



CISM

CISM ANTI-DOPING RULES

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INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with CISM's responsibilities under the *Code*, and in furtherance of CISM's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

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

The CISM Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for formally adopting these Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with CISM's responsibilities under the *Code*.

The BoD appoints the Sports Commission which is responsible to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

Fundamental Rationale for the *Code* and CISM's Anti-Doping Rules

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

CISM has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") since 11th April 2003. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with CISM's responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of CISM's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in military sport.

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Military *Athletes* and other *Persons* who participate in the Military World Games, Winter World Games, World Military Championships, Continental and other Military Sports *Events* sanctioned by CISM accept rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply automatically to (a) CISM and its Delegations; (b) all *Athletes* entered in one of CISM's *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of CISM for a future *Event*; (c) all the *Athletes* of Military Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon and Aeronautical Pentathlon (including International and *National-Level Athletes*) (d) all *Athlete Support Personnel* (military or civilian) supporting such military *Athletes*; (e) other *Persons* participating in the activities of CISM; and (f) any organization, body or entity operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of CISM.

Athletes entered in one of CISM's *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of CISM for a future *Event* are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of eligibility to participate in such *Events*.

The *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes* and other *Persons* participating in the activities of CISM are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of such support/participation.

Organizations, bodies or entities operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of CISM are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of their participation in CISM's activities.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which CISM has jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

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

[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

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

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

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

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection

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

*[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading *Sample* collection" if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to *Sample* collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" or "refusing" *Sample* collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]*

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a *Registered Testing Pool*.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of *Doping Control*

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

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

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

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

2.6.2 *Possession* by an Athlete Support Person *In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an Athlete Support Person *Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in

connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *TUE* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

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

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

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by CISM is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, CISM may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

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

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then CISM shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to CISM to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then CISM shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The Disciplinary Commission 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 CISM Discipline Commission) and to answer questions from the Discipline Commission or CISM.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. WADA and CISM will make the current *Prohibited List* available on their website, respectively at www.wada-ama.org and www.cism-milspport.com.

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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA or the CISM without requiring any further action by CISM.

4.2.2 All *Participants* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Participants* to familiarize

themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto. Ignorance of the *Prohibited List* shall not constitute a valid excuse for any *Participant* in any capacity.

4.2.3 Specified Substances

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

[Comment to Article 4.2.3: Specified Substances should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

4.3 WADA's Determination of the *Prohibited List*

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a *TUE* granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 *Athletes* who wish to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with a *CISM Event* and do not already have a *TUE* should apply to CISM's TUE Committee (the "CISM's TUEC") for a *TUE* as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional circumstances) at least 30 days before the *Event*. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decisions shall be reported via *ADAMS*. The provisions of the International Standard for TUEs and the specific protocols of CISM shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. *TUEs* granted by the CISM's TUEC shall be effective for a specific *CISM Event*.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2: Article 4.4.4.1 of the Code requires a Major Event Organization to ensure a process is available for an Athlete to apply for a TUE if he or she does not already have one. A Major Event Organization may appoint its own TUEC or may outsource this function to a suitably qualified third party].

4.4.3 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation, he/she should apply to the TUEC for recognition of that TUE. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, the TUEC must recognize it. If the TUEC decides the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the Athlete promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4 A decision by CISM not to recognize or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to the independent TUE Appeal Committee established by CISM for that purpose. If the Athlete does not appeal (or the TUE Appeal Committee decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognize the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the substance or method in question in connection with the Event, but any TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.

4.4.5 WADA may review CISM's decisions on TUEs at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

[Comment to Article 4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted in writing is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of CISM supplementing that *International Standard*.

5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. Test Distribution Planning, *Testing*, post-*Testing* activity and all related activities shall be conducted by CISM in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The CISM Anti-Doping Commission in each *Event* shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed in accordance with the criteria established by the respective CISM Sport Regulation, and in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such *Testing*.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to *Atypical Findings*, in accordance with Article 7.3, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 CISM may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate Test Distribution Plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct *Testing*

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3 of the *Code*, CISM shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for the *Event Period* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority

over all *Athletes* entered in one of its future *Events*, or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of CISM for a future *Event*, or over all of the *Athletes* specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope"). At the request of CISM, any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with CISM.

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

[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, CISM will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicions that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether CISM had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3.1 of the *Code*, CISM shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct *Testing* at the *Event Venue* during the *Event Period*. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the *Code*, not only CISM but also other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over *Athletes* participating at the *Event* may test such *Athletes* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues*. Such *Testing* shall be coordinated with CISM.

5.2.4 WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the *Code*.

5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 CISM has the authority to appoint any Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) it deems appropriate to collect *Samples* on its behalf. Such Sample Collection Authority shall comply with the *Code* and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of such *Testing*.

5.3.2 CISM General Secretariat will be responsible for overseeing all *Doping Control* conducted by CISM and/or any Sample Collection Authority collecting *Samples* under its authority.

5.3.3 *Doping Control* may be monitored by members of the CISM Anti-Doping Commission constituted for each CISM *Event* or by other qualified *Persons* so authorised by CISM Secretary General.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* conducting *Testing* on the same *Athletes*, CISM shall:

5.4.1 Develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate Test Distribution Plan for its *Event(s)* that prioritizes appropriately between sports, disciplines, categories of *Athletes*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. CISM shall provide *WADA* upon request with a copy of its Test Distribution Plan.

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

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.5.1 Where an *Athlete* is in a *Registered Testing Pool*, CISM may access his/her Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for the period for which the *Athlete* is subject to CISM's *Testing* authority. CISM will access the *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filings not via the *Athlete* but rather via the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* that is receiving the *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filings. CISM will not require the *Athlete* to file any different whereabouts information with it.

5.5.2 Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the *Code*, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.6 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.6.1 An *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* who retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport may not participate in CISM's *Events* until he/she has given his/her International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for a period of six months, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *WADA*, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*, may grant an

exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 12. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

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

5.7 Independent Observer Program

CISM shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at its *Event(s)*.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be determined by CISM.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 *Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*; or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.2.1: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.2.2 CISM shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with Article 6.4 and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on *Samples*

No *Sample* may be used for research without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* used for purposes other than Article 6.2.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*.

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

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

6.4.1 CISM may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 CISM may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied *WADA* that, because of the particular circumstances of the country or sport, as set out in its Test Distribution Plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the *Sample* analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the *Testing* authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]

6.5 Further Analysis of *Samples*

Any *Sample* may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2.1: (a) by *WADA* at any time; and/or (b) by CISM at any time before both the A and B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by CISM to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of

Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for *Testing* and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 CISM shall be responsible for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to the consequences that are specified at Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2.1 and 11.

7.1.1.1 CISM Board of Directors shall appoint the CISM Discipline Commission consisting of a Chair, and at least 4 other members with experience in anti-doping from whom members may be selected to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7 of any anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules. No *Person* may be a member of this Commission dealing with a specific case if he/she (i) has the same nationality as the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such *Athlete* or other *Person*, the *National Olympic Committee*, the *National Federation* or International Federation of such *Athlete* or other *Person*, or with any *Person* involved in the case in any way whatsoever; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel him/herself to be free and independent.

7.1.2 Responsibility for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to consequences that extend beyond CISM's *Event(s)* (e.g., period of *Ineligibility* for other *Events*) shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by CISM

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by CISM (including any tests performed by *WADA* pursuant to agreement with CISM) shall proceed as follows:

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to CISM in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with *ADAMS*.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, CISM shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or

International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.2.3 If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's* Delegation to CISM, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's* International Federation, and *WADA* shall be so informed.

7.2.4 If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, CISM shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, and simultaneously the *Athlete's* Delegation to CISM, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's* International Federation and *WADA*, in the manner set out in Article 13.1, of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the *B Sample* or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the *B Sample* analysis if the *Athlete* or CISM chooses to request an analysis of the *B Sample*; (e) the opportunity for the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the *A* and *B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

7.2.5 Where requested by the *Athlete* or CISM, arrangements shall be made to analyze the *B Sample* in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An *Athlete* may accept the *A Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for *B Sample* analysis. CISM may nonetheless elect to proceed with the *B Sample* analysis.

7.2.6 The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the *B Sample*. Also, a representative of CISM as well as a representative of the *Athlete's* Delegation to CISM shall be allowed to be present. If the *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then (unless CISM takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, , the *Athlete's* Delegation to CISM the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's* International Federation and *WADA* shall be so informed. If the *B Sample* analysis confirms the *A Sample* analysis, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's* Delegation to CISM, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's* International Federation and to *WADA*.

7.3 Review of *Atypical Findings*

7.3.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances, laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings*, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

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

7.3.3 If the review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.3.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for *Testing and Investigations* or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's International Federation* and *WADA* shall be so informed.

7.3.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for *Testing and Investigations* or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, CISM shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in accordance with Article 7.2.4, or else the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's International Federation*, the *Athlete's Delegation to CISM*, and *WADA* shall be notified that the *Atypical Finding* will not be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.3.5 CISM will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

7.3.5.1 If CISM determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the *B Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.2.4(d) - (f).

7.3.5.2 If CISM is asked (a) by another *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *Events*, or (b) by a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event* or *National Event*, to disclose whether any *Athlete* identified on a list provided by the other *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending

Atypical Finding, CISM shall so advise the other *Major Event Organization* or sports organization after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete* and to the *Athlete's Delegation* to CISM.

7.4 Review of Whereabouts Failures

7.4.1 CISM shall refer potential Filing Failures and Missed Tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the *Athlete's International Federation* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* receives that *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that *Athlete*.

7.5 Review of Other *Anti-Doping Rule Violations* Not Covered by Articles 7.2 – 7.4

CISM shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2 to 7.4. At such time as CISM is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* Delegation to CISM, the *National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *Athlete's International Federation*, and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.7 Provisional Suspensions

7.7.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension*: If analysis of an *A Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, or for a *Prohibited Method*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for *Testing and Investigations* or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.4. That *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if the *Athlete* or other *Person* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing panel's decision not to eliminate a *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

7.7.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Specified Substance* or a *Contaminated Product*, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.7.1, CISM may impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2-7.5 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.7.3 A *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. Furthermore, the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a right to appeal from the *Provisional Suspension* in accordance with Article 12.2.

7.7.3.1 At a *Provisional Hearing*, the *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the *Athlete* or other *Person*; or (b) the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a strong arguable case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of *Ineligibility* that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4 of the *Code*; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the *Provisional Suspension* would prevent the *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a particular *Competition* or *Event* shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.7.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and any subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the *Athlete* (or the *Athlete's* team) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, then if it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*. In addition, the *Athlete* or team may thereafter take part in other *Competitions* in the same *Event*.

7.7.5 In all cases where an *Athlete* or other *Person* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a *Provisional Suspension* has not been

imposed on him or her, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

[Comment to Article 7.7: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed.]

7.8 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.8.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by CISM.

7.8.2 Alternatively, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the CISM asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the *Consequences* that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by CISM.

7.8.3 In cases where Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead CISM shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the *Consequences* imposed as a result. CISM shall send copies of that decision to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

7.9 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where CISM has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* to the imposition of *Consequences* without a hearing, CISM shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.2.1 to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2.

7.10 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while CISM is conducting the results management process, CISM retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun, and CISM would have had results management authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, CISM has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Setting up a Disciplinary Commission

The CISM Secretary General shall immediately refer the anti-doping violation case to the CISM Discipline Commission President, who establishes the Discipline Commission in accordance with Article 7.1.1.1.

8.2 Hearings following the CISM's result management

8.2.1 When CISM sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, then the case shall be referred to the CISM Discipline Commission for hearing and adjudication.

8.2.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with *Events* that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the Disciplinary Commission.

8.2.3 The CISM Discipline Commission shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

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

8.2.5 The CISM Discipline Commission shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2.6 The CISM Discipline Commission shall issue a timely reasoned decision. That decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12. The principles contained at Article 13.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a *Minor*.

8.3 Decisions

8.3.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the CISM Discipline Commission shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

8.3.2 The decision may be appealed to the CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.3.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 13.3; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be *Publicly Disclosed* with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. CISM shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the *Athlete*, CISM, WADA, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the Team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the CISM Discipline Commission, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event*

with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]

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

10.2 Ineligibility

10.2.1 Should an *Athlete* or other *Person* be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he/she has actually participated in a *Competition* at the *Event* or, in the case where an *Athlete* or other *Person* has already participated in a *Competition* at the *Event* but is scheduled to participate in additional *Competitions* at the *Event*, the CISM Discipline Commission may declare the *Athlete* or other *Person* ineligible for such *Competitions* at the *Event* in which he/she has not yet participated, along with other *Consequences* which may follow, such as exclusion of the *Athlete* and other *Persons* concerned from the *Event* and the loss of accreditation.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, responsibility for results management in terms of sanctions beyond the *Event* itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation. In this context, the *Consequences* for anti-doping rule violations as mentioned and specified under the following Articles of the *Code* shall apply:

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

Article 10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

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

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

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

Article 10.7 Multiple Violations

Article 10.10 Financial Consequences

Article 10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Article 10.12 Status During *Ineligibility*

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.3: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.4 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.5 Financial Consequences

Article 10.5 intentionally left blank.

10.6 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

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

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

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

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Teams

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

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

ARTICLE 12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

12.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

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

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by CISM not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.5; a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or for CISM's failure to comply with Article 7.6; a decision that CISM lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; and a decision by CISM not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 14 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

12.2.1 In all cases arising from the *Event*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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

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.

12.2.3 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 12 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

[Comment to Article 12.2.3: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

12.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, CISM or the CISM Discipline Commission 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 CISM or the CISM Discipline Commission had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by CISM.

[Comment to Article 12.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for CISM to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with CISM and give CISM an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.4.

12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.2.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

- a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;
- b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

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

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a Delegation to CISM may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Delegation to CISM.

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

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

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the

Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

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

13.1.4 Status Reports

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

13.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until CISM has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 13.3 below.

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

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Articles 7.8, 8.2.4, 10.4 of the *Code*, 10.5 of the *Code*, 10.6 of the *Code*, 10.12.3 of the *Code* or 12.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible *Consequences* were not imposed.

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

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by CISM to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be *Publicly Disclosed* by CISM only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7 and simultaneously to WADA and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation of the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 13.1.2.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, CISM must *Publicly Report* the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. CISM must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

13.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. CISM shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, CISM shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

13.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on CISM's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

13.3.5 Neither CISM, nor any of its officials, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

13.3.6 The mandatory *Public Reporting* required in 13.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

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

13.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated Test Distribution Planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, CISM shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have

been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation, and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

13.6 Data Privacy

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

13.6.2 Any *Participant* who submits information including personal data to any *Person* in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such *Person* for the purposes of the implementation of these Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 14 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Subject to any right to appeal provided in Article 12, *Testing*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by CISM.

[Comment to Article 14.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and by the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

14.2 CISM shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 14.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, CISM shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then CISM shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 15 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 16 CISM COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

CISM will report to *WADA* on CISM's compliance with the *Code* in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION

CISM shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the *Code*, and shall support active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in such programs.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by CISM. They may be issued in English. In case of inconsistency, the English version of these Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail.

18.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have 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*. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 19 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

19.1 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.

19.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

19.5 The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.

19.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and its APPENDIX 1, DEFINITIONS and APPENDIX 2, EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*

20.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.

[Comment to Article 20.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

20.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.

20.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility

to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.1.5 To disclose to CISM any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

20.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

20.1.7 Failure by any *Athlete* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under CISM's disciplinary rules.

20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

20.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

20.2.3 To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

20.2.4 To disclose to CISM any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

20.2.5 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

20.2.6 Failure by any *Athlete Support Personnel* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under CISM's disciplinary rules.

20.2.7 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

20.2.8 *Use* or *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* by an *Athlete Support Personnel* without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under CISM's disciplinary rules.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, an *Athlete* is as described in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.6.1 of the *Code*; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a CAS cost award or a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure or Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

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

Delegation to CISM: A Nation admitted to CISM as a member in conformity with the Statutes and regulations. Member nations include active and inactive nations.

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

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

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by CISM.

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of 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 Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2 of the *Code*.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2 of the Code, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

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

In-Competition: For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, "*In-Competition*" means the *Event Period*.

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

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

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

International Event: An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a

Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

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

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

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

Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*. For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Major Event Organization* is CISM.

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[*Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.*]

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

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

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

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

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.6, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules 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 13.

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

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

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

[*Comment: 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.*]

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

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.3.

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

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

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

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

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

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving Test Distribution Planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

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

are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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