

REGULATIONS
FOR DOPING CONTROL AND SANCTIONS IN SPORTS IN
THE CZECH REPUBLIC



Antidopingový výbor ČR
Czech Anti-Doping Committee

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Comment: Definitions in the text listed in these *Regulations* have been taken mostly from the *Code* and the *International Standards* and are therefore marked in italics and initial capital letter.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1 APPLICATION OF THE <i>REGULATIONS</i>	5
ARTICLE 2 DEFINITION OF DOPING - ANTI-DOPING RULES VIOLATION.....	6
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING	10
ARTICLE 4 THE <i>PROHIBITED LIST</i>	11
ARTICLE 5 <i>TESTING</i>	14
ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF <i>SAMPLES</i>	22
ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT	23
ARTICLE 8 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.....	26
ARTICLE 9 <i>AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION</i> OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	28
ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS	28
ARTICLE 11 <i>CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS</i>	38
ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST <i>SPORTS FEDERATIONS</i>	38
ARTICLE 13 APPEALS	38
ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY REPORTING	43
ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF THE DECISIONS	46
ARTICLE 16 INFORMATION AND NOTICES.....	46
ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.....	47
ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>REGULATIONS</i> ..	47
ARTICLE 19 PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.....	49
ARTICLE 20 INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>CODE</i>	49
ARTICLE 21 COMMENCEMENT AND GOVERNING LAW.....	50
APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS.....	51

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

Regulations for Doping Control and Sanctions in Sport are adopted and applied according to obligations of *National Anti-Doping Organization* under the World Anti-Doping Code and is one of the instrument to combat doping in the Czech Republic.

The World Anti-Doping Code (hereinafter referred to as “*the Code*”) was adopted as a part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport (published under the no. 46/2008 of the treaty *Collection*) and is fundamental and universal document of the world anti-doping program.

The *National Anti-Doping Organization* in the Czech Republic is the Anti-Doping Committee of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as “*CADC*”) established by establishing deed no. 33 141/2000-50 as allowance organization governed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport CR. According to the Article 20.5.2 of the *Code* the responsibility of the *CADC* is to adopt and implement anti-doping policy and rules in compliance with the *Code*.

It's the *CADC*'s responsibility to, according to these *Regulations*, independently plan, coordinate and execute *Doping Controls* and plead their necessity and usefulness, to cooperate with *National Sporting Bodies* and support mutual *Testing by National Anti-Doping Organizations* of other countries, to monitor the process of notified violations of anti-doping rules, including the review of possible complicity of other *Persons* in doping cases.

These anti-doping rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Participants* accept these rules as a condition of their participation in sport and shall be bound by them. These anti-doping rules are indisputable in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

Organization

Regulations contain provisions of the *Code* which are incorporated essentially verbatim and concern the following Articles of the *Code*: Articles 1 Definition of Doping, 2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations, 3 Proof of Doping, 4.2.2 Specified Substances, 4.3.3 *WADA*'s determination of the List, 7.11 Retirement from Sport, 9 Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results, 10 Sanctions on Individuals, 11 *Consequences* to Teams, 13 Appeals (except Articles 13.2.2, 13.6 and 13.7), 15.1 Application and recognition of decisions, 17 Statute of Limitations, 24 Interpretation of the *Code*, and Appendix 1 - Definitions.

Other provisions of these *Regulations* adhere to principles laid down by *the Code* and in the respective *International Standards* in the conditions of the Czech Republic. Where these *Regulations* spare the details, they advert to the respective provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards*. In case of the discrepancy in interpretation of the provisions, the original wording of the *Code* in English applies.

Article 1 APPLICATION OF THE *REGULATIONS*

1.1 Application to National *Sports Federations*.

1.1.1 National *Sports Federations* shall accept these *Regulations* pursuant to their membership in *International Federations*, which have adopted the *Code* and incorporate them either directly or by reference into their governing documents, statutes and/or rules and thus as part of the rules of sport and the rights and obligations governing their members and *Participants*.

The information and education programs conducted by the *CADC* and *Sports Federations* shall be aimed at providing information to the *Athletes*, their representatives *Athlete Support Personnel* and other officials about the danger of the *Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*. The *Sports Federations* and other sports organisations shall closely cooperate with the *CADC* in preparation of specific activities as provided above with the aim to include prevention against doping in their content.

1.1.2 The application of these *Regulations* to *Participants* is based on the membership obligations that exist between National *Sports Federations* and their members.

1.1.3 As a condition of receiving financial and/or other assistance from the Government of the Czech Republic, National *Sports Federations* shall accept and abide these *Regulations*, including the application of its sanctions to individuals, and shall respect the authority of, and co-operate with, *CADC* in all anti-doping matters which are not governed by the rules of the relevant *International Federation* in accordance with the *Code*.

1.1.4 National *Sports Federations* recognize the authority and responsibility of the *CADC* for implementing the Czech Anti-Doping Programme and authorize the *CADC* to carry out *Doping Controls* and their members and *Participants* accordingly recognize and accept this authority and responsibility.

The *International Federation* and the *CADC* respect each other's authority and responsibility as foreseen in the *Code*.

1.1.5 National *Sports Federations* submit all *Athletes* under its jurisdiction or control or subject to its governing documents or rules of sport to these *Regulations*.

1.1.6 National *Sports Federations* abide by the decisions made by their *Disciplinary Panel* and recognize decisions of the *COC Arbitration Panel* subject to the rights of appeal according to these *Regulations*.

1.2 Application to *Persons*.

1.2.1 The *CADC Regulations* apply to all *Persons* who:

- are members of a *National Sports Federation*, regardless of where they reside or are situated;
- participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by a *National Sports Federation*.

1.2.2 Participants including *Minors* accept, submit to and abide by these *Regulations* by virtue of their participation in sport.

1.2.3 The role and responsibility of *Athletes* is to:

- be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*;
- be available for *Sample* collection;
- take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they *Use*;
- inform medical *Personnel* of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

1.2.4 The role and responsibility of *Athlete Support Personnel* is to:

- be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* to whom they support;
- cooperate during *Athlete Testing*;
- use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

1.2.5 If any *Person* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules* violation according to these *Regulations* shall apply. A *Person* sanctioned under these *Regulations* remains subject to them throughout the duration of the *Ineligibility* regardless of that *Person's* membership status in any *National Sports Federation* or sports organization. Unless the *Person* sanctioned retires during the period of *Ineligibility*, this shall include remaining subject to *Doping Control*.

ARTICLE 2: DEFINITION OF DOPING - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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 antidoping violation under Article 2.1.

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 separated in two bottles and analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 *Whereabouts failures.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited Association.

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

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

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

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

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

The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with *Athlete Support Person* 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.

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof.

The *CADC* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *CADC* has established an antidoping 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 Rules or the *Code* 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.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

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

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

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

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred

which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or *Anti-Doping Organization's* 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 antidoping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then the *CADC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

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

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an antidoping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the *CADC*.

Article 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*.

An integral part of these *Regulations* is the *Prohibited List* which is published no less frequently than annually and revised by *WADA*. Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or its revision, the *Prohibited List* or revision shall come into effect three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA*. The *CADC* will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *Sports Federation*, and each *Sports Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents*.

* The valid *Prohibited List* is available on the *WADA* web-site: www.wada-ama.org

4.2 Including Substances and Methods on 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 substances which are prohibited as doping 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.

Subject to the provisions below regarding Therapeutic Use Exemptions, during medical treatment, each *Athlete* is obliged to adhere to the provisions on doping prohibition restricting the *Use* of medications which are on the *Prohibited List*. An *Athlete* shall inform his or her physician of such prohibition.

4.3 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*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the *Use* of a medication containing a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method* must first in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions obtain a *TUE*, which must not provide any advantage to the *Athlete* in any *Competition*. The application form is available on the *CADC* or the relevant *International Federation* website (see also www.antidoping.cz). An application for a *TUE* can also be sent using the *ADAMS* database system. The form shall be accompanied by:

(a) a report from an adequately qualified physician proving the need to *Use* the otherwise *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for treating the *Athlete*; and

(b) a complete health documentation including medical report with the initial diagnosis (if possible) and results of all examinations, laboratory results and images relevant to this application.

4.4.2 *CADC* shall appoint the Commission for *TUE* (hereinafter referred to as "the *TUEC*") which will assess requests for granting *TUE*. The *TUEC* shall be obliged, at its earliest convenience, to evaluate all requests in accordance with the International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and to make its decision based on the legitimacy of such request.

4.4.3 *International-Level Athletes* must apply for *TUEs* from their relevant *International Federation*.

4.4.3.1 Where the *Athlete* already has received such *TUE* from the *CADC TUEC*, then the *International Federation* must recognize it if the *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the *International Federation* considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it,

it must notify the *Athlete* and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA*'s decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

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

4.4.4 An *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* must apply for *TUEs* from *CADC*. *TUEs* shall be requested no later than 30 days before they are required (e.g. prior to their participation in any *Competition*), except for urgent cases when such term need not be observed. Exceptionally it is possible to apply for a retroactive *TUE* as provided in Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Each *TUE* may still be reviewed and, where appropriate denied or approved by *WADA*.

4.4.5 If the *TUEC* denies the application of an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete*, the *Athlete* may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Articles 13.2.2 and 13.2.3. Appeals regarding *TUE* decisions by the *Athlete*'s *International Federation* may be appealed to *CAS* in accordance with Articles 4.4.7 and 4.4.8 of the *Code*.

4.4.6 In case *CADC* decides to collect a *Sample* from a *Person* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* or a *National-Level Athlete* and that *Person* is

Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic purposes, CADC may allow this *Person* to apply for a retroactive *TUE*.

Article 5 TESTING

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations.

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

5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict *Code* prohibition on the presence/*Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

(a) in relation to *Atypical Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

(b) in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.2 Any *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* authority over him or her. Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3 of the *Code*, all *Athletes* who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sport organizations of the Czech Republic or who are present the Czech Republic shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* carried out by CADC.

5.2.1 Each *International Federation* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* who are subject to its rules, including those who participate in *International Events* or who participate in *Events* governed by the rules of that *International Federation*, or who are members or license-holders of that *International Federation* or its member *National Federations*, or their members.

5.2.2 Each *Major Event Organization*, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for its *Events* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in one of its future *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of the *Major Event Organization* for a future *Event*.

5.2.3 WADA shall have *In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20 of the *Code*.

5.2.4 *Event Testing* shall take place in accordance with Article 5.3 of the *Code*.

5.3 All *Athletes* registered with a *Sports Federation* of the Czech Republic, including *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, are also subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing*, at any time or place, which will be carried out by the *International Federation*, WADA, CADC or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the country where the *Athlete* is national, resident, license-holder or member of sport organizations, the *International Olympic Committee* during the Olympic Games, or the *International Paralympic Committee* under their own rules. *Target Testing* will be made a priority.

5.4 The *Doping Control and Monitoring Section (DCMS)* is exclusively responsible for all *Testing* within the scope of CADC authorization. The member of the DCMS shall decide on conducting the particular *Doping Control*. The DCMS is responsible for ensuring that all *Testing* within its authorization shall be in compliance with these *Regulations* and at the same time in compliance with the *International Standards for Testing and Investigations* effective at the time of *Testing*. Details on *Testing* not included in these *Regulations* are governed by this *International Standard*. A ruling body of any *Competition* or a *Sports Federation* may submit a proposal for conducting a *Doping Control*. The relevant *Sports Federation* shall be obliged to provide the member of the DCMS with required data.

5.5 *Sample* collection shall be carried out by members of the DCMS based on their discretionary decision, or by *Doping Control Officers* on the basis of written authorization issued by a member of the DCMS. No *Doping Control Officer* may have any conflict of interest (e.g. family and member relations) with the *Athlete* or Sport Branch in which the *Athlete* is tested. A *Doping Control Officer* must show to the ruling body of the *Competition* his/her license card and written authorization. The *Doping Control Officer* must wear his/her license card on a visible place and this card shall authorize him/her to enter all rooms/space where an *Athlete* may be.

5.6 *Blood Samples* (or *Samples* other than urine *Samples*) may be used either for ascertaining the presence of *Prohibited Substances* or the use of *Prohibited Methods*, or monitoring the *Athlete Biological Passport* ("B" *Sample* will not be required for blood *Samples* in this case). CADC may at their discretion or after consulting the WADA accredited laboratory decide which blood parameters will be measured in the tested *Sample* and which of these parameters will be used to determine whether the *Athlete* will be selected for the *Collection* of a urine *Sample*.

5.7 Requirements for Athlete's Whereabouts Information.

5.7.1 Requirements for *Athlete's* Whereabouts Information are governed by Article 4.8 and Annex I of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The CADC shall publish the criteria for *Athletes* included in its national *Registered Testing Pool*, who are required to submit current information of their whereabouts to CADC. CADC may review as necessary its criteria for national *Registered Testing Pool*. Each *Sports Federation* is obliged to provide CADC with the names, addresses, e-mails and telephone numbers of *Athletes* whose performance meets the criteria of the National *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.7.2 Each *Athlete* included in the national *Registered Testing Pool* is obliged to provide CADC with the information about his or her whereabouts and times of his/her stay and training (a minimum of one 60 minutes interval per day from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.) and *Competitions* quarterly (not later than 14 days prior to the beginning of a relevant quarter) in writing on a special form or in electronic form (in accordance with the model provided by CADC or in database system ADAMS). In the event of any change regarding their whereabouts information, *Athletes* shall update such information so that it is at all times accurate. Each *Athlete* shall be fully responsible for providing such information. Specific criteria for *Registered Testing Pool* for *Team sports* and for *Athletes* of lower performance level will be dealt with with each *Sports Federation*. Each *Athlete* may be tested outside his/her designated 60 minute time slot. It is the *Athlete's* responsibility to allow *Sample* collection at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot. This also means possibly in the place of residence where the *Athlete* shall allow access to the *Doping Control Officer*.

5.7.3 Three *Whereabouts Failures*, as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, by an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* within any 12-month period amounts to an anti-doping rule violation under Code Article 2.4. The *Whereabouts Failures* may be any combination of *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* declared in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and adding up to three in total.

5.7.4 Information on whereabouts provided under Articles 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 will be used mutually by WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* entitled to test *Athletes* and will be used only for the purpose of *Doping Control*.

5.8 Retirement and Return to *Competition*.

5.8.1 An *Athlete* in CADC's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to CADC that he/she has retired or (b) CADC has informed him/her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in CADC's *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.8.2 An *Athlete* in CADC's *Registered Testing Pool* who has given notice of retirement to CADC may not resume competing in *International Events* or *National Events* until he/she has given CADC written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for a period of six months before returning to competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International

Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with CADC and the *Athlete's* International Federation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.8.2 shall be *Disqualified*.

5.8.3 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility* the *Athlete* shall not resume competing in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has given 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 CADC and to his/her *International Federation* of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.9 Selection of *Athletes* for *Testing*.

5.9.1 With regard to a *National Event* DCMS shall determine the number of *Athletes* for *Testing* in each *Competition* and a selection criteria for selecting *Athletes* for *Testing*. Selection for *Testing* may be conducted according to an achieved result or randomly or by a combination of these methods.

5.9.2 Except for the selection criteria set forth in Article 5.8.1 the Head of DCMS or a member of DCMS authorized by him/her may also select *Athletes* or teams using the method of *Target Testing*.

In case of a change in the program of the *Competition* or impossibility to use selection criteria due to another reason a *Doping Control Officer* shall make a decision on the relevant selection criteria. The *Doping Control Officer* and his/her *Assistant* shall keep in secret the selection criteria and the names of the selected *Athletes* until the notice for *Testing* unless the member of DCMS determines a different procedure.

5.9.3 DCMS shall select *Athletes* for *Out-of-Competition Testing* in a manner which complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of such selection.

5.9.4 If the *International Federation* or the *Sports Federation* makes a negative result of the *Doping Control* a condition for the recognition of any record, the *Athlete* shall be obliged to undergo the *Doping Control* under the rules of the relevant *International Federation*.

5.10 *Doping Control Officer* and the Organizational Committees of *National Events* are obliged to allow the relevant independent observers to monitor the process of the *Doping Control*.

5.11 *Testing* Procedures.

5.11.1 The body ruling the *Competition* shall be obliged to provide for the *Collection of Samples*, a room for *Doping Control*, which provide at least privacy for an *Athlete* and is used exclusively as a *Doping Control Station* during the *Sample* collection and a sufficient quantity of suitable beverages in original closed packing. The relevant *Doping Control Officer* shall make a decision on the suitability of the *Doping Control Station*.

5.11.2 The *Doping Control Officer* or *Chaperone* shall deliver a notice on *Doping Control* to an *Athlete* who has been selected for *Testing* usually after the *Competition* is over. The *Athlete* shall sign the notice and keep its copy. The *Doping Control Officer* or *Chaperone* shall mark the time of the signature on the notice. The *Athlete* shall stay under supervision of the *Chaperone* or the *Doping Control Officer* and must not urinate until the *Athlete* comes to the *Doping Control Station*. Failure to meet this requirement does not invalidate the finding of an anti-doping rule violation.

5.11.3 If an *Athlete* refuses to sign the notice or leaves the location of the notice given by the *Doping Control Officer* or *Chaperone*, the *Doping Control Officer* shall attempt to contact the *Athlete* once again as circumstances allow. If, despite such attempt, the *Athlete* refuses to sign the notice it will be considered that he/she has refused to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 2.3 and as well as he/she has refused to submit to *Sample* collection in the *Doping Control Station*, and such fact shall be recorded and DCMS notified of anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3.

5.11.4 *Doping Control Officer/ Chaperone* may consider any legitimate requirement of the *Athlete* to leave the *Doping Control Station* temporarily after arriving at the *Doping Control Station* and may approve such as long as the *Athlete* is accompanied by a *Doping Control Officer/ Chaperone* at all times and is under permanent and direct supervision during the whole time of his/her postponement, during which time he must not urinate until his/her return to the *Doping Control Station* and as far as the requirement relates to following actions:

- For *In- Competition Testing*:

a) participation in a presentation ceremony; b) fulfillment of obligation to media; c) participation in other *Competitions*; d) performing a warm down; e) obtaining necessary medical treatment; f) locating a representative and/or an interpreter; g) obtainment of photographic identification; or h) any another reasonable and exceptional circumstance, which may be pardoned and shall be documented.

- For *Out-of-Competition Testing*:

a) locating a representative; b) finishing a training session; c) obtaining necessary medical treatment; d) obtainment of photographic identification; e) any another reasonable and exceptional circumstance, which may be pardoned and shall be documented.

5.11.5 An *Athlete* is entitled to be accompanied by one *Person* as an escort or by an interpreter to the *Doping Control Station*. In the case of *Minor Athletes* the *Doping Control Officer* shall ensure, if applicable, the presence of a statutory representative or any other suitable *Person* (a physician, coach, or *Sports Federation* representative) for the whole time of the *Sample Collection*.

However, the absence of a statutory representative is not considered to be a reason for refusing *Sample Collection*.

5.11.6 An *Athlete* shall be obliged to prove his/her identity by identity card in the *Doping Control Station*. The time of the *Athlete's* arrival in the *Doping Control Station* shall be recorded in the Protocol.

5.11.7 Only the following *Persons* are permitted to be present in the *Doping Control Station*:

- a) *Doping Control Officer*;
- b) *Chaperones*;
- c) Authorised interpreters;
- d) *Athletes* selected for *Sample Collection* and their representative;
- e) Other *Persons* only upon the approval of the *Doping Control Officer*.

Media representatives shall not be permitted to enter the *Doping Control Station*. It is prohibited to take an audio-visual record during *Testing* in the *Doping Control Station*.

5.12 In-Competition Urine Sample Collection.

5.12.1 Each *Athlete* invited to the *Sample* collection shall provide the required information to be recorded in the *Doping Control Protocol*. The *Athlete* shall be obliged to provide information on all medications and nutrition supplements which he/she has used in the previous seven days. The Protocol, which shall be completed by the *Doping Control Officer*, shall be issued as the original and copies shall be provided; the *Doping Control Officer* shall keep the original for *DCMS* and one copy shall be provided to the *Athlete*. Copies sent to the laboratory must not contain any information identifying the *Athlete*.

5.12.2 The *Athlete* shall select one from among several containers for *Sample* collection, visually check whether it is empty and clean, and provide a minimum of 90 ml of urine under the direct supervision of the *Doping Control Officer*, who must be of the same sex as the *Athlete*. If possible, the *Athlete* shall wash his/her hands before providing the urine *Sample*. In order to ensure that the *Sample* is genuine the *Doping Control Officer* may request that the *Athlete* prove their identity more specifically as is applicable for evidence that the collected *Sample* is genuine. Only the *Doping Control Officer* and the *Athlete* may be present in collecting the urine *Sample* (in case of the *Athlete* being disabled or a *Minor* there also may be present an accompanying *Person* in accordance with the rules of the relevant *International Federation* and *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*).

5.12.3 The *Athlete* shall be obliged to stay in the *Doping Control Station* until he/she provides the sufficient amount of urine for the analysis. If the *Athlete* is not able to provide at one time the required amount of urine, the urine collected will be secured by the relevant system in compliance with the *International Standards for Testing and Investigations* until the *Athlete* is able to provide more urine up to the amount of 90 ml.

5.12.4 After the *Athlete* has provided at least 90 ml of urine he/she shall select one of the larger numbers of sets of containers for collecting *Samples* consisting of two little bottles (A and B). The *Athlete* shall check whether these bottles are empty and clean.

5.12.5 The *Athlete* or his/her accompanying *Person* will pour approximately two thirds of the urine into bottle A and one third into bottle B, which will then be sealed in accordance with the International Standards for Testing and Investigations. The rest of the urine will remain in the container for collecting *Samples* to measure specific gravity. The *Athlete* shall close both bottles and check whether they leak. The *Athlete* shall also check whether both bottles bear the same code. The *Doping Control Officer* may, with the *Athlete's* consent, assist the *Athlete* with the procedure stipulated in this Article. If the value of specific gravity of the first *Sample* is outside of the required values (lower than 1.010 or 1,005 in case of measuring by refractometer), the *Athlete* shall be obliged to stay in the *Doping Control Station* until he/she provides another *Sample* having Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the *Athlete* refuses to meet this obligation this shall be considered a refusal to submit a *Sample* under Article 2.3.

5.12.6 The *Athlete* shall confirm by signing the relevant Protocol (see Article 5.11.1) that the *Sample* collection complied with the aforementioned process. Any conflicts with or departures from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations ascertained by the *Athlete*, his/her accompanying *Person* or the *Doping Control Officer* shall be recorded in the Protocol. The *Doping Control Officer* who witnessed the *Sample* collection and the accompanying *Person* shall sign the Protocol.

5.12.7 DCMS shall provide relevant documentation for customs purposes, if applicable. Opening of the transported container shall not interfere with the validity of the *Doping Control*.

5.13 Out-of-Competition Urine Sample Collection.

5.13.1 If the *Athlete* is designated for *Out-of-Competition Doping Control*, the *Doping Control Officer* shall arrive without prior notification at the location of *Athlete's* training, at the *Athlete's* place of residence or at any other location where the *Athlete* stays with a minimum destruction of his/her privacy. The *Athlete* shall not be entitled to compensation for any damage arising from these circumstances. The *Doping Control Officer* shall prove his/her identity by licence card. The *Doping Control Officer* is entitled to require the *Athlete's* identity card. The *Sample* collection must comply with Article 5.11, taking into account the local circumstances, and with International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.13.2 The *Doping Control Officer* shall provide the *Athlete* with reasonable time to complete any activities the *Athlete* has been carrying out but only under the continuous supervision of the *Doping Control Officer*; however, the *Sample* must be collected at the earliest possible convenience.

5.13.3 Each *Athlete* selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be obliged to provide required information to be entered into the Protocol under Article 5.11.1. Any conflicts with or departures from the International Standards for

Testing and Investigations ascertained by the *Athlete*, his/her accompanying *Person* or the *Doping Control Officer* shall be recorded in the Protocol.

5.13.4 If the *Athlete* refuses to provide a *Sample*, the *Doping Control Officer* shall record this fact in the *Doping Control* Protocol which he/she shall sign and then ask the *Athlete* to sign as well.

5.14 Blood Sample Collection – In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing.

5.14.1 Each *Athlete* selected for Blood *Sample* collection shall be obliged to provide the information defined in Article 5.11.1 above.

5.14.2 Blood *Samples* must be in all circumstances collected by a *Blood Collection Official* qualified to conduct blood collection (physician or a *Person* authorised to do so) and under the regulation of the relevant *International Federation* and International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The blood will be analysed for the purpose of revealing the *Use of Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for monitoring the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

5.14.3 Blood collection may be taken prior to, after or instead of urine *Sample* collection. In case the collection is not successfully carried out after three attempts, no further attempts to collect blood will be carried out within the following 24 hours.

5.14.4 The *Athlete* shall in addition record in the *Doping Control* Protocol (see 5.11.1) any blood transfusions or transfusions of blood products which the *Athlete* has undergone within the last three months, and the reason for such transfusion(s).

5.14.5 The *Athlete* shall select a *Sample Collection Equipment* for blood collection, open it and visually check its content. The *Doping Control Officer* will explain to the *Athlete* the procedure of blood collection. The *Athlete* shall be requested to sit or lie during the *Sample* collection. The *Doping Control Officer* for blood collection shall disinfect the skin; use a rubber arm bandage and collect the required amount of blood. After collection the blood and/or serum will be prepared and deposited using a suitable method. The control B *Sample* does not have to be collected when collecting blood *Sample* for the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

5.14.6 The *Doping Control Officer* shall check the codes on the test-tubes and security containers and record them in the relevant Protocol (as referred to in Article 5.11.1). The *Athlete* shall verify whether the codes have been recorded correctly.

5.14.7 The *Athlete* shall be entitled to watch the *Doping Control Officer* whilst placing the test-tubes containing the blood into the specified secured containers and sealing these containers. The *Athlete* shall confirm by signing the relevant Protocol (5.11.1) that the whole process sufficiently complied with the aforementioned process. The *Athlete* shall also record any conflicts with or departures from the procedure of *Sample* collection which he/she has found. Any departures from and conflicts with the procedure of *Sample* collection ascertained by the *Athlete's* accompanying *Person* (if present) and the *Doping*

Control Officer shall be recorded in the Protocol. The *Doping Control Officer* who witnessed the *Sample* collection as well as the *Athlete's* accompanying *Person* (if present) shall sign the Protocol. The *Athlete* shall receive a copy of the Protocol.

5.14.8 If the *Athlete* refuses blood *Sample* collection, the *Doping Control Officer* shall record this fact in the *Doping Control Protocol*, sign it, and ask the *Athlete* to sign it as well.

Article 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these *Regulations* shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 For the purposes of Article 2.1, *Doping Control Samples* shall be analyzed only in *WADA*-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or one otherwise approved by *WADA* for blood or other *Samples*) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be within the jurisdiction of *DCMS*.

6.2 *Doping Control Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified in the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to Article 4.5 (Monitoring program) or with the aim to help *CADC* to profile relevant parameters in *Athlete's* urine, in his blood, or in other matrix (for *Athlete Biological Passport*), including DNA or gene profiling or other legitimate anti-doping purposes. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.

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

6.4 Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. *CADC* may in its discretion, or after consulting a *WADA*-accredited laboratory decide which parameters shall be measured in the tested *Sample*.

6.5 The *Samples* may be stored and subjected to further analysis for purposes as described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the request of *CADC* or *WADA*. Circumstances and conditions for follow-up *Sample* analysis must be in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Article 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 *Doping Control* results management within the competence of the CADC DCMS shall be carried out in conformity with the Article 7 of the Code as follows:

7.1.1 A laboratory shall be obliged to send to the CADC DCMS all analysis results in coded form in the Report signed by the authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be confidential.

7.1.2 In the case of a negative analytical finding of an A *Sample*, the Head or the Deputy-Head of DCMS shall notify the *Athlete* by e-mail or via ADAMS and at the same time to the Chair of the *Athlete's Sports Federation*.

7.1.3 Upon the receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, DCMS shall determine whether: (a) an *Applicable Therapeutic use exemption (TUE)* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or (b) there was any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.1.4 If the initial review under Article 7.1.3 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or a departure that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, DCMS shall promptly notify the relevant *Sports Federation* and the *Athlete*, in the manner set out in Articles 14.1.1 and 14.1.3 of the Code of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request analysis of the B *Sample* at the *Athlete's* own expense 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 CADC chooses to request an analysis of the B *Sample*; (e) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; (f) the *Athlete's* right to request at its own expense copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standards* for Laboratories. If the CADC decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Athlete* and the *Anti-Doping Organizations* as described in Article 14.1.2 of the Code. In all cases where an *Athlete* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation that does not result in a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* under Article 7.9.1 of the Code, the *Athlete* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* pending the resolution of the matter. An anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* who is a member of foreign country's *Sports Federation* shall be notified to the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of such country, WADA and to the *Athlete's International Federation*.

7.1.5 Within 5 days from the date of notification delivery described in Article 7.1.4, measures for analyzing the B *Sample* will be taken on *Athlete's* request. The *Athlete* may accept the *Adverse Analytical Finding* by waiving the

requirement for B *Sample* analysis. *DCMS* shall be entitled to decide on B *Sample* analysis at the Executive's own expense.

7.1.6 If the *Athlete* requests the B *Sample* analysis, he/she shall be informed on the set date, time and location of this analysis. The *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative may attend the B *Sample* analysis. The representative of the *Athlete's Sports Federation* and the representative of *DCMS* may attend this procedure as well.

7.1.7 If the B *Sample* is negative, the *Doping Control* will be considered to be negative. The *Athlete* and the relevant *Sports Federation, International Federation and WADA* shall be notified of this fact by *DCMS*.

7.1.8 If the B *Sample* analysis confirms the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or if the *Athlete* does not request B *Sample* analysis the *Doping Control* results shall be declared as anti-doping rule violation and the *Athlete* and the relevant *Sports Federation* shall be promptly notified of this fact as well as the relevant *International Federation and WADA*.

7.2 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings* subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an *Atypical Finding*, the *CADC* shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*. If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the *CADC* shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the *Athlete* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* identified in Article 14.1.2 of the *Code* shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Athlete* shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.4 of these Rules.

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

(a) If the *CADC* determines the B *Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under Article 7.2, the *CADC* may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.3(d)-(f) of the *Code*.

(b) If the *CADC* receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any *Athlete* identified

on a list provided by the *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, the *CADC* shall so identify any such *Athlete* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete*.

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

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

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

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

7.7 Provisional Suspensions.

7.7.1 If an 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 7.1.3 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, a national *Sports Federation* shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.1.4 and 7.3 of these Rules.

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing body's decision not to eliminate a mandatory

Provisional Suspension on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

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

7.7.2 In case the *Sports Federation* receives the notification of a negative *B Sample* analysis under Article 7.1.7 it shall revoke the imposed *Provisional Suspension*.

7.7.3 In all cases where an *Athlete* was notified of an anti-doping rule violation that did not result in a *Provisional Suspension* under Article 7.7.1, the *Athlete* will be given an opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* unless the matter is resolved.

7.8 Retirement from Sport.

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

7.9 Notification of Results Management Decisions.

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

Article 8 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

8.1 Disciplinary Procedure Rules.

Disciplinary procedure shall respect the right to a fair hearing.

After a *Person* receives notification of an asserted anti-doping rule violation according to Articles 7.1.4, 7.2 or 7.3 of these Rules, the *Sports Federation* with results management responsibility shall commence disciplinary proceedings. The

Sports Federation shall provide the *Person* with the opportunity for hearing to decide on whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, it shall decide on the appropriate *Consequences* as well. The hearing process shall respect the following principles:

- The right to a timely hearing;
- Fair and impartial hearing body;
- The right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense;
- The right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- The right to respond to asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting *Consequences*;
- The right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- The right to have an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing body to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost, of the interpreter;
- The right to a timely, written and reasoned decision, especially including the reasoning on the any period of *Ineligibility*.

8.2 Waiver of the Right to Participate on the Hearing and Notification of the Disciplinary Procedure Result.

The right to a disciplinary hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Person's* failure to challenge the *DCMS's* assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 7 days after receiving notification in accordance with Articles 7.1.4, 7.2 or 7.3 of these Rules.

8.3 *CADC* is the party to every disciplinary procedure with all rights and obligations of a party especially with the right to receive all documents and monitions, the right to attend all hearings, submit expressions and proposals on evidence prosecution.

8.4 The reasoned hearing decision, or in cases where the hearing has been waived, a reasoned decision explaining the action taken, shall be provided by the *Sports Federation* with results management responsibility to all *Persons* described in Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.1 of the Code. The decision shall be written also in English.

8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS.

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes* or *National-Level Athletes* may, with the consent of the *Athlete*, *CADC*, *Sports Federation*, *WADA*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have

had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS, be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing.

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

The Annex 2 of the *Code* – EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10 - is binding for the application of Article 10 of these *Regulations*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the *Ineligibility* period shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.

10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the severity of the violation. An Article 2.7 or 2.8 violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*,

shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances*.

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

10.5.1.2 *Contaminated Products*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.6.1.3 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where *WADA* determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, *WADA* may authorize an *Anti-Doping Organization* to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

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

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

10.6.3 Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1.

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

10.6.4 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction.

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6.

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

10.7 Multiple Violations.

10.7.1 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) six months;
- (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- (c) two times the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

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

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault or Negligence* shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second antidoping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the *Anti-Doping Organization* made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the *Anti-Doping Organization* cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

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

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Ten-Year Period.

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

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

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

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money.

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of

forfeited prize money to other *Athletes* if provided for in the rules of the applicable *International Federation*; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that conducted results management in the case.

10.10 Financial Consequences.

CADC or *Sports Federations* may, in their own rules, provide for proportionate recovery of costs or financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, *CADC* or *Sports Federations* may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*.

10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period.

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

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

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

10.11.2 Timely Admission.

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another antidoping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

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

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

10.11.3.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from an *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management authority and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

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

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

10.12 Status during *Ineligibility*.

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility*.

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level *Event* organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* in local sport *Events* not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport *Event* is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate

points toward) a national championship or International *Event* and does not involve the *Athlete* and other *Person* working in any capacity with *Minors*. An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

10.12.2 Return to Training.

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

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During *Ineligibility*.

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

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

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*.

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

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction.

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

ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports.

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

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports.

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

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports.

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

Article 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTS FEDERATIONS

Where it is proven that a CR *International-Level Athlete* has violated any anti-doping rule, the *Sports Federation* shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of the Principles for reducing State Subsidies to Sporting Bodies in case of anti-doping rule violation of a CR *International-Level Athlete*, published by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Punishment of any *Sports Federation* is governed by the same regulation in case of any violation of *Code* provisions or of these *Regulations* by its authorities.

ARTICLE 13: APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under the *Code* or rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, including these Rules, may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the *Code* or *International Standards*. Such decisions

shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited.

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed.

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

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies.

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no antidoping 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 month notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; an *Anti-Doping Organization's* failure to comply with Article 7.9 of the *Code*; a decision that an *Anti-Doping Organization* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not

suspend, a period of *Ineligibility* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2-13.6.

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

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

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

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body of relevant *Sports Federation* in accordance with its rules. The decision of the Sports Federation may be appealed to the *COC Arbitration Panel* in accordance with its rules. The rules for such appeals shall respect the following principles:

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

13.2.3 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal.

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

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appeal body of the *Sports Federation* and, where applicable, to the *COC Arbitration Panel*, shall be as provided in the rules of such bodies but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the

case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant *International Federation*; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, and (f) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA*, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant *International Federation* shall also have the right to appeal the decision of the *COC Arbitration Panel* to *CAS*. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from *CAS* to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if *CAS* so directs. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed.

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

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the *Sports Federation* or *COC Arbitration Panel*.

Where, in a particular case, the *Sports Federation* or the *COC Arbitration Panel* fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to *CAS* as if the *Sports Federation* or the *COC Arbitration Panel* 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 attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by the *Sports Federation* or the Czech Olympic Committee (*COC*).

13.4 Appeals Relating to *TUEs*.

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions.

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

13.6. COC Arbitration Panel

13.6.1 *COC Arbitration Panel* is the National Anti-Doping Appeal Panel in accordance with Articles 13.2.2 of the *Code* and 13.7.2 of *WADA Model Rules for the National Antidoping Organizations*. Its Statutes are issued by the COC Executive Board.

13.6.2 *COC Arbitration Panel* is independent and impartial at executing its duties.

13.6.3 Subject to Article 13.2.3, decisions of the *COC Arbitration Panel* are final and may not be appealed. Its decisions may not be reversed, changed nor declared invalid even by neither court nor any arbitration panel with the exceptions stipulated by law.

13.6.4 Hearings at the *COC Arbitration Panel* are governed by the Rules of Procedure adopted by *COC Arbitration Panel*. The Rules of Procedure are published on *CADC's* web site (www.antidoping.cz) as well as on COC web site (www.olympic.cz).

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 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.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to the appeal body of the Sports Federation and, where applicable, to the *COC Arbitration Panel*, shall be twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. However, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:

- (a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- (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 the appeal body of the *Sports Federation* and, where applicable, to the *COC Arbitration Panel*.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention 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 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* that an anti-doping rule violation is being asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7, 14 and 16 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to *International Federations* and *WADA* shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.1.3 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.

14.1.4 Status Reports

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

14.1.5 Confidentiality

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

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

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.9, 8.4, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 of the *Code* shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible *Consequences* were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, CADC shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 *Public Disclosure.*

14.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 of the *Code*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 14.1.2 of the *Code*.

14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 of the *Code* has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management must *Publicly Report* the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved and the *Consequences* imposed. The same *Anti-Doping Organization* must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

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

14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the *Anti-Doping Organization's* website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

14.3.5 No *Anti-Doping Organization* or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their representatives.

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

14.4 Statistical Reporting.

CADC shall publish and provide *WADA* with an annual report containing the results of all *Doping Controls* within its authority.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearing House.

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, *CADC* 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 International Federation* and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

14.6 Protection of Personal Data.

CADC shall ensure compliance with the Law no. 101/2000 Coll., Protection of Personal Data, *Code* and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information when managing Personal information of *Athletes* and third parties.

Article 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by all other *Signatories*.

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

Article 16 INFORMATION AND NOTICES

16.1 Provision of Information.

Any *Person* who submits information including data or medical information to any organization or *Person* in accordance with these *Regulations* shall be deemed to have agreed that such information may be utilised by such organization or *Person* for the purposes of the implementation of antidoping rules in accordance with the relevant law and the International Standard on the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

16.2 Delivering of Notices.

16.2.1 All notices referred to in these *Regulations* shall be governed by the provisions of this Article 16.2 (Delivering of Notices).

16.2.2 Each *Athlete* in the *CADC Registered Testing Pool* shall provide the *CADC* with an address where notice may be delivered and in case of a change of address it is the responsibility of the *Athlete* to provide the *CADC* with such amended details.

16.2.3 Notice to an *Athlete* in the *CADC Registered Testing Pool* shall be delivered by means of registered post to the address provided to the *CADC* by that *Athlete*. It is considered that the delivered shipment sent using the postal operator have been received on the fifth working day after posting. However, if it has been sent to an address in another state, then it shall be the fifteenth working day after posting.

16.2.4 Notice to any other *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be accomplished by posting the notice by registered post to the address furnished by that *Athlete* or *Person*. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of five (5) working days after the date of posting.

16.2.5 The *CADC* may, with the prior agreement of the intended recipient, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, notice by registered post, use any other method of communication available, for example facsimile, email, telephone or SMS.

Article 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

Article 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF *THE REGULATIONS*

18.1 *CADC* reserves the right to amend and update these *Regulations* in justified cases. Changes and amendments shall come into effect one month after their publication on the *CADC* website (www.antidoping.cz) and after *Sports Federations* have received notification. *Sports Federations* are obliged to apply changes and amendments of these *Regulations*, which are binding.

18.2 Except for Article 14.6 these *Regulations* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes.

18.3 Headings used for various Parts and Articles of these *Regulations* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the *Regulations* to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The *Regulations* have been adopted on the basis of the relevant provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner which complies with the relevant provisions of the *Code*. Any comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are included by reference into these *Regulations* as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to assist understanding and binding interpretation of these *Regulations*.

18.5 Violations of anti-doping rules occurring before the date to which these *Regulations* came into effect (January 1, 2015 or the “Effective Date”) shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the *Regulation* in effect until 31 December 2014. Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date will be considered as “the first violation” or “the second violation” for purposes of sanction determination under Article 10, for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

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

18.5.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

18.5.3 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of

the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

18.5.4 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

18.6 Introduction and Appendix 1 (DEFINITIONS) of these *Regulations* are considered to be their integral part. Defined terms are marked in italic and in capital initial letters.

Article 19 PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

19.1 CADC shall pay expenses for *Sample* analyses of *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Doping Control* conducted upon the decision taken by DCMS, including required (additional) analysis.

19.2 CADC shall also pay other expenses relating to execution of the *Doping Control* (travel expenses and *Doping Control Officers* compensation, *Sample Collection Equipment*) within the scope under Article 19.1.

19.3 Expenses for *Sample* Analyses including expenses relating to conducting of the *Doping Control* required by the *Sports Federation* on the basis of the order of an *International Federation* shall be covered by the relevant *Sports Federation* or, in the case of *Testing* ordered by an *International Federation* after any period of *Ineligibility* and prior to the *Athlete's* reinstatement expenses shall be covered by the *Athlete*.

19.4 Expenses for the control analysis of "B" *Sample* required by the *Athlete* on the basis of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* of analysis of "A" *Sample* shall be paid by the *Athlete* if the "B" *Sample* analysis confirms the results of the "A" *Sample* analysis.

Article 20 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

20.1 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.

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

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

20.5 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.

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

Article 21 COMMENCEMENT AND GOVERNING LAW

21.1 Commencement.

21.1.1 These *Regulations* shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

21.1.2 The *Regulations* for *Doping Control* and Punishment in Sports in force on 1 January 2009 is cancelled.

21.1.3 These *Regulations* shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these *Regulations* come into effect. Outstanding protests, appeals and applications for reinstatement initiated under prior *CADC*, *COC Arbitration Panel* or *Sports Federations* policy may be completed under that policy and, to the extent relevant, their results shall be recognized for the purposes of these *Regulations*. The term of outstanding suspensions under prior *CADC*, *COC Arbitration Panel* or *Sports Federations* policy can be moderated under *Code* Article 25.

21.2 Validity.

21.2.1 Any deviation from these *Regulations* or the procedures referred to herein shall not invalidate any finding, decision or result unless it was such as to cast material doubt on that finding, decision or result.

21.2.2 If any Article of these *Regulations* is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, these *Regulations* shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such Article which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

21.2.3 All acts bona fide done by any *Person* in the implementation of these *Regulations*, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment, qualification or authority of such *Person* so acting, shall be as valid as if every such *Person* had been duly appointed, qualified or authorized.

21.3 Governing Law.

The Czech law governs these *Regulations*.

In Prague, 1 November 2014

Published by CADC

Appendix 1: Definitions

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration and Management System): 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, and other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, *WADA*, *International Federations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

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

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*.

Blood Collection Official: An official who is qualified to and has been authorized by the CADC to collect a blood *Sample* from an *Athlete*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: An official who is trained and authorized by the CADC to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following: notification of the *Athlete* selected for *Sample* collection, accompanying and observing the *Athlete* until arrival at the *Doping Control Station*, and/ or witnessing and verifying a provision of the *Sample* where their training qualifies him/ her to do so.

COC Arbitration Panel: Arbitration Committee of the Czech Olympic Committee (COC). The highest arbitration committee in the Czech Republic under the Article 13.

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

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

Czech Anti-Doping Committee (CADC) - Czech Anti-Doping Committee (CADC) is the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in the Czech Republic designated by the government decree no. 33 141/2000-50 as an allowance organisation managed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic. Under the Article 20.5.2 of the *Code* the *Czech Anti-Doping Committee* is responsible for adopting and implementing anti-doping policies and rules which are in accordance with the *Code*.

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.

Doping Control and Monitoring Section (DCMS): The department of the *Czech Anti-Doping Committee* authorized to conduct a *Doping Control* and other tasks in accordance with these *Regulations*.

Doping Control Officer: An officer who has been trained and authorized by *CADC* to fulfill the rights and obligations given to the *Doping Control Officers* by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Doping Control Station: The suitable location to work with collected *Samples* and to conduct administration tasks that ensure a privacy of *Athlete* and it is used only as the *Doping Control Station* during the *Sample* collection Session including the closed toilet for providing *Samples*.

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

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

Filing Failure: A failure by the *Athlete* (or by a third party to whom the *Athlete* has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete *Whereabouts Filing*

that enables the *Athlete* to be located for *Testing* at the times and locations set out in the *Whereabouts Filing* or to update that *Whereabouts Filing* where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Event: An *Event* 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 Federation (IF): An international non-governmental organization administering one or more sports at international level.

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

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

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

Missed Test: A misconduct of the *Athlete*, who was not available for *Testing* at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his/her whereabouts information for the relevant day, under the article I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

National-Level Athlete in the Czech Republic is any *Athlete* in an *Individual* or *Team Sport* who participates in the highest national *Competition* organized by the National Sports Federation (the highest *Competition* of the national nature in *Team Sports* or National Championship or the Czech Cup of individuals including any possible final level of qualification for the Championship of the Czech Republic) from where arises the best *Athlete* or the best team in the Czech Republic in the main age adult category and in the oldest junior age category.

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's* or other *Person's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

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

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

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

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

Possession: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited*

Method or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Random Selection: Selection of *Athletes* for *Testing* which is not a *Target Testing*. *Random Selection* may be: completely random (where no pre-determined criteria are considered, and *Athlete* is chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of *Athlete* names); or weighted (where *Athletes* are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection).

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.

Regulations: *Regulations for Doping Control and Sanctions in Sports in the Czech Republic*. The document governs anti-doping rules in the Czech Republic in accordance with the *Code*.

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

Sample Collection Equipment: Containers or apparatus used directly to collect or hold the *Sample* at any time during the *Sample Collection* process. *Sample Collection Equipment* shall, as a minimum, consist of:

- For urine *Sample* collection:
 - Collection vessels for collecting the *Sample* as it is leaving the *Athlete's* body;
 - Sealable and tamper-evident bottles and lids for securing the *Sample*;
 - Partial *Sample* kit;
- For blood *Sample* collection:
 - Needles for collecting the blood *Sample*;
 - Blood tubes with sealable and tamper-evident devices for holding the *Sample*.

Sample Collection Personnel: A collective term used for qualified officials who are authorized by the *CADC* and participate or assist with the tasks during the *Sample Collection Session*.

Sample Collection Session: All of the sequential activities that directly involve the *Athlete* from the point that initial contact is made until the *Athlete* leaves the *Doping Control Station* after having provided his/her *Sample/s*.

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 4.3.

Sports Federation: A legally, possessively and organisationally independent sports organisation which is settled in the Czech Republic and its basic subject is to operate sports or tourism for its members or non-organised public who is a member or is recognized by the relevant *International Federation*.

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

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

Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis: Specific gravity measured of the value 1.005 or higher if measured with the refractometer, or of the value 1.010 or higher if measured with the lab sticks, unless the International Standard for Testing and Investigation in force, or WADA accredited laboratory provides otherwise..

Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis: A minimum of 90 mL, whether the laboratory will be analysing the *Sample* for all or only some *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, unless the International Standard for Testing and Investigation in force, or WADA accredited laboratory provides otherwise..

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.

Therapeutic: Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods; or providing or assisting in a cure.

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.

TUEC: Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee is the Panel established by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* for the purpose of considering applications for TUE.

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.

WADA TUEC: The Panel established by WADA to review the TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations.

Whereabouts failure: A *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test*.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* that sets out the *Athlete's* whereabouts throughout the following quarter, in accordance with Article I.3 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.