



2021 ANTI-DOPING RULES

OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA

Version May 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING	7
ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	7
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING	12
ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST	15
ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS	19
ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	23
ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS	25
ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION	29
ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	32
ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	32
ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS	34
ARTICLE 12 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS	35
ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING	38
ARTICLE 14 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS	44
ARTICLE 15 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	46
ARTICLE 16 EDUCATION	46
ARTICLE 17 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OCA	46
ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES	47
ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL	47
ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES	48
ARTICLE 21 FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	48
ARTICLE 22 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE	49

ARTICLE 23	FINAL PROVISIONS	49
APPENDIX 1	DEFINITIONS	51

OCA ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)'s responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of OCA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

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

As provided in the Code, OCA shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of *Doping Control*. Any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* may be delegated by OCA to the International Testing Agency (ITA) or other *Delegated Third Party*, however, OCA shall require the *Delegated Third Party* to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Rules. OCA may delegate its *Results Management* adjudication responsibilities to the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

When OCA delegates its responsibilities to implement part or all of its *Doping Control* to the ITA or other *Delegated Third Party*, any reference to OCA should be intended as a reference to the ITA or other *Delegated Third Party*, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. OCA shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Italicized terms in these Anti-Doping Rules are defined terms in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and OCA Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each *Athlete's* natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of *Athletes* and to provide the opportunity for *Athletes* to pursue human excellence without the *Use of Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- *Athletes'* rights as set forth in the *Code*
- 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

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply in relation to the Asian Events: Asian Games, Beach Games, Indoor and Martial Arts Games, Winter Games and Youth Games (hereinafter collectively referred to as OCA Events).

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

- (a) OCA including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;
- (b) all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in one of the OCA Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of OCA for the Event;
- (c) all *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes*;
- (d) other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to, the activities of OCA including International Federations and *National Olympic Committees*; and
- (e) any *Person*, organization, body or entity (including their employees, board members, directors, officers that are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*) operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of OCA.

Each of the abovementioned *Persons* is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in an Event organized by OCA, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of OCA to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any *Consequences* for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 12 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.¹

¹ [Comment: Where the Code requires a *Person* other than an *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* to be bound by the Code, such *Person* would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such *Person* would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such *Person* would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.

OCA shall ensure that, as per Article 17 of these Anti-Doping Rules, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees, as well as with the *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such *Persons* are bound by, agree to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, and agree on the OCA's authority to solve anti-doping cases.]

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 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

2.1.1 It is the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *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 2.1.²

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 A* or *B Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or

² [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.]

the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.³

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported 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*, *International Standards*, or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method⁴

2.2.1 It is the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies 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.⁵

³ [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.]

⁴ [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.]

⁵ [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 by an Athlete

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person.⁶

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*, 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 by an Athlete or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

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.⁷

⁶ [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.]

⁷ [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 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) an Athlete or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) an Athlete Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a TUE.]

2.7 *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Other Person*

2.8 *Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person 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 or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person*

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person.⁸

2.10 *Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person*

2.10.1 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:

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

2.10.1.2 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 (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an *Anti-Doping Organization* must establish that the Athlete or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status.

⁸ [Comment to Article 2.9: *Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.*]

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Person described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.⁹

2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.¹⁰

⁹ [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. This also prohibits association with any other Athlete who is acting as a coach or Athlete Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. 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.

While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organization to notify the Athlete or other Person about the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Athlete or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.]

¹⁰ [Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good faith reports, and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports.]

[Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organization asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

OCA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether OCA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.¹¹

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.¹² 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 or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or 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. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.¹³

¹¹ [Comment to Article 3.1: **Error! Main Document Only.** This standard of proof required to be met by OCA is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

¹² [Comment to Article 3.2: For example, OCA 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.]

¹³ [Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain Prohibited Substances, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report Samples as an Adverse Analytical Finding if the estimated concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is below a Minimum Reporting Level. WADA's decision in determining that Minimum Reporting Level or in determining which Prohibited Substances should be subject to Minimum Reporting Levels shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory's estimated concentration of such Prohibited Substance in a Sample may only be an estimate. In no event shall the

- 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 OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.¹⁴

- 3.2.3** Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation;¹⁵ provided, however, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure, then OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case OCA shall have the burden to

possibility that the exact concentration of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample may be below the Minimum Reporting Level constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that Prohibited Substance in the Sample.]

¹⁴ [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*. Thus, once the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the *Athlete* or other *Person's* burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof—"could reasonably have caused." If the *Athlete* or other *Person* satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to OCA to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.]

¹⁵ [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an *International Standard* or other rule unrelated to *Sample* collection or handling, *Adverse Passport Finding*, or *Athlete* notification relating to whereabouts failure or *B Sample* opening – e.g., the *International Standard for Education*, *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information* or *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, OCA violation of the document referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the Code shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]

establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

- (ii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* or *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the *B Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;¹⁶
- (iv) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to *Athlete* notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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 OCA.

¹⁶ [Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): OCA would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* by showing that, for example, the *B Sample* opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by OCA. All *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Athletes* and other *Persons* to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.¹⁷

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, 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.¹⁸

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except as identified on the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*.¹⁹

¹⁷ [Comment to Article 4.1: The current *Prohibited List* is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. 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.]

¹⁸ [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*.]

¹⁹ [Comment to Article 4.2.2: The *Specified Substances* and *Specified Methods* identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping Substances or Methods. Rather, they are simply Substances or Methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10, *Substances of Abuse* shall include those *Prohibited Substances* which are specifically identified as *Substances of Abuse* on the *Prohibited List* because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, the classification of a substance or method as a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse* is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* including, but not limited to, any challenge 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 TUE Recognition

Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or *International Federation*, OCA will automatically recognize it for the OCA Event in question without the need to review the relevant clinical information.

4.4.3 TUE Application Process

4.4.3.1 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or *International Federation*, the *Athlete* must apply directly to OCA for a *TUE* as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* apply.

4.4.3.2 The application to OCA for grant of a TUE shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, as posted on OCA website.²⁰

4.4.3.3 OCA shall establish a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* Committee (“TUEC”) to consider applications for the grant of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.3.3(a)-(d) below.

(a) The TUEC shall consist of a minimum of a Chair and two other members with experience in the care and treatment of *Athletes* and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. Each appointed member shall serve a term of four (4) years.

(b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members shall not be employees of OCA.

(c) When an application to OCA for the grant of a TUE is made, three (3) members (which may include the Chair) shall be appointed to consider the application.

(d) Before considering a TUE application, each member shall disclose any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the *Athlete* making the application. If a member is unwilling or unable to assess the *Athlete’s* TUE application, for any reason, a replacement or a new TUEC (e.g., from the pre-established pool of candidates) shall be appointed. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an *Event*, the TUEC must use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the *Event*.

²⁰ [Comment to Article 4.4.3.2: Article 4.4.4.1 of the Code requires a Major Event Organization to ensure a process is available for an *Athlete* to apply for a TUE if he or she does not already have one. A Major Event Organization may appoint its own TUEC or may outsource this function to a suitably qualified Delegated Third Party.]

- 4.4.5** A TUE granted by OCA for an Event is effective for that Event only.
- 4.4.6** The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of OCA and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.8. OCA TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the *Athlete*, and to WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.7 Retroactive TUE Applications

If OCA chooses to collect a *Sample* from an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* or a *National-Level Athlete*, and that *Athlete* is *Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons, OCA must permit that *Athlete* to apply for a retroactive TUE.

4.4.8 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

- 4.4.8.1** A decision by OCA not to recognize or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to the independent TUE Appeal Committee designated by the OCA, which may be the CAS Anti-Doping Division. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), the *Athlete* may not *Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* in question in connection with the Event. However, any TUE granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.²¹
- 4.4.8.2** WADA may review 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.²²

²¹ [Comment to Article 4.4.8.1: 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 of the Code.]

²² [Comment to Article 4.4.8.2: 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 of the Code; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

4.4.8.3 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.

4.4.8.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and the specific protocols of OCA supplementing the *International Standard*, such as the OCA Doping Control Guide and the protocols and the operational guidelines of the ITA or other *Third Delegated Party*.

5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*).

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 OCA shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for its Events at Event Venues, in addition to *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 OCA for a future Event. At the request of OCA, any Testing during the *Event Period* outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with OCA.

5.2.2 OCA may notably conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on Athletes entered in one of its future Events starting from the *Pre-Event Testing Period*.

5.2.3 OCA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.²³

²³ [Comment to Article 5.2.2: OCA may obtain additional authority to conduct Testing by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a sixty-minute Testing window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, OCA will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether OCA had

- 5.2.4** If OCA delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* directly, 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, OCA shall be notified.
- 5.2.5** If an *Anti-Doping Organization*, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at a OCA Event, desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with OCA. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from OCA, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with the procedures described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, 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 OCA. 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 these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 5.2.6** WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.

5.3 Testing Requirements

- 5.3.1** OCA shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.
- 5.3.2** Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.
- 5.3.3** As provided in the Code, OCA may delegate the implementation of any aspects of *Doping Control* to the ITA or other *Delegated Third Party*. In this instance, the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) of the OCA Event shall comply with all protocols, instructions and directions provided by the ITA or the other *Delegated Third Party* duly authorized by OCA.

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.]

- 5.3.4** The LOC of the OCA Event must ensure that, during the *Event Period*, all facilities required for the implementation of the test distribution plan established by OCA, including Doping Control Station(s), Sample collection equipment and Sample collection personnel are available and that *Testing* procedures are implemented in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and, where applicable, with ITA's or other *Delegated Third Party's* instructions.

5.4 Athlete Whereabouts Information

- 5.4.1** For periods when Athletes are subject to the *Testing* authority of OCA:

- (a) if an Athlete is in a *Registered Testing Pool*, OCA may access the Athlete's whereabouts filings (as defined in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) for the relevant period in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* of such Athlete. OCA will access the Athlete's whereabouts filings via ADAMS or via the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* that is receiving the Athlete's whereabouts filings. OCA will not require the Athlete to file any different whereabouts information with it, but may require third parties such as the Athlete's *National Olympic Committee* to provide complementary information, such as rooming or accommodation details relating to a specific Event.
- (b) if an Athlete is not in a *Registered Testing Pool*, OCA may require the Athlete or the relevant third party (for example, the Athlete's *National Olympic Committee*) to provide such information about their whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including information equivalent to the whereabouts filings that an Athlete would have to make in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* if they were in a *Registered Testing Pool*. Such information may include for instance the arrival / departure dates of the Athletes, detailed accommodation information and training schedules and venues.

An Athlete's or the relevant third party's failure to provide their whereabouts filings may result in OCA imposing appropriate and proportionate non-Code Article 2.4 consequences.

National Olympic Committees are required to monitor and manage the whereabouts information during the *Event Period* in accordance with the modalities set out by OCA or its *Delegated*

Third Party for each Event. *National Olympic Committees* shall provide and update the information on a daily basis or as often as required in order to maintain full and continuous compliance the requirements stipulated by OCA for each specific Event.

Without prejudice to any other consequences which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to the these Anti-Doping Rules, failure to provide the above-mentioned information may give rise to measures or sanctions, including under Article 21 of these Anti-Doping Rules and under OCA Constitution Bye-Law Article 24.7.

- 5.4.2** Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it 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.

5.5 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.5.1** 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 OCA Events until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six-months prior written notice to their 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 unfair to the *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 12.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.5.1 shall be *Disqualified*, unless the *Athlete* can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that OCA's Event constituted an *International or National Event*.

- 5.5.2** If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* must notify the *Anti-Doping Organization* that imposed the

period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Athlete* then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in OCA's 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 (6) months) to the *Athlete's* International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

5.6 **Independent Observer Program**

OCA and organizing committees for OCA Events shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at its Events solely at the Asian Games.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 **Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories**

6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under 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 OCA.²⁴

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 **Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data**

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*; or to assist OCA in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.²⁵

²⁴ [Comment to Article 6.1.1: 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.]

²⁵ [Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant *Doping Control*-related information could be used to direct *Target Testing* or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no *Sample* may be used for research without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information being traced back to a particular *Athlete*. Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*.²⁶

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

OCA shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard for Laboratories* and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the standard *Sample* analysis menu, or as requested by OCA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to OCA and have the same validity and *Consequences* as any other analytical result.²⁷

6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a *Sample* prior to the time OCA notifies an *Athlete* that the *Sample* is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification OCA wishes to conduct additional analysis on that *Sample*, it may do so with the consent of the *Athlete* or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or

²⁶ [Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of *Samples* and related information for quality assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. *Samples* and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes must also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular *Athlete*, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*, as well as the requirements of the *International Standard for Laboratories* and *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.]

²⁷ [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.]

WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that organization's expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the *International Standard for Laboratories* shall be followed.

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organization whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization, with authority to test the Athlete, to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.²⁸

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

²⁸ [Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the *International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories*, and could also constitute a violation of the *International Standard for Laboratories*. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organization shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.]

[Comment to Article 6.8: WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

- 7.1.1** For *Results Management* relating to a *Sample* initiated and taken during an *Event* conducted by OCA, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such *Event*, OCA shall assume *Results Management* responsibility for conducting a hearing to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from that *Event*, and any recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation. For completion of *Results Management*, in terms of *Consequences* that extend beyond the OCA *Event*, OCA shall refer the case to the applicable International Federation.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

OCA shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.4 Provisional Suspensions²⁹

- 7.4.1** Mandatory *Provisional Suspension* after an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Adverse Passport Finding*

If OCA receives an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Adverse Passport Finding* (upon completion of the *Adverse Passport Finding* review process) for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, it shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

²⁹ [Comment to Article 7.4: Before a *Provisional Suspension* can be unilaterally imposed by OCA, the internal review specified in these Anti-Doping Rules and the *International Standard for Results Management* must first be completed.]

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if: (i) the *Athlete* demonstrates to the OCA Hearing Panel or to the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*, or (ii) the violation involves a *Substance of Abuse* and the *Athlete* establishes entitlement to a reduced period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.2.4.1.

The OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension* Based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for *Specified Substances*, *Specified Methods*, *Contaminated Products*, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

OCA may impose a *Provisional Suspension* for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the *Athlete's* B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted at the discretion of OCA at any time prior to the OCA Hearing Panel's decision (or the decision of the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for *Results Management*.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*.

The imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*, or the decision not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 12.2.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of *Provisional Suspension*

Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the *Athlete* first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

7.4.5 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 OCA) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete or the Athlete's team has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affect the Event, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Event.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

A Results Management decision by OCA shall address and determine, at a minimum, the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles violated, and (ii) applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, and any *Financial Consequences* related to OCA's Event.³⁰

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

OCA shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 13 and the International Standard for Results Management.

³⁰ [Comment to Article 7.5: Results Management decisions include *Provisional Suspensions*.

Pursuant to Article 14, any Results Management decision and the imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that an Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the Athlete's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the Athlete from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Article 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the OCA's responsibility to decide whether the Athlete's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Article 10.1.]

7.7 Retirement from Sport³¹

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while the OCA's *Results Management* process is underway, OCA retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, and OCA 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, OCA has authority to conduct *Results Management*.

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, OCA shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and *Operationally Independent* Hearing Panel

- 8.1.1.1 OCA shall establish a Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Rules has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant *Consequences*.
- 8.1.1.2 OCA shall ensure that the OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, professional experience, *Operational Independence* and adequate financing comply with the requirements of the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 8.1.1.3 Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of OCA or its affiliates (e.g. a *Delegated Third Party*), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA). In particular, no member

³¹ [Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an *Athlete* or other *Person* before the *Athlete* or other *Person* was subject to the authority 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.]

shall have previously considered any *TUE* application, *Results Management* decision, or appeals in the same case.

- 8.1.1.4** The OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall consist of a minimum of an independent Chair and two (2) other independent members.
- 8.1.1.5** Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for a once renewable term of three (3) years.
- 8.1.1.6** The OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from OCA or any third party.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

- 8.1.2.1** When OCA sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 8.1.2.2** Three (3) members (which may include a Chair and two members) or a single adjudicator shall be appointed to hear that case. When three (3) members are appointed to hear a case, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience. If a single adjudicator is appointed, he/she shall have a legal background.
- 8.1.2.3** Upon appointment as a member of the OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA), each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the

parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

8.1.2.4 Hearings held in connection with OCA's Events shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. They may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA).³² A hearing may take place by videoconference if so determined by the OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by OCA).

8.1.2.5 WADA, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation of the *Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, OCA shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and Article 7.5 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.2.2 OCA shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2 and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 12.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

8.3.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the *Consequences* proposed by OCA.

8.3.2 However, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the OCA asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.

- 8.3.3** In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall not be required. Instead OCA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and Article 7.5 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 8.3.4** OCA shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2 and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. OCA shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes* or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, OCA (where it has *Results Management* responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.³³

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.³⁴

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

- 10.1.1** An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the OCA or the OCA's hearing panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) where relevant, 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 10.1.2.

³³ [Comment to Article 8.4: 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 (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization may participate in the CAS hearing as an observer. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the Athlete or other Person and OCA (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]

³⁴ [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.]

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.³⁵

- 10.1.2** 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 and other Consequences

- 10.2.1** Should an Athlete or other Person be found to have committed an anti-doping rules violation, OCA may declare the Athlete or other Person ineligible for the competitions at the OCA Event in which such Athlete or other Person has not yet participated, along with other sanctions and measures which may follow, such as the exclusion of the Athlete or other Person concerned from the OCA's Event and the loss of accreditation.

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared ineligible as provided above or is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may, while ineligible or subject to a *Provisional Suspension*, continue to participate in any capacity in the OCA's Event.

- 10.2.2** In accordance with Article 7.1.1 of these Rules, completion of *Results Management* in terms of Consequences applicable beyond an OCA Event shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

10.2.3 In addition to automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 of these Rules, all other competitive results of the Athlete in the OCA Event obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rules violation occurred, through to 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.

³⁵ [Comment to Article 10.1.1: 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 swimming World Championships).]

10.3 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 13.3.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one (1) 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*, OCA shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two (2) members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) 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 Consequences for Teams in sports which are not Team Sports

If one or more members of a team in a sport, which is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Event*, the OCA's Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall apply the rules of the relevant International Federation to determine the *Consequences* on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or the *Event*, or other *Consequences*), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

Should the relevant International Federation not have such rules or, if in the OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA)'s discretion, the rules of the relevant International Federation do not adequately protect the integrity of the *Competition*, the OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) shall have the authority to determine the *Consequences* for the team, including the *Disqualification* of the team's results in any *Competition* or *Event* or any other *Consequences*. The OCA Hearing Panel (or the hearing panel otherwise designated by the OCA) may only take such action in circumstances when one or more members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and, in the Panel's discretion, the violation may have affected the results of the team in the concerned *Competition(s)* or *Event(s)*.

ARTICLE 12 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS³⁶**12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 12.2 through 12.6 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.1.1 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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.³⁷

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.³⁸

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 12 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the OCA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the OCA's process.³⁹

³⁶ [Comment to Article 12: 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 13. 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 12 does not include Athletes, or their National Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]

³⁷ [Comment to Article 12.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where an Athlete was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Athlete in the appeal.]

³⁸ [Comment to Article 12.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

³⁹ [Comment to Article 12.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of OCA's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of OCA's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in OCA's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

12.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

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 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning *Results Management* under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by OCA 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 in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*; a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; OCA's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that OCA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by OCA not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 14; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2.

12.2.1 In cases arising from participation in OCA's Event, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.⁴⁰

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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.

12.2.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

⁴⁰ [Comment to Article 12.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

12.2.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

12.2.5 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed⁴¹

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 12 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

12.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by OCA⁴²

Where, in a particular case, OCA 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 OCA 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 OCA.

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

OCA 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 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals⁴³

⁴¹ [Comment to Article 12.2.5: 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.]

⁴² [Comment to Article 12.3: 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 OCA] to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with OCA and give OCA an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

⁴³ [Comment to Article 12.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the *Anti-Doping Organization* that had *Results Management* authority;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, OCA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* (provided that the *Athlete* or other *Person* had been already informed of the ongoing *Results Management*).

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

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*, International Federation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, OCA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right of appeal under Article 12.2.2.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the *Athlete's* or other *Person'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 Results Management*.

Notification of anti-doping rule violation other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

13.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*, International Federation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 12 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

13.1.5 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 OCA has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 13.3.

13.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of OCA

OCA shall ensure that information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is *Publicly Disclosed* in accordance with Article 13.3. OCA shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and *Delegated Third Parties* are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

13.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* Decisions and Request for Files

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 12.5, 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, OCA shall provide an English summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

13.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 After notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 13.1.2, the identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension*, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by OCA.

13.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, 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, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, OCA must *Publicly Disclose* 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 (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. OCA must also *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ [Comment to Article 13.3.2: Where *Public Disclosure* as required by Article 13.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, OCA's failure to make the *Public Disclosure* will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.]

- 13.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, OCA may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.
- 13.3.4 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 fact that the decision has been appealed may be *Publicly Disclosed*. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be *Publicly Disclosed* except with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. OCA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, OCA shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.
- 13.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on OCA's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.
- 13.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 13.3.1 and 13.3.3, no *Anti-Doping Organization*, *National Federation*, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.
- 13.3.7 The mandatory *Public Disclosure* required in Article 13.3.2 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*, a *Protected Person* or a *Recreational Athlete*. Any optional *Public Disclosure* in a case involving a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

OCA shall, after each *Event* under its jurisdiction, publish publicly a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. OCA may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*.

13.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organizations*, OCA shall report to WADA through ADAMS *Doping Control*-related information, including, in particular:

- (a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes*,
- (b) *Whereabouts* information for *Athletes* including those in *Registered Testing Pools*,
- (c) *TUE* decisions, and
- (d) *Results Management* decisions,

as required under the applicable *International Standard(s)*.

- 13.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, OCA shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to WADA by entering the *Doping Control* forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.
- 13.5.2 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *TUEs*, OCA shall report all *TUE* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 13.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, OCA shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard for Results Management*: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a *Provisional Suspension*.
- 13.5.4 The information described in this Article 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*.

13.6 Data Privacy

- 13.6.1** OCA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct its *Anti-Doping Activities* under the Code, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*), these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.
- 13.6.2** Without limiting the foregoing, OCA shall:
- (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
 - (b) Notify any *Participant* or *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*, that their personal information may be processed by OCA and other *Persons* for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any *Delegated Third Party*) with whom OCA shares the personal information of any *Participant* or *Person* is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

13.7 Notification

- 13.7.1** Any notification under these Anti-Doping Rules to an *Athlete* or other *Person* accredited pursuant to the request of a *National Olympic Committee* shall be deemed to be accomplished by delivery of the notification to that *National Olympic Committee*. This applies, without limitation, for all notifications sent before, during and after the Event. In addition to the notification from OCA, it shall also be the responsibility of the *National Olympic Committee* to notify in person the *Athlete* or other *Person*. Bona fide efforts by OCA to secure notification in person shall be without prejudice to the validity of the notifications to the *National Olympic Committee* in application of this provision. OCA shall, when notifying a *National Olympic Committee* as provided for in this article, request confirmation from the *National Olympic Committee* that such notification was actually delivered to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.
- 13.7.2** Notification under these Anti-Doping Rules to a *National Olympic Committee* shall be deemed to be accomplished by delivery of the

notification to either the President, the Secretary General, the chef de mission, the deputy chef de mission or another representative of the *National Olympic Committee* in question designated by the *National Olympic Committee* for that purpose.

- 13.7.3** During the *Event Period* and for the purpose of the application of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Athlete* and other *Person* shall be deemed to be validly represented by the *National Olympic Committee*, acting through the persons mentioned in Article 13.7.2.

ARTICLE 14 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by *Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 14.1.1** A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon OCA, as well as every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:

14.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a *Provisional Suspension* (after a *Provisional Hearing* has occurred or the *Athlete* or other *Person* has either accepted the *Provisional Suspension* or has waived the right to a *Provisional Hearing*, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the *Athlete* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* during the *Provisional Suspension*.

14.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of *Ineligibility* (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the *Athlete* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* for the period of *Ineligibility*.

14.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all *Signatories*.

14.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to *Disqualify* results under Article 10.10 for a specified period

automatically *Disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.

- 14.1.2** OCA shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 14.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date OCA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.
- 14.1.3** A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon OCA, as well as each *Signatory*, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date OCA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.
- 14.1.4** Notwithstanding any provision in Article 14.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on OCA or other *Signatories* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.⁴⁵

14.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations

OCA may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organizations* not described in Article 14.1.1 above, such as a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a *Provisional Hearing* or acceptance by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.⁴⁶

14.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the Code shall be implemented by OCA, if OCA finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ [Comment to Article 14.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the *Major Event Organization* give the *Athlete* or other *Person* the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the *Major Event Organization* is binding on other *Signatories* regardless of whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* chooses the expedited appeal option.]

⁴⁶ [Comment to Articles 14.1 and 14.2: *Anti-Doping Organization* decisions under Article 14.1 are implemented automatically by other *Signatories* without the requirement of any decision or further action on the *Signatories'* part. For example, when a *National Anti-Doping Organization* decides to *Provisionally Suspend* an *Athlete*, that decision is given automatic effect at the *International Federation* level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*, there is not a separate decision to be made by the *International Federation*. Thus, any claim by the *Athlete* that the *Provisional Suspension* was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. Implementation of *Anti-Doping Organizations'* decisions under Article 14.2 is subject to each *Signatory's* discretion. A *Signatory's* implementation of a decision under Article 14.1 or Article 14.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. 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*.]

⁴⁷ [Comment to Article 14.3: 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.]

ARTICLE 15 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 (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 16 EDUCATION

- 16.1 OCA shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote Education in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.
- 16.2 OCA may decide to require that *Athletes* complete designated Education activities before and/or during their participation in OCA Events as a condition of such participation. The specific OCA Event for which *Athletes* will be required to complete Education activities as a condition of participation will be announced to the *Athletes* and / or *National Olympic Committees* in advance of such Events.
- 16.3 Failure by an *Athlete* to complete Education activities as requested by OCA before and/or during their participation in an OCA Event may result in the imposition of sanctions under OCA's disciplinary rules and that *Athlete* may be declared automatically ineligible to compete in the ensuing OCA Event.

ARTICLE 17 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OCA

- 17.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.6 of the Code for *Major Event Organizations*, OCA shall report to WADA on OCA's compliance with the Code and *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.
- 17.2 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.6.5 of the Code, all OCA board members, directors, officers, and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*) who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, must sign a form provided by the OCA, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as *Persons* in conformity with the Code for direct and intentional misconduct.

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 the Athlete's 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. A Signatory's implementation of a decision or its decision not to implement a decision under Article 14.3, is appealable under Article 12.]

- 17.3** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.6.6 of the Code, any OCA employee who is involved in *Doping Control* (other than authorized anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by OCA confirming that they are not *Provisionally Suspended* or serving a period of *Ineligibility* and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES

- 18.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.2** To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.⁴⁸
- 18.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 18.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.5** To disclose to OCA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 18.6** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 18.7** To disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request by OCA, or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete*.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 19.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 19.2** To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.
- 19.3** To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

⁴⁸ [Comment to Article 18.2: 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.]

- 19.4 To disclose to OCA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 19.5 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 19.6 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not Use or Possess any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 20.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.2 To disclose to OCA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.3 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 20.4 Not to Use or Possess any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

ARTICLE 21 FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

- 21.1 OCA has the authority to impose fines and/or withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to *National Olympic Committees* that are not in-compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 21.2 OCA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *National Olympic Committees* with respect to recognition and eligibility of its officials and *Athletes* to participate in OCA'Events.
- 21.3 Regarding the whereabouts obligations outlined in Article 5.4 and without prejudice to any additional disciplinary measures or sanctions under these Anti-Doping Rules and/or other OCA regulations, OCA shall be entitled to immediately impose the following sanctions on a *National Olympic Committee* failing to comply with its duty to provide accurate whereabouts information in a timely manner:
 - a. Issuing a warning or reprimand;
 - b. Imposing a fine of 200 \$ per *Athlete* for whom whereabouts information is missing;

ARTICLE 22 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 22.1** 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.
- 22.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 22.3** 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.
- 22.4** 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.
- 22.5** Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 22.6** 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.
- 22.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 23 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 23.1** Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 23.2** These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 23.3** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the *International Standards* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the *International Standards*. The Code and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

- 23.4** The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 23.5** The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 23.6** These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on **1st January 2021**. Amendments to these Anti-Doping Rules were most recently adopted on 1st May,2024 and entered into force on 1st May 2024.This version of the Anti-Doping Rules trumps all previous versions of the OCA Anti-Doping Rules.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS⁴⁹

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, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers 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.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Athlete or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organizing analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-

⁴⁹ [Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]

doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, as set out in the Code and/or the *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organization: WADA or 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*, 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 elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the Code 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*.⁵⁰

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*.

⁵⁰ [Comment to *Athlete*: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five (5) categories: 1) *International-Level Athlete*, 2) *National-Level Athlete*, 3) individuals who are not *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* but over whom the *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* has chosen to exercise authority, 4) *Recreational Athlete*, and 5) individuals over whom no *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. 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*.]

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 10.14; (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* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. 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.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a *Sample*, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported, as defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which OCA delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for OCA, or individuals serving as independent contractors who

perform *Doping Control* services for OCA (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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 and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including, but not limited to *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (*Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension*).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games). For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, an Event is one of the OCA Events.

Event Period: The period commencing on the date of the opening of the *Athlete* village of the OCA Event up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Event .

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by OCA in Event, which include the venues for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from OCA and any other areas that are specifically designated as such by OCA.

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's* 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 *Protected Person*, 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 a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.⁵¹

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

⁵¹ [Comment to *Fault*: The criterion for assessing an *Athlete's* degree of *Fault* is the same under all Articles where *Fault* is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, 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.]

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day 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*. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by OCA for that particular sport.⁵²

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

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

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

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Results Management*. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Results Management*.

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

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.⁵³

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*.

⁵² [Comment to *In-Competition*: Having a universally accepted definition for *In-Competition* provides greater harmonization among *Athletes* across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among *Athletes* about the relevant timeframe for *In-Competition Testing*, avoids inadvertent *Adverse Analytical Findings* in between *Competitions* during an *Event* and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from *Substances* prohibited *Out-of-Competition* being carried over to the *Competition* period.]

⁵³ [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*.]

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*. For the purpose of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Major Event Organization* is the Olympic Council of Asia.

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.

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* in a *Sample* below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that *Sample* as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person's establishing that any *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 *Protected Person or Recreational Athlete*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the Athlete's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for *Results Management* or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for *Results Management* and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the *Anti-Doping Organization* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

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

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ [Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic 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 anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic 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 anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that

Pre-Event Testing Period: For each OCA Event, the period commencing three (3) months before the start of the Event Period and concluding on the day before the start of the Event Period.

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.

Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁵⁵

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, 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.⁵⁶

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

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

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or

the Athlete intended to exercise control over them. 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.]

⁵⁵ [Comment to Protected Person: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Athletes or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Athlete with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

⁵⁶ [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 7.4, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*.⁵⁷

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 5.5 of the Code and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, or in certain cases (e.g., *Atypical Finding*, *Athlete Biological Passport*, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.⁵⁸

Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in

⁵⁷ [Comment to *Recreational Athlete*: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

⁵⁸ [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.]

Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter 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 or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional 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, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.⁵⁹

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*.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an *International Standard*.

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* allows an *Athlete* with a medical condition to Use a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* are met.

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 authority 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

⁵⁹ [Comment to *Tampering*: 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, altering a *Sample* by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the *Doping Control* process. *Tampering* includes misconduct which occurs during the *Results Management* process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a *Person's* legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered *Tampering*. 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.]

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.

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.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organization* and an *Athlete* or other *Person* that allows the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organization* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organization* against the *Athlete* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Athlete* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organization* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organization*, *Athlete* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.