



ATHLETE

REFERENCE GUIDE

TO THE 2015 WORLD ANTI-DOPING **CODE**



Let's start ▶



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PART 1 THE RIGHT STUFF

The World Anti-Doping Code sets out rules that you, as an athlete, must follow. The point of this guide is to help you understand the rules.

This document is merely a guide. It is no substitute for the language of the Code. To emphasize: the language of the Code is always the primary source. This guide is thus provided purely for the purpose of understanding and is in no way a binding legal document.

The Code, in its first few pages, speaks of the intrinsic value of the “spirit of sport.” That spirit is what drives forward the primary goal of any anti-doping program: prevention.

That is, to prevent the intentional or unintentional use of prohibited substances or methods, or the commission of any other anti-doping rule violation.

This document is merely a guide. It is no substitute for the language of the Code.

PART 2 THE CODE

What, exactly, is the World Anti-Doping Code?

The Code is the anti-doping system framework. It has been accepted by the entire Olympic movement as well as by various sports bodies and National Anti-Doping Organizations throughout the entire world. It also has been recognized by more than 170 governments, through the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport.

The Code first came into effect in July 2004. A first set of amendments took effect on 1 January 2009. A second set will come into effect on 1 January 2015.

The full text of the Code can be found on the World Anti-Doping Agency’s website.

In support of the Code, WADA has also developed “International Standards” for different technical and operational areas, including the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, Testing and Investigations, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Laboratories and the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

References in this Guide to “Articles” are primarily to Articles in the Code; references to other documents, such as the International Standards will be so specified.

The purpose of the World Anti-Doping Code is to protect the rights of the clean athlete.



PART 3 APPLICATION OF THE CODE

Who is subject to the Code?

1. If you are a national – or international - level athlete, the Code applies to you. “International-level” athletes are defined by the athletes’ International Federation. “National-level” athletes are defined by the athletes’ National Anti-Doping Organization.
2. Each National Anti-Doping Organization can decide whether and how the Code will apply if you are an athlete competing domestically at a level that does not identify you as “national-level.” If you are competing at this level, the National Anti-Doping Organization tests you, and if you return a positive test or tamper with the doping control process or commit another anti-doping rule violation, the Code then requires that sanctions be imposed.
3. If you are not participating in competition but merely engaging in recreational or in fitness activities, National Anti-Doping Organizations also have discretion to decide whether and how the Code will apply.



PART 4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As an athlete, you have certain roles and responsibilities. These include:

- > You must know and comply with all “applicable anti-doping policies and rules.”
- > You must take responsibility for what you “ingest,” meaning what you eat and drink and anything that may enter your body. The essential rule is this: if it is in your body, you are responsible for it. In legal terms, this is called “strict liability.”
- > You must be available for sample collection.
- > You must inform medical personnel that they are obligated not to give you prohibited substances or methods. You must also take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment you receive does not violate the Code.
- > You must cooperate with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- > For more details, see [Article 21.1](#).

Coaches, trainers, managers, agents and other support personnel are often role models for athletes. They, too, have certain rights and responsibilities. These include:

- > They must know and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules that apply to them or the athletes they support.
- > They must cooperate with the athlete-testing program.
- > They must use their considerable influence to promote a clean sport philosophy.
- > They must cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- > They must not use or possess any prohibited substance or method without a valid justification.
- > For more details, see [Article 21.2](#).

PART 5 WHAT IS DOPING?

As an athlete, the Code specifically says that you are responsible for knowing what makes up an anti-doping rule violation.

Such violations can involve more than just a positive test – which, in the language of the Code, is called an “Adverse Analytical Finding.”

For example, it is also an anti-doping rule violation to use and possess prohibited substances and methods.

There are also other types of anti-doping rule violations. The Code spells these out:

- > Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control. For example, intentionally interfering with a doping control officer, intimidating a potential witness or altering a sample by adding a foreign substance. See [Article 2.5](#).
- > Possession of prohibited substance or method. It’s not OK to buy or have on you a banned substance for the purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under certain very limited justified medical circumstances – say, buying insulin for a diabetic child. See [Article 2.6](#).
- > Trafficking or attempted trafficking in a prohibited substance or method. See [Article 2.7](#).
- > Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or method to an athlete. See [Article 2.8](#).
- > Complicity. This covers a wide range of acts: assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or “any other type of complicity” involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted violation by “another person.” See [Article 2.9](#).
- > Prohibited Association. See [Article 2.10](#).
- > Whereabouts Failure. See [Article 2.4](#).
- > Evading, refusing or failing to submit a sample collection. See [Article 2.3](#).

Violations can involve more than just a positive test

You should be aware that an anti-doping rule violation can be proven by any reliable means. This includes laboratory results and other evidence - the term used is, “non-analytical” proof. This evidence can include but is not limited to the “Athlete Biological Passport” (a study over time of a number of your biological parameters), admissions, witness testimony and various types of documentary evidence.

Does intent matter when it comes to an anti-doping rule violation?

As noted before, you are responsible – “strictly liable” – for anything and everything in your system. To establish an anti-doping rule violation for use or presence of a prohibited substance, it is not necessary to demonstrate intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on your part.

It is not a defense to an anti-doping rule violation that, for instance, someone in your entourage or camp gave you a substance; or that a banned substance was not listed on a product label; or that a prohibited substance or method would not have improved your performance.

If you use or try to use a prohibited substance or method, that is doping. The “success” or “failure” of the use or attempted use does not matter. It is considered doping.

For more details, see [Articles 2.1](#) and [2.2](#).

What about dietary supplements?

In many countries, the regulation of dietary supplements can be very lax. It is not unusual for supplements marketed in health-food stores or over the Internet to contain prohibited substances that are not disclosed on the product label. Over the past few years, a significant number of positive tests have been attributed to mislabeled or contaminated supplements.

To use but one example, there have been a large number of cases in recent years, including at the Olympic Games, of athletes from different sports testing positive for the banned stimulant methylhexaneamine (MHA). This stimulant might also be known as, among other things, 1,3-dimethylamylamine or DMAA; it might also be called geranium root extract or geranium oil (even if it does not come from geranium oil or plants). These names might – or might not – be on a product label. But “methylhexaneamine” rarely is, even though it is on the Prohibited List.

You should be extremely wary of products that, among other things, claim to build muscle, aid in recovery, provide energy or help with weight loss. Because you will be held strictly liable for the consequences of a positive test caused by a mislabeled supplement, the best advice is: you should not take a supplement if there is any doubt as to what it might contain.

You should not take a supplement if there is any doubt as to what it might contain.

If you are unsure what is in a product, do not take it. Ignorance is never an excuse.

The 'Whereabouts' rule

The primary purpose of the Whereabouts requirements is to facilitate out-of-competition testing.

Providing Whereabouts information gives an Anti-Doping Organization the ability to locate you and, as well, to rely on unannounced controls to maximize the potential for doping athletes to be caught. Unannounced testing is the cornerstone of an effective anti-doping program.

Relatively few athletes are in a "Registered Testing Pool" and need to provide accurate and current Whereabouts information.

If you have been notified that you are in a "registered testing pool," that means you have to provide Whereabouts information quarterly. That filing includes regularly scheduled activities and a one-hour window each day where you must be available for testing. The activities and testing window must be kept updated.

- > **If you fail to file your quarterly form on time, you commit a filing failure.**
- > **If you are not where you say you are going to be during the daily one-hour window, you commit a missed test.**

You have the right to contest any potential filing failure or missed test before the relevant Anti-Doping Organization. Any combination of three filing failures or missed tests within a 12-month period – if not successfully contested by you – results in an anti-doping rule violation.

If you take part in a team sport, and are in a registered testing pool, you are subject to the same whereabouts rules as athletes who compete in an individual sport.

A team-sport or individual athlete **may delegate** some or all whereabouts filings to a coach, manager or other third party; however, **each athlete ultimately remains responsible for submitting accurate and complete whereabouts information.**

Team whereabouts can also be submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization for activities that involves a Team. See [the International Standard for Testing and Investigation \(ISTI\) Article 4.8.2](#).

Anti-Doping Organizations may require certain athletes who are not in a registered testing pool to provide less-detailed whereabouts information. If you are one of these athletes: failure to comply with whereabouts requirements is not considered an anti-doping rule violation but may carry other consequences set by your Anti-Doping Organization.

Unannounced testing is the cornerstone of an effective anti-doping program.

What is 'prohibited association'?

There have been several high-profile examples where athletes have continued to work with coaches who have been banned or with other individuals who have been criminally convicted for providing performance-enhancing drugs.

A new feature of the Code taking effect at the start of 2015 makes it an anti-doping rule violation for you to associate with this sort of "athlete support person" once you have been specifically warned not to engage in that association.

THE DETAILS:

You must not work with coaches, trainers, doctors or others who are ineligible because of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping.

Some examples of this type of prohibited association include obtaining training, strategy, nutrition or medical advice, therapy, treatment or prescriptions. Moreover, the "athlete support person" may not serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.

This provision does not apply in circumstances where the association is not in a professional or sport-related capacity. Examples: a parent-child or husband-wife relationship.

For more details, see [Article 2.10](#).



PART 6 PROHIBITED LIST

What substances and methods are prohibited?

WADA keeps a list of substances and methods that are banned. It updates this Prohibited Substances and Methods List periodically, and at least annually. The updated list normally applies from 1 January each year and is available a few months before on the WADA website.

The list is divided into **substances** that are:

1. banned at all times and
2. those prohibited during the in-competition period (as defined by each sport but often within 24 hours of the competition).

Those **substances** banned at all times would include (but are not limited to): hormones, anabolics, EPO, beta-2 agonists, masking agents and diuretics.

Those **substances** prohibited only in-competition would include but not be limited to: stimulants, marijuana, narcotics and glucocorticosteroids.

Also banned at all times: **methods** such as blood transfusion or manipulation, or intravenous injections in some situations.

*You are responsible
for knowing what
substances and
methods are on the
Prohibited List.*



What is the difference between substances prohibited at all times and those prohibited in-competition?

To be banned at all times means to be prohibited all year long, including in training and in-competition as well. Examples: anabolic steroids, which when used in training may have long-term performance-enhancing training effects, or masking agents, which can be used to hide evidence of doping.

By contrast, out-of-competition use of a substance that is prohibited only in-competition is not considered an anti-doping rule violation unless evidence of that substance is still in your system at the time of an in-competition test. To be clear, many substances can stay in your system for a long time. If you return a positive result for a substance you took out-of-competition (that was not prohibited at the time you took it) and test positive for it at an in-competition doping control (where it is prohibited), you will be charged with an anti-doping rule violation.

Can prohibited substances be found in common medicines?

Yes. Any number of common medications, including painkillers and treatments for colds and the flu, can contain prohibited substances.

For even more information, see other resources made available by your International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization.

PART 7 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

One of the key principles of the anti-doping effort is to protect your health.

It might happen that, for health reasons, you need to take a prohibited substance or use a prohibited method. You **may** do so under the Code. The key is that you **must** obtain what is called a 'Therapeutic Use Exemption,' or TUE.

Several criteria must be met to secure a TUE, such as: the use of the prohibited substance (or method) is necessary for your health; its use should not result in performance enhancement beyond a return to normal health; and there is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the prohibited substance or method.

International- and national-level athletes must also understand another important aspect of the rules: except in emergency or exceptional circumstances, a TUE must be obtained in advance, not retroactively. See [Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption \(ISTUE\)](#).

A TUE must be obtained in advance, not retroactively.

TUEs for national athletes are overseen by your National Anti-Doping Organization. TUEs for international athletes are administered by your International Federation. The Olympic Games and other major multi-sport competitions may also grant their own TUEs. See [Article 4.4](#).

You need to verify with your International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization when a new application must be submitted or whether a previously granted TUE may be forwarded for recognition. Your Anti-Doping Organization should guide you through this process.

Never take for granted that your national TUE will automatically be recognized at the international level. If you have any doubt, check with your International Federation or multi-sport game organizer.

A chart clarifying this process can be found in [Annex 1 of the ISTUE](#).

One of the key principles of the anti-doping effort is to protect your health.



PART 8 TESTING, SAMPLE COLLECTION AND SAMPLE ANALYSIS

When an authorized doping control officer asks you to provide a sample, you must do so.

Every Anti-Doping Organization with authority over an athlete has the right to collect urine and/or blood samples from that athlete at any time or place and to have those samples analyzed for anti-doping purposes.

Who has testing authority?

National Anti-Doping Organizations have authority over athletes

1. who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sports organizations of that country, or
2. who are present in that National Anti-Doping Organization's country, or
3. where the rules of an International Federation otherwise grant them broader authority.

International Federations have authority over athletes who are subject to their rules,

1. including athletes who compete in certain international events and
2. athletes who are members or license holders of that International Federation (or its direct or indirect members).

Major event organizations, generally have authority over athletes entered in their events.

WADA does not normally initiate testing but it does have the authority to test. In the event WADA initiates testing, it outsources the actual conduct of the test to other Anti-Doping Organizations.

The sample collection process is standardized. For more about the process, and your rights under that process, see [Annex 1](#).

In order to establish a violation based on the presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete's sample, only those laboratories that have been accredited or specifically approved by WADA may analyze the samples. See [Annex 2](#) for more about your rights in connection with the analysis of the B sample if your A sample has been reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

How long are samples kept?

Samples may be frozen, stored and re-analyzed for 10 years. Technology is rapidly advancing. Some prohibited substances and methods, which are not detectable today, may well be in the future. The potential that stored samples will be subject to further analysis should serve as a powerful deterrent if you, or anyone you know, should for any reason be considering doping.

When samples are no longer used for anti-doping purposes, they will be made anonymous and used for quality-assurance purposes, discarded or, with your prior written consent on the doping-control form, used for research.

Returning to competition following retirement

If you retire while you are in the registered testing pool of an International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization, you must give **six months'** prior written notice of your desire to return to competition. During those six months, you must agree to be subject to the anti-doping rules and make yourself available for testing before you will be allowed to compete again.

If the strict application of this rule would be “manifestly unfair,” WADA may grant an exemption. See [Article 5.7](#).

If you retire while you are in the registered testing pool you must give six months' prior written notice of your desire to return to competition.

Samples may be frozen, stored and re-analyzed for 10 years.



What is ADAMS?

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration & Management System) is WADA's secure web-based anti-doping database management system. ADAMS stores, in particular laboratory results, Therapeutic Use Exemptions and information on Anti-Doping Rule Violations. This database facilitates the sharing of information among relevant organizations and aims to promote efficiency, effectiveness and transparency.

Most International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations use ADAMS as a central information base for athlete Whereabouts information, TUEs and test results. ADAMS has been developed to make your life easier.

You have access to your own information in ADAMS. International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations are responsible for giving you access to ADAMS. Only restricted personnel within Anti-Doping Organizations have access to your data. ADAMS' multi-level access system protects data security and confidentiality.



PART 9 CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The consequences of an anti-doping rule violation may include the disqualification of results, the imposition of a period of ineligibility, mandatory publication of your violation and, perhaps, financial sanctions.

THE DISQUALIFICATION OF RESULTS

In an individual sport, an anti-doping rule violation in connection with a competition (for instance, an individual match or race) automatically results in disqualification of the results of that competition. See [Article 9](#).

What does disqualification mean?

It means the loss of results, medals, points and prize money. Your results in other competitions in the same event – for example, the Olympic Games – may also be disqualified. See [Article 10.1](#).

Generally, results are disqualified retroactively – unless “fairness requires otherwise” – from the date of the anti-doping rule violation (for instance, the date of collection of the positive sample) until the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period. See [Article 10.8](#).

INELIGIBILITY

Ineligibility means exactly what it says – you cannot take part in any competition or the activities of an International Federation, its member national federations or their member clubs. This includes training with your club or team or using facilities that are linked with your club or team.

Similarly, you cannot take part in any competitions authorized or organized by any of the other signatories of the Code (such as the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee) or their affiliated entities.

Likewise, you cannot take part in any professional league or any international- or national-level event organization or any elite- or national-level sports activity funded by a governmental organization. See [Article 10.12.1](#).

How long is the period of ineligibility?

A strong consensus has emerged worldwide, and in particular among athletes, that intentional cheaters should be ineligible for four years.

Is it always four years?

No.

Could an anti-doping rule violation actually lead to no period of ineligibility?

Yes – only if an athlete is able to establish no fault or negligence.

Also, in some unique circumstances, involving specified substances, a warning may be issued if the athlete's degree of fault is very low – that is, non-significant. The same also applies to contaminated products – typically dietary supplements – defined as those products that contain a prohibited substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

What range of factors does the period of ineligibility depend upon?

The type of violation, the prohibited substance or method used, the nature of the athlete's conduct and the athlete's degree of fault.

HOW DO ALL THESE RULES FIT TOGETHER?

For the violations of presence or use of a prohibited substance, the basic rules are as follows:

If you intended to cheat, whatever the substance, the period of ineligibility is four years.

Otherwise, it is two years – unless you can show you had no significant fault or negligence, in which case ineligibility may be reduced by up to a maximum of one year (that is, to a minimum ineligibility of one year).

If the violation involved a specified substance or a contaminated product and you can demonstrate you had no significant fault, ineligibility may range from two years to a reprimand (depending on the level of fault).

For the period of ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations see [Article 10.3](#).

Collaboration and “substantial assistance”

The cooperation of athletes and others who acknowledge their mistakes, and are willing to step forward to bring anti-doping violations to light, is essential to clean sport.

The Code recognizes that this is a special circumstance.

A period of ineligibility may be reduced (by up to half of the otherwise applicable period) if an athlete voluntarily admits doping before the Anti-Doping Organization files notice of a rules violation and, at the time, that admission is the only reliable evidence of the misconduct – that is, he or she comes clean of his or her own volition.

An athlete’s period of ineligibility may also be reduced significantly if he or she provides “substantial assistance” to an Anti-Doping Organization, police or prosecuting authority or professional disciplinary body that results in the Anti-Doping Organization bringing a new case against someone else (or discovering the possibility to do so).

What is “substantial assistance”? It means fully disclosing, in writing, everything you know about doping by any person, including yourself. It also means fully cooperating with the authorities, including testifying at a hearing if that is required.

For more, see [Articles 10.6.1](#) and [10.6.2](#).

TYING UP SOME STRINGS REGARDING INELIGIBILITY

- > *If you are charged with an anti-doping rule violation, a provisional suspension can be imposed on you or you can voluntarily accept a provisional suspension without waiving – that is, giving up – your right to contest the accusation against you.*
- > *Any period of ineligibility begins to run*
 1. *on the date you accept a provisional suspension or accept the sanction imposed, or*
 2. *in contested cases, on the date a decision is rendered after a hearing.*
- > *If you are serving a period of ineligibility, you **may** take part in authorized anti-doping education program.*
- > *You may **also** return to train with a team or use the facilities of a club during the **shorter** of*
 1. *the final two months of your eligibility, or*
 2. *the last one-quarter of your ineligibility. See [Article 10.12.2](#).*
- > *A note: some provisional suspensions are mandatory see [Article 7.9.1](#).*

FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES

The Code does not impose fines for doping. That said, it does not prevent Anti-Doping Organizations from providing for fines in their rules.

Financial sanctions can never replace or reduce a period of ineligibility.

Wealthy athletes cannot pay their way out of serving a period of ineligibility.

For more, see [Article 10.10](#).

MANDATORY PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

If you are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, that fact will be made public. The idea is that this serves as an important deterrent to doping.

An Anti-Doping Organization must, except in the case of a minor, publish the name of an athlete, the nature of the rules violation and the consequences within 20 days after a final ruling.

If the final decision was that there was no violation, the decision may only be disclosed publicly with the consent of the athlete. See [Article 14.3.2](#).

TEAM SPORTS

If you play a team sport and are caught doping, you are subject to all the rules in the Code. Additionally, there may be consequences for your team. The sanction to be imposed on your team would be determined by the ruling body for the events in which your team competes. See [Article 11](#).

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Any anti-doping rule proceeding must be brought within 10 years of the date of the alleged violation. See [Article 17](#).

HEARINGS AND APPEALS

All athletes are entitled to fair hearings before impartial panels. They also are entitled to have their cases heard in a timely fashion.

If your case stems from participation in an international event or if you are an international-level athlete, you and other Anti-Doping Organizations may appeal decisions exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport. Otherwise, decisions may be appealed to an independent and impartial national reviewing body. See [Article 13](#).

PART 10 BACK TO THE FUTURE

The 2015 version of the Code brings new changes.

It also brings a new chance for the athletes of the world – and the overwhelming majority of athletes do, in fact, choose to compete clean – to lead the way in promoting ensuring clean athletes.

Contact your sport federation or national anti-doping organization for additional information specific to your country and sport.

Visit WADA's Web site for more on **Education and Awareness Programs**.





APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCESS

THE 11 STEPS OF SAMPLE COLLECTION

This Annex is intended to provide a general overview of the doping control process.

Please note there are some special, slight modifications for minors and athletes with a disability. These can be found at the end of this annex.

More information is available at the WADA website, or from your National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation.

At the outset, this should be emphasized: the integrity of the sample is always key. A departure from these procedures would not necessarily invalidate a test result unless a sample's integrity has been affected.

1 ATHLETE SELECTION

You can be selected for doping control at any time and any place.

2 NOTIFICATION

A Doping Control Officer or chaperone will notify you that you have been selected for doping control. The DCO or chaperone will inform you of your rights and responsibilities. These include the right to have a representative present throughout the process.

You will be asked to sign a form confirming that you have been selected for doping control.

3 REPORTING TO THE DOPING CONTROL STATION

You should report immediately to the doping control station.

The DCO or chaperone may allow you to delay reporting to the station for an activity such as a news conference or to complete a training session.

However, once you have been notified that you have been selected for doping control, the DCO or chaperone will accompany you until the completion of the sample collection process.

4 SELECTION OF A COLLECTION VESSEL

You will be given a choice of individually sealed collection vessels. You may select one. You should verify that the equipment is intact and has not been tampered with. You should, at all times, maintain control of the collection vessel.

5 PROVIDING A SAMPLE

During the sample provision, only you and the DCO or chaperone of the same gender are permitted in the washroom.

You will be asked to wash your hands.

You will then be asked to raise or lower your clothing so that the DCO or chaperone has an unobstructed view while you provide the sample.

6 VOLUME OF URINE

The DCO shall ensure, in your full view, that you have provided the minimum required volume: 90 mL. If at first you are unable to provide 90 mL, you will be asked to provide more until that level is met.

7 SPLITTING THE SAMPLE

You will be given a choice of individual sealed sample collection kits. Choose one. You should verify the equipment is intact and has not been tampered with. Open the kit. Confirm the sample code numbers on the bottles, the lids and containers all match.

Now you are going to split the sample, pouring at least 30 mL into the B bottle and the remaining urine into the A bottle.

You will be asked to leave a small amount in the collection vessel. The reason for this is so the DCO can measure its specific gravity.

Pour the urine yourself unless you need help. In this instance, you will need to provide consent for your representative or the DCO to pour on your behalf.

8 SEALING THE SAMPLES

Next, seal both the A and B bottles. You (or your representative) and the DCO should verify that the bottles are sealed properly.

9 MEASURING SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The DCO is required to measure the sample's specific gravity. If it does not meet certain requirements, you will be asked to provide another sample.

10 COMPLETING THE DOPING CONTROL FORM

On this form, you should provide information about any medication – prescription or non-prescription – or dietary supplements you have taken recently.

This form is also the place to note any comments you may have regarding any part of the doping control process.

You will be asked whether you consent to have your sample used anonymously for research once the analysis of doping control purposes is completed. You may say yes or no.

Be absolutely certain everything is correct, including the sample code number.

Make sure, too, that the laboratory copy of the form does not include any information that could identify you.

You will be asked to sign the form.

At the completion of collection, you will receive a copy of your doping control form.

11 THE LABORATORY PROCESS

Your samples are packed for shipping by a secure process.

Your samples are sent to a WADA-accredited laboratory. When processing your samples, that lab will adhere to the International Standard for Laboratories, ensuring the chain of custody is maintained.

Your A sample is analyzed.

Your B sample is securely stored. It may be used to confirm an Adverse Analytical Finding from the A sample.

The lab will report the results of your sample analysis to the responsible Anti-Doping Organization and to WADA.

What about blood sample collection?

The same conditions that apply for urine sample collection also apply to the collection of blood samples with regard to notification, identification, escorting and explanation of the procedure.

What modifications exist for minors and athletes with a disability?

NOTIFICATION

If you are a minor or an athlete with a disability, when you are notified you have been selected for doping control, a third party may be notified of that selection as well.

PROVIDING A SAMPLE

Minors and athletes with a disability may also have their representative present. However, this representative is not allowed to view the sample provision. Why? The objective is to ensure the DCO is correctly observing the sample provision.

If you decide not to have a representative present, your ADO or DCO may ask a third party to be present.

If you have restricted mobility or restricted manual dexterity, you may ask the athlete representative or the DCO to assist you in handling equipment, splitting the sample or completing paperwork.

If you have a significant lack of coordination, you may use a larger collection vessel.

If you suffer from visual impairment, an athlete representative may accompany you at all times during the sample collection procedure, including in the washroom area. However, the representative will not witness the passing of the sample. The athlete representative or the DCO may read the doping control form to you, and you may ask the athlete representative to sign the doping control form on your behalf.

If you use a condom drainage or indwelling catheter drainage, you should remove the existing collection bag and drain the system so that a fresh sample can be obtained.

If you self-catheterize, you may use your own catheter to provide a sample. This catheter should be produced in tamper-evident wrapping. Or use one provided by the DCO, if available.

An athlete representative may accompany an athlete with intellectual disability at all times during the sample collection procedure, including in the washroom area. However, the representative will not witness the passing of the sample.



APPENDIX 2 B SAMPLE PROCESS

Laboratories analyze samples solely by code numbers, not by athletes' names.

A laboratory that has analyzed an athlete's A sample reports the results simultaneously to WADA and to the particular Anti-Doping Organization.

ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING

If your A sample reports a positive test – in the language of the Code, an “Adverse Analytical Finding” – the organization responsible for results management will conduct an initial review.

That review is focused on two parts:

1. Did you have a Therapeutic Use Exemption for the substance found in the sample?
2. Was the sample collection and analysis done according to procedures?

You will be notified **in writing** of the results and your rights regarding the analysis your B sample.

If you decide to request a B sample analysis, or if the Anti-Doping Organization requests a B sample analysis, you may attend or choose to send a representative on your behalf.

In the meantime, a Provisional Suspension **must** be imposed when an A sample returns an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Method or for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance. At the same time, the Code gives you important hearing rights, should you choose to exercise them, in connection with the imposition of such a suspension. These opportunities can depend on the timing of an individual case.

If the B sample confirms the analysis of the A sample, the Anti-Doping Organization will proceed with the results management process, including your right to a fair hearing.

If the B sample does not confirm the analysis of the A sample, no further action will be taken and, of course, any Provisional Suspension will be lifted.





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CODE

2015



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World Anti-Doping Code

The World Anti-Doping Code was first adopted in 2003, took effect in 2004, and was then amended effective 1 January 2009. The following document incorporates revisions to the World Anti-Doping Code that were approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency Foundation Board in Johannesburg, South Africa on 15 November 2013. The revised 2015 World Anti-Doping Code is effective as of 1 January 2015.

Published by:

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PURPOSE, SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM AND THE *CODE*

The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Program which supports it are:

- To protect the *Athletes'* fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for *Athletes* worldwide, and
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.

The *Code*

The *Code* is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the *Code* is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonization of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonization on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed-upon anti-doping principles are implemented. The *Code* has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality and human rights.

[Comment: The Olympic Charter and the International Convention against Doping in Sport 2005 adopted in Paris on 19 October 2005 ("UNESCO Convention"), both recognize the prevention of and the fight against

doping in sport as a critical part of the mission of the International Olympic Committee and UNESCO, and also recognize the fundamental role of the Code.]

The World Anti-Doping Program

The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonization and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:

Level 1: The *Code*

Level 2: *International Standards*


Level 3: Models of Best Practice and Guidelines

International Standards

International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with the *Signatories* and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the *International Standards* is harmonization among *Anti-Doping Organizations* responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the *International Standards* is mandatory for compliance with the *Code*. The *International Standards* may be revised from time to time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the *Signatories*, governments and other relevant stakeholders. *International Standards* and all revisions will be published on the WADA website and shall become effective on the date specified in the *International Standard* or revision.

[Comment: The International Standards contain much of the technical detail necessary for implementing the Code. International Standards will, in consultation with the Signatories, governments and other relevant stakeholders, be

developed by experts and set forth in separate documents. It is important that the WADA Executive Committee be able to make timely changes to the International Standards without requiring any amendment of the Code.]



Models of Best Practice and Guidelines

Models of best practice and guidelines based on the *Code* and *International Standards* have been and will be developed to provide solutions in different areas of anti-doping. The models and guidelines will be recommended by WADA and made available to *Signatories* and other relevant stakeholders, but will not be mandatory. In addition to providing models of anti-doping documentation, WADA will also make some training assistance available to the *Signatories*.

[Comment: These model documents may provide alternatives from which stakeholders may select. Some stakeholders may choose to adopt the model rules and other models of best practices verbatim. Others may decide to adopt the models with modifications. Still other stakeholders may choose to develop their own rules consistent

with the general principles and specific requirements set forth in the Code.

Model documents or guidelines for specific parts of anti-doping work have been developed and may continue to be developed based on generally recognized stakeholder needs and expectations.]

FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE FOR THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

To fight doping by promoting the spirit of sport, the *Code* requires each *Anti-Doping Organization* to develop and implement education and prevention programs for *Athletes*, including youth, and *Athlete Support Personnel*.



PART ONE
DOPING CONTROL




INTRODUCTION

Part One of the *Code* sets forth specific anti-doping rules and principles that are to be followed by organizations responsible for adopting, implementing or enforcing anti-doping rules within their authority, e.g., the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, *National Olympic Committees* and Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. All such organizations are collectively referred to as *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

All provisions of the *Code* are mandatory in substance and must be followed as applicable by each *Anti-Doping Organization* and *Athlete* or other *Person*. The *Code* does not, however, replace or eliminate the need for comprehensive anti-doping rules to be adopted by each *Anti-Doping Organization*. While some provisions of the *Code* must be incorporated without substantive change by each *Anti-Doping Organization* in its own anti-doping rules, other provisions of the *Code* establish mandatory guiding principles that allow flexibility in the formulation of rules by each *Anti-Doping Organization* or establish requirements that must be followed by each *Anti-Doping Organization* but need not be repeated in its own anti-doping rules.

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* or other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by these rules. Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athletes* or other *Persons* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations are informed of and agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in force of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athletes* or other *Persons* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations consent to the dissemination of their private data as required or authorized by the *Code*, and are bound by and compliant with *Code* anti-doping rules, and that the appropriate *Consequences* are imposed on those *Athletes* or other *Persons* who are not



in conformity with those rules. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized way, are distinct in nature from criminal and civil proceedings. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to such proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral hearing panels and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the *Code* and the fact that those rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

[Comment: Those Articles of the Code which must be incorporated into each Anti-Doping Organization's rules without substantive change are set forth in Article 23.2.2. For example, it is critical for purposes of harmonization that all Signatories base their decisions on the same list of anti-doping rule violations, the same burdens of proof and impose the same Consequences for the same anti-doping rule violations. These rules must be the same whether a hearing takes place before an International Federation, at the national level or before the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code provisions not listed in Article 23.2.2 are still mandatory in substance even though an Anti-Doping Organization is not required to incorporate them verbatim. Those provisions generally fall into two categories. First, some provisions direct Anti-Doping Organizations to take certain actions but there is no need to restate the provision in

the Anti-Doping Organization's own anti-doping rules. For example, each Anti-Doping Organization must plan and conduct Testing as required by Article 5, but these directives to the Anti-Doping Organization need not be repeated in the Anti-Doping Organization's own rules. Second, some provisions are mandatory in substance but give each Anti-Doping Organization some flexibility in the implementation of the principles stated in the provision. As an example, it is not necessary for effective harmonization to force all Signatories to use one single results management and hearing process. At present, there are many different, yet equally effective processes for results management and hearings within different International Federations and different national bodies. The Code does not require absolute uniformity in results management and hearing procedures; it does, however, require that the diverse approaches of the Signatories satisfy principles stated in the Code.]

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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


The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is

taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

- 
- 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.
- 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the

B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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

- 2.2.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.


[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other

analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1.

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

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

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



2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

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

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

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

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of “evading Sample collection” if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of

“failing to submit to Sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while “evading” or “refusing” Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance.

Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

2.6 **Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method**

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


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

[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or

relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying

Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]



2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

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

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

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the *Athlete* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, or by WADA, of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential *Consequence* of prohibited association and that the *Athlete* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Athlete Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person* that the *Athlete Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. [Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 25.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association

which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]



ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *Anti-Doping Organization* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where the *Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

- 3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organization is comparable

to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organization may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided

in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]


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

- 3.2.2 *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by *WADA*, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or

other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

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- 3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or *Anti-Doping Organization* rules which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*

WADA shall, as often as necessary and no less often than annually, publish the *Prohibited List* as an *International Standard*. The proposed content of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be provided in writing promptly to all *Signatories* and governments for comment and consultation. Each annual version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be distributed promptly by WADA to each *Signatory*, WADA-accredited or approved laboratory, and government, and shall be published on WADA's website, and each *Signatory* shall take appropriate steps to distribute the *Prohibited List* to its members and constituents. The rules of each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall specify that, unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.


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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Competitions* or their masking potential,

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

most current Prohibited List published on its website. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. WADA will inform the Director-General of UNESCO of any change to the Prohibited List.]



and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. The *Prohibited List* may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

4.2.2 *Specified Substances*

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

4.2.3 *New Classes of Prohibited Substances*

In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances* under Article 4.2.2.

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation

unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping

substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]


4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*

WADA shall consider the following criteria in deciding whether to include a substance or method on the *Prohibited List*:

- 4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if WADA, in its sole discretion, determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:
 - 4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method, alone or in combination with other substances or methods, has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance;
 - 4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the *Use* of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the *Athlete*;
 - 4.3.1.3 WADA's determination that the *Use* of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the introduction to the *Code*.
- 4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that

[Comment to Article 4.3.1.1: This Article anticipates that there may be substances that, when used alone, are not prohibited but which will be prohibited if used in combination with certain other substances. A substance which is added to the Prohibited List

because it has the potential to enhance performance only in combination with another substance shall be so noted and shall be prohibited only if there is evidence relating to both substances in combination.]



the substance or method has the potential to mask the *Use* of other *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

- 4.3.3 WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("*TUEs*")

- 4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a *TUE* granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 4.4.2 An *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* should apply to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a *TUE*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* denies the application, the *Athlete* may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Articles 13.2.2 and 13.2.3.

[Comment to Article 4.3.2: As part of the process each year, all Signatories, governments and other interested


Persons are invited to provide comments to WADA on the content of the Prohibited List.]

- 4.4.3 An *Athlete* who is an *International-Level Athlete* should apply to his or her International Federation.
- 4.4.3.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, if that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the International Federation must recognize it. If the International Federation considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the *Athlete* and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- 4.4.3.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by his or her *National*

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If the International Federation refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred

to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the International Federation.

If an International Federation chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, it must recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization.]



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

- 4.4.4 A *Major Event Organization* may require *Athletes* to apply to it for a *TUE* if they wish to *Use a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with the *Event*. In that case:

- 4.4.4.1 The *Major Event Organization* must ensure a process is available for an *Athlete* to apply for a *TUE* if he or she does not already have one. If the *TUE* is granted, it is effective for its *Event* only.
- 4.4.4.2 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation, if that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the *Major Event Organization* must recognize it. If the *Major Event Organization* decides the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the *Athlete* promptly, explaining its reasons.
- 4.4.4.3 A decision by a *Major Event Organization* not to recognize or not to grant a *TUE* may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to an independent body established or appointed by the *Major Event Organization* for that purpose. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), he or she may not *Use* the substance or method in question in connection with the *Event*, but any *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that *Event*.

[Comment to Article 4.4.4.3: For example, the CAS Ad Hoc Division or a similar body may act as the independent appeal body for particular Events, or WADA may agree to perform that function. If neither CAS nor WADA

are performing that function, WADA retains the right (but not the obligation) to review the TUE decisions made in connection with the Event at any time, in accordance with Article 4.4.6.]



- 4.4.5 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* chooses to collect a *Sample* from a *Person* who is not an *International-Level* or *National-Level Athlete*, and that *Person* is *Using a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may permit him or her to apply for a retroactive *TUE*.
- 4.4.6 WADA must review an *International Federation's* decision not to recognize a *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* that is referred to it by the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. In addition, WADA must review an *International Federation's* decision to grant a *TUE* that is referred to it by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. WADA may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, WADA will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 4.4.7 Any *TUE* decision by an *International Federation* (or by a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an *International Federation*) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, exclusively to CAS.

[Comment to Article 4.4.6: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article

4.4.6; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

[Comment to Article 4.4.7: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the International Federation's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to

appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

- 4.4.8 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.9 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.


4.5 Monitoring Program

WADA, in consultation with *Signatories* and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the *Prohibited List*, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport. WADA shall publish, in advance of any *Testing*, the substances that will be monitored. Laboratories will report the instances of reported *Use* or detected presence of these substances to WADA periodically on an aggregate basis by sport and whether the *Samples* were collected *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. Such reports shall not contain additional information regarding specific *Samples*. WADA shall make available to International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, on at least an annual basis, aggregate statistical information by sport regarding the additional substances. WADA shall implement measures to ensure that strict anonymity of individual *Athletes* is maintained with respect to such reports. The reported *Use* or detected presence of a monitored substance shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes.

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- 5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict *Code* prohibition on the presence/*Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.
- 5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:
- (a) in relation to *Atypical Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and
 - (b) in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.2 **Scope of Testing**

Any *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* authority over him or her. Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3:

- 5.2.1 Each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sport organizations of that country or who are present in that *National Anti-Doping Organization's* country.
- 5.2.2 Each *International Federation* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* who are subject to its rules, including those who participate in *International Events* or who participate in *Events* governed by the rules of that *International*

- Federation, or who are members or license-holders of that International Federation or its member National Federations, or their members.
- 5.2.3 Each *Major Event Organization*, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for its *Events* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in one of its future *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of the *Major Event Organization* for a future *Event*.
- 5.2.4 WADA shall have *In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.
- 5.2.5 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may test any *Athlete* over whom they have *Testing* authority who has not retired, including *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility*.
- 5.2.6 If an International Federation or *Major Event Organization* delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* (directly or through a National Federation), that *National Anti-Doping Organization* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* shall be notified.

[Comment to Article 5.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be conferred by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute Testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing an Athlete between the

hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., an Anti-Doping Organization should have serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether an Anti-Doping Organization had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]



5.3 *Event Testing*

- 5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*. At *International Events*, the collection of *Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event* (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, the International Federation for a World Championship, and the Pan-American Sports Organization for the Pan American Games). At *National Events*, the collection of *Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of that country. At the request of the ruling body for an *Event*, any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with that ruling body.
- 5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with the ruling body of the *Event* to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the *Event*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with procedures published by WADA, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the *Event*.

[Comment to Article 5.3.1: Some ruling bodies for International Events may be doing their own Testing outside of the Event Venues during the Event

Period and thus want to coordinate that Testing with National Anti-Doping Organization Testing.]


WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event*.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

- 5.4.1 WADA, in consultation with International Federations and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*, will adopt a Technical Document under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations that establishes by means of a risk assessment which *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.
- 5.4.2 Starting with that risk assessment, each *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* authority shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Athletes*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organization to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event, WADA shall

consult with the National Anti-Doping Organization of the country where the Event takes place. The Anti-Doping Organization "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organizations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]

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

5.5 **Testing Requirements**

All *Testing* shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.6 **Athlete Whereabouts Information**

Athletes who have been included in a *Registered Testing Pool* by their International Federation and/or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations* shall coordinate the identification of such *Athletes* and the collection of their whereabouts information. Each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall make available, through *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA*, a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. The whereabouts information they provide while in the *Registered Testing Pool* will be accessible, through *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA*, to *WADA* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the *Athlete* as provided in Article 5.2. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 If an *International- or National-Level Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six months prior written notice to his or her International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.


5.7.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.7.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

5.7.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility* and then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to his or her International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

5.8 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

Anti-Doping Organizations shall ensure they are able to do each of the following, as applicable and in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations:

5.8.1 Obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources to inform



the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan *Target Testing*, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s); and

- 5.8.2 Investigate *Atypical Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively; and
- 5.8.3 Investigate any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates a possible anti-doping rule violation(s), in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, in order either to rule out the possible violation or to develop evidence that would support the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

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

[Comment to Article 6.1: For cost and geographic access reasons, WADA may approve laboratories which are not WADA-accredited to perform particular analyses, for example, analysis of blood which should be delivered from the collection site to the laboratory within a set deadline. Before approving any such laboratory, WADA will ensure it meets the high analytical and custodial standards required by WADA.]

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5, or to assist an *Anti-Doping Organization* in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective *Testing*, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 will establish risk assessment-based *Sample* analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze *Samples* in conformity with those menus, except as follows:


- 6.4.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may request that laboratories analyze their *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to

support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical contexts, use of anonymized Samples for quality

assurance, quality improvement, or to establish reference populations is not considered research.]

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- 6.4.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may request that laboratories analyze their *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of their country or sport, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.
- 6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the *Sample* analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the *Testing* authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and *Consequence* as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of *Samples*

Any *Sample* may be subject to further analysis by the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management at any time before both the A and B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *Anti-Doping Organization* to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available

to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]


Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or *WADA*. (Any *Sample* storage or further analysis initiated by *WADA* shall be at *WADA*'s expense.) Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Each *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting results management shall establish a process for the pre-hearing administration of potential anti-doping rule violations that respects the following principles:

[Comment to Article 7: Various Signatories have created their own approaches to results management. While the various approaches have not been entirely uniform, many have proven to be fair and effective systems for results management. The Code does not supplant each of the Signatories' results management systems. This Article does, however, specify basic principles in order to ensure the fundamental fairness of the results management process which must be observed by each Signatory. The specific anti-doping rules of each Signatory shall be consistent

with these basic principles. Not all anti-doping proceedings which have been initiated by an Anti-Doping Organization need to go to hearing. There may be cases where the Athlete or other Person agrees to the sanction which is either mandated by the Code or which the Anti-Doping Organization considers appropriate where flexibility in sanctioning is permitted. In all cases, a sanction imposed on the basis of such an agreement will be reported to parties with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.2 and published as provided in Article 14.3.2.]



7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

Except as provided in Articles 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 below, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection (or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the *Anti-Doping Organization* which first provides notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation). Regardless of which organization conducts results management or hearings, the principles set forth in this Article and Article 8 shall be respected and the rules identified in Article 23.2.2 to be incorporated without substantive change must be followed.

If a dispute arises between *Anti-Doping Organizations* over which *Anti-Doping Organization* has results management responsibility, *WADA* shall decide which organization has such responsibility. *WADA*'s decision may be appealed to *CAS* within seven days of notification of the *WADA* decision by any of the *Anti-Doping Organizations* involved in the dispute. The appeal shall be dealt with by *CAS* in an expedited manner and shall be heard before a single arbitrator.

Where a *National Anti-Doping Organization* elects to collect additional *Samples* pursuant to Article 5.2.6, then it shall be considered the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection. However, where the *National Anti-Doping Organization* only directs the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization*'s expense, then the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* shall be considered the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection.


[Comment to Article 7.1: In some cases, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization which initiated and directed the Sample collection may specify that results management will be handled by

another organization (e.g., the Athlete's National Federation). In such event, it shall be the Anti-Doping Organization's responsibility to confirm that the other organization's rules are consistent with the Code.]

- 7.1.1 In circumstances where the rules of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* do not give the *National Anti-Doping Organization* authority over an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organization of that country, or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* declines to exercise such authority, results management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party as directed by the rules of the International Federation. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by WADA on its own initiative, or an anti-doping rule violation discovered by WADA, will be conducted by the *Anti-Doping Organization* designated by WADA. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or another *Major Event Organization*, or an anti-doping rule violation discovered by one of those organizations, shall be referred to the applicable International Federation in relation to *Consequences* beyond exclusion from the *Event*, *Disqualification* of *Event* results, forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from the *Event*, or recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.1.1: The Athlete's or other Person's International Federation has been made the Anti-Doping Organization of last resort for results management to avoid the possibility that no Anti-Doping Organization would have

authority to conduct results management. An International Federation is free to provide in its own anti-doping rules that the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization shall conduct results management.]

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- 7.1.2 Results management in relation to a potential Whereabouts Failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by the International Federation or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* with whom the *Athlete* in question files his or her whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The *Anti-Doping Organization* that determines a filing failure or a missed test shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, where it will be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

7.2 Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

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

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding *Adverse Analytical Findings*

If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, in the manner set out in Articles 14.1.1 and 14.1.3 and its own rules, of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; and (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the *B Sample* or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the *B Sample* analysis if the *Athlete* or *Anti-Doping Organization* chooses to request an analysis of the *B Sample*; (e) the opportunity for the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the *A* and *B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Athlete* and the *Anti-Doping Organizations* as described in Article 14.1.2.

In all cases where an *Athlete* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation that does not result in a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* under Article 7.9.1, the *Athlete* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* pending the resolution of the matter.



7.4 Review of *Atypical Findings*

As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings* subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an *Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*. If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the *Athlete* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* identified in Article 14.1.2 shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Athlete* shall be notified as provided in Article 7.3.

7.4.1 The *Anti-Doping Organization* will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If the *Anti-Doping Organization* determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under Article 7.4,

[Comment to Article 7.4: The “required investigation” described in this Article will depend on the situation. For example, if it has previously determined that an Athlete

has a naturally elevated testosterone/epitestosterone ratio, confirmation that an Atypical Finding is consistent with that prior ratio is a sufficient investigation.]

the *Anti-Doping Organization* may conduct the *B Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.3(d)-(f).

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

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

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and *Adverse Passport Findings* shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as the *Anti-Doping Organization* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

[*Comment to Article 7.4.1(b): Under the circumstance described in Article 7.4.1(b), the option to take action would*

be left to the Major Event Organization or sport organization consistent with its rules.]



7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

Review of potential filing failures and missed tests shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* (as applicable) is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.1–7.6

The *Anti-Doping Organization* or other reviewing body established by such organization shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation as may be required under applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* or which the *Anti-Doping Organization* otherwise considers appropriate. At such time as the *Anti-Doping Organization* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

[Comment to Articles 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7: For example, an International Federation typically would notify the

Athlete through the Athlete's National Federation.]

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations


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

7.9 Principles Applicable to *Provisional Suspensions*

7.9.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension* after an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

The *Signatories* listed below shall adopt rules providing that when an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is received for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*, other than a *Specified Substance*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5: where the *Signatory* is the ruling body of an *Event* (for application to that *Event*); where the *Signatory* is responsible for team selection (for application to that team selection); where the *Signatory* is the applicable International Federation; or where the *Signatory* is another *Anti-Doping Organization* which has results management authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation. A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing body's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

Provided, however, that a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before imposition of the



Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*.

7.9.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension* based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for *Specified Substances*, *Contaminated Products*, or other *Anti-Doping Rule Violations*.

A *Signatory* may adopt rules, applicable to any *Event* for which the *Signatory* is the ruling body or to any team selection process for which the *Signatory* is responsible or where the *Signatory* is the applicable International Federation or has results management authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation, permitting *Provisional Suspensions* to be imposed for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1 prior to analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8.

Provided, however, that a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*.

If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent *B Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Athlete* or *Anti-Doping Organization*) does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the *Athlete* (or the *Athlete's* team as may be provided in the rules

of the applicable *Major Event Organization* or International Federation) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

7.10 Notification of Results Management Decisions

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

[Comment to Article 7.9: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, the Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension shall ensure that the Athlete is given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.]

In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the

A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been Provisionally Suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed or accepted as provided in Article 10.11.3 or 10.11.4.]



7.11 Retirement from Sport

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

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

8.1 Fair Hearings

For any *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, each *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for results management shall provide, at a minimum, a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair and impartial hearing panel. A timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility* shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 14.3.

[Comment to Article 7.11: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an

anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

[Comment to Article 8.1: This Article requires that at some point in the results management process, the Athlete or other Person shall be provided the opportunity for a timely, fair and impartial hearing. These principles are also found in Article 6.1 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental

Freedoms and are principles generally accepted in international law. This Article is not intended to supplant each Anti-Doping Organization's own rules for hearings but rather to ensure that each Anti-Doping Organization provides a hearing process consistent with these principles.]

8.2 Event Hearings

Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process as permitted by the rules of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* and the hearing panel.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing


The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge an *Anti-Doping Organization's* assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within the specific time period provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules.

8.4 Notice of Decisions

The reasoned hearing decision, or in cases where the hearing has been waived, a reasoned decision explaining the action taken, shall be provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility to the *Athlete* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.1.

[Comment to Article 8.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine

the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]



8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes* or *National-Level Athletes* may, with the consent of the *Athlete*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility, WADA, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS, be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to Article 8.5: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single

hearing, there is no need for the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organizations to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams,

Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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


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

10.2 *Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

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

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter

backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]



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

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

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

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

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


10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

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

- 10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.
- 10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.
- 10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport

organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]



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

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an

individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration

of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

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

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

10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances*

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


10.5.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete's degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete

had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]



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

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


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

10.6.1.1 An *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility for an anti-doping rule violation may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation, except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an

element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]

another *Person*, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* was based, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that suspended the period of *Ineligibility* shall reinstate the original period of *Ineligibility*. If an *Anti-Doping Organization* decides to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* or decides not to reinstate



a suspended period of *Ineligibility*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

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

10.6.1.3 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where *WADA*

determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize an *Anti-Doping Organization* to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

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

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.


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

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important

to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

[Comment to Article 10.6.2: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the

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



An *Athlete* or other *Person* potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing *Sample Collection* or *Tampering with Sample Collection*), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both *WADA* and the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility, may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the

Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.


Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

- 10.7.1 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:
- (a) six months;
 - (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
 - (c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of *Ineligibility* established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

- 10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.
- 10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault or Negligence* shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.
- 10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations
- 10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or



other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the *Anti-Doping Organization* made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, an *Anti-Doping Organization* discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

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

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

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9, all other competitive results of the *Athlete* obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.9 *Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money*


The priority for repayment of *CAS* cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by *CAS*; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other *Athletes* if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that conducted results management in the case.

10.10 *Financial Consequences*

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for proportionate recovery of costs or financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, *Anti-Doping Organizations* may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has

committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]



costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*.

10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

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

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be


lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility Served*

10.11.3.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from an *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management authority and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension*



shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.11.3.4 In *Team Sports*, where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

10.12 Status during *Ineligibility*

10.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an

admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and

Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

or organized by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level *Event* organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*, and does not involve the *Athlete* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Minors*.

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

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory

International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]



10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his or her own so as to be ready to compete at the end

of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

Where an *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over such *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by *Signatories*, *Signatories'* member organizations and governments.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where

careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]



ARTICLE 11 *CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS*

11.1 *Testing of Team Sports*

Where more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 *Consequences for Team Sports*

If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 *Event Ruling Body may Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports*

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

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from the Olympic Games based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games.]

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

Nothing in the *Code* precludes any *Signatory* or government accepting the *Code* from enforcing its own rules for the purpose of imposing sanctions on another sporting body over which the *Signatory* or a member of the *Signatory* or government has authority.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the *Code* or *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

[Comment to Article 12: This Article makes it clear that the Code does not restrict whatever disciplinary rights

between organizations may otherwise exist.]



13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the *Anti-Doping Organization's* process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* process.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1; a decision by an

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence

or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of

the Anti-Doping Organization's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

Anti-Doping Organization not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; an *Anti-Doping Organization's* failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that an *Anti-Doping Organization* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of *Ineligibility* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes* or *International Events*


In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving *Other Athletes* or *Other Persons*

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law

applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

- 
- a timely hearing;
 - a fair and impartial hearing panel;
 - the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense; and
 - a timely, written, reasoned decision.

13.2.3 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision

[*Comment to Article 13.2.2: An Anti-Doping Organization may elect to*


comply with this Article by providing for the right to appeal directly to CAS.]

may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, and (f) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA*, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to *CAS* with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from *CAS* to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if *CAS* so directs.

The filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.



13.2.4. Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*

Where, in a particular case, an *Anti-Doping Organization* fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the *Anti-Doping Organization* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when

an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give the Anti-Doping

Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an International Federation from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeals from Decisions under Part Three and Part Four of the Code

With respect to a *WADA* report of non-compliance under Article 23.5.4, or any *Consequences* imposed under Part Three (Roles and Responsibilities) of the *Code*, the entity to which the *WADA* report pertains or upon which *Consequences* are imposed under Part Three of the *Code* shall have the right to appeal exclusively to *CAS* in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.7 Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation

Decisions by *WADA* to suspend or revoke a laboratory's *WADA* accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory with the appeal being exclusively to *CAS*.

[Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organizations, including WADA,

are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Athletes, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor disqualified.]



ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The principles of coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy of all *Athletes* or other *Persons* are as follows:

14.1 Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *Athletes* and other *Persons*

The form and manner of notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, International Federations and *WADA*

The *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility shall also notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, International Federation and *WADA* of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification shall include: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport,

the *Athlete's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than Article 2.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the *Anti-Doping Organizations* referenced in Article 14.1.2 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 14.3.

[Comment to Article 14.1.5: Each Anti-Doping Organization shall provide, in its own anti-doping rules, procedures for the protection of confidential information and for

investigating and disciplining improper disclosure of confidential information by any employee or agent of the Anti-Doping Organization.]



14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files


- 14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.10, 8.4, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
- 14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

- 14.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 14.1.2.
- 14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, the *Anti-Doping Organization*

responsible for results management must *Publicly Report* the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved and the *Consequences* imposed. The same *Anti-Doping Organization* must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

- 14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. The *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.
- 14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the *Anti-Doping Organization's* website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.
- 14.3.5 No *Anti-Doping Organization* or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their representatives.



14.3.6 The mandatory *Public Reporting* required in 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

Anti-Doping Organizations shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of their *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. *Anti-Doping Organizations* may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*. WADA shall, at least annually, publish statistical reports summarizing the information that it receives from *Anti-Doping Organizations* and laboratories.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results, including, in particular, *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* and whereabouts information for *Athletes* including those in *Registered Testing Pools*. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation, and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results management decisions, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS, that reflects data privacy principles. In particular, WADA has developed ADAMS to be consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using ADAMS. Private information regarding an *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Personnel*, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

14.6 Data Privacy

Anti-Doping Organizations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the *Code* and *International Standards* (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), and in compliance with applicable law.

[Comment to Article 14.6: Note that Article 22.2 provides that “Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for

cooperation and sharing of information with Anti-Doping Organizations and sharing of data among Anti-Doping Organizations as provided in the Code.”]



ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

- 15.1** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by all other *Signatories*.
- 15.2** *Signatories* shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall

be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, Signatories should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a

Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then all Signatories should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 16 *DOPING CONTROL FOR ANIMALS COMPETING IN SPORT*

- 16.1 In any sport that includes animals in *Competition*, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of *Prohibited Substances*, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis.
- 16.2 With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, *Consequences*, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 17 *STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS*

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.



PART TWO
**EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH**



ARTICLE 18 EDUCATION

18.1 Basic Principle and Primary Goal

The basic principle for information and education programs for doping-free sport is to preserve the spirit of sport, as described in the Introduction to the *Code*, from being undermined by doping. The primary goal of such programs is prevention. The objective shall be to prevent the intentional or unintentional *Use by Athletes of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*.

Information programs should focus on providing basic information to *Athletes* as described in Article 18.2. Education programs should focus on prevention. Prevention programs should be values based and directed towards *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* with a particular focus on young people through implementation in school curricula.

All *Signatories* shall within their means and scope of responsibility and in cooperation with each other, plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education, and prevention programs for doping-free sport.

18.2 Programs and Activities

These programs shall provide *Athletes* and other *Persons* with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

- Substances and methods on the *Prohibited List*
- Anti-doping rule violations
- *Consequences* of doping, including sanctions, health and social consequences
- *Doping Control* procedures
- *Athletes'* and *Athlete Support Personnel's* rights and responsibilities

- *TUEs*
- Managing the risks of nutritional supplements
- Harm of doping to the spirit of sport
- Applicable whereabouts requirements

The programs shall promote the spirit of sport in order to establish an environment that is strongly conducive to doping-free sport and will have a positive and long-term influence on the choices made by *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

Prevention programs shall be primarily directed at young people, appropriate to their stage of development, in school and sports clubs, parents, adult *Athletes*, sport officials, coaches, medical personnel and the media.

Athlete Support Personnel shall educate and counsel *Athletes* regarding anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

All *Signatories* shall promote and support active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in education programs for doping-free sport.

18.3 Professional Codes of Conduct

All *Signatories* shall cooperate with each other and governments to encourage relevant, competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate Codes of Conduct, good practice and ethics related to sport practice regarding anti-doping, as well as sanctions, which are consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 18.2: Anti-doping informational and educational programs should not be limited to National- or International-Level Athletes but should include all Persons, including youth, who participate in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government or other

sports organization accepting the Code. (See definition of Athlete.) These programs should also include Athlete Support Personnel.

These principles are consistent with the UNESCO Convention with respect to education and training.]

18.4 Coordination and Cooperation

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for informational and educational resources and/or programs developed by WADA or *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

All *Signatories* and *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall cooperate with each other and governments to coordinate their efforts in anti-doping information and education in order to share experience and ensure the effectiveness of these programs in preventing doping in sport.

ARTICLE 19 RESEARCH


19.1 Purpose and Aims of Anti-Doping Research

Anti-doping research contributes to the development and implementation of efficient programs within *Doping Control* and to information and education regarding doping-free sport.

All *Signatories* shall, in cooperation with each other and governments, encourage and promote such research and take all reasonable measures to ensure that the results of such research are used for the promotion of the goals that are consistent with the principles of the *Code*.

19.2 Types of Research

Relevant anti-doping research may include, for example, sociological, behavioral, juridical and ethical studies in addition to medical, analytical and physiological investigation. Studies on devising and evaluating the efficacy of scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programs that are consistent with the principles of the *Code* and respectful of the integrity of the human subjects, as well as studies on the *Use* of emerging substances or methods resulting from scientific developments should be conducted.



19.3 Coordination of Research and Sharing of Results

Coordination of anti-doping research through *WADA* is essential. Subject to intellectual property rights, copies of anti-doping research results shall be provided to *WADA* and, where appropriate, shared with relevant *Signatories* and *Athletes* and other stakeholders.

19.4 Research Practices

Anti-doping research shall comply with internationally-recognized ethical practices.

19.5 Research Using *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Research efforts should avoid the *Administration* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* to *Athletes*.

19.6 Misuse of Results

Adequate precautions should be taken so that the results of anti-doping research are not misused and applied for doping purposes.



PART THREE

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All *Signatories* shall act in a spirit of partnership and collaboration in order to ensure the success of the fight against doping in sport and the respect of the *Code*.


[Comment: Responsibilities for Signatories and Athletes or other Persons are addressed in various Articles in the Code and the

responsibilities listed in this part are additional to these responsibilities.]

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *SIGNATORIES*

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Olympic Committee

- 20.1.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Olympic Games which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.1.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Olympic Committee, that International Federations within the Olympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.1.3 To withhold some or all Olympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.1.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.1.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.1.6 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the Olympic Games to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

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- 20.1.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
 - 20.1.8 To accept bids for the Olympic Games only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
 - 20.1.9 To promote anti-doping education.
 - 20.1.10 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.


20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Paralympic Committee

- 20.2.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Paralympic Games which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.2.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Paralympic Committee, that National Paralympic Committees within the Paralympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.2.3 To withhold some or all Paralympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.2.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.

- 20.2.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.2.6 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the Paralympic Games to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.2.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.2.8 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.2.9 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.


20.3 Roles and Responsibilities of International Federations

- 20.3.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.3.2 To require as a condition of membership that the policies, rules and programs of their National Federations and other members are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.3.3 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by the International Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

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- 20.3.4 To require *Athletes* who are not regular members of the International Federation or one of its member National Federations to be available for *Sample* collection and to provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the International Federation's *Registered Testing Pool* consistent with the conditions for eligibility established by the International Federation or, as applicable, the *Major Event Organization*.
- 20.3.5 To require each of its National Federations to establish rules requiring all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules and *Anti-Doping Organization* results management authority in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.3.6 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation and to cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 20.3.7 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.

[Comment to Article 20.3.4: This would include, for example, Athletes from professional leagues.]

- 20.3.8 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at *International Events*.
- 20.3.9 To withhold some or all funding to its member National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.3.10 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping, to ensure proper enforcement of *Consequences*, and to conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* or *Athlete Support Person* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 20.3.11 To do everything possible to award World Championships only to countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.3.12 To promote anti-doping education, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.3.13 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.3.14 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.7.10.



20.3.15 To have disciplinary rules in place and require National Federations to have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* within the International Federation's or National Federation's authority.

20.4 Roles and Responsibilities of *National Olympic Committees* and *National Paralympic Committees*

20.4.1 To ensure that their anti-doping policies and rules conform with the *Code*.

20.4.2 To require as a condition of membership or recognition that National Federations' anti-doping policies and rules are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the *Code*.


20.4.3 To respect the autonomy of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country and not to interfere in its operational decisions and activities.

20.4.4 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation and to cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.

20.4.5 To require as a condition of participation in the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games that, at a minimum, *Athletes* who are not regular members of a National Federation be available

for *Sample* collection and to provide whereabouts information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations as soon as the *Athlete* is identified on the long list or subsequent entry document submitted in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games.

- 20.4.6 To cooperate with their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to work with their government to establish a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where one does not already exist, provided that in the interim, the *National Olympic Committee* or its designee shall fulfill the responsibility of a *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.4.6.1 For those countries that are members of a *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*, the *National Olympic Committee*, in cooperation with the government, shall maintain an active and supportive role with their respective *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.4.7 To require each of its National Federations to establish rules requiring each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as a coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules and *Anti-Doping Organization* results management authority in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

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- 20.4.8 To withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* who has violated anti-doping rules.
 - 20.4.9 To withhold some or all funding to its member or recognized National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
 - 20.4.10 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
 - 20.4.11 To promote anti-doping education, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
 - 20.4.12 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
 - 20.4.13 To have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* within the *National Olympic Committee's* or *National Paralympic Committee's* authority.

20.5 Roles and Responsibilities of *National Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 20.5.1 To be independent in their operational decisions and activities.
- 20.5.2 To adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.5.3 To cooperate with other relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

- 20.5.4 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.5.5 To promote anti-doping research.
- 20.5.6 Where funding is provided, to withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* who has violated anti-doping rules.
- 20.5.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping and to ensure proper enforcement of *Consequences*.
- 20.5.8 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.5.9 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within its jurisdiction in the case of any anti-doping rule violation by a *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Person* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 20.5.10 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.7.10.

[Comment to Article 20.5: For some smaller countries, a number of the responsibilities described in this

Article may be delegated by their National Anti-Doping Organization to a Regional Anti-Doping Organization.]



20.6 Roles and Responsibilities of *Major Event Organizations*

- 20.6.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for their *Events* which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.6.2 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.6.3 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.6.4 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the *Event* to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.6.5 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.6.6 To do everything possible to award *Events* only to countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.6.7 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.6.8 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

20.7 Roles and Responsibilities of WADA

- 20.7.1 To adopt and implement policies and procedures which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.7.2 To monitor *Code* compliance by *Signatories*.
- 20.7.3 To approve *International Standards* applicable to the implementation of the *Code*.
- 20.7.4 To accredit and reaccredit laboratories to conduct *Sample* analysis or to approve others to conduct *Sample* analysis.
- 20.7.5 To develop and publish guidelines and models of best practice.
- 20.7.6 To promote, conduct, commission, fund and coordinate anti-doping research and to promote anti-doping education.
- 20.7.7 To design and conduct an effective *Independent Observer Program* and other types of *Event* advisory programs.
- 20.7.8 To conduct, in exceptional circumstances and at the direction of the WADA Director General, *Doping Controls* on its own initiative or as requested by other *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to cooperate with relevant national and international organizations and agencies, including but not limited to, facilitating inquiries and investigations.
- 20.7.9 To approve, in consultation with International Federations, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and *Major Event Organizations*, defined *Testing* and *Sample* analysis programs.
- 20.7.10 To initiate its own investigations of anti-doping rule violations and other activities that may facilitate doping.

[Comment to Article 20.7.8: WADA is not a Testing agency, but it reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to conduct its own tests where

problems have been brought to the attention of the relevant Anti-Doping Organization and have not been satisfactorily addressed.]



ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*

- 21.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 21.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.
- 21.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 21.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 21.1.5 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 21.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

[Comment to Article 21.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or

early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes Use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

[Comment to Article 21.1.6 Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be

the basis for disciplinary action under a stakeholder's rules.]

21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

- 21.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support.
- 21.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.
- 21.2.3 To use his or her influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.2.4 To disclose to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 21.2.5 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 21.2.6 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

[Comment to Article 21.2.5 Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be

the basis for disciplinary action under a stakeholder's rules.]

[Comment to Article 21.2.6: In those situations where Use or personal Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Person without justification is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, it should be subject to other

sport disciplinary rules. Coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel are often role models for Athletes. They should not be engaging in personal conduct which conflicts with their responsibility to encourage their Athletes not to dope.]




21.3 Roles and Responsibilities of *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 21.3.1 To ensure member countries adopt and implement rules, policies and programs which conform with the *Code*.
- 21.3.2 To require as a condition of membership that a member country sign an official *Regional Anti-Doping Organization* membership form which clearly outlines the delegation of anti-doping responsibilities to the *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 21.3.3 To cooperate with other relevant national and regional organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 21.3.4 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 21.3.5 To promote anti-doping research.
- 21.3.6 To promote anti-doping education.

ARTICLE 22 INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENTS

Each government's commitment to the *Code* will be evidenced by its signing the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport of 3 March 2003, and by ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the *UNESCO Convention*. The following Articles set forth the expectations of the *Signatories*.

- 22.1 Each government will take all actions and measures necessary to comply with the *UNESCO Convention*.
- 22.2 Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for cooperation and sharing of information with *Anti-Doping Organizations* and sharing of data among *Anti-Doping Organizations* as provided in the *Code*.
- 22.3 Each government will encourage cooperation between all of its public services or agencies and *Anti-Doping Organizations* to timely share information with *Anti-Doping Organizations* which would be useful in the fight against doping and where to do so would not otherwise be legally prohibited.
- 22.4 Each government will respect arbitration as the preferred means of resolving doping-related disputes, subject to human and fundamental rights and applicable national law.
- 22.5 Each government that does not have a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country will work with its *National Olympic Committee* to establish one.

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- 22.6** Each government will respect the autonomy of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country and not interfere in its operational decisions and activities.
- 22.7** A government should meet the expectations of Article 22.2 no later than 1 January 2016. The other sections of this Article should already have been met.
- 22.8** Failure by a government to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the *UNESCO Convention*, or to comply with the *UNESCO Convention* thereafter may result in ineligibility to bid for *Events* as provided in Articles 20.1.8, 20.3.11, and 20.6.6 and may result in additional consequences, e.g., forfeiture of offices and positions within *WADA*; ineligibility or non-admission of any candidature to hold any *International Event* in a country, cancellation of *International Events*; symbolic consequences and other consequences pursuant to the Olympic Charter.

[Comment to Article 22: Most governments cannot be parties to, or be bound by, private non-governmental instruments such as the Code. For that reason, governments are not asked to be Signatories to the Code but rather to sign the Copenhagen Declaration and ratify, accept, approve or accede to the UNESCO Convention. Although the acceptance mechanisms may be different, the effort to combat doping through the coordinated and

harmonized program reflected in the Code is very much a joint effort between the sport movement and governments.

This Article sets forth what the Signatories clearly expect from governments. However, these are simply "expectations" since governments are only "obligated" to adhere to the requirements of the UNESCO Convention.]



PART FOUR

**ACCEPTANCE,
COMPLIANCE,
MODIFICATION AND
INTERPRETATION**



ARTICLE 23 ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE AND MODIFICATION

23.1 Acceptance of the *Code*

- 23.1.1 The following entities shall be *Signatories* accepting the *Code*: WADA, the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, the International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. These entities shall accept the *Code* by signing a declaration of acceptance upon approval by each of their respective governing bodies.
- 23.1.2 Other sport organizations that may not be under the control of a *Signatory* may, upon WADA's invitation, also become a *Signatory* by accepting the *Code*.
- 23.1.3 A list of all acceptances will be made public by WADA.

[Comment to Article 23.1.1: Each accepting Signatory will separately sign an identical copy of the standard form common declaration of acceptance and deliver it to WADA. The act of acceptance will be as authorized by the

organic documents of each organization. For example, an International Federation by its Congress and WADA by its Foundation Board.]

[Comment to Article 23.1.2: Those professional leagues that are not currently under the jurisdiction of

any government or International Federation will be encouraged to accept the Code.]



23.2 Implementation of the *Code*

23.2.1 The *Signatories* shall implement applicable *Code* provisions through policies, statutes, rules or regulations according to their authority and within their relevant spheres of responsibility.

23.2.2 The following Articles as applicable to the scope of the anti-doping activity which the *Anti-Doping Organization* performs must be implemented by *Signatories* without substantive change (allowing for any non-substantive changes to the language in order to refer to the organization's name, sport, section numbers, etc.):

- Article 1 (Definition of Doping)
- Article 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations)
- Article 3 (Proof of Doping)
- Article 4.2.2 (*Specified Substances*)
- Article 4.3.3 (*WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List*)
- Article 7.11 (Retirement from Sport)
- Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification of Individual Results*)
- Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals)
- Article 11 (*Consequences to Teams*)
- Article 13 (Appeals) with the exception of 13.2.2, 13.6, and 13.7
- Article 15.1 (Recognition of Decisions)
- Article 17 (Statute of Limitations)
- Article 24 (Interpretation of the *Code*)
- Appendix 1 - Definitions

No additional provision may be added to a *Signatory's* rules which changes the effect of the Articles enumerated in this Article. A *Signatory's* rules must expressly acknowledge the Commentary of the *Code* and endow the Commentary with the same status that it has in the *Code*.

23.2.3 In implementing the *Code*, the *Signatories* are encouraged to use the models of best practice recommended by *WADA*.

23.3 Implementation of Anti-Doping Programs

Signatories shall devote sufficient resources in order to implement anti-doping programs in all areas that are compliant with the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

23.4 Compliance with the *Code*

Signatories shall not be considered in compliance with the *Code* until they have accepted and implemented the *Code* in accordance with Articles 23.1, 23.2, and 23.3. They shall no longer be considered in compliance once acceptance has been withdrawn.

[Comment to Article 23.2.2: Nothing in the Code precludes an Anti-Doping Organization from adopting and enforcing its own specific disciplinary rules for conduct by Athlete Support Personnel related to doping but which does not, in and of itself, constitute

an anti-doping rule violation under the Code. For example, a National or International Federation could refuse to renew the license of a coach when multiple Athletes have committed anti-doping rule violations while under that coach's supervision.]



23.5 Monitoring Compliance with the *Code* and *UNESCO Convention*

- 23.5.1 Compliance with the *Code* shall be monitored by *WADA* or as otherwise agreed by *WADA*. Compliance of anti-doping programs as required in Article 23.3 shall be monitored based on criteria specified by the *WADA* Executive Committee. Compliance with the commitments reflected in the *UNESCO Convention* will be monitored as determined by the Conference of Parties to the *UNESCO Convention*, following consultation with the State Parties and *WADA*. *WADA* shall advise governments on the implementation of the *Code* by the *Signatories* and shall advise *Signatories* on the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the *UNESCO Convention* by governments.
- 23.5.2 To facilitate monitoring, each *Signatory* shall report to *WADA* on its compliance with the *Code* as required by the *WADA* Foundation Board and shall explain reasons for non-compliance.
- 23.5.3 Failure by a *Signatory* to provide compliance information requested by *WADA* for purposes of Article 23.5.2, or failure by a *Signatory* to submit information to *WADA* as required by other Articles of the *Code*, may be considered non-compliance with the *Code*.
- 23.5.4 All *WADA* compliance reports shall be approved by the *WADA* Foundation Board. *WADA* shall dialog with a *Signatory* before reporting that *Signatory* non-compliant. Any *WADA* report which concludes that a *Signatory* is non-compliant must be approved by the *WADA* Foundation Board at a meeting held after the *Signatory* has been given an opportunity to submit its written arguments to the Foundation Board. The conclusion by the *WADA* Foundation Board that a *Signatory* is non-compliant may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.6.

- 23.5.5 WADA shall make reports on compliance to the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations*. These reports shall also be made available to the public.
- 23.5.6 WADA shall consider explanations for non-compliance and, in extraordinary situations, may recommend to the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations* that they provisionally excuse the non-compliance.

23.6 Additional Consequences of a *Signatory's* Non-compliance with the *Code*

Non-compliance with the *Code* by any *Signatory* may result in consequences in addition to ineligibility to bid for *Events* as set forth in Articles 20.1.8 (International Olympic Committee), 20.3.11 (International Federations) and 20.6.6 (*Major Event Organizations*), for example: forfeiture of offices and positions within WADA; *Ineligibility* or non-admission of any candidature to hold any *International Event* in a country; cancellation of *International Events*; symbolic consequences and other consequences pursuant to the Olympic Charter.

The imposition of such consequences may be appealed to CAS by the affected *Signatory* pursuant to Article 13.6.

[Comment to Article 23.5.6: WADA recognizes that amongst Signatories and governments, there will be significant differences in anti-doping experience, resources, and the legal

context in which anti-doping activities are carried out. In considering whether an organization is compliant, WADA will consider these differences.]



23.7 Modification of the *Code*

- 23.7.1 *WADA* shall be responsible for overseeing the evolution and improvement of the *Code*. *Athletes* and other stakeholders and governments shall be invited to participate in such process.
- 23.7.2 *WADA* shall initiate proposed amendments to the *Code* and shall ensure a consultative process to both receive and respond to recommendations and to facilitate review and feedback from *Athletes* and other stakeholders and governments on recommended amendments.
- 23.7.3 Amendments to the *Code* shall, after appropriate consultation, be approved by a two-thirds majority of the *WADA* Foundation Board including a majority of both the public sector and Olympic Movement members casting votes. Amendments shall, unless provided otherwise, go into effect three months after such approval.
- 23.7.4 *Signatories* shall modify their rules to incorporate the 2015 *Code* on or before 1 January 2015, to take effect on 1 January 2015. *Signatories* shall implement any subsequent applicable amendment to the *Code* within one year of approval by the *WADA* Foundation Board.

23.8 Withdrawal of Acceptance of the *Code*

Signatories may withdraw acceptance of the *Code* after providing *WADA* six-month written notice of their intent to withdraw.

ARTICLE 24 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 24.1** The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 24.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.
- 24.3** The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.
- 24.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 24.5** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “First violations” or “Second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.
- 24.6** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.



ARTICLE 25 TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

25.1 General Application of the 2015 Code

The 2015 Code shall apply in full as of 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”).

25.2 Non-Retroactive except for Articles 10.7.5 and 17 or Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies

The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2015 Code

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had results management

responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the 2015 *Code*. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered by the *Anti-Doping Organization* may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. The 2015 *Code* shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

25.4 Multiple Violations Where the First Violation Occurs Prior to 1 January 2015

For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2015 *Code* rules, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2015 *Code* rules been applicable, shall be applied.

25.5 Additional *Code* Amendments

Any additional *Code* Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 23.7.

[Comment to Article 25.4: Other than the situation described in Article 25.4, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the existence of the Code or under the Code in force

before the 2015 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2015 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]



APPENDIX ONE
DEFINITIONS



DEFINITIONS


ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

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



Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.” In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require

advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.


Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the



Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”):

An *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete’s* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *TUEs*, results management and hearings.

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment to Fault: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction

is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]



Financial Consequences: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

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

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on their observations.

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

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

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

[Comment to In-Competition: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an

“In-Competition” period that is different than the Event Period.]

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.


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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

[Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those

criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]



National Anti-Doping Organization: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete* or other *Person's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete* or other *Person's* establishing that his or her *Fault* or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.


Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has

[Comment to No Significant Fault or Negligence: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly

demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]



renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase.

Prohibited List: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the

joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

[Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled

to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *TUEs*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.


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

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

*[Comment to Sample or Specimen:
It has sometimes been claimed that
the collection of blood Samples
violates the tenets of certain religious*

*or cultural groups. It has been
determined that there is no basis for
any such claim.]*



Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence, or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or *Possessing* for any such purpose) a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Person* or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping Organization* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of “bona fide” medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005, including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

[Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and

possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]



APPENDIX TWO

**EXAMPLES OF
THE APPLICATION
OF ARTICLE 10**


EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10

EXAMPLE 1

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* is deemed to have *No Significant Fault* that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be two years, not four years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the *Fault*-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence* (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a *Specified Substance*, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of *Ineligibility* within this range based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months.)
3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to *Fault*). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of *Ineligibility* is already below the two-year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based



on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten months and the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be six months.)


4. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the *Athlete* promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* could start as early as the date of *Sample* collection, but in any event the *Athlete* would have to serve at least one-half of the *Ineligibility* period (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision (Article 10.11.2).
5. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would have to automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in that *Competition* (Article 9).
6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
8. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 2

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of a stimulant which is a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Anti-Doping Organization* is able to establish that the *Athlete* committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the *Athlete* is not able to establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance; the *Athlete* does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the *Athlete* does not provide *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the *Athlete* is unable to establish that the substance was permitted *Out-of-Competition* and the *Use* was unrelated to the *Athlete's* sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be four years (Article 10.2.1.2).
2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on *Fault* (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be one year.
3. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility* would start on the date of the final hearing decision.
4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

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7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 3

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *Out-of-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; the *Athlete* also establishes that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by a *Contaminated Product*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had *No Significant Fault* in *Using a Contaminated Product* (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be two years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the *Fault*-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the *Athlete* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a *Contaminated Product* and that he acted with *No Significant Fault or Negligence* based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of *Ineligibility* would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of *Ineligibility* within this range, based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of four months.)


3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction [Article 10.13].
5. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* [Article 10.12.1]. However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed [Article 10.12.2]. Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 4

Facts: An *Athlete* who has never had an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she *Used* an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The *Athlete* also provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of *Ineligibility* imposed would be four years.
2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions of the period of *Ineligibility* [no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5].
3. Based on the *Athlete's* spontaneous admission [Article 10.6.2] alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the *Athlete's Substantial*



Assistance (Article 10.6.1) alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and *Substantial Assistance* together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would be one year.

4. The period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, an early start of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an *Athlete* from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of *Ineligibility* was suspended solely on the basis of *Substantial Assistance*, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of *Ineligibility* started as early as the *Athlete's* last *Use* of the anabolic steroid.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 5

Facts: An *Athlete Support Person* helps to circumvent a period of *Ineligibility* imposed on an *Athlete* by entering him into a *Competition* under a false name. The *Athlete Support Person* comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of *Ineligibility* would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of three years.)
2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).
3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 18 months.)
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed* unless the *Athlete Support Person* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

EXAMPLE 6

Facts: An *Athlete* was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of *Ineligibility* of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of *Substantial Assistance*. Now, the *Athlete* commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provided *Substantial Assistance*. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the *Athlete* with a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months and suspend six months for *Substantial Assistance*.



Application of Consequences:

1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.
2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of *Ineligibility* would be the greater of:
 - (a) six months;
 - (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or
 - (c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months).

Thus, the period of *Ineligibility* for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of *Ineligibility* of 32 months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-*Fault*-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance*, thus reducing the period of *Ineligibility* imposed to two years.)
4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

* Upon the approval of *WADA* in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance* may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.

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