



Australian Government
Australian Sports Commission

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

ANTI-DOPING POLICY

Historical Document

Effective 1 January 2009

Historical Document

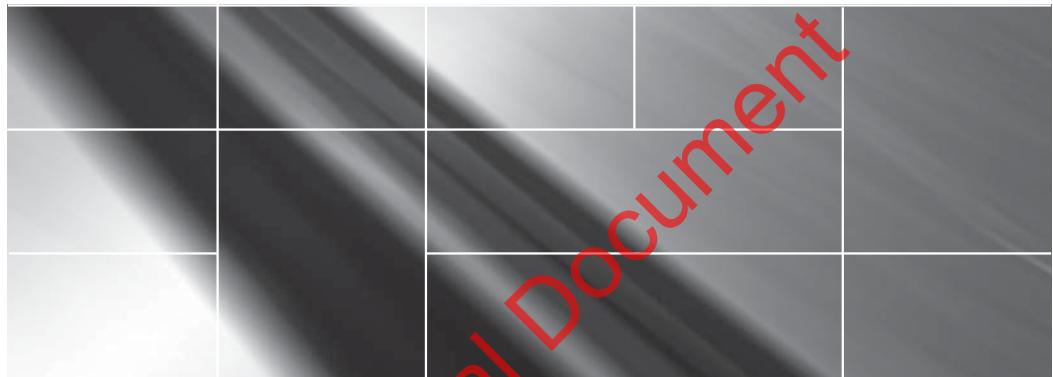
Date approved by ASADA **18 December 2008**

Date adopted by the ASC Board **13 November 2008**

Date Anti-Doping Policy effective **1 January 2009**

This Anti-Doping Policy replaces the previous ASC Anti-Doping Policy that came into effect on 1 August 2004.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION



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For general enquiries regarding the Australian Sports Commission:

Tel: (02) 6214 1111
Fax: (02) 6251 2680
Email: asc@ausport.gov.au
Website: ausport.gov.au

Note: All website addresses in this booklet are current as at 1 January 2009

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Introduction

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) takes pride that, as a leader in the fight against doping in sport, Australia's anti-doping programs have helped set the standard for the world sporting community. The ASC supports the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) in the fight against doping in sport and requires ASC-recognised National Sporting Organisations and National Sporting Organisations (NSOs) for People with a Disability to adopt the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and rules that conform with the *National Anti-Doping* (NAD) scheme.

This Policy operates in conjunction with, where applicable, the *ASC Code of Conduct*, the *Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Athlete Scholarship Agreement*, the *National Talent Identification and Development (NTID) Athlete Agreement*, the *Australian Government Sport Training Grant (AGSTG) Agreement* and any other applicable agreement. As such, this Policy is an important part of a comprehensive set of behavioural standards, responsibilities and practices. The *ASC Code of Conduct* and the athlete agreements listed above each contain the obligation to comply with applicable ASC policies and procedures, including this Policy.

An individual who is investigated and/or sanctioned under this Policy may also be investigated and/or sanctioned under the *ASC Code of Conduct* and/or an athlete agreement listed above (if applicable).

Any suspected anti-doping rule violation under this Policy must be reported in accordance with Article 25 of this Policy.

As at the date of this Policy, copies of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) documents can be found on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org

As at the date of this Policy, copies of ASC documents, including the *ASC Code of Conduct*, can be found on the ASC website ausport.gov.au and/or by request from the ASC's Human Resources Section.

As at the date of this Policy, copies of ASADA documents can be found on the ASADA website asada.gov.au

Definitions of terms used in this Policy can be found in Appendix 1.

Article 1 Rationale

- 1.1 The ASC condemns doping in sport as fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport. Anti-doping programs, including documents such as this Policy, seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. The essence of sport at all levels in Australia upholds the principles of fairness, respect, responsibility and safety.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Policy and the anti-doping programs that it supports are:
 - to protect *Athletes'* fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for *Athletes* worldwide
 - to ensure harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.

Article 2 Powers of the ASC and ASADA

The ASC acknowledges the legislative authority of ASADA to act under the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme.

Article 3 Scope

3.1 Persons to whom this Policy applies

This Policy applies to:

- 3.1.1 Athletes who are AIS Scholarship Holders, NTID Athletes and AGSTG Recipients
- 3.1.2 Athlete Support Personnel who are recipients of ASC financial assistance
- 3.1.3 any other Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons who receive financial or other assistance from the ASC
- 3.1.4 any other Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons who are provided with access to ASC (including AIS) facilities or services
- 3.1.5 employees, Board Members and contractors of the ASC
- 3.1.6 any other Person who has agreed to be bound by this Policy.

3.2 Other anti-doping policies

Where a Person is bound by an applicable NSO and/or IF Anti-Doping Policy in addition to this Policy, the Person shall be bound by, and have obligations in respect of all applicable policies simultaneously, provided that under no circumstances will any other policy reduce a Person's obligations under this Policy.

Article 4 Roles and responsibilities

4.1 Athletes

Athletes must:

- 4.1.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them. This includes, but may not be limited to, this Policy, their NSO's Anti-Doping Policy and their IF's Anti-Doping Policy
- 4.1.2 be aware of whether they are in their IF's and/or ASADA's *Registered Testing Pools* and comply with the requirements of any such membership
- 4.1.3 read and understand the *Prohibited List* as it relates to them
- 4.1.4 be available for *Sample collection* and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information for this purpose when identified for inclusion in a *Registered Testing Pool*
- 4.1.5 take full responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest, *Use* and *Possess*
- 4.1.6 inform medical personnel of their obligations not to *Use* or *Possess Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*, and ensure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them
- 4.1.7 attend anti-doping education as directed by the ASC and/or as appropriate. Failure to attend an anti-doping education session shall be no excuse for an alleged anti-doping rule violation, nor shall it mitigate culpability of the Athlete in determining sanction
- 4.1.8 in accordance with Article 25, promptly report information about suspected anti-doping rule violations to the ASC *Executive Director*, in a discreet and confidential manner
- 4.1.9 assist, cooperate and liaise with the ASC, their NSO, ASADA and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged anti-doping rule violation, in a discreet and confidential manner
- 4.1.10 be available for *Sample collection* and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis, even if not a regular *Member* of a NSO, if required by the conditions of eligibility established by their NSO, AOC, APC, IF, ACGA, *Major Event Organisers* or as applicable
- 4.1.11 accept that ignorance of this Policy, the *Code* or the *Prohibited List* is not an excuse for an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not mitigate culpability in sanction.

4.2 Athlete Support Personnel

Athlete Support Personnel must:

- 4.2.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support. This includes, but may not be limited to, this Policy, their NSO's Anti-Doping Policy and their *IF*'s Anti-Doping Policy
- 4.2.2 support and assist *Anti-Doping Organisations*, including ASADA, to conduct *Doping Control*
- 4.2.3 use their influence on *Athletes*' values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes
- 4.2.4 in accordance with Article 25, promptly report information about suspected anti-doping rule violations to the *ASC Executive Director*, in a discreet and confidential manner
- 4.2.5 assist, cooperate and liaise with the ASC, their NSO, ASADA and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged anti-doping rule violation, in a discreet and confidential manner.

4.3 Employees, Board Members and contractors of the ASC

Employees, Board Members and contractors of the ASC must:

- 4.3.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them. This includes, but may not be limited to, this Policy
- 4.3.2 where applicable, support and assist *Anti-Doping Organisations*, including ASADA, to stop doping in sport
- 4.3.3 where applicable, use their influence on *Athletes*' values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes
- 4.3.4 in accordance with Article 25, promptly report information about suspected anti-doping rule violations to the *ASC Executive Director*, in a discreet and confidential manner
- 4.3.5 assist, cooperate and liaise with the ASC, ASADA and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged anti-doping rule violation.

4.4 ASC

The ASC will:

- 4.4.1 abide by, implement and enforce this Policy to the satisfaction of ASADA
- 4.4.2 obtain ASADA's prior written approval for any amendments to this Policy
- 4.4.3 develop and implement, in consultation with ASADA, comprehensive programs and education initiatives for *AIS Scholarship Holders* and *NTID Athletes* about pure performance in sport

- 4.4.4 support the initiatives of and cooperate with ASADA, as reasonably requested, to assist the achievement of pure performance in sport
- 4.4.5 assist *Anti-Doping Organisations*, including ASADA, to conduct *Doping Control* by providing information relating to *Registered Testing Pools* as reasonably requested, subject to privacy legislation
- 4.4.6 where required, act in accordance with this Policy upon the receipt of a reported anti-doping rule violation and notification by ASADA of an entry onto the ASADA Register in respect of an *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Personnel*, or other *Person* bound by this Policy, in consultation with ASADA
- 4.4.7 assist, cooperate, and liaise with ASADA, applicable NSOs and *IFs*, and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* as reasonably requested in relation to the conduct of any investigations or hearing into an alleged anti-doping rule violation under this Policy
- 4.4.8 recognise and enforce any sanction applied by the CAS and/or other *Tribunals* in respect of an anti-doping rule violation under this Policy, or recommendation of ASADA where a hearing has been waived
- 4.4.9 withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel* who has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 4.5 **ASADA**
- ASADA will carry out its functions and powers in accordance with the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme, as published from time to time, and/or as referred to ASADA by the ASC. This includes but is not limited to:
- 4.5.1 coordinating results management processes, issuing infraction notices, convening hearings, presenting allegations of anti-doping rule violations at hearings and all matters incidental thereto unless otherwise agreed between the parties and outlined in this Policy
- 4.5.2 providing and promoting the adoption and implementation of anti-doping policies and rules that conform with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme
- 4.5.3 coordinating the administration of national *Registered Testing Pools* and all *Athlete* whereabouts requirements in consultation with NSOs
- 4.5.4 requesting *Athletes* to provide *Samples* and *Testing*, or arranging *Testing of Samples*
- 4.5.5 investigating possible anti-doping rule violations
- 4.5.6 making findings in relation to such investigations
- 4.5.7 notifying the *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Personnel*, the ASC, their NSO and other organisations required to be notified under the Code, the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme of its findings and its recommendations as to the consequences of such findings

- 4.5.8 notifying the results of hearings and all relevant incidental matters to relevant bodies including the ASC, the applicable NSO and the applicable *IF*, as agreed between the parties and outlined in this Policy. Any notification will be subject to the ASADA Act 2006, NAD scheme and privacy legislation
- 4.5.9 monitoring NSOs' compliance with their Anti-Doping Policies and notifying the NSO and the ASC about the extent of this compliance
- 4.5.10 publishing reports about the extent of NSOs' compliance with their Anti-Doping Policies
- 4.5.11 developing and implementing, and encouraging the sporting community to develop, implement and support, comprehensive programs and education initiatives about pure performance in sport.

4.6 **Breaches of this Policy**

Where a Person bound by this Policy breaches his or her obligations under this Policy including his or her responsibilities under this Article 4, regardless of whether such breach amounts to an anti-doping rule violation such breach may also constitute a breach of the *ASC Code of Conduct*, *AIS Athlete Scholarship Agreement*, *NTID Athlete Agreement*, *AGSTG Agreement* or other relevant agreement between the ASC and that Person, and sanctions under the *ASC Code of Conduct* or other relevant agreement may apply. Article 4.6 and Article 26 each apply without limitation to the other.

Article 5 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 2.8 of the Code and Article 6.1 through Article 6.8 of this Policy.

Article 6 Anti-doping rule violations

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations¹:

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

- 6.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.1.²
- 6.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.1 is established by either 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 analysed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analysed 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.³

1 The purpose of Article 6 is to specify the circumstances and conduct that constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules has been violated.

2 For purposes of anti-doping rule violations involving the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* (or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the Code (and therefore this Policy) adopts the rule of strict liability that was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (OMADC) and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a *Prohibited Substance* is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally *Used* a *Prohibited Substance* or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an *In-Competition* test, then the results of that *Competition* are automatically invalidated in accordance with Article 18. However, the Athlete then has the possibility to reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault in accordance with Article 19.6, or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance in accordance with Article 19.5.

The strict liability rule for the finding of a *Prohibited Substance* in an Athlete's Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a *Prohibited Substance* entered an Athlete's system through *No Fault or Negligence*, or *No Significant Fault or Negligence* on the Athlete's part. It is important to emphasise that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule violation has occurred is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of *Ineligibility* is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in the Code has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.

3 The Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analysed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.

- 6.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 6.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 6.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.
- 6.2 **Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method⁴**
- 6.2.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. 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*.
- 6.2.2 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
- 6.3 **Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection⁶**

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- 4 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 footnote 13 in Article 7.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.1, *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, or other analytical information that does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a *Prohibited Substance* under Article 6.1. 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 Organisation* provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other *Sample*.
- 5 Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a *Prohibited Substance* 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 6.1 and violations of Article 6.2 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 6.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)
- 6 Failure or refusal to submit to *Sample* collection after notification was prohibited in almost all pre-*Code* anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical pre-*Code* rule to include "otherwise evading *Sample* collection" as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an *Athlete* was hiding from a *Doping Control* official to evade notification or *Testing*. A violation of "refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the *Athlete*, while "evading" *Sample* collection contemplates intentional conduct by the *Athlete*.

- 6.4 **Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing**, including failure to file required whereabouts information and **Missed Tests** which are declared based on rules which comply with the *International Standard for Testing*. Any combination of three *Missed Tests* and/or *Filing Failures* within an eighteen-month period as determined by Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction over the Athlete shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation⁷
- 6.5 **Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control⁸**
- 6.6 **Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**
- 6.6.1 Possession by an Athlete *In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or Possession by an Athlete *Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 9 or other acceptable justification.⁹
- 6.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel *In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel *Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 9 or other acceptable justification.¹⁰
- 6.7 **Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method**
- 6.8 **Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation¹¹**

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- 7 Separate *Whereabouts Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests* declared under the rules of the Athlete's International Federation, ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to declare *Whereabouts Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests* in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, *Missed Tests* or *Filing Failures* may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.3 or 6.5.
- 8 This Article prohibits conduct that subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*; for example, altering identification numbers on a *Doping Control* form during *Testing*, breaking the B bottle at the time of B *Sample* analysis or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation.
- 9 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, such as buying insulin for a diabetic child.
- 10 Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying *Prohibited Substances* for dealing with acute and emergency situations.
- 11 The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of *Ineligibility*. However, a Sporting Organisation may adopt its own rules that prohibit such conduct.

Article 7 Proof of doping

7.1 Burdens and standards of proof

ASADA or the ASC shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether ASADA or the ASC has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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 this Policy places the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 19.5 and 19.7 where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.¹²

7.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.¹³ The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

- 7.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories 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 ASADA or the ASC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.¹⁴

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- 12 This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organisation is comparable to the standard that is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N, J, Y, W v FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.
- 13 For example, an Anti-Doping Organisation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.2 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 footnotes to Article 6.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples.
- 14 The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the *International Standard for Laboratories* that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organisation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 7.2.2 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy, which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy that could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then ASADA or the ASC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.2.3 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.
- 7.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.¹⁵

Article 8 The *Prohibited List*

8.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

This Policy incorporates the *Prohibited List*¹⁶ which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and changes from time to time. If WADA has expanded the *Prohibited List* for any particular sport/s, this Policy incorporates the *Prohibited List* as so expanded to that sport/s.

8.2 Publication and revision of the *Prohibited List*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under this Policy three (3) months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA or as amended by WADA from time to time without requiring any further action by ASADA or the ASC.

¹⁵ Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognised in numerous CAS decisions.

¹⁶ The WADA *Prohibited List* is accessible through the WADA website www.wada-ama.org

8.3 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

8.3.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that 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. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (such as anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.¹⁷

8.3.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 19 all *Prohibited Substances* shall be “*Specified Substances*” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones, and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be *Specified Substances*.¹⁸

8.3.3 New classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code*, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances* under Article 8.3.2.

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- 17 There will be one *Prohibited List*. The substances that are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when *Used* in training, may have long-term performance enhancing effects, such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the *Prohibited List* are prohibited *In-Competition*. *Out-of-Competition Use*, under Article 6.2, of a substance that is only prohibited *In-Competition* is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for the substance or its *Metabolites* is reported for a *Sample* collected *In-Competition* in accordance with Article 6.1.

There will be only one document called the “*Prohibited List*”. WADA may add additional substances or methods to the *Prohibited List* for particular sports (such as the inclusion of beta-blockers for shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single *Prohibited List*. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of *Prohibited Substances* (for example, eliminating anabolics from the *Prohibited List* for “mind sports”). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents that anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an *Athlete* should not take.

- 18 In drafting the *Code* there was considerable debate among stakeholders over the appropriate balance between inflexible sanctions, which promote harmonisation in the application of the rules, and more flexible sanctions, which better take into consideration the circumstances of each individual case. This balance continued to be discussed in various CAS decisions interpreting the *Code*. After three years experience with the *Code*, the strong consensus of stakeholders is that while the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation under Articles 6.1 and 6.2 should still be based on the principle of strict liability, the *Code* sanctions should be made more flexible where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can clearly demonstrate that he or she did not intend to enhance sport performance. The change to Article 8.3 and related changes to Article 19 provide this additional flexibility for violations involving many *Prohibited Substances*. The rules set forth in Article 19.6 would remain the only basis for eliminating or reducing a sanction involving anabolic steroids and hormones, as well as the stimulants and the hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*, or *Prohibited Methods*.

8.4 **Criteria for including Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List**

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.¹⁹

Article 9 Therapeutic use

9.1 **International Standard for TUE**

Any Athlete with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must request a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) in accordance with the Code, the *International Standard for TUE*, this Policy and other policies applicable to them.²⁰

9.2 **International-Level Athletes**

International-Level Athletes or any other Athlete who is entered in an International Event with documented medical conditions requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must request a TUE from their IF (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE from ASDMAC or another TUE Committee). Athletes who have been identified as included in their IF's Registered Testing Pool may only obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules of the IF.²¹

9.3 **National-Level Athletes**

Athletes who are not in their IF's Registered Testing Pool but are in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Testing Pool with documented medical conditions requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must request a TUE from ASDMAC.

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- 19 The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 8.4 in a particular case cannot be raised as a defence to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the *Prohibited List* is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.
 - 20 International-Level Athletes or Athletes entering an International Event should seek guidance on the process for seeking a TUE from the WADA website www.wada-ama.org or their IF's website. National-level athletes should seek guidance from the ASDMAC website asdmac.org.au.
 - 21 Unless provided otherwise by the rules of an IF or an agreement with an IF, ASDMAC does not have the authority under the Code to grant TUEs to International-Level Athletes or for International Events.

9.4

Other Athletes

Athletes who are not in their *IF*'s or ASADA's Registered Testing Pool, Domestic Testing Pool or have not otherwise been notified by ASADA, in accordance with the NAD scheme, that they require a *TUE* prior to Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, may submit an application to ASDMAC for approval of a *TUE* in accordance with the procedures of ASDMAC.

9.5

TUE applications

- 9.5.1 Athletes should submit an application for a *TUE* no less than twenty-one (21) days before they require the approval (for example, prior to a National Event), except for retroactive *TUEs* under Article 9.5.2.
- 9.5.2 An application for a *TUE* will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:
 - a emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary
 - b due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an Athlete to submit, or a *TUE* Committee to consider, an application prior to Doping Control, or
 - c ASDMAC procedures, in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for *TUE*, provide for retroactive approval.
- 9.5.3 An Athlete may not apply to more than one body for a *TUE* at the same time. Applications must be in accordance with the International Standard for *TUE* and the procedures of the Athlete's *IF* or ASDMAC as appropriate.

9.6

Reporting of *TUEs*

The granting of any *TUE* by ASDMAC for an Athlete in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool shall be promptly reported to WADA.

9.7

Review of *TUEs*

- 9.7.1 WADA, on its own initiative, may review at any time the granting of a *TUE* to any International-Level Athlete in an *IF*'s Registered Testing Pool or national-level Athlete who is included in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool. Further, upon the request of any such Athlete who has been denied a *TUE*, WADA may review such denial. If WADA determines that such granting or denial of a *TUE* did not comply with the International Standard for *TUE*, WADA may reverse the decision.
- 9.7.2 An Athlete who is denied a *TUE* by ASDMAC must seek review by WADA of the decision before any appeal may be commenced under Article 21.4.
- 9.7.3 If, contrary to the requirements of the Code, an *IF* does not have a process in place where Athletes may request *TUEs*, an International-Level Athlete may request WADA to review the application as if it had been denied.

Article 10 Athlete whereabouts requirements

10.1 Requirement for whereabouts information

- 10.1.1 All Athletes identified for inclusion in a *Registered Testing Pool* must provide accurate whereabouts information to the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation/s in accordance with the *Code* and *International Standards*, the *NAD scheme*, their NSO's Anti-Doping Policy, their IF's Anti-Doping Policy and this Policy, and to keep this information updated at all times.
- 10.1.2 ASADA shall coordinate the identification of Athletes in its *Registered Testing Pool* and the collecting of current location information and shall submit these to WADA. Information may also be shared with Athletes' IFs. This information shall be maintained by those bodies in strict confidence at all times and shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Testing* or establishing anti-doping rule violations under Article 6.4.

10.2 International-Level Athletes and national-level Athletes

- 10.2.1 Any Athlete included in their IF's *Registered Testing Pool* must provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as set out in the *International Standard for Testing* and determined by their IF.
- 10.2.2 Any Athlete included in ASADA's *Registered Testing Pool* must provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as set out in the *International Standard for Testing*, the *NAD scheme* and as determined by ASADA.
- 10.2.3 Where an Athlete has been designated for inclusion in both their IF's and ASADA's *Registered Testing Pools*, the Athlete may only be required to provide whereabouts information to ASADA. ASADA will then be responsible for notifying the Athlete's IF that it is receiving the Athlete's whereabouts information and for sharing the relevant information with the IF and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Testing*. Athletes will be advised by ASADA or their NSO if their IF is accepting athlete whereabouts information collected from ASADA and that therefore they need only submit whereabouts information to ASADA, and must consent to the sharing of this information.
- 10.2.4 An Athlete who has been designated for inclusion in ASADA's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the whereabouts requirements of ASADA unless and until:
 - a he or she retires from *Competition* in accordance with Article 11, or
 - b he or she has been given written notice by ASADA that he or she is no longer designated for inclusion in ASADA's *Registered Testing Pool*.

10.3 *Whereabouts Failures*

- 10.3.1 In accordance with Article 6.4, an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* will be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation if he or she commits a total of three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* (which may be three (3) *Filing Failures*, or three *Missed Tests*, or any combination of *Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests* adding up to three (3) in total) in any eighteen (18) month period. This 18 month period is a rolling period that starts to run on each date that an *Athlete* commits a *Whereabouts Failure*.
- 10.3.2 More than one (1) *Anti-Doping Organisation* may have jurisdiction to Test an *Athlete* who has been designated for inclusion in a *Registered Testing Pool*. For the purposes of Article 10.3.1 above and in accordance with Article 23, ASADA shall recognise and respect *Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests* declared by other *Anti-Doping Organisations* pursuant to the *International Standard for Testing*, and those *Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests* shall be combined for the purposes of Article 6.4. As a consequence, any *Athlete* who commits any three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* in any eighteen (18) month period shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Article 6.4, irrespective of which *Anti-Doping Organisation/s* has/have declared the *Whereabouts Failures* in question.

Article 11 *Retirement and return to Competition*

11.1 *International-Level Athletes*

- 11.1.1 An *Athlete* who has been identified by their *IF* for inclusion in its *Registered Testing Pool* shall be subject to their *IF*'s retirement and return to *Competition* requirements, to the exclusion of Article 11.2.
- 11.1.2 *Athletes* wishing to retire should contact their *NSO* to determine if they are in their *IF*'s *Registered Testing Pool* and therefore are required to follow the *IF*'s procedures.

11.2 *National-Level Athletes*

Athletes in ASADA's *Registered Testing Pool* or *Domestic Testing Pool* shall be subject to the following requirements:

- 11.2.1 An *Athlete* who wants to retire from *Competition* must do so by notifying ASADA by fully completing and forwarding to ASADA the ASADA "Retirement Notification Form" ("retirement notification").²² Retirement notifications that are not fully completed will not be accepted and will be returned to the *Athlete* for completion. An *Athlete*'s retirement date will be the date ASADA receives the fully completed retirement notification.

²² The ASADA Retirement Notification Form is accessible through the ASADA website asada.gov.au

- 11.2.2 Upon receipt of a retirement notification in accordance with Article 11.2.1, ASADA will, as soon as reasonably practicable, provide the Athlete and their NSO with a written confirmation of the Athlete's retirement.
- 11.2.3 Retirement does not:
- a excuse the Athlete from giving a Sample requested on or before their retirement date, or a Sample required as part of an investigation commenced prior to their retirement date
 - b excuse the Athlete from assisting, cooperating and liaising with ASADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged anti-doping rule violation
 - c prevent the analysis of a Sample given by the Athlete on or before their retirement date
 - d affect the results of Testing under (a) or (b) above
 - e exempt the Athlete from this Policy in relation to an anti-doing rule violation committed on or before their retirement date, or
 - f affect ASADA's power to conduct results management in accordance with Article 15.10.
- 11.2.4 An Athlete who has retired in accordance with Article 11.2.1 and who wishes to return to Competition, must do so by notifying ASADA by fully completing and forwarding the ASADA "Request for Reinstatement Form" ("reinstatement request").²³ Reinstatement requests that are not fully completed will not be accepted and will be returned to the Athlete for completion. The Athlete's reinstatement request date will be the date ASADA receives the fully completed reinstatement request. The applicable NSO will make the decision whether to reinstate an Athlete, in consultation with ASADA.
- 11.2.5 Upon receipt of notification in accordance with Article 11.2.4, ASADA will, as soon as reasonably practicable:
- a provide the Athlete with a written confirmation of the outcome of the Athlete's reinstatement request
 - b if the reinstatement request is approved by the Athlete's NSO, provide the NSO with a written confirmation of ASADA's acceptance of the Athlete's reinstatement.
- 11.2.6 If reinstatement is granted, then this Policy will apply to the Athlete from the date of their reinstatement request. An Athlete who is reinstated pursuant to Article 11.2.4 may not compete in Competitions and Events conducted by or under the auspices of the ASC, the Athlete's NSO or any other NSO for a period of six (6) months from the date of the reinstatement request.

²³ The ASADA Request for Reinstatement Form is accessible through the ASADA website asada.gov.au

- 11.2.7 An Athlete must be available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* in accordance with this Policy from the date of their reinstatement request. Being available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* means that an Athlete has complied with any request by an Anti-Doping Organisation to provide a Sample, and any Athlete who is designated for inclusion in their IF's or ASADA's Registered Testing Pool has complied with whereabouts requirements set out in Article 10.
- 11.2.8 Decisions of an applicable NSO in relation to the reinstatement request of an Athlete may be appealed in accordance with that NSO's appeal procedures.

Article 12 Testing

12.1 Submit to Testing

All Athletes must comply with any request for *Testing* by an Anti-Doping Organisation with *Testing* jurisdiction, including ASADA.

12.2 Standards for Testing

Anti-Doping Organisations with *Testing* jurisdiction shall conduct such *Testing* in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

12.3 Selection of Athletes for Testing

- 12.3.1 Where required by the ASC, their IF, their NSO or a Major Event Organisation, Athletes shall be selected for *Testing In-Competition* in accordance with the applicable rules of the IF, NSO or the Major Event Organisation.
- 12.3.2 Notwithstanding any other regulations, ASADA may test any Athlete, at any time, anywhere, in accordance with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme.

Article 13 Analysis of Samples

Samples collected under this Policy shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

13.1 Use of WADA-approved analysis

For the purposes of Article 6.1, Samples will be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

13.2 Purpose of collection and analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist an Anti-Doping Organisation in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

- 13.3 **Research on Samples**
No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 13.2 without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 13.2 shall have any means of identification removed, such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.
- 13.4 **Standards for Sample analysis and reporting**
Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.
- 13.5 **Retesting Samples**
A Sample may be reanalysed for the purpose of Article 13.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated the Sample collection or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

Article 14 Investigations

- 14.1 Where an investigation is required to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred under this Policy, ASADA will conduct the investigation. Such investigation will be conducted by ASADA in accordance with the Code, relevant International Standards, the ASADA Act 2006, the NAD scheme and the Australian Government Investigations Standard, as in force from time to time.
- 14.2 Where ASADA believes it is appropriate to do so, ASADA may advise the ASC and/or the applicable NSO of an ASADA investigation. ASADA may also consult affected and interested parties about their participation in any investigation. Any disclosure by ASADA of information regarding an investigation will be in accordance with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006, the NAD scheme, the Privacy Act 1988 (Cwlth) and the Australian Government Investigations Standard, as in force from time to time.
- 14.3 The ASC may, following consultation with ASADA, carry out its own investigation into:
- 14.3.1 whether an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred under this Policy, if ASADA has elected not to conduct such investigation, and/or
 - 14.3.2 related matters, provided the ASC does so in coordination with any investigation being undertaken by ASADA and seeks ASADA's input into such investigation.
- 14.4 All Persons bound by this Policy must assist, cooperate, and liaise with ASADA and the ASC in relation to any investigation into an alleged anti-doping rule violation and in doing so must act in a discreet and confidential manner.

Article 15 Results management

- 15.1 ASADA and the ASC will recognise the results of laboratory analysis of Samples conducted by WADA-accredited laboratories in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 15.2 The ASC will recognise any determination or finding by ASADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation that an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred.
- 15.3 ASADA will manage the results of all potential anti-doping rule violations under this Policy in accordance with Article 7 of the Code, the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme.
- 15.4 ASADA will conduct any follow-up investigation and be responsible for notification of an alleged anti-doping rule violation and all matters incidental thereto, in accordance with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme.
- 15.5 ASADA will issue an infraction notice. ASADA will advise the ASC and any other relevant parties that ASADA is issuing an infraction notice prior to issuing the infraction notice.
- 15.6 The infraction notice will:
 - 15.6.1 notify the Person of the anti-doping rule/s that appear/s to have been violated and the basis for the violation
 - 15.6.2 enclose a copy of this Policy or the website address where this Policy can be located
 - 15.6.3 state that the Person has a right to a hearing in relation to the alleged anti-doping rule violation
 - 15.6.4 state that if the Person does not respond within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the infraction notice²⁴, or another period of time as agreed by ASADA, they will be deemed to have waived their right to a hearing and the ASC, in consultation with ASADA and other relevant parties, where applicable, may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 19
 - 15.6.5 be copied to the ASC and other relevant parties in accordance with the Code and the NAD scheme.
- 15.7 The ASC will be:
 - 15.7.1 notified by ASADA about a Person who is alleged to have or has committed an anti-doping rule violation under this Policy or the Anti-Doping Policy of a relevant NSO in accordance with the Code, ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme and insofar as ASADA is aware that the alleged is subject to the jurisdiction of the ASC

²⁴ See the NAD scheme for details of when a notice from ASADA is deemed to have been received.

- 15.7.2 advised by the relevant body of the outcome of the results management process of all anti-doping rule violations
- 15.7.3 consulted by ASADA about ASC participation in any investigations and hearings, including appeals, involving a Person bound by this Policy. The ASC will have the right to attend hearings.
- 15.8 ASADA may refer the matter to hearing in accordance with Article 17 unless the Person acknowledges in writing that they have admitted the anti-doping rule violation, and waives the right to a hearing in relation to whether the Person committed an anti-doping rule violation and what sanction will apply.
- 15.9 If the Person does not respond within fourteen (14) days or another period of time as agreed by ASADA, a hearing can be held in absentia or the ASC, in consultation with ASADA and other relevant parties, where applicable, may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 19.
- 15.10 If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, ASADA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, so long as ASADA would have had results management jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, ASADA will have jurisdiction to conduct results management.²⁵

Article 16 **Provisional Suspensions**

16.1 **Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding**

Where an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance, the ASC, in consultation with ASADA, will promptly impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete.

16.2 **Optional Provisional Suspension based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances or other potential anti-doping rule violations**

Where an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received for a Specified Substance or the ASC receives initial notification or information about another potential anti-doping rule violation, the ASC, in consultation with ASADA, may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person at any time prior to the final hearing as described in Article 17.

²⁵ Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organisation would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a Sporting Organisation.

- 16.3 Provisional or expedited hearing**
- 16.3.1 A Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is given either:
- a an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*, or
 - b an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 17 on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*.
- 16.3.2 ASADA will convene any *Provisional Hearing* and will present the case at any *Provisional Hearing* unless otherwise agreed between the parties.
- 16.4 B Sample analysis not confirming A Sample analysis**
- If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the Athlete will not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 6.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team if applicable) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 6.1 and the subsequent *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, if, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.
- 16.5 Public Disclosure of Provisional Suspension**
- As a general rule, the *Provisional Suspension* of a Person under this Policy will not be *Publicly Disclosed*. However, subject to Article 22.1.2, ASADA or the ASC may, if they consider it appropriate, *Publicly Disclose* the identity of the Person, the *Provisional Suspension* and the reasons for the *Provisional Suspension* so long as such disclosure will not be unfairly prejudicial to the interests of the suspended Person. ASADA and the suspended Person must be consulted prior to any such disclosure by the ASC and any such disclosure requires the prior consent of ASADA, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
- 16.6 Suspension of Financial Assistance**
- Where an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* is received for a *Prohibited Substance* or the ASC receives initial notification or information about another potential anti-doping rule violation, the ASC may, following consultation with ASADA, suspend financial or other assistance to the Person at any time prior to the final hearing as described in Article 17, regardless of whether a *Provisional Suspension* has also been imposed. This Article 16.6 applies without limitation to Article 16.1 and Article 16.2. Article 16.3 does not apply to suspension of financial or other assistance under this Article 16.6, however *Public Disclosure* of such suspension under this Article 16.6 will be restricted on terms corresponding with Article 16.5.

Article 17 Right to a fair hearing

17.1 Fair hearings

Any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under this Policy is entitled to be provided with a hearing process. Such hearing process shall address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed, and, if so, the appropriate *Consequences*. All hearings conducted pursuant to this Article 17 will respect the following principles:

- 17.1.1 a timely hearing
- 17.1.2 a fair and impartial hearing body
- 17.1.3 the right to representation at the Person's own expense
- 17.1.4 the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation
- 17.1.5 the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting *Consequences*
- 17.1.6 the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission)
- 17.1.7 the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost, of the interpreter
- 17.1.8 a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason/s for any period of *Ineligibility*.

Subject to these principles, the hearing will be conducted in the manner that the hearing body determines is appropriate, with as little formality and technicality, and as quickly, as proper consideration of the issue permits.

17.2 Event hearings

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

17.3 Expedited hearings

Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed as soon as reasonably practicable. Matters may be marked for expedited or "urgent" hearing where required. Factors to be considered when determining whether or not a matter should be marked for expedited hearing include but are not limited to the proximity of upcoming *Events* or *Competitions*, including training and qualifying for such *Events* or *Competitions*, the nature of the anti-doping rule violation, and whether or not a *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed.

17.4 Waiver of hearing

The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge ASADA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within the specific time period provided in Article 15. Where no hearing occurs, ASADA shall submit to the organisations described in Article 17.6 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

17.5 ASADA to conduct hearings

- 17.5.1 Following consultation with the ASC, ASADA will, unless otherwise agreed with the ASC, convene the hearing and present the case at the hearing in accordance with the procedures of ASADA and CAS or the *Tribunal*.
- 17.5.2 ASADA will wait fourteen (14) days, or a shorter period agreed between ASADA and the Person, after sending an infraction notice and then may appoint to conduct the hearing:
 - a the CAS, or
 - b another *Tribunal* approved by ASADA.
- 17.5.3 Each party shall bear in equal proportions any upfront fee of the CAS or *Tribunal*, excluding the initial CAS application fee that shall be borne by the party applying. Should it be found that no anti-doping rule violation has been committed, ASADA shall reimburse the Athlete or other Person their portion of the upfront fee. Each party shall otherwise bear their own costs.

17.6 Right to attend hearings

The ASC, the relevant NSO and IF, WADA, AOC, APC, ACGA where applicable, and the relevant SIS/SAS shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer or interested/affected party. It shall be the duty of ASADA to inform those relevant parties of such right to attend as an observer or interested/affected party as applicable. If those parties fail to respond to such notification within fourteen (14) days of notification, they shall be taken to have waived their right to so participate.

17.7 CAS/Tribunal determination

- 17.7.1 CAS or the *Tribunal* will determine:
 - a if the Person has committed a violation of this Policy
 - b if so, what Consequences will apply, including the start date for any period of *Ineligibility*
 - c any other issues, such as but not limited to reimbursement of costs and funding.
- 17.7.2 Consequences will be in accordance with Article 19.
- 17.7.3 CAS or the *Tribunal* shall have discretion, where fairness requires, to establish an instalment plan for repayment of any funding or costs awarded pursuant to Article 17.7.1(c). For the avoidance of doubt, the schedule of payments pursuant to such plan may extend beyond any period of *Ineligibility* imposed upon the Person.

17.8 Written decision

CAS or the *Tribunal* will give the parties a written statement of:

- 17.8.1 the findings of the hearing and brief reasons for the findings
- 17.8.2 what *Consequences*, if any, will apply
- 17.8.3 any other issues, such as but not limited to reimbursement of costs and funding.

17.9 Public Disclosure of hearing outcomes

ASADA shall report the outcome of all anti-doping rule violations in accordance with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006, the NAD scheme and this Policy. ASADA will consult with the ASC and, if applicable, any other relevant parties prior to reporting the outcomes of an anti-doping rule violation or making any other public comment. The ASC and ASADA may issue a joint report.

17.10 Appeals and review

- 17.10.1 Decisions by CAS or the *Tribunal* at first instance may be appealed as provided in Article 21.
- 17.10.2 Decisions by CAS or the *Tribunal* at first instance shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 21 or required by applicable law.

17.11 Use of information arising during hearings

If, during a hearing, a party to the hearing process implicates a third party in a potential anti-doping rule violation under this Policy and/or under another Anti-Doping Policy of a *Signatory* or *Sporting Organisation*, then ASADA may use any such information that arises as a result of the CAS or *Tribunal* process without having to first seek the permission of CAS, the *Tribunal* or the parties. This Article 17.11 overrides R43 of the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration to the extent of any inconsistency.

Article 18 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.²⁶

26 When an *Athlete* wins a gold medal with a *Prohibited Substance* in his or her system, that is unfair to the other *Athletes* in that competition regardless of whether the gold medallist was at fault in any way. Only a “clean” *Athlete* should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.

For *Team Sports*, see Article 20. In sports that are not *Team Sports* but where awards are given to teams, *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the *International Federation*.

Article 19 Sanctions on individuals

19.1 ***Disqualification of results in the Event during which an anti-doping rule violation occurs***

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during, or in connection with, an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 19.1.1.²⁷

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

19.2 ***Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods***

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 6.1, 6.2 or 6.6 shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 19.5 and 19.6, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 19.7, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.²⁸

19.3 ***Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations***

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 19.2 shall be as follows:

27 Whereas Article 18 disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (such as the 100-metre backstroke), this Article may lead to *Disqualification* of all results in all races during the Event (such as the FINA World Championships). Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

28 Harmonisation of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonisation means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonisation of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (such as artistic gymnastics), a two-year *Disqualification* has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (such as equestrian and shooting); in *Individual Sports*, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during *Disqualification* than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favour of harmonisation is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same *Prohibited Substance* under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organisations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonisation of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between *International Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

- 19.3.1 For violations of Article 6.3 or 6.5, the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 19.6, or the conditions provided in Article 19.7, are met.
- 19.3.2 For violations of Article 6.7 or 6.8, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in Article 19.6 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than *Specified Substances* referenced in Article 8.3.2, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 6.7 or 6.8, which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.²⁹
- 19.3.3 For violations of Article 6.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete's degree of fault.³⁰
- 19.4 **Additional sanction**
- 19.4.1 The ASC, the applicable NSO, AOC, APC, ACGA and/or any relevant SIS/ SAS may, where applicable, require the Athlete or other Person to repay all funding and grants received from the relevant body, subsequent to the occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation.³¹ CAS or a *Tribunal* can make a determination of this following submissions from the relevant parties. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable under this Policy. Repayment of funding and grants may be made a condition of reinstatement.
- 19.4.2 CAS or a *Tribunal* may determine, in addition to applying a sanction in accordance with this Article 19, that a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation is required to go to counselling for a specified period as a condition of reinstatement.
- 19.4.3 Where the hearings or appeals panel determines that an employee or contractor of the ASC has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the ASC will take disciplinary action against the employee or contractor.

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- 29 Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions that are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of *Sporting Organisations* is generally limited to *Ineligibility* for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting *Athlete Support Personnel* to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.
- 30 The sanction under Article 19.3.3 shall be two (2) years where all three *Filing Failures* or *Missed Tests* are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two (2) years to one (1) year, based on the circumstances of the case.
- 31 The ASC may have additional rights to recover funding and grants under its own rules or agreements with relevant Persons, including to recover funding or grants received by the Person prior to the occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation.

19.5 Elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* for Specified Substances under specific circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a specified substance entered his or her body, or came into his or her Possession and that such specified substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete's sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 19.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance. The Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.³²

19.6 Elimination or reduction of period of *Ineligibility* based on exceptional circumstances

19.6.1 No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 6.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system

32 Specified Substances are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a specified substance could be very effective to an Athlete *In-competition*); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two (2) year period of *Ineligibility* and could receive up to a four (4) year period of *Ineligibility* under Article 19.7. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation. This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking or Possessing a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the specified substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete's open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the specified substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non sport-related prescription for the specified substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the specified substance entered his or her body by a balance of probability.

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 behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility* or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of *Ineligibility* will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.

in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 19.8.

19.6.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 6.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.³³

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- 33 The Code provides for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of *Ineligibility* in the unique circumstance where the *Athlete* can establish that he or she had *No Fault or Negligence*, or *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those *Anti-Doping Organisations* that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two-year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the *Athlete* was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 19.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

Articles 19.6.1 and 19.6.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 19.6.1, an example where *No Fault or Negligence* would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an *Athlete* could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of *No Fault or Negligence* in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (*Athletes* are responsible for what they ingest — Article 6.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a *Prohibited Substance* by the *Athlete's* personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the *Athlete* (*Athletes* are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any *Prohibited Substance*); and (c) sabotage of the *Athlete's* food or drink by a spouse, coach or other *Person* within the *Athlete's* circle of associates. (*Athletes* are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those *Persons* to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence*. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the *Athlete* clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to *Prohibited Substances* and the *Athlete* exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.) For purposes of assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* fault under Articles 19.6.1 and 19.6.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility* or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article.

19.6.3 *Substantial Assistance* in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

CAS or the *Tribunal* may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 21 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided *Substantial Assistance* to ASADA, another Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body, which results in ASADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 21 or the expiration of time to appeal, ASADA and the ASC may suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* but only with the approval of WADA and the applicable IF. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years. If any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is suspended under this Article, the body so suspending it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal the decision. If any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* is subsequently reinstated because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance*, which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 21.³⁴

While *Minors* are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete's or other Person's fault under Article 19.6.2, as well as Articles 19.3.3, 19.5 and 19.6.1.

Article 19.6.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 19.3.3 or 19.5 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

- 34 The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the *Substantial Assistance* would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving *Trafficking* under Article 6.7 or administration under Article 6.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method that is not readily detectable in *Testing*. The maximum suspension of the *Ineligibility* period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit, which the Person providing *Substantial Assistance* may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results-management process the *Substantial Assistance* is provided, the greater the percentage of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended.

19.6.4 Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection that could establish an anti-doping rule violation, or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 6.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 15.5 and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.³⁵

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete's or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 17.4, the ASADA shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 17 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 21, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to ASADA to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA and the applicable IF. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled ASC, in consultation with ASADA, shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility that would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by ASC and/or ASADA under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 21.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorised.

- 35 This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organisation is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught.

19.6.5 Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in Sanction under more than one (1) provision of this Article

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 19.6.2, 19.6.3 or 19.6.4, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 19.2, 19.3, 19.5 and 19.7. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 19.6.2, 19.6.3 or 19.6.4, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.³⁶

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- 36 The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions, Article 19.2, 19.3, 19.5 or 19.7, applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for suspension, elimination or reduction of the sanction, Article 19.6.1 through Article 19.6.4. Note, however, not all grounds for suspension, elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 19.6.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 19.3.3 or 19.5, since the hearing panel, under Articles 19.3.3 and 19.5, will already have determined the period of *Ineligibility* based on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 19.6.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to elimination, reduction or suspension under more than one provision of Article 19.6. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 19.10. The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis.

Example 1

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as asserted; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault under Article 19.6.2; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance under Article 19.6.3.

Application of Article 19:

- 1 The basic sanction would be two (2) years under Article 19.2. (Article 19.7 — would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 19.5 would not apply because a steroid is not a specified substance.)
- 2 Based on No Significant Fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one half of the two (2) years. Based on Substantial Assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three quarters of the two (2) years.
- 3 Under Article 19.6.5, in considering the possible reduction for No Significant Fault and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three quarters of the two (2) years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six (6) month period of *Ineligibility*.
- 4 Under Article 19.10.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one half of the *Ineligibility* period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.

Example 2

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged, but the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance in accordance with Article 19.6.3.

Application of Article 19:

- 1 The basic sanction would be between two (2) and four (4) years' *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 19.7.
- 2 Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three quarters of the maximum four (4) years.
- 3 Article 19.6.5 does not apply.
- 4 Under Article 19.10.2, the period of *Ineligibility* would start on the date of the hearing decision.

19.7 Aggravating circumstances that may increase the period of *Ineligibility*

If ASADA or the ASC establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 6.7 and 6.8, that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

Example 3

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of a specified substance; the Athlete establishes how the specified substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance in accordance with Article 19.6.3.

Application of Article 19:

- 1 Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a specified substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 19.5, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two (2) years' *Ineligibility*. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete's fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of eight months.)
- 2 Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three quarters of the eight (8) months. (No less than two months.) No Significant Fault, under Article 19.2, would not be applicable because the Athlete's degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight (8) month period of *Ineligibility* in Step 1.
- 3 Article 19.6.5 does not apply.
- 4 Under Article 19.10.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event, the Athlete would have to serve at least one half of the *Ineligibility* period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)

Example 4

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he intentionally Used multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance in accordance with Article 19.6.3.

Application of Article 19:

- 1 While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances under Article 19.7, the Athlete's spontaneous admission means that Article 19.7 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete's Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 19.5, regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 19.2 would be applicable and the basic period of *Ineligibility* imposed would be two (2) years.
- 2 Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admissions in accordance with Article 19.6.4 alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be reduced up to one half of the two (2) years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance under Article 19.6.3 alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be reduced up to three quarters of the two (2) years.
- 3 Under Article 19.6.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three quarters of the two (2) years. (The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would be six [6] months.)
- 4 If Article 19.6.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six (6) month period of *Ineligibility* at Step 3, the period of *Ineligibility* would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 19.6.4 in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* in Step 3, then under Article 19.10.2, the commencement of the period of *Ineligibility* could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (a minimum of three [3] months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by ASADA or the ASC.³⁷

19.8 Multiple violations

19.8.1 Second anti-doping rule violation

For an Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* is set forth in Articles 19.2 and 19.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 19.5 or 19.6, or to increase under Article 19.7). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table that follows.³⁸

First violation \ Second violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1–4	2–4	2–4	4–6	8–10	10–life
FFMT	1–4	4–8	4–8	6–8	10–life	life
NSF	1–4	4–8	4–8	6–8	10–life	life
St	2–4	6–8	6–8	8–life	life	life
AS	4–5	10–life	10–life	life	life	life
TRA	8–life	life	life	life	life	life

37 Examples of aggravating circumstances that may justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; 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 obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this footnote to Article 19.7 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of *Ineligibility*. Violations under Articles 6.7 and 6.8 are not included in the application of Article 17.7 because the sanctions for these violations, from four (4) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*, already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.

38 The table is applied by locating the Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right, to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of *Ineligibility* for a first violation under Article 19.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a specified substance under Article 19.5. The table is used to determine the period of *Ineligibility* for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row, which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column, which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a specified substance, thus resulting in a two (2) to four (4) year range for the period of *Ineligibility* for the second violation. The Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of *Ineligibility* within the applicable range.

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table

RS	Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 19.5. The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 19.5 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 19.5 were met. ³⁹
FFMT	<i>Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests</i> The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 19.3.3.
NSF	Reduced sanction for <i>No Significant Fault or Negligence</i> The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 19.6.2 because <i>No Significant Fault or Negligence</i> under Article 19.6.2 was proved by the Athlete.
St	Standard sanction under Article 19.2 or 19.3.1 The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Article 19.2 or 19.3.1.
AS	Aggravated sanction The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 19.7 because ASADA or the ASC established the conditions set forth under Article 19.7.
TRA	<i>Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking</i> and administration or Attempted administration The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 19.3.2.
19.8.2	Application of Articles 19.6.3 and 19.6.4 to second anti-doping rule violation Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of <i>Ineligibility</i> under Article 19.6.3 or 19.6.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of <i>Ineligibility</i> within the range established in the table in Article 19.8.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of <i>Ineligibility</i> . The remaining period of <i>Ineligibility</i> , after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 19.6.3 and 19.6.4, must be at least one fourth of the otherwise applicable period of <i>Ineligibility</i> .
19.8.3	Third anti-doping rule violation A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of <i>Ineligibility</i> , except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of <i>Ineligibility</i> under Article 19.5 or involves a violation of Article 6.4. In these particular cases, the period of <i>Ineligibility</i> shall be from eight (8) years to a life ban.

39 See Article 25.4 of the Code with respect to application of Article 19.8.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.

19.8.4 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

- a For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 19.8, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if ASADA or the ASC can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 15, or after ASADA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If ASADA or the ASC cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances in accordance with Article 19.7.
- b If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, ASADA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the ASC shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 19.9. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances under Article 19.7, on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when ASADA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.⁴⁰

19.8.5 Multiple anti-doping rule violations during an eight (8) year period

For purposes of Article 19.8, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

40 In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on 1 January 2008, which the Anti-Doping Organisation does not discover until 1 December 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on 1 March 2008, and the Athlete is notified of this violation by the Anti-Doping Organisation on 30 March 2008. A hearing panel rules on 30 June 2008 that the Athlete committed the 1 March 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation, which occurred on 1 January 2008 will provide the basis for aggravating circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on 30 March 2008.

19.9 Disqualification of results in Competitions subsequent to Sample collection or commission of an anti-doping rule violation

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition*, which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 18, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

19.9.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

19.9.2 Allocation of forfeited prize money

Unless the rules of the applicable *IF* provide that forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other *Athletes*, it shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that performed the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses of ASADA and/or ASC in conducting results management in the case, with the balance, if any allocated in accordance with the applicable *IF* rules.⁴¹

19.10 Commencement of Ineligibility period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension*, whether imposed or voluntarily accepted, shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* imposed.⁴²

19.10.1 Delays not attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, CAS or the *Tribunal* determining the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

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- 41 Nothing in the *Code* or this Policy precludes clean *Athletes* or other *Persons* who have been damaged by the actions of a *Person* who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right that they would otherwise have to seek damages from such *Person*.
- 42 The text of Article 10.9 of the *Code*, upon which this Article is based, has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the *Athlete*, timely admission by the *Athlete* and *Provisional Suspension* are the *only* justifications for starting the period of *Ineligibility* earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.

19.10.2 Timely admission

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by ASADA, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample collection* or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.⁴³

- 19.10.3 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* that may ultimately be imposed.
- 19.10.4 If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from ASADA or the ASC and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* that may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete*'s voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under the *Code*.⁴⁴
- 19.10.5 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension*, regardless of whether the *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

19.11 Status during *Ineligibility*

19.11.1 Prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any *Signatory*, *Signatory*'s member organisation or a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory*'s member organisation, the ASC, their *IF*, their *NSO* or its *Members*, or in *Competitions* authorised or organised by any professional league or any international-level or national-level *Event* organisation. This would include, for example:

43 This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* already has been reduced under Article 19.6.4.

44 An *Athlete*'s voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* is not an admission by the *Athlete* and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the *Athlete*.

- a practising or training with any national, state or club team or scholarship squad
- b acting as a coach or sport official
- c selection in any representative team or scholarship squad
- d competing in any *Competitions or Events*
- e receiving, directly or indirectly, funding or assistance from the ASC
- f use of official ASC facilities
- g holding any position with the ASC.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only when the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in, or accumulate points toward, a national championship or *International Event*.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.⁴⁵

45 For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by the ASC or a NSO or other member organisation of a NSO. Further, an *Ineligible Athlete* may not compete in a non-signatory professional league (for example, the National Hockey League or the National Basketball Association), Events organised by a non-signatory *International Event* organisation, or a non-signatory national-level event organisation without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 19.11.2. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognised by other sports in accordance with Article 23.

19.11.2 Violation of the prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 19.11.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and the period of *Ineligibility* that was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Article 19.6.2 if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that he or she bears *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 19.6.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*.⁴⁶

19.11.3 Withholding of financial support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for *Specified Substances* as described in Article 19.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the ASC.

19.12 **Reinstatement Testing**

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by ASADA and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* having *Testing jurisdiction*, and if requested, must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 10. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Registered Testing Pools* and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified ASADA, in accordance with Article 11.2.4, and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 11.2.6 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired.

19.13 **Imposition of financial sanctions**

The ASC may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations in its rules. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable under this Policy or the Code.

Article 20 Consequences to teams

46 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of *Ineligibility*, ASADA shall determine whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* violated the prohibition, and if so, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of *Ineligibility* under Article 19.6.2. Decisions rendered by ASADA under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 21.

- 20.1 **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 6 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.
- 20.2 **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 ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (for example, 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 violations.
- 20.3 **Event Ruling body may establish stricter Consequences for Team Sports**
The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* that impose *Consequences* for *Team Sports* stricter than those in Article 20.2 for purposes of the *Event*.⁴⁷

Article 21 Appeals⁴⁸

- 21.1 **Decisions subject to appeal**
Decisions made under this Policy may be appealed as set forth below in Article 21.2 through Article 21.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in the *NAD scheme* or Article 17.10 must be exhausted.

Where *Athlete Support Personnel* or another *Person* substantially assists an *Athlete* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, ASC may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.

- 47 For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules that would require *Disqualification* of a team from the Games of the Olympiad based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games of the Olympiad.
- 48 The object of the *Code* and this Policy is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by *Anti-Doping Organisations* are made transparent in Article 22. Specified *Persons* and organisations, including *WADA*, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested *Persons* and organisations with a right to appeal under Article 21 does not include *Athletes*, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor disqualified.

21.1.1 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under this Article 21 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the process set out in this Policy, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies set out in this Policy.⁴⁹

21.2 Appeals from decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision 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 under Article 19.11.2; a decision that ASADA or the ASC lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by ASADA or the ASC not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 15; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 16.3, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 21.2.

21.2.1 Appeals involving International-Level Athletes

In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court. Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of this Policy.⁵⁰

21.2.2 Appeals involving non-International-Level Athletes

In cases involving *Athletes* who do not have a right to appeal under Article 21.2.1, the appeal shall be to either:

- the CAS Appeals Division, or
- a *Tribunal*, constituted differently than for the original hearing.

The appeal shall respect the following principles:

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

49 Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an *Anti-Doping Organisation's* process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the *Anti-Doping Organisation's* process (for example, the managing board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the *Anti-Doping Organisation's* internal process and appeal directly to CAS.

50 CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.

Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of this Policy.

- a The determination of the appeals body will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no *Person* may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal other than the appeals body set out in this Article 21.2.2.
- b ASADA or the ASC must inform any *Person* or organisation informed of the original determination the outcome of any appeal within seven (7) days of the release by the appeals body of the written decision of the appeal.

21.2.3 *Persons entitled to appeal — International-Level Athletes*

In cases under Article 21.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the 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 ASC
- d the applicable *IF*
- e ASADA
- f 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
- g WADA.

21.2.4 Persons entitled to appeal — non-*International-Level Athletes*

In cases under Article 21.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appeals body shall be as provided in the NAD scheme, but at a minimum shall include the following parties:

- a the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed
- b the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered
- c the ASC
- d the applicable NSO
- e the applicable *IF*
- f ASADA
- g WADA.

For cases under Article 21.2.2, ASADA, WADA and the applicable *IF* shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the appeals body if the appeals body is not CAS. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

21.2.5 Appeals from *Provisional Suspensions*

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

21.3 Failure to render a timely decision by an *Anti-Doping Organisation*

Where, in a particular case, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the *Anti-Doping Organisation* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation.⁵¹

51 Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results-management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an *Anti-Doping Organisation* to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the *Anti-Doping Organisation* and give the *Anti-Doping Organisation* an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an *International Federation* from also having rules that authorise it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its national federations has been inappropriately delayed.

- 21.4 **Appeals from decisions granting or denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption**
- 21.4.1 Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, or ASDMAC or other TUE Committee whose decision was reversed. Decisions denying TUEs that are not reversed by WADA may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other Athletes to the appeals body described in Article 21.2.2. If the appeals body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to the CAS by WADA. Before an appeal is commenced under this Article, any review of the TUE as authorised in Articles 9.7 and 17.10 must be exhausted.
- 21.4.2 When WADA, ASDMAC, or other TUE committee fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, the failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.
- 21.5 **Time for filing appeals**
- 21.5.1 The time to file an appeal to CAS or the *Tribunal* shall be within twenty-one (21) days of the release by the original hearing body of the written decision of the initial hearing.
- 21.5.2 The filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by ASADA or WADA shall be the latter of:
- a twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
 - b twenty-one (21) days after ASADA's or WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 22 Confidentiality and reporting

- 22.1 **Confidentiality**
- 22.1.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may only be *Publicly Disclosed* by ASADA, or the ASC after consultation with ASADA, in accordance with the Code, the ASADA Act 2006, the NAD scheme or this Policy.
- 22.1.2 ASADA or the ASC, or any official of either, will not publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

22.2 Public disclosure

- 22.2.1 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 17 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred and the time to appeal such decision has expired, or such hearing has been waived and the time to appeal the decision has expired, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been challenged in a timely fashion, ASADA must *Publicly Disclose* at least: the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport; the anti-doping rule violated; the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation; the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved; and the Consequences imposed. ASADA must also *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. ASADA will also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA. The ASC may also elect to make a public statement in relation to the matter, following consultation with ASADA.
- 22.2.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. ASADA will use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, will *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

Article 23 Mutual recognition

- 23.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 21, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code, which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by the ASC.
- 23.2 The ASC may recognise the same determinations of other bodies that have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code. On being advised of such determination, the ASC shall take all necessary action to render the determination effective.

Article 24 Statute of limitations

No action may be commenced under this Policy against an Athlete or other Person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in this Policy unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 25 Reporting suspected anti-doping rule violations

- 25.1 Subject to Article 25.3, *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, ASC employees and Board Members*, contractors of the ASC and all other Persons who have agreed to be bound by this Policy must promptly report to the *ASC Executive Director* any suspected anti-doping rule violation under this Policy of which they become aware.
- 25.2 The obligation under this Article 25 to report a suspected anti-doping rule violation under this Policy prevails over any other applicable ASC policy to the extent of any inconsistency.
- 25.3 A Person is not required under this Article 25 to report any suspicion or disclose any information to the extent that to do so would breach a duty of confidentiality imposed on that Person by legislation.⁵²
- 25.4 In reporting a suspected anti-doping rule violation, a Person must:
- a act in a discreet and confidential manner
 - b not act in a frivolous or vexatious manner.
- 25.5 A report of a suspected anti-doping rule violation must:
- a be made directly to the *ASC Executive Director*
 - b be initially made verbally and then later confirmed in writing
 - c set out the reasons for the suspicion
 - d not be disclosed to any other Person
 - e in the case of any written communication, be marked as confidential.
- 25.6 After receiving a report (or otherwise becoming aware) of a suspected anti-doping rule violation under this Policy, the *ASC Executive Director* may seek the advice of relevant ASC personnel in discharging the ASC's responsibilities in accordance with this Policy. In seeking and/or providing this advice, the *ASC Executive Director* and the other ASC personnel will act in a discreet and confidential manner.
- 25.7 After receiving a report (or otherwise becoming aware) of a suspected anti-doping rule violation under this Policy, and seeking any advice pursuant to Article 25.6, the *ASC Executive Director* will provide the report or information to ASADA. The *ASC Executive Director* may also seek the advice of ASADA in discharging the ASC's responsibilities in accordance with this Policy.

⁵² This Policy recognises that certain Persons may from time to time owe a duty of confidentiality under legislation (for example, legislation imposing an obligation of confidentiality on members of a particular profession in certain circumstances). Guidance as to duties of confidentiality may be sought from ASC legal counsel.

Article 26 ASC Code of Conduct

- 26.1 ASC employees (and *Board Members* and contractors of the ASC who have agreed to be bound by the *ASC Code of Conduct*) must give due and proper consideration to their responsibilities under the *ASC Code of Conduct*.
- 26.2 The sanctions that may be applied under this Policy primarily focus on a Person's involvement in or connection with, sport activities.
- 26.3 A Person who is investigated under this Policy may also be investigated under the *ASC Code of Conduct*, where that Person is also bound by the *ASC Code of Conduct*. Where a breach of the *ASC Code of Conduct* is identified, sanctions may be applied in addition to any sanctions under this Policy. The process used will be as outlined in the *ASC Code of Conduct*.
- 26.4 An investigation for an anti-doping rule violation may also serve as the investigation under the *ASC Code of Conduct*.

Article 27 Interpretation of the Code

- 27.1 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.
- 27.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 27.3 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.
- 27.4 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.
- 27.5 The Code shall not apply retrospectively 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 of the Code for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 27.6 The purpose, scope and organisation of the world anti-doping program, the Code and Appendix I — definitions shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

Article 28 Amendment and interpretation of this Policy

- 28.1 This Policy may be amended from time to time by the ASC, subject to ASADA approval. A copy of the amended Policy must be provided to ASADA.
- 28.2 This Policy has been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code.
- 28.3 The comments annotating various provisions of this Policy shall be used to interpret this Policy.
- 28.4 Definitions of terms used in this Policy can be found in Appendix 1.
- 28.5 Words not defined in this Policy have the meaning ascribed to them in the Code unless a contrary meaning appears from the context.
- 28.6 Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- 28.7 Another grammatical form of a defined word or expression has a corresponding meaning.
- 28.8 References to “including”, “for example” and similar words are not words of limitation.
- 28.9 A reference to an Article is to an Article of this Policy, unless specified otherwise.
- 28.10 Minor irregularities in the application of this Policy that cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the determination of an anti-doping rule violation will not affect such determination.

Appendix 1 Definitions

ACGA

The Australian Commonwealth Games Association Inc., the national body responsible for Commonwealth Games operations, publicity and development in Australia (an incorporated association and a non-profit organisation)

Adverse Analytical Finding

A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the *International Standard for Laboratories* and related technical documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances), or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*

AGST Grant

The Australian Government Sport Training Grant, or a grant under another direct athlete support scheme as introduced from time to time

AGSTG Agreement

An agreement between the ASC and an AGSTG Recipient, under which the ASC agrees to provide an AGST Grant to the AGSTG Recipient

AGSTG Recipient

A Person who has accepted an offer to receive an AGST Grant from the ASC

AIS

The Australian Institute of Sport, a division of the ASC

AIS Athlete Scholarship Agreement

An agreement entered between the ASC and an AIS Scholarship Holder under which the ASC agrees to provide an AIS scholarship to the AIS Scholarship Holder

AIS Scholarship Holder

A Person who has accepted an offer of a scholarship under an AIS sports program

Anti-Doping Organisation

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 Organisations* that conduct *Testing* at their Events, WADA, IFs, and *National Anti-Doping Organisations*

AOC

The Australian Olympic Committee Inc., an incorporated association with responsibility for selecting, sending and funding Australian teams to the Olympic Summer and Winter Games

APC

The Australian Paralympic Committee Inc., the peak national body responsible for Australia's elite Athletes with a disability at Summer and Winter Paralympic Games

ASADA

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, an Australian Government authority established under the ASADA Act 2006

ASADA Act 2006

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 (Cwlth), as amended from time to time

ASADA Register

The register of findings maintained by ASADA under the ASADA Act 2006 and the NAD scheme

ASC

The Australian Sports Commission, an Australian Government body established under the Act, and includes the AIS and ASC

ASC Act

The Australian Sports Commission Act 1989 (Cwlth), as amended from time to time

ASC Code of Conduct

The Australian Sports Commission's *Code of Conduct*, as amended from time to time

ASC Executive Director

The Person appointed by the ASC, pursuant to section 28 of the ASC Act, to manage the affairs of the ASC, or in his or her absence the Person acting in that position. Such Person may also be known as the "Chief Executive Officer" (CEO) of the ASC

ASDMAC

The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee, Australia's *TUE* Committee, established by the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990 (Cwlth) and continued by the ASADA Act 2006

Athlete

Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each *IF*), the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, including but not limited to those Persons in its *Registered Testing Pool*), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any *Signatory* or other sports organisation accepting the *Code*. All provisions of the *Code*, including, for example, *Testing* and *TUEs*, must be applied to international-level and national-level competitors. For the purposes of this Policy, 'Athlete' includes any participant in a sporting activity who is an *AIS Scholarship Holder*, an *NTID Athlete* or an *AGSTG Recipient*, and meets the definition of Athlete under the *Code* and/or the NAD scheme as in force from time to time

Athlete Support Personnel

Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical 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* enunciates the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*

Atypical Finding

A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard* for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*

Board Member

The members of the ASC, as defined in the ASC Act

CAS

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (Oceania Registry)

Code

The World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the Foundation Board of WADA on 17 November 2007 at Madrid; or if the Code has been amended, the Code as so amended

Competition

A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest; for example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-metre race in athletics. For stage races and other athletic 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 or Consequences

An Athlete's or other Person's anti-doping rule violation may result in one or more of the following:

a Disqualification

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

the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition*, or other activity or funding as provided in Article 19

c Provisional Suspension

the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 17.

Disqualification

See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above

Domestic Testing Pool

The pool of Athletes established by ASADA who are not part of ASADA's Registered Testing Pool but who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of ASADA's test distribution plan

Doping Control

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

Event

A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (for example, the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships or Pan American Games)

Event Period

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

Filing Failure

A failure by an Athlete to file current and accurate whereabouts information in accordance with the rules of an IF and/or ASADA

IF

An International Federation recognised by the International Olympic Committee or General Assembly of International Sports Federations (GAISF) as the entity responsible for governing that sport internationally

In-Competition

Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, the period commencing twelve (12) hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through to the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition

Individual Sport

Any sport that is not a Team Sport

Ineligibility

See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations on page 52

International Event

An Event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an IF, a Major Event Organisation or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event

International-Level Athlete

Athletes designated by one or more IFs as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an IF

International Standard

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

Major Event Organisations

The continental associations of NOCs and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

Marker

A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Member

A Person who, or a body which, is a member of a Sporting Organisation; a Person who, or body which, is affiliated with a Sporting Organisation; or a Person who is a member of a body that is a member of or affiliated with a Sporting Organisation.

Metabolite

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor

A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence (in Australia, any natural Person under the age of 18 years).

Missed Test

A failure by an Athlete to be available for *Testing* on any given day at the location and time specified in the 60-minute timeslot identified in his or her whereabouts information for that day, in accordance with the rules of the applicable IF and/or ASADA.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO)

The entity or entities designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity that may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *Anti-Doping Organisation* for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority, the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee. In Australia, the NADO as designated by the Australian Government is ASADA.

National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme

The NAD scheme as defined under the ASADA Act 2006, as amended from time to time.

National Event

A sporting Event involving international-level or national-level Athletes but is not an International Event

NOC

The National Olympic Committee, the organisation recognised 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

An Athlete'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 a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*

No Significant Fault or Negligence

An Athlete's or other Person's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation

NPC

The National Paralympic Committee, the organisation recognised by the *International Paralympic Committee*. The term *National Paralympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Paralympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area

NSO

The National Sporting Organisation, a national or regional entity that is a *member* of or is recognised by an *IF* as the entity governing that *IF*'s sport in that nation or region, or a body recognised by the ASC as a *National Sporting Organisation* and includes a *National Sporting Organisation* for people with a Disability

NTID Athlete

A Person who has accepted an offer of support from the ASC's National Talent Identification and Development (NTID) Program

NTID Athlete Agreement

An agreement entered between the ASC and an *NTID Athlete* under which the ASC agrees to provide support from the ASC's National Talent Identification and Development Program to the *NTID Athlete*

Out-of-Competition

Any Doping Control that is not *In-Competition*

Person

A natural Person, body corporate, organisation or other entity

Possession

The actual physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, provided, 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 Organisation. 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 purchase⁵³

Prohibited List

The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*, as updated from time to time

Prohibited Method

Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*

Prohibited Substance

Any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*

Provisional Hearing

For purposes of Article 16, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 17 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form

Provisional Suspension

See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report

To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14 of the *Code*

⁵³ Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, ASADA or the ASC must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, ASADA or the ASC must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.

Registered Testing Pool

The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each IF and National Anti-Doping Organisation, who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan. Each International Federation shall publish a list that identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria

Sample or Specimen

Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*⁵⁴

Signatories

Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, IFs, International Paralympic Committee, NOCs, NPCs, Major Event Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA

SIS/SAS

An Australian State Institute of Sport or State Academy of Sport, being the state or territory institute or academy of sport, jointly or severally, as appropriate

Specified Substances

Has the meaning given in Article 8.3.2

Sporting Administration Body

Has the same meaning as in the ASADA Act 2006

Sporting Organisation

Has the same meaning as in the ASADA Act 2006

Substantial Assistance

For the purposes of Article 19.6.3, a Person providing *Substantial Assistance* must:

- a fully disclose in a signed, written statement all information that he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations
- b fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by ASADA, the ASC or a hearing panel.

Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought

Tampering

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation

⁵⁴ 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.

Target Testing

Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time

Team Sport

A sport in which the substitution of Athletes is permitted during a Competition

Testing

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

Trafficking

Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation 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 that are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes

Tribunal

A body approved by ASADA which shall convene from time to time to hear allegations of anti-doping rule violations against Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons in order to: determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred; determine appropriate sanctions where an anti-doping rule violation is found to have been committed; and to hear appeals, except in the case where an appeal must be to the CAS. In the case of an appeal, and where the CAS is not being used for appeals, a new *Tribunal* will be convened, that is, no members of the *Tribunal* at the original hearing will hear the appeal

TUE

Therapeutic Use Exemption, granted in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

Use

The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

WADA

The World Anti-Doping Agency

Whereabouts Failure

A Filing Failure or a Missed Test

Historical Document

Historical Document

Historical Document