	158.24k	79.36k	40.74k	20,606	10.61k	–	–	–	–	–

China Open – US\$ (total prize money \$6,381,679 – 64S, 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	1,111,945	556.44k	271.49k	130.42k	62,768	30,386	17,453	–	–	4.65k	2,702
W D	376,191	188.77k	84.04k	38,789	18,104	8,407	–	–	–	–	–

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4.4 WTA Premier 5

4.4.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 56 8/32Q)	900	585	350	190	105	60 ³²³	1	–	30	–	20	1
W D 28 draw	900	585	350	190	105	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

4.4.2 Prize Money

Dubai Tennis Championships – US\$ (total prize money \$2,365,250 – 56S (32Q), 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	457,245	243,621	121.69k	56,115	27,79k	14,265	7,335	–	–	4.08k	2,099
W D	139.3k	70.48k	34.88k	17,56k	8.9k	4,395	–	–	–	–	–

Rome Open – € (total prize money €2,441,925 – 56S (32Q), 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	461,355	230,565	115.17k	53,055	26,302	13,501	6,939	–	–	3.86k	1,987
W D	132,074	66.71k	33.02k	16.62k	8,395	4.16k	–	–	–	–	–

Canadian Open – US\$ (total prize money \$2,434,389 – 56S (48Q), 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	501,975	243.92k	122.19k	58,185	28.03k	14.36k	7,745	–	–	3.15k	1,905
W D	143.6k	72,534	35.91k	18,075	9.17k	4.53k	–	–	–	–	–

Cincinnati Open – US\$ (total prize money US\$2,536,154 – 56S (48Q), 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	522.45k	260.97k	128.33k	60,105	29.1k	14,965	7.85k	–	–	3.15k	1,905
W D	149,635	75,575	37,278	18.83k	9,545	4,715	–	–	–	–	–

Wuhan Open – US\$ (total prize money \$2,365,250 – 56S (32Q), 28D)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	471.7k	235.52k	117.7k	54.23k	26.9k	13.79k	7.09k	–	–	3,955	2.04k
W D	135k	68.2k	33,635	16.99k	8.6k	4,255	–	–	–	–	–

4.5 WTA Premier

4.5.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 56 draw	470	305	185	100	55	30	1	–	25	–	13	1
W S 32/28 draw	470	305	185	100	55	1	–	–	25	18	13	1
W D 16 draw	470	305	180	100	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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4.5.2 Range of Prize Money – US\$

Values for 56 draw are those of Charleston (the only example of a 56 draw). Values for 48 draw are those of Eastbourne (the only example of a 48 draw). Values for 28/30/32 draw have been calculated with reference to the lowest total prize money (Sydney), up to the highest total prize money (Tokyo).

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 56 draw	132.38k	70.46k	34,723	17,858	9,254	4,738	2,434	–	–	–	1,106	661
W S 48 draw	140.4k	74,726	37.37k	18.94k	9.85k	5,155	3,395	–	–	–	1,876	113k
W S 32/30/28 draw	132.74k to 193.85k	70.87k to 103,504	37,825 to 55,287	20,315 to 22,518	10.9k to 12,077	5.97k to 7,662	–	–	–	3.11k to 3,442	1.65k to 1.83k	915 to 1,018
W D 16 draw	41.25k to 45.94k	22.18k to 24,548	12.12k to 13,414	6,165 to 6,822	3.34k to 3,705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

4.6 WTA International

4.6.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 32 (32Q)	280	180	110	60	30	1	–	–	18	14	10	1
W S 32 (24/16Q)	280	180	110	60	30	1	–	–	18	–	12	1
W D 16 draw	280	180	110	60	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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4.6.2 Prize Money

Shenzen Open – US\$ (total prize money \$626,750)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	163,26k	81,251	43,663	13,121	7,238	4,698	–	–	–	2.72k	1,588
W D	26,031	13,544	7,271	3,852	2,031	–	–	–	–	–	–

Tianjin Open – US\$ (total prize money \$426,750)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	111,164	55,324	29,73K	8,898	4,899	3,026	–	–	–	1.47K	865
W D	17,724	9,222	4,951	2,623	1,383	–	–	–	–	–	–

Remaining WTA Internationals – US\$ (total prize money for each \$226,750)

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	43k	21.4k	11.5k	6.2k	3.42k	2.22k	–	–	–	1,285	750
W D	12.3kS\$	6.4k	3,435	1.82k	960	–	–	–	–	–	–

4.7 WTA 125K Series

4.7.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S 32 draw	160	95	57	29	15	1	–	–	6	–	4	1
W D 16 draw	160	95	57	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D 8 draw	160	95	57	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

4.7.2 Prize Money

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	20k	11k	6k	4k	2.25k	1.1k	-	-	-	800	400
W D	5.5k	2.7k	1.4k	75k	450	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. ITF Pro Circuit Events (men's)

5.1 ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$25,000 Events

5.1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S \$25k+H	35	20	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M S \$25k	27	15	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D 25k + H	35	20	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D \$25k	27	15	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.1.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	3.6k	2.12k	1,255	730	430	260	-	-	-	-	-
M D	1.55k	900	540	320	180	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.2 ITF Men's Pro Circuit (Futures) \$15,000 Events

5.2.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	18	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M D	18	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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5.2.2 Prize Money - US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
M S	2.16K	1,272	753	438	258	156	–	–	–	–	–
M D	930	540	324	192	108	–	–	–	–	–	–

6. ITF Pro Circuit Events (Women’s)

6.1 ITF Women’s Pro Circuit \$100,000 Events

6.1.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S \$100k+H	150	90	55	28	14	1	–	–	6	4	1	0
W S \$100k	140	85	50	25	13	1	–	–	6	4	1	0
W D \$100k+H	150	90	55	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$100k	140	85	50	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.1.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	15.2k	8,107	4,433	2,533	1.52k	887	–	–	509	316	221
W D	5,573	2,787	1,393	760	507	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.2 ITF Women’s Pro Circuit \$80,000 Events

6.2.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S \$80k+H	130	80	48	24	12	1	–	–	5	3	1	–
W S \$80k	115	70	42	21	10	1	–	–	5	3	1	–
W D \$80k+H	130	80	48	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$80k	115	70	42	21	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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6.2.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	12,161	6,487	3,548	2,027	1,216	709	–	–	407	253	177
W D	4.46k	2.23k	1,115	608	405	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.3 ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$60,000 Events

6.3.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S \$60k+H	100	60	36	18	9	1	–	–	5	3	1	–
W S \$60k	80	48	29	15	8	1	–	–	5	3	1	–
W D \$60k+H	100	60	36	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$60k	80	48	29	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.3.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	9,119	4,863	2,659	1,52k	911	533	–	–	305	189	133
W D	3,344	1,672	836	456	304	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.4 ITF Women's Pro Circuit \$25,000 Events

6.4.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S \$25k+H	60	36	22	11	6	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
W S \$25k	50	30	18	9	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
W D \$25k+H	60	36	22	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$25k	50	30	18	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.4.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	3,919	2,091	1,144	654	392	228	–	–	126	68	–
W D	1,437	719	359	196	131	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.5 ITF Women’s Pro Circuit \$15,000 Events

6.5.1 Ranking Points

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S \$15k+H	25	15	9	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W S \$15k	12	7	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$15k+H	25	15	9	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W D \$15k	12	7	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

6.5.2 Prize Money – US\$

	W	RU	SF	QF	R16	R32	R64	R128	Q3	Q2	Q1
W S	2,352	1,47k	734	367	294	147	–	–	–	–	–
W D	955	515	294	147	74	–	–	–	–	–	–