



Canadian Anti-Doping Program

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Canada 

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The CADP contains references to the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), International Standard for Testing (IST) and International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE). References have been added where the CADP rule(s) contains text from the Code, IST or ISTUE without any substantive changes, or addresses subject matter that is based on the requirements of the Code, IST or ISTUE. References are placed at the end of applicable rules or the beginning of specific sections and these references are contained in [square brackets].

These references are placed for the convenience of the reader.

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Introduction

Canada enjoys a rich history as a sporting nation. Canadians want sport to be fair and ethical. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (*CCES*) is an independent organization committed to fostering a sporting culture fully consistent with these traditions and values.

The priorities of the *CCES* in relation to anti-doping and ethical sport complement the priorities of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial *Governments* as expressed in one or more of: the Canadian Sport Policy, 2002; the Physical Activity and Sport Act, 2003; the CANADIAN POLICY AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT (2011); and applicable Provincial and Territorial policy documents. These documents envision a Canadian sport system founded on the highest ethical standards and values. In particular, the Canadian Sport Policy defines the stated goal of ‘enhanced excellence’ as a pool of talented athletes and teams that are consistently achieving world-class results at the highest levels of international competition through fair and ethical means.

To ensure that the Canadian sport system is founded on the highest ethical standards and values the Federal, Provincial and Territorial *Governments* endorsed the National Strategy for Ethical Conduct in Sport, which is now referred to as the True Sport Strategy. The *CCES* houses the Secretariat for the True Sport Strategy and works closely with *Governments* and the sport community to advance its aims across all sports, at all levels.

True Sport is Canada’s national movement for fair and ethical sport. True Sport reflects the spirit of sport Canadians desire. True Sport extends from the playground to the podium, ranging from simple pick-up games to community and school-based sport leagues to elite high-performance competition. The goal of True Sport is to help sport live up to its full potential as a public asset for Canada and Canadian society.

True Sport makes a significant contribution to the healthy development of youth, the health and well-being of individuals, and the quality of life in Canadian communities. At the heart of True Sport are four core values: fairness, excellence, inclusion and fun (www.truesport.ca). One of the cornerstones of True Sport is the importance of sport being free from the negative consequences of doping. Doping is not healthy or fair – doping undermines True Sport.

The *CCES* is a proud contributor to doping free sport. The *CCES* has the responsibility to address the scourge of doping in sport through the careful, fair and consistent administration of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Agency’s *Code* and all relevant *International Standards*. The *CCES* actively promotes anti-doping initiatives in Canada and internationally that are robust and effective.

The Canadian effort to keep drugs out of sport is not *CCES*’ task alone. *Athletes*, coaches, other *Persons*, *Stakeholders* and *Governments* who, by their words and deeds champion fair and ethical sport, together ensure that True Sport exists, and thrives, in Canada.

1.0 General Principles

In Canada our national effort to eliminate doping from sport is not directed by specific legislation. Rather, all parties and organizations committed to the Canadian anti-doping effort have collectively agreed to abide by a common set of rules, procedures, duties and responsibilities which are expressed in the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. This 'collective agreement' amongst all relevant stakeholders has been a unique and defining feature of the Canadian effort to eliminate doping in sport. Accordingly, there exists a well understood and broad consensus in Canada regarding how sport is played, who is subject to Canadian anti-doping rules, what those rules demand and how assertions of rule violations are fairly dealt with.

Adoption of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM by *Sport Organizations* reflects a fundamental commitment to respect its principles, to fulfill its prescribed roles and responsibilities and to comply with the broad scope of its application. *Sport Organizations* adopt the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM to express a fundamental commitment to engage in a collaborative effort to eliminate doping in sport; to promote doping-free sport in Canada; to ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping measures; and to respect the rights of individuals and organizations through appropriate and fair procedures.

Doping-free sport is a matter of great public interest. The Canadian sport community wishes to cooperate and collaborate in the national effort to eliminate doping in sport. The fight against doping in sport is amply justified in order to protect the interests of sport and the integrity of individuals, especially young people. Anti-doping efforts require transparency, openness to scrutiny and public accountability in order to achieve public confidence, subject only to the need to protect the privacy of individuals who are subject to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.

Doping in sport is due to a combination of individual and societal factors. *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, which are harmful to the individual, are not restricted to sport and other physical activities, and do not exist in isolation of general societal trends, issues and values. The fight against doping in sport requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach involving education, prevention, international collaboration, detection, deterrence and research. These efforts shall be undertaken by all members of the Canadian sport community within their means and scope of responsibility. Equally important, the positive values of sport and athletic achievement attained through fair, ethical and healthy means must be promoted among those who participate in sport or otherwise support the Canadian sport system.

- 1.1 Doping is the occurrence of one or more anti-doping rule violations. Doping involves *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* that enhance sporting performance, risk health and/or are contrary to the spirit of sport. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is the successor to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM (2004) and all predecessors and continues the Canadian effort to be a world leader for doping-free sport. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM incorporates the mandatory portions of the World Anti-Doping Program, including the World Anti-Doping Code (the *Code*) and the *International Standards*. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM incorporates, as applicable, portions of models of best practice and guidelines circulated from time to time by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM recognizes the role of WADA in setting global standards and coordinating anti-doping worldwide. [Code Articles 1 and 2]
- 1.2 In particular, the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM adopts and applies the anti-doping rule violations set forth in the *Code*. [Code Articles 2]

JURISDICTION

- 1.3 The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is based on and informed by the *Code*. Pursuant to the *Code*, *Athletes* and other *Persons* accept the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM as a condition of participating in sport and shall be bound by the rules contained in the *Code* and the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. The *CCES* is a Signatory to the *Code* and *CCES* is recognized by *WADA* as Canada's national *Anti-Doping Organization*. Further, the *CCES* has been designated by the Canadian sport community the independent organization with responsibility to administer the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. Accordingly, the *CCES'* authority to act pursuant to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is conferred by the Canadian sport community, the *Code* and the *International Standards*. [Code Part One Introduction]
- a) The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM applies not only to *Athletes*, but also to *Athlete Support Personnel* and to *Sport Organizations* and all other organizations that adopt it. *Governments* in Canada do not adopt the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM but have separate and complementary roles and responsibilities for the common goal of eliminating doping in sport as specifically described in the CANADIAN POLICY AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT (2011).

Application of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM to Sport Organizations

- b) All *Sport Organizations* committed to doping-free sport in Canada will expressly accept and adopt the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM as part of their governing documents. In this fashion the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM will become an important part of the rules of sport and will specify the rights and obligations governing the adopting organization, their members or *Participants*.

Application of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM to Individuals

- c) The application of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM to individuals is based on the relationship which exists between each adopting organization and their members or *Participants* through those individuals' express or implied agreement to participate in sport according to its rules. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM contains sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played in Canada. Accordingly, the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM applies to the following individuals, regardless of where they reside or are situated:
- (i) all individuals who are members of an organization adopting the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM;
 - (ii) all individuals who are members of such adopting organization's affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues;
 - (iii) all individuals who participate, in any capacity, in (i) the work of such adopting organizations or their affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues, or (ii) any activity organized, held, convened or sanctioned by such adopting organizations or their affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues; or
 - (iv) all individuals, including *Athlete Support Personnel*, who are working with, treating or assisting *Athletes* or the individuals described in section (i), (ii) or (iii) above to participate in or prepare for sports *Competition*.

All organizations adopting the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM and the individuals described above delegate to the *CCES* the authority and responsibility for administering the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.

ORGANIZATION

- 1.4 The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM, like the rules for competitions, sets sport rules. *Athletes* or other *Persons* accept these Rules as a condition of participation in sport and shall be bound by these Rules. The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM includes these General Principles and detailed Rules and Standards:
- [Education Standard](#)
 - [Prohibited List Rules](#)
 - [Laboratory Rules](#)
 - [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#)
 - [Doping Control Rules](#)
 - [Doping Violations and Consequences Rules](#)
 - [Appeal Rules](#)
 - [Privacy Rules](#)
- 1.5 The CCES may issue detailed guidelines or practices for these Rules and Standards from time to time.
- 1.6 Italicized terms used in the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM are defined in the [Glossary](#). The majority are mandatory according to the *Code* and *International Standards*. [Code Appendix 1 and Part One Introduction]

RESPONSIBILITIES

Athletes or other Persons

- 1.7 *Athletes* or other *Persons* who are subject to the *Code* and the application of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM are responsible for meeting the requirements of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. They shall respect the designated authority of the CCES in all doping matters.
- 1.8 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* shall apply. This *Athlete* or other *Person* has the responsibility to be aware of the additional consequences that may apply as a result of the anti-doping rule violation. *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* also have the responsibility to be aware of the application of other disciplinary rules resulting from conduct which may be related to an anti-doping rule violation but which does not, in and of itself, constitute an anti-doping rule violation. These additional consequences or disciplinary rules may be imposed by *Governments*, *Major Event Organizations*, *Sport Organizations* or the *Athlete* or other *Person's International Federation*. Some additional consequences are described in Rules 7.3, 7.57 and 7.58. An *Athlete* or other *Person* sanctioned under the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM has the responsibility to (i) remain subject to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM throughout the duration of the sanction regardless of that *Athlete* or other *Person's* membership status in any *Sport Organization*, and this shall include remaining subject to *Doping Control*, and (ii) respect the restrictions and limitations on participating in sport contained in Rules 7.18 to 7.19 if a period of ineligibility is imposed or accepted. [Code Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12]
- 1.9 *Athletes* shall have knowledge of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 1.10 *Athletes* shall be available for *Sample* collection.
- 1.11 *Athletes* must take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest, apply or use.

- 1.12 *Athletes* shall 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*.
- 1.13 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall have knowledge of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support. Further, *Athlete Support Personnel* shall direct *Athletes* to obtain expert advice and accurate information on anti-doping related matters and the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.
- 1.14 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

Sport Organizations

- 1.15 Adopting, supporting, applying and meeting the requirements of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is a condition of receipt of *Government* funding to *Sport Organizations*. [Code Article 22 and CANADIAN POLICY AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT (2011)]
- 1.16 *Sport Organizations* shall advocate that strong anti-doping programs be adopted by their international *Sport Organization(s)*.
- 1.17 *Sport Organizations* shall, in cooperation with the *CCES*, deliver comprehensive and ethical anti-doping education programs to their *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Participants*.
- 1.18 *Sport Organizations* shall contribute to *Doping Control* by assisting with *Testing* and results management and will, in particular, assist in identifying *Athletes* subject to *Testing* and provide the *CCES* with accurate and reliable *Athlete* location information when requested.
- 1.19 *Sport Organizations* shall actively cooperate and participate with the *CCES* in any investigation of possible anti-doping rule violations.
- 1.20 *Sport Organizations* shall:
- a) develop and implement, in conjunction with the *CCES*, anti-doping policies and programs for the *Events* under their jurisdiction, and for Canadian teams attending *Competitions* domestically and internationally (including withdrawal of eligibility to compete, in the case of those committing an anti-doping rule violation, in conformity with the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM); and
 - b) develop and implement, in conjunction with the *CCES*, *Doping Control* programs for major *Events* they hold or sanction. [Code Articles 20.4.1 and 20.6.1]

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- 1.21 The *CCES* shall monitor the operation of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM, including evaluating the measures taken by *Sport Organizations* to implement the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. The *CCES* will provide annual reports to *Sport Organizations* and *Governments* on the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.
- 1.22 The *CCES* has the responsibility to cooperate with *Stakeholders* and *Governments* to encourage and promote anti-doping education and research and to take reasonable measures to ensure all research and the results of such research is consistent with the principles of the *Code*. [Code Article 19.1 and 20.5.4]

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION AND RESPECT

- 1.23 Subject to any right of appeal, the anti-doping rule violation and consequences decisions, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority shall be recognized and respected by the *CCES* and by all *Persons* bound by and subject to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. The same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* shall also be recognized and respected if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*. An *Adverse Analytical Finding* reported to, or an anti-doping rule violation determined by, a non-Canadian authority that is recognized by *CCES* may be deemed to be an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or anti-doping rule violation under the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM, which may apply to such cases. [Code Article 15.4]

COMING INTO FORCE, TRANSITION AND REVISION

Coming into Force

- 1.24 The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM will come into full force and effect on January 1, 2009 and its provisions shall thereafter be binding on all *Athletes* or other *Persons* who are subject to it. As of that date, and except as provided in the provisions under the heading Transition, immediately below, the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM (2004) and all previous Canadian anti-doping programs shall cease to have force and effect. [Code Article 25.1]

Transition

- 1.25 With respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of January 1, 2009 and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after January 1, 2009 based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred before January 1, 2009, 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 tribunal hearing the case determines the principle of *lex mitior* appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. The principle of *lex mitior* allows the tribunal, where it deems appropriate, to apply the current rules if they are more favourable to the claimant. [Code Article 25.2]
- 1.26 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to January 1, 2009, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of January 1, 2009, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *CCES* to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered by the *CCES* in such an instance may be appealed pursuant to the [Appeal Rules](#). The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM shall not apply to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired prior to January 1, 2009. [Code Article 25.3]
- 1.27 For purposes of applying Rule 7.51 (Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation), any anti-doping rule violation occurring prior to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM coming into force where the violation involved a substance which is categorized as a *Specified Substance* in these Rules and the period of *Ineligibility* was less than two years, the prior violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction (RS). [Code Article 25.4]

Revision

- 1.28 These General Principles of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM may only be revised by the *CCES* through a process that involves consultation with and substantial agreement among national *Sport Organizations*, other *Stakeholders* and *Governments*.
- 1.29 The definitions set out in the [Glossary](#) may be changed by the *CCES* after consultation with, and on three months notice to, national *Sport Organizations*, other *Stakeholders* and *Governments*.
- 1.30 The Rules and Standards of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM may be added to or changed by the *CCES* after consultation with, and on three months notice to, national *Sport Organizations*, other *Stakeholders* and *Governments*.

INTERPRETATION

- 1.31 This rule has been deleted.
- 1.32 World Anti-Doping Code: The *Code* and *International Standards*, including the comments, are a source of interpretation for the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. [Code Article 24.2]
- 1.33 Time Periods: Unless otherwise specified, time periods in the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM are total consecutive days irrespective of weekends or holidays. When a deadline falls on a weekend or statutory holiday, the next business day shall be the deadline for the purpose of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.
- 1.34 Language: The English and the French versions of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM are equally authoritative.
- 1.35 Existing Law: The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of *Signatories* or *Governments*. [Code Article 24.3]
- 1.36 Headings: The headings used in the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Rules nor affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer. [Code Article 24.4]
- 1.37 Retrospective Effect: The CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before it is adopted. However, anti-doping rule violations occurring prior to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM coming into effect will continue to count as ‘first violations’ or ‘second violations’ for purposes of determining sanctions for subsequent violations after the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM is adopted. [Code Article 24.5]
- 1.38 Included Provisions: The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program, the *Code* and the Appendix 1 Definitions in the *Code* shall be considered integral parts of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. [Code Article 24.6]

2.0 Education Standard

BASIC PRINCIPLE AND PRIMARY GOAL

- 2.1 The CANADIAN POLICY AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT uses the following description to position doping in the context of the spirit of sport:

“Sport is fun. Sport pervades the lives of Canadians. Sport builds strong individuals and vibrant communities. Sport contributes to individual physical, social and character development. Sport contributes to a healthy lifestyle and helps prevent disease and injury caused by inactivity. Sport is an important part of Canadian culture. Doping is contrary to the spirit of sport.”

Sport is never neutral. It can teach values and ethics – or not. It can help people develop a positive self-image and respect for others – or not. It can strengthen community life – or not. Sport can bring people together, foster friendships, reinforce healthy lifestyles, build civic pride and community participation – or it can be about drugs, cheating or winning at any cost. As such, the basic principle driving education programs for doping-free sport shall be to preserve the spirit of sport from being undermined by doping. The primary goal of such programs shall be prevention.

OBJECTIVES

- 2.2 To promote values, ethics and public policies which support fair, ethical and doping-free sport.
- 2.3 To promote, strengthen and coordinate the involvement of *Sport Organizations, Stakeholders*, other national, provincial and community-based organizations, *Governments*, the media and other sectors of society in the national effort for doping-free sport.
- 2.4 To lead the development, production and distribution of relevant, accessible, objective and user-friendly information and education programs on doping and its adverse effects on the values of sport and the health of *Athletes*.
- 2.5 To extend the reach of information and education materials and resources to Canadians who are not participating in elite-level sport.
- 2.6 To ensure the *CCES* remains the recognized Canadian authority on information and education for doping-free sport and prevention of other unethical behaviours in sport.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

- 2.7 The *CCES* shall work closely with *Stakeholders* to plan, implement and monitor effective anti-doping information and education programs. These *CCES* programs will be developed and delivered in conjunction with *Sport Organizations* who shall play an active role in the education of their *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* on doping-free sport. *Stakeholders* shall within their means and scope of responsibility, and in cooperation with the *CCES*, deliver information and education programs for doping-free sport. [Code Article 18.1]
- 2.8 These education programs shall provide *Athletes* and other *Persons* with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:
- substances and methods on the *Prohibited List*;
 - anti-doping rule violations and consequences;
 - health and social consequences of doping;
 - Sample* collection procedures;

- e) *Athletes'* rights and responsibilities;
 - f) *Athlete Support Personnel* rights and responsibilities;
 - g) *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*;
 - h) managing the risks of nutritional supplements; and
 - i) the harm of doping to the spirit of sport. [Code Article 18.2]
- 2.9 Educational programs will promote the spirit of sport in order to establish an environment that is strongly conducive to doping-free sport in an effort to have a positive and long-term influence on the choices made by *Athletes* and other *Persons*. These programs will be directed at young people, appropriate to their stage of development in their schools and sports clubs, and to parents, adult *Athletes*, sport officials, coaches, medical personnel and the media. [Code Article 18.2]
- 2.10 The *CCES* will also promote and seek to plan, implement and monitor information and education programs on fair, ethical and doping-free sport for society as a whole. [Code Article 18.2]
- 2.11 All *Stakeholders* shall promote and encourage active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in education programs for doping-free sport. [Code Article 18.2]

PROFESSIONAL CODES OF CONDUCT

- 2.12 The *CCES* shall encourage competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate codes of conduct, best practices, ethical guidelines and sanctions related to anti-doping which are consistent with the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. [Code Article 18.3]

COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

- 2.13 *WADA* shall act as a central clearinghouse for information and education resources and/or programs developed by *WADA* or *Anti-Doping Organizations*. [Code Article 18.4]
- 2.14 *Stakeholders*, *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall cooperate with each other, the *CCES* and *Governments* to coordinate their efforts in anti-doping information and education in order to share experience and ensure these programs are effective in preventing doping in sport. [Code Article 18.4]

3.0 Prohibited List Rules

- 3.1 This Rule recognizes, adopts and applies to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM WADA's *Prohibited List International Standard* as it may exist from time to time. The *Prohibited List* and any revisions shall go into effect pursuant to *Code* Article 4.1. The *Prohibited List* shall go into effect three (3) months following publication without any further action on the part of the *CCES*. [Code Article 4.1]

The current version of this document can be downloaded at:

- World Anti-Doping Agency Prohibited List
www.wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine/Prohibited-List

- 3.2 WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport. [Code Article 4.3.3]
- 3.3 In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code*, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances* under Article 3.3.

4.0 Laboratory Rules

4.1 This Rule recognizes, adopts and applies to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM WADA's *International Standard* for Laboratories as it may exist from time to time. [Code Article 6]

The current version of this document can be downloaded at:

- WADA International Standard for Laboratories
www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Sports-and-Anti-Doping-Organizations/International-Standards/Laboratories

4.2 *Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Code Article 4.5 (Monitoring Program), or to assist an *Anti-Doping Organization* in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes. [Code Article 6.2]

4.3 No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than as described in Rule 4.2 without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* used for purposes other than Rule 4.2 shall have any means of identification removed so that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*. [Code Article 6.3]

4.4 A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purpose of Rule 4.2 at any time at the discretion of the CCES or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories. [Code Article 6.5]

5.0 Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules

These Rules describe two distinct processes. Each process is designed for a specific group of *Athletes*. *Athletes* may obtain permission to use otherwise prohibited substances and/or prohibited methods for therapeutic purposes by means of a Therapeutic Use Exemption or by means of a medical review. Elite *Athletes* defined in Rule 5.2 must strictly comply with WADA's *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. All other Canadian *Athletes* may obtain a medical review to validate their therapeutic use of prescription medications.

All *Athletes* are advised to declare all of their medications or the substances they are consuming on the Doping Control Form at the time of testing.

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION RULES

5.1 This Rule recognizes, adopts and applies to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM WADA's *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) as it may exist from time to time. [Code Article 4.4]

The current version of this document can be downloaded at:

- WADA International Standard for TUEs:
www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Sports-and-Anti-Doping-Organizations/International-Standards/Therapeutic-Use-Exemptions

5.2 The following Canadian *Athletes* must comply in all respects with the requirements set out in WADA's *International Standard* for TUEs.

- a) All *Athletes* included in an International Federation's *Registered Testing Pool*;
- b) *Athlete's* who attend *International Events*;
- c) All *Athletes* included in the *CCES Registered Testing Pool*;
- d) National-level *Athletes* that will be participating in Canadian National Championships in the sports specified by *CCES*. The list of sports specified by *CCES* can be downloaded at: www.cces.ca/en/medicalsportlist.
- e) *Athletes* that have been specifically notified, in advance, by *CCES* that they must comply with WADA's *International Standard* for TUEs.

5.3 The WADA Declaration of Use process specified in the *International Standard* for TUEs at section 9.0 affects all those *Athletes* described in Rule 5.2. The *CCES* accepts that the Declaration of Use will be completed when these *Athletes* declare the appropriate medications on their Doping Control Form at the time of testing. For *International-level Athletes*, additional requirements may apply as prescribed by their International Federation.

MEDICAL REVIEW RULES

5.4 *Athletes* that are not described in Rule 5.2 above are not subject to WADA's *International Standard* for TUEs. These *Athletes* do not require a TUE. However, all such *Athletes* may undergo a medical review to validate and permit the use of prescribed medications for therapeutic reasons. There is no requirement for an *Athlete* to obtain a medical review until an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is reported by *CCES* and thereafter Rule 7.63 will be followed. A medical review may be required if an *Atypical Finding* is reported by *CCES* and thereafter Rule 7.64 will be followed. If an *Athlete* is notified by *CCES* regarding an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* the *CCES* will at that time invite the *Athlete* to submit the required material for a medical review.

- 5.5 The medical review will be granted by *CCES* provided the *Athlete* satisfies all of the conditions set out below:
- a) the *Athlete* demonstrates by means of appropriate documentation that he or she has a medical diagnosis made by a licensed physician prior to *Sample Collection*;
 - b) the *Athlete* has a prescription signed by a licensed physician prior to *Sample Collection* consistent with the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the *Atypical Finding*;
 - c) the *Athlete* provides appropriate confirmation that he or she is being followed and monitored by a licensed physician to ensure the treatment plan matches the diagnosis;
 - d) the *Athlete* should declare the use of the prescribed medication on the Doping Control Form.

The *CCES* may have the information provided by the *Athlete* reviewed and evaluated by a physician who is a member of the *CCES Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC)*.

- 5.6 The *Athlete* must provide his or her written consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the medical review to all necessary *CCES* staff involved in the management, review or appeal of the medical review and, as required, to other independent medical experts and to WADA. A suitable form of consent will be provided to the *Athlete* by *CCES*.
- 5.7 Medical reviews must be performed promptly following the *Athlete's* notification by *CCES* that a medical review is required. The medical review will not be commenced until all the information listed in Rules 5.5 and 5.6 is submitted in a legible format. The material submitted by the *Athlete* will be returned to the *Athlete* after the medical review is completed.
- 5.8 The staff at *CCES* will conduct all of their activities involving a medical review in strict confidence. All *CCES* staff and any *CCES TUEC* members involved in a medical review will sign confidentiality agreements. In particular they will keep the following information confidential:
- a) all medical information and data provided by the *Athlete* and physician(s) involved in the *Athlete's* care; and
 - b) all details of the medical review including the name of the physician(s) involved in the process.
- 5.9 *Athletes* may contact the *CCES* national office at any time to enquire if they are an *Athlete* described in Rule 5.2 or to access additional information concerning a medical review.

6.0 Doping Control Rules

INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 These [Doping Control Rules](#) are in standard conformance to the mandatory *International Standard for Testing* (IST), the *Athlete Biological Passport* Operating Guidelines and the Blood Collection Guidelines developed as part of the WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. [Code Article 5.2]
- *Athlete Biological Passport* Operating Guidelines
www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Model-Rules-and-Guidelines/Guidelines
 - Blood Collection Guidelines
www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Model-Rules-and-Guidelines/Guidelines
- 6.2 As part of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM, the purpose of the IST and the associated [Doping Control Rules](#) is to plan for effective *Testing* and to maintain the integrity and identity of the *Samples* collected, from the point the *Athlete* is notified of the test to the point the *Samples* are transported to the laboratory for analysis. [IST 1.0]

TEST DISTRIBUTION PLANNING

Objective

- 6.3 The objective is to plan and implement an effective distribution of *Athlete* tests both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* resulting in the detection, deterrence and prevention of doping practices. [IST 4.1]

General

- 6.4 Planning starts with the gathering of information and evaluating the potential risk of doping and possible doping patterns and then developing a *Test Distribution Plan* that deploys the available resources in the most efficient and effective way to address those risks. [IST 4.2.2]
- 6.5 The main activities are information-gathering, monitoring and follow up; risk evaluation; and developing, monitoring, evaluating, modifying and updating the *Test Distribution Plan*. [IST 4.2.3]
- 6.6 The *CCES* will ensure that *Athlete Support Personnel* and/or any other *Person* with a conflict of interest will not be involved in the test distribution planning for their *Athletes*. [IST 4.2.4]

Requirements for Test Distribution Planning

- 6.7 The *CCES* will, as a minimum when creating the *Test Distribution Plan*, evaluate the potential risk of doping and possible doping pattern for each sport and/or discipline based on:
- a) physical demands of the sport and possible performance-enhancing effect that doping may elicit;
 - b) available doping analysis statistics;
 - c) available research on doping trends;
 - d) the history of doping in the sport and/or discipline;
 - e) training periods and the *Competition* calendar; and
 - f) information received on possible doping practices. [IST 4.3.2]

- 6.8 The *CCES* has developed and documented a *Test Distribution Plan* based on information determined in Rule 6.7 above, the number of *Athletes* per sport/discipline; the *Competition* calendar; the anti-doping activities of other *Anti-Doping Organizations*; the evaluation outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles; and *CCES*'s anti-doping policy imperatives. [IST 4.3.3]
- 6.9 The *CCES* allocates the number of *Sample* collections by type for each sport/discipline, including *Out-of-Competition* and *In-Competition* blood and urine *Sample* collection, as required to achieve effective detection and deterrence taking into account the relative risk of doping in such periods for each sport/discipline under evaluation. Both *Out-of-Competition* and *In-Competition Testing* will take place for each sport/discipline. For the most part, *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be a priority, the timing of which shall be planned to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping practices. In some instances where the risk of doping *Out-of-Competition* is low, *In-Competition Testing* shall be made a priority. For *In-Competition Testing*, placeholder selection may be known in advance. However, random *Athlete*/placeholder selection shall not be revealed to the *Athlete* until notification. Save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances, all *Testing* shall be *No Advance Notice*. [Code Articles 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and IST 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.9 and 4.3.10]
- 6.10 The *CCES* will document, review and update the *Test Distribution Plan* on a regular basis. In so doing, the *CCES* will:
- a) incorporate new information, including *Athlete Biological Passport*, and take into account *Sample* collection from *Athletes* by other *Anti-Doping Organizations*; or
 - b) confer with the ruling body of an *Event* in advance to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate any additional *Testing*. [Code Article 15.1.1 and IST 4.3.7 and 4.3.11]
- 6.11 The *CCES* maintains test distribution planning data. Such data shall be used to assist with determining whether modifications to the *Test Distribution Plan* are necessary. This information will include as a minimum:
- a) for each test:
 - (i) the sport/discipline;
 - (ii) the country represented by the *Athlete* (if applicable);
 - (iii) the type of *Sample* collection (*No Advance Notice*, *Out-of-Competition*, *In-Competition* or advance notice);
 - (iv) the date of *Sample* collection; and
 - (v) the country in which the *Sample* collection occurred.
 - b) for each *Adverse Analytical Finding*:
 - (i) dates of *Sample* collection and analysis;
 - (ii) class of substance(s) found;
 - (iii) actual substance(s) detected; and
 - (iv) *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*, if any. [IST 4.3.11]

Requirements for Selection of Athletes

- 6.12 In accordance with the number of *Sample* collections allocated to each sport/discipline in the *Test Distribution Plan*, the *CCES* will select *Athletes* for *Sample* collection using *Target Testing* and *Random Selection* methods. A significant amount of *Testing* shall be *No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Target Testing*. [Code Article 5.1.3 and IST 4.4.1, 4.4.2]

- 6.13 As a minimum, the *CCES* will consider *Target Testing Athletes* based on one or more of the following, non-exclusive, factors:
- a) abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc.);
 - b) injury;
 - c) withdrawal or absence from expected *Competition*;
 - d) going into or coming out of retirement;
 - e) behaviour indicating doping;
 - f) sudden major improvements in performance;
 - g) repeated failure to provide *Whereabouts Filings*;
 - h) *Whereabouts Filings* that may indicate a potential increase in the risk of doping, including moving to a remote location;
 - i) *Athlete* sport performance history;
 - j) *Athlete* age, e.g., approaching retirement, move from junior to senior level;
 - k) *Athlete* test history;
 - l) *Athlete* reinstatement after a period of *Ineligibility*;
 - m) financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities;
 - n) *Athlete* association with a third party such as coach or doctor with a history of involvement in doping;
 - o) reliable information from a third party; and
 - p) possible anti-doping rule violations by (an) other team member(s) in a *Team Sport*.
[Code 5.1.3 and IST 4.4.2]
- 6.14 *Testing* which is not *Target Testing* shall be determined by *Random Selection*, which shall be conducted using a documented system for such selection. *Random Selection* which is *Weighted* shall be conducted according to criteria that may take into account the factors listed in Rule 6.13 (as applicable) in order to ensure that a greater percentage of ‘at risk’ *Athletes* are selected. [IST 4.4.3]
- 6.15 While an appropriate proportion of *Out-of-Competition* tests will be conducted on *Athletes* who are included in the *Registered Testing Pool*, the *CCES* may select *Athletes* under its authority for *Sample* collection who are not included in either the *Registered Testing Pool* or in the Domestic Testing Pool. [IST 4.4.4.b]
- 6.16 Where the *CCES* authorizes a *Doping Control Officer (DCO)* to select *Athletes* for *Sample* collection, the *CCES* will provide the *DCO* with selection criteria consistent with the *Test Distribution Plan*. [IST 4.4.5]
- 6.17 Following the selection of an *Athlete* for *Sample* collection and prior to notification of the *Athlete*, the *CCES* and/or *DCO* shall ensure *Athlete* selection decisions are disclosed only to those who need to know in order to ensure the *Athlete* can be notified and tested on a *No Advance Notice* basis. [IST 4.4.6]

NOTIFICATION OF ATHLETES

Objective

- 6.18 To ensure that reasonable attempts are made to locate the *Athlete*, the selected *Athlete* is notified, the rights of the *Athlete* are maintained, there are no opportunities to manipulate the *Sample* to be provided, and the notification is documented. [IST 5.1]

General

- 6.19 Notification of *Athletes* starts when the *CCES* initiates the notification of the selected *Athlete* and ends when the *Athlete* arrives at the *Doping Control Station* or when the *Athlete's* possible *Failure to Comply* is brought to the attention of the *CCES*. [IST 5.2]
- 6.20 The main activities are:
- appointing *DCOs*, *Chaperones* and other *Sample Collection Personnel*;
 - locating the *Athlete* and confirming his/her identity;
 - informing the *Athlete* that he/she has been selected to provide a *Sample* and of his/her rights and responsibilities;
 - for *No Advance Notice Sample* collection, continuously chaperoning the *Athlete* from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated *Doping Control Station*; and
 - documenting the notification, or notification attempts. [IST 5.2]

Requirements Prior to Notification of Athletes

- 6.21 *No Advance Notice* shall be the notification method for *Sample* collection whenever possible. [IST 5.3.1]
- 6.22 To conduct or assist with *Sample Collection Sessions*, the *CCES* or *DCO* shall appoint and authorize *Sample Collection Personnel* who have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, who do not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the *Sample* collection, and who are not *Minors*. [IST 5.3.2]
- 6.23 *DCOs/Chaperones* shall have official identification that is provided and controlled by the *CCES*. The minimum identification requirement is an official card/document naming the *CCES* or the *ADO* through which they have been authorized. For *DCOs*, additional identification requirements shall include their name, their photograph and the card's/document's expiry date. For *Blood Collection Officers (BCOs)*, additional identification requirements include evidence of their professional training in the collection of blood *Samples*. [IST 5.3.3]
- 6.24 The *CCES* has established criteria to validate the identity of an *Athlete* selected to provide a *Sample*. This ensures the selected *Athlete* is the *Athlete* who is notified. The method of identification of the *Athlete* shall be documented on the *Doping Control* documentation. [IST 5.3.4]
- 6.25 The *CCES* or the *DCO/Chaperone*, as applicable, shall establish the location of the selected *Athlete* and plan the approach and timing of notification, respectfully taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the sport/*Competition*/training session and the situation in question. [IST 5.3.5]
- 6.26 The *CCES* shall ensure that reasonable attempts are made to notify *Athletes* of their selection for *Sample* collection. The *CCES* shall record in detail *Athlete* notification attempt(s) and outcome(s). [IST 5.3.6]

- 6.27 The *Athlete* shall be the first one notified that he/she has been selected for *Sample* collection except where prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Rule 6.28. [IST 5.3.7]
- 6.28 The *CCES* or the *DCO/Chaperone*, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to notification of the *Athlete*. This may include situations where the *Athlete* is a *Minor* as provided for in [Annex C: Modifications for Athletes who are Minors](#), where required by an *Athlete's* disability as provided for in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#), or in situations where an interpreter is required and available for the notification. [IST 5.3.8]
- 6.29 As needed, the *CCES* or *DCO* may change a *Sample* collection from *No Advance Notice* to advance notice. Any such occurrence shall be recorded.
- 6.30 Notification for advance notice *Sample* collection shall be by any means that indicates the *Athlete* received the notice.

Requirements for Notification of Athletes

- 6.31 When initial contact is made, the *CCES* or the *DCO/Chaperone*, as applicable, shall ensure that the *Athlete* and/or a third party, if required, is informed:
- a) that the *Athlete* is required to undergo a *Sample* collection;
 - b) of the authority under which the *Sample* collection is to be conducted;
 - c) of the type of *Sample* collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the *Sample* collection;
 - d) of the *Athlete's* rights pursuant to the *Code* and the Canadian Anti-Doping Program, including the right to:
 - (i) have a representative and, if available, an interpreter;
 - (ii) ask for additional information about the *Sample* collection process;
 - (iii) request the *DCO/Chaperone* to authorize a delay in reporting to the *Doping Control Station* for valid reasons; and
 - (iv) request modifications as provided for in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#) and [Annex 6C: Modifications for Athletes who are Minors](#);
 - e) of the *Athlete's* responsibilities, including the requirement to:
 - (i) remain within sight of the *DCO/Chaperone* at all times from the first moment of in-person notification by the *DCO/Chaperone* until the completion of the *Sample* collection procedure;
 - (ii) produce identification;
 - (iii) comply with *Sample* collection procedures and the possible consequences of *Failure to Comply*; and
 - (iv) report immediately to the *Doping Control Station for Testing*, unless the *DCO/Chaperone* has authorized a delay for a valid reason specified in Rule 6.34;
 - f) of the location of the *Doping Control Station*;
 - g) that should the *Athlete* choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a *Sample*, he/she does so at his/her own risk;
 - h) that the *Athlete* should avoid excessive rehydration, having in mind the requirement to produce a *Sample* with a *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*; and

- i) that the *Sample* provided by the *Athlete* to the *Sample Collection Personnel* should be the first urine passed by the *Athlete* subsequent to notification, i.e., he/she should not pass urine in the shower or otherwise prior to providing a *Sample* to the *Sample Collection Personnel*. [IST 5.4.1]
- 6.32 When in-person contact is made, the *DCO/Chaperone* shall:
- keep the *Athlete* under observation at all times until the completion of his/her *Sample Collection Session*;
 - identify themselves to the *Athlete* using their official *CCES* identification card/document; and
 - confirm the *Athlete's* identity. Any inability to confirm the identity of the *Athlete* shall be documented. In such cases, the *DCO* responsible for conducting the *Sample Collection Session* shall decide whether it is appropriate to report the situation in accordance with [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#). [IST 5.4.2]
- 6.33 The *DCO/Chaperone* shall have the *Athlete* sign an appropriate form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the *Athlete* refuses to sign that he/she has been notified or evades the notification, the *DCO/Chaperone* shall inform the *Athlete* of the consequences of a *Failure to Comply* if possible, and the *Chaperone* (if not the *DCO*) shall immediately report all relevant facts to the *DCO*. When possible the *DCO* shall continue to collect a *Sample*. The *DCO* shall document the facts and report the circumstances to the *CCES* as soon as possible. The *CCES* and *DCO* shall follow the steps prescribed in [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#). [IST 5.4.3]
- 6.34 The *DCO/Chaperone* may at their discretion consider any valid third party requirement or any valid request by the *Athlete* for permission to delay reporting to the *Doping Control Station* following acknowledgement and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the *Doping Control Station* temporarily after arrival, and may grant such permission if the *Athlete* can be continuously chaperoned and kept under direct observation during the delay and if the request relates to the following activities:
- For *In-Competition Testing*:
- participation in a victory ceremony;
 - fulfilment of media commitments;
 - competing in further *Competitions*;
 - performing a warm down;
 - obtaining necessary medical treatment;
 - locating a representative and/or interpreter;
 - obtaining photo identification; or
 - any other reasonable circumstances which can be justified, and which shall be documented.
- For *Out-of-Competition Testing*:
- locating a representative and/or an interpreter;
 - completing a training session;
 - receiving necessary medical treatment;
 - obtaining photo identification; or

- e) any other reasonable circumstances which can be justified, and which shall be documented. [IST 5.4.4]
- 6.35 The *DCO* or other *Sample Collection Personnel* shall document the reasons for a delay in reporting to the *Doping Control Station* and/or reasons for leaving the *Doping Control Station* once arriving that may require further investigation by the *CCES*. Any failure by the *Athlete* to remain under constant observation should be recorded. [IST 5.4.5]
- 6.36 A *DCO/Chaperone* shall reject a request for delay from an *Athlete* if it will not be possible for the *Athlete* to be continuously chaperoned. [IST 5.4.6]
- 6.37 When an *Athlete* notified of an advance notice *Sample* collection does not report to the *Doping Control Station* at the designated time, the *DCO* shall use his/her judgement whether to attempt to contact the *Athlete*. At a minimum, the *DCO* shall wait thirty (30) minutes after the appointed time before departing. If the *Athlete* still has not reported by the time the *DCO* departs, the *DCO* shall follow the requirements of [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#).
- 6.38 If the *Athlete* delays reporting to the *Doping Control Station* other than in accordance with Rule 6.34 but arrives prior to the *DCO's* departure, the *DCO* shall decide whether to report a possible *Failure to Comply*. If at all possible the *DCO* shall proceed with collecting a *Sample* and shall document the details of the delay in the *Athlete* reporting to the *Doping Control Station*. [IST 5.4.7]
- 6.39 If, while keeping the *Athlete* under observation, *Sample Collection Personnel* observe any matter with potential to compromise the test, the circumstances shall be reported to and documented by the *DCO*. If deemed appropriate by the *DCO*, the *DCO* shall follow the requirements of [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#) and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional *Sample* from the *Athlete*. [IST 5.4.8]

PREPARING FOR THE SAMPLE COLLECTION SESSION

Objective

- 6.40 To prepare for the *Sample Collection Session* in a manner that ensures that the session can be conducted efficiently and effectively. [IST 6.1]

General

- 6.41 Preparing for the *Sample Collection Session* starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the *Sample Collection Equipment* conforms to the specified criteria. [IST 6.2]
- 6.42 The main activities are:
- establishing a system for collecting details regarding the *Sample Collection Session*;
 - establishing criteria for who may be present during a *Sample Collection Session*;
 - ensuring that the *Doping Control Station* meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Rule 6.44 a); and
 - ensuring that *Sample Collection Equipment* used by the *CCES* meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Rule 6.46. [IST 6.2]

REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARING FOR THE SAMPLE COLLECTION SESSION

- 6.43 The *CCES* shall obtain all the information necessary to ensure that the *Sample Collection Session* can be conducted effectively and efficiently, including special requirements to meet

- the needs of *Athletes* with disabilities as provided in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#) as well as the needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* as provided in [Annex 6C: Modifications for Athletes who are Minors](#). [IST 6.3.1]
- 6.44 a) The *DCO* shall use a *Doping Control Station* which at a minimum, ensures the *Athlete's* privacy and where possible is used solely as a *Doping Control Station* for the duration of the *Sample Collection Session*. The *DCO* shall record any significant deviations from these criteria; and [IST 6.3.2]
- b) At competitions the *Sport Organization* is responsible for providing the necessary facilities to meet the requirements of Rule 6.44a).
- 6.45 These Rules establish minimum criteria for who may be present during the *Sample Collection Session* in addition to the *Sample Collection Personnel*, including:
- a) an *Athlete's* entitlement to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the *Sample Collection Session* except when the *Athlete* is passing a urine *Sample*;
- b) a *Minor Athlete's* entitlement, and the witnessing *DCO/Chaperone's* entitlement to have a representative observe the witnessing *DCO/Chaperone* when the *Minor Athlete* is passing a urine *Sample*, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor Athlete*;
- c) an *Athlete* with a disability's entitlement to be accompanied by a representative as provided in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#); and
- d) a *WADA Independent Observer* where applicable under the *Independent Observer Program*. The *WADA Independent Observer* shall not directly observe the passing of a urine *Sample*. [IST 6.3.3]
- 6.46 The *DCO* shall only use *Sample Collection Equipment* systems that are authorized by the *CCES*, which at a minimum, shall:
- a) have a unique numbering system incorporated into all bottles, containers, tubes or any other item used to seal the *Athlete's Sample*;
- b) have a sealing system that is tamper evident;
- c) ensure the identity of the *Athlete* is not evident from the equipment itself; and
- d) be clean and sealed prior to use by the *Athlete*. [IST 6.3.4]

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLE COLLECTION SESSION

Objective

- 6.47 To conduct the *Sample Collection Session* in a manner that ensures the integrity, security and identity of the *Sample* and respects the privacy of the *Athlete*. [IST 7.1]

General

- 6.48 The *Sample Collection Session* starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the *Sample Collection Session* and ends once the *Sample* collection documentation is complete. [IST 7.2]
- 6.49 The main activities are:
- a) preparing for collecting the *Sample*;
- b) collecting and securing the *Sample*; and
- c) documenting the *Sample* collection. [IST 7.2]

Requirements Prior to Sample Collection

- 6.50 The *CCES* shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the *Sample Collection Session* with specific responsibilities delegated to the *DCO*. [IST 7.3.1]
- 6.51 The *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of his/her rights and responsibilities as specified in Rule 6.31. [IST 7.3.2]
- 6.52 The *DCO* shall provide the *Athlete* with the opportunity to hydrate. The *Athlete* should avoid excessive hydration, having in mind the requirement to provide a *Sample* with a *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*. [IST 7.3.3]
- 6.53 The *Athlete* shall only leave the *Doping Control Station* under continuous observation by the *DCO/Chaperone* and with the approval of the *DCO*. The *DCO* shall consider any reasonable request, as specified in Rule 6.34 and 6.36, by the *Athlete* to leave the *Doping Control Station*, until the *Athlete* is able to provide a *Sample*. [IST 7.3.4]
- 6.54 If the *DCO* gives approval for the *Athlete* to leave the *Doping Control Station*, the *DCO* shall agree with the *Athlete* on the following conditions of leave:
- the purpose of the *Athlete* leaving the *Doping Control Station*;
 - the time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);
 - that the *Athlete* must remain under observation at all times; and
 - that the *Athlete* shall not pass urine until he/she gets back to the *Doping Control Station*. [IST 7.3.5]
- 6.55 The *DCO* shall document this information agreed to and the actual time of the *Athlete*'s departure and subsequent return. [IST 7.3.5]

Requirements for Sample Collection

- 6.56 The *DCO* shall collect the *Sample* from the *Athlete* according to the following Rules for the specific type of *Sample* collection:
- [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#); and
 - [Annex 6E: Collection of Blood Samples](#). [IST 7.4.1]
- 6.57 Any behaviour by the *Athlete* and/or *Persons* associated with the *Athlete* or anomalies with potential to compromise the *Sample* collection shall be recorded by the *DCO*. If appropriate, the *CCES* and/or *DCO* shall apply [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#). [IST 7.4.2]
- 6.58 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall be asked to provide an additional *Sample*. If the *Athlete* refuses to provide an additional *Sample* the *DCO* shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal and the *CCES* shall apply [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#). [IST 7.4.3]
- 6.59 The *DCO* shall provide the *Athlete* with the opportunity to document any concerns he/she may have about how the *Sample Collection Session* was conducted. [IST 7.4.4]
- 6.60 In conducting the *Sample Collection Session* the following information shall be recorded as a minimum:
- date, time and type of notification (*No Advance Notice*, advance notice, *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*);
 - arrival time at *Doping Control Station*
 - date and time of *Sample* provision;

- d) the name of the *Athlete*;
 - e) the date of birth of the *Athlete*;
 - f) the gender of the *Athlete*;
 - g) the *Athlete's* home address and telephone number;
 - h) the *Athlete's* sport and discipline;
 - i) the name of the *Athlete's* coach and doctor;
 - j) the *Sample* code number;
 - k) the name and signature of the *Chaperone* or *DCO* who witnessed the urine *Sample* provision;
 - l) the name and signature of the *BCO* who collected the blood *Sample*, where applicable;
 - m) required laboratory information on the *Sample*;
 - n) medications and supplements taken, as declared by the *Athlete*, and recent blood transfusion details if applicable, within the timeframe specified by the laboratory;
 - o) any irregularities in procedures;
 - p) *Athlete* comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the *Sample Collection Session*, if provided;
 - q) *Athlete* consent for the processing of test data in *ADAMS*;
 - r) *Athlete* consent, or refusal to consent, for the use of the *Sample(s)* for research purposes;
 - s) the name and signature of the *Athlete*;
 - t) the name and signature of the *Athlete's* representative, if applicable; and
 - u) the name and signature of the *DCO*. [IST 7.4.5]
- 6.61 At the conclusion of the *Sample Collection Session* the *Athlete* and *DCO* shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the *Athlete's Sample Collection Session*, including any concerns recorded by the *Athlete*. The *Athlete's* representative (if any) and the *Athlete* shall both sign the documentation if the *Athlete* is a *Minor*. Other *Persons* present who had a formal role during the *Athlete's Sample Collection Session* may sign the documentation as a witness of the proceedings. [IST 7.4.6]
- 6.62 The *DCO* shall provide the *Athlete* with a copy of the records of the *Sample Collection Session* that have been signed by the *Athlete*. [IST 7.4.7]

SECURITY/POST TEST ADMINISTRATION

Objective

- 6.63 To ensure that all *Samples* collected at the *Doping Control Station* and *Sample* collection documentation are securely stored prior to their departure from the *Doping Control Station*. [IST 8.1]

General

- 6.64 Post test administration begins when the *Athlete* leaves the *Doping Control Station* after providing a *Sample*, and ends with preparation of all of the collected *Samples* and documentation for transport. [IST 8.2]

Requirements for Security/Post Test Administration

- 6.65 The *CCES* has established criteria to ensure that any *Sample* will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the *Doping Control Station*. The *DCO* shall ensure that any *Sample* is stored in accordance with these criteria. [IST 8.3.1]
- 6.66 Without exception, all *Samples* collected shall be sent for analysis to a *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*).
- 6.67 The *DCO* shall ensure that the documentation for each *Sample* is completed and securely handled. [IST 8.3.2]
- 6.68 The *CCES* shall ensure that, where required, instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*). [IST 8.3.3]

TRANSPORT OF SAMPLES AND DOCUMENTATION

Objective

- 6.69 To ensure that *Samples* and related documentation arrive at the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*) in proper condition to do the necessary analysis. [IST 9.1a]
- 6.70 To ensure the *Sample Collection Session* documentation is sent by the *DCO* to the *CCES* in a secure and timely manner. [IST 9.1b]

General

- 6.71 Transport starts when the *Samples* and documentation leave the *Doping Control Station* and ends with the confirmed receipt of the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation at their intended destinations. [IST 9.2]
- 6.72 The main activities are arranging for the secure transport of *Samples* and related documentation to the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*), and arranging for the secure transport of *Sample* collection documentation to the *CCES*. [IST 9.2]

Requirements for Transport and Storage of Samples and Documentation

- 6.73 The *CCES* has authorized a transport system that ensures *Samples* and documentation will be transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security. [IST 9.3.1]
- 6.74 *Samples* shall always be transported to the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*), using a *CCES* authorized transport method as soon as practicable after the completion of the *Sample Collection Session*. *Samples* shall be transported in a manner which minimizes the potential for *Sample* degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations. [IST 9.3.2]
- 6.75 Documentation identifying the *Athlete* shall not be included with the *Samples* or documentation sent to the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA* (or by the *CCES* for blood *Samples*). [IST 9.3.3]
- 6.76 a) The *DCO* shall send all relevant *Sample Collection Session* documentation to the *CCES* using a *CCES* authorized transport method as soon as practicable after the completion of the *Sample Collection Session*. [IST 9.3.4]
- b) When required, the *DCO* shall complete all necessary documentation for customs purposes.

- 6.77 a) *Chain of Custody* shall be checked by the *CCES* if receipt of either the *Samples* with accompanying documentation or *Sample* collection documentation is not confirmed at their intended destination or a *Sample's* integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport. In this instance, the *CCES* shall consider whether the *Sample* should be voided. [IST 9.3.5]
- b) The opening of the transport bag by customs or border authorities will not, in itself, invalidate laboratory results.
- 6.78 Documentation related to a *Sample Collection Session* and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by the *CCES* for a minimum of eight (8) years. [IST 9.3.6]

Ownership of Samples

- 6.79 The *Anti-Doping Organization* which initiates *Testing* on the *Athlete* owns the *Samples* collected from the *Athlete*. The *Anti-Doping Organization* which initiates *Testing* on the *Athlete* may transfer ownership of the *Samples* to an *Anti-Doping Organization* exercising results management authority in relation to such *Testing*. [IST 10.1 and 10.2]

ATHLETE WHEREABOUTS REQUIREMENTS

Objective/general principles

- 6.80 It is recognized and accepted that:
- a) *No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing* is at the core of effective *Doping Control*; and
- b) without accurate information as to an *Athlete's* whereabouts, such *Testing* can be inefficient and often impossible. [IST 11.1.1]
- 6.81 Therefore, in addition to developing a *Test Distribution Plan* the *CCES* shall create a *Registered Testing Pool* and a *Domestic Testing Pool* of *Athletes* meeting criteria specified by the *CCES*. The *Registered Testing Pool* shall have two separate and distinct sub-components: a *National Registered Testing Pool* and a *General Registered Testing Pool*. [IST 11.1.2]
- 6.82 *Domestic Testing Pool Athletes* are not included in the *Registered Testing Pool* and shall not be under an obligation to submit whereabouts information.

The CCES' Testing Pools

Requirements for Establishing the Registered Testing Pool

- 6.83 The *CCES* has established criteria for *Athletes* to be included in its *Registered Testing Pool* from the sports that it has included in its *Test Distribution Plan*, and shall publish those criteria as well as a list of the *Athletes* meeting those criteria for the period in question. Membership in the *National Registered Testing Pool* will demand additional reporting requirements, as detailed below, and the criteria used by the *CCES* to place *Athletes* into the *National Registered Testing Pool* will reasonably reflect the *CCES'* evaluation of the risks of *Out-of-Competition* doping in such sports. [IST 11.2.2]
- 6.84 The *CCES* shall periodically review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general. In addition, the *CCES* shall periodically review its published list of *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, to ensure that each listed *Athlete* continues to meet such criteria. *Athletes* who no longer meet the criteria shall be removed from that *Registered Testing Pool* and *Athletes* who meet the criteria shall be added to the appropriate *Registered Testing Pool*. The *CCES* will advise such *Athletes* of the change in their status, and publish a new list on the

CCES' web site of *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, without delay. [IST 11.2.4]

- 6.85 An *Athlete* who has been included in a *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, shall continue to be subject to the whereabouts requirements set out in these Rules dealing with *Athlete* whereabouts requirements unless and until:
- a) he/she has been given written notice by the *CCES* that he/she is no longer designated for inclusion in its *Registered Testing Pool*; or
 - b) he/she retires from competition in the sport in question in accordance with the applicable rules and gives written notice to his/her *International Federation* or to *CCES* or both (as applicable) to that effect. [IST 11.2.5]
- 6.86 For co-ordination purposes, the *CCES* shall make available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* and *WADA* the criteria that the *CCES* has established for inclusion of *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, the current list of *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and updates as necessary. [Code Article 14.3 and IST 11.2.6]

The Registered Testing Pool

- 6.87 These Rules establish the criteria for *Athletes* to be considered for inclusion in the *Registered Testing Pool*. The specific composition of the *National Registered Testing Pool* and the *General Registered Testing Pool* will be determined by the *CCES* based on a consideration of the risk of doping in each sport, the *Testing* resources available, *CCES*' anti-doping policy imperatives and may include the following:
- a) *International-level Athletes*;
 - b) *Athletes* who are part of national teams in Olympic and Paralympic sports and recognized *International Federations*;
 - c) *Athletes* receiving direct or indirect financial assistance from national *Sport Organizations* or who are benefiting from any form of *Government* sport subsidy;
 - d) *Athletes* who are members of any Canadian team participating in an international multi-sport *Event*;
 - e) *Athletes* currently serving periods of *Ineligibility*;
 - f) *Athletes* who are *Target Tested* based on one or more of the factors set out in Rule 6.13; and
 - g) *Athletes* who retired at a time when they were in the *Registered Testing Pool* and who wish to return from that period of retirement to active participation in the sport.

Individuals shall continue to be subject to *Doping Control* as long as they meet the criteria set out in Rule 6.87 and for a period of eighteen (18) months thereafter regardless of retirement.

The Domestic Testing Pool

- 6.88 These Rules establish the criteria for *Athletes* to be included in a Domestic Testing Pool. *Athletes* in the Domestic Testing Pool are not required to provide whereabouts information. At a minimum, any *Athlete* benefiting from any form of *Government* sport subsidy who is not included in the *Registered Testing Pool* must be included in the Domestic Testing Pool. The Domestic Testing Pool may, in addition, include the following *Athletes*:
- a) Canadian Interuniversity Sport *Athletes*;
 - b) Canadian Colleges Athletics Association *Athletes*;
 - c) Junior Football *Athletes*;

- d) Canada Games *Athletes*; and
 - e) other *Athletes* identified by *Sport Organizations* and accepted for inclusion by the CCES.
- Individuals shall continue to be subject to *Doping Control* as long as they meet the criteria set out in Rule 6.88 and for a period of eighteen (18) months thereafter regardless of retirement. [IST 11.5.7]
- 6.89 The criteria for inclusion into the Domestic Testing Pool shall be reviewed and updated if required.
- 6.90 The Domestic Testing Pool will be reviewed and updated to reflect changes in *Athletes'* competition levels to ensure additions to or removals from the Pool as required.

Whereabouts Filing

- 6.91 An *Athlete* in the CCES' *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, is required to make a quarterly *Whereabouts Filing* that provides accurate and complete information about the *Athlete's* whereabouts during the forthcoming quarter, including identifying where he/she will be living, training and competing during that quarter, so that he/she can be located for *Testing* at any time during that quarter. A failure to do so amounts to a *Filing Failure* and therefore a *Whereabouts Failure* for the purpose of Rule 7.32. [Code Article 2.4 and IST 11.1.2]

Missed tests

- 6.92 An *Athlete* in the CCES *National Registered Testing Pool* is also required to specify in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, for each day in the forthcoming quarter, one specific sixty (60)-minute time slot where he/she will be available at a specified location for *Testing*. This does not limit in any way the *Athlete's* obligation to be available for *Testing* at any time and place, nor does it limit his/her obligation to provide the information as to his/her whereabouts outside of that sixty (60)-minute time slot. However, if the *Athlete* is not available for *Testing* at such location during the sixty (60)-minute time slot between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. local time specified for that day in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, and has not updated his/her *Whereabouts Filing* prior to that sixty (60)-minute time slot to provide an alternative time slot/location for that day, that failure shall amount to a *Missed Test* and shall therefore constitute a *Whereabouts Failure* for the purpose of Rule 7.32. [Code Article 2.4 and IST 11.1.4]
- 6.93 More than one *Anti-Doping Organization* may have jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* in the *National Registered Testing Pool*. Therefore where an attempt to test the *Athlete* is unsuccessful, and all results management requirements are satisfied, more than one *Anti-Doping Organization* may have jurisdiction to record a *Missed Test* against that *Athlete*. That *Missed Test* shall be recognized by other *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Code Article 15.4. [IST 11.1.5]
- 6.94 An *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 7.32 if he/she commits a total of three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* (which may be any combination of *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* adding up to three (3) in total) within any rolling eighteen (18) month period, irrespective of which *Anti-Doping Organizations* has/have declared the *Whereabouts Failures* in question. [IST 11.1.6]
- 6.95 The rolling eighteen (18)-month period referred to in Rule 6.94 starts to run on the date that an *Athlete* commits a *Whereabouts Failure*. It is not affected by any successful *Sample* collection conducted with respect to that *Athlete* during the eighteen (18)-month period, i.e., if three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* occur during the eighteen (18)-month period then a Rule

7.32 anti-doping rule violation is committed, irrespective of any *Samples* successfully collected from the *Athlete* during that eighteen (18)-month period. However, if an *Athlete* who has committed one (1) *Whereabouts Failure* does not go on to commit two (2) more *Whereabouts Failures* within eighteen (18) months of the first, at the end of that eighteen (18)-month period the first *Whereabouts Failure* “expires” for the purpose of Rule 6.94. [IST 11.1.7]

Transitional arrangements

- 6.96 Rules 6.91-6.95 and the January 2009 version of the *International Standard for Testing*, including (without limitation) the provisions relating to the combination of *Whereabouts Failures* declared by different *Anti-Doping Organizations* for the purpose of Rule 7.32, shall apply in full to all *Whereabouts Failures* occurring after 1 January 2009. [IST 11.1.8a]
- 6.97 Where an *Athlete* has failed to comply with any whereabouts requirements declared in accordance with the then-applicable rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* in question in the eighteen (18)-month period up to 1 January 2009, questions about whether such failures may be combined with each other and/or with post-1 January 2009 *Whereabouts Failures* for the purpose of Rule 7.32 shall be determined by reference to *Code* Article 25.2. [IST 11.1.8b]

Whereabouts Filing Requirements

- 6.98 Four times annually, before January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* must file a *Whereabouts Filing* with the *CCES* that contains at least the following information:
- a) a complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to the *Athlete* for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the *Athlete* five working days after it was deposited in the mail;
 - b) details of any disability of the *Athlete* that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a *Sample* collection session;
 - c) specific confirmation of the *Athlete's* consent to the sharing of his/her *Whereabouts Filing* with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test him/her;
 - d) for each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the *Athlete* will be residing (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);
 - e) for each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the *Athlete* will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g., school), as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities; and
 - f) the *Athlete's* *Competition* schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the *Athlete* is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which he/she is scheduled to compete at such location(s). [IST 11.3.1]
- 6.99 For *Athletes* in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, the *Whereabouts Filing* must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific sixty (60)-minute time slot between 6:00 a.m. and 11 p.m. local time each day where the *Athlete* will be available and accessible for *Testing* at a specific location. [IST 11.3.2]
- 6.100 When making a *Whereabouts Filing*, it is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure that he/she provides all of the information required accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any *Anti-Doping Organizations* wishing to do so to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter, including but not limited to the sixty (60)-minute time slot (if applicable) specified for that day in the *Whereabouts Filing*. [IST 11.3.3]

- 6.101 Any *Athlete* who provides fraudulent information in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, whether in relation to his/her location during the specified daily sixty (60)-minute time slot (if applicable), or in relation to his/her whereabouts outside that time slot, or otherwise, thereby commits an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 7.31 (Evading Sample Collection) and/or Rule 7.33 (Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control). [IST 11.3.4]
- 6.102 An *Athlete* may only be declared to have committed a *Filing Failure* where the *CCES* or other *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization*, following the results management procedure set out in Rule 6.114, can establish each of the following:
- a) that the *Athlete* was duly notified:
 - (i) that he/she was designated for inclusion in a *Registered Testing Pool*,
 - (ii) of the consequent requirement to make *Whereabouts Filings*; and
 - (iii) of the consequences of any *Failure to Comply* with that requirement;
 - b) that the *Athlete* failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;
 - c) (in the case of a second or third *Filing Failure* in the same quarter) that he/she was given proper notice of the previous *Filing Failure* and failed to rectify that *Filing Failure* by the deadline specified in that notice; and
 - d) that the *Athlete's Failure to Comply* was at least negligent. For these purposes, the *Athlete* will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he/she was notified of the requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the *Athlete* establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to the failure. [IST 11.3.5]
- 6.103 An *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* may choose to delegate the making of some or all of his/her required *Whereabouts Filings* (and/or any updates to his/her *Whereabouts Filings*) to a third party, such as a coach, a manager or a national *Sport Organization*, provided that the third party agrees to such delegation. [IST 11.3.6]
- 6.104 In all cases, however, including in *Team Sports*:
- a) each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* remains ultimately responsible at all times for making accurate and complete *Whereabouts Filings* as required by these Rules, whether he/she makes each filing personally or delegates it to a third party (or a mixture of the two). It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a *Filing Failure* under Rule 7.32 that the *Athlete* delegated such responsibility to a third party and that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements; and
 - b) such *Athlete* remains personally responsible at all times for ensuring he/she is available for *Testing* at the whereabouts declared on his/her *Whereabouts Filings*, whether he/she made that filing personally or delegated it to a third party (or a mixture of the two). It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a *Missed Test* under Rule 7.32 that the *Athlete* had delegated responsibility for filing his/her whereabouts information for the relevant period to a third party and that third party had failed to file the correct information or failed to update previously-filed information so as to ensure that the whereabouts information in the *Whereabouts Filing* for the day in question was current and accurate. [IST 11.3.7]

Availability for Testing

- 6.105 An *Athlete* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* must specifically be present and available for *Testing* on any given day in the relevant quarter for the sixty (60)-minute time slot

specified for that day in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, at the location that the *Athlete* has specified for that time slot in such filing. [IST 11.4.1]

- 6.106 An *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* must take responsibility to ensure (including by updates, where necessary) that the whereabouts information provided in his/her *Whereabouts Filing* is sufficient to enable any *Anti-Doping Organization* to locate him/her for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter, including but not limited to during the sixty (60)-minute time slot specified (if applicable) for that day in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*.

Where any change in circumstances means that the information previously provided by or on behalf of the *Athlete* (whether in the initial *Whereabouts Filing* or in any subsequent update) is no longer accurate or complete (i.e. it is not sufficient to enable any *Anti-Doping Organization* to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* on any given day in the relevant quarter, including but not limited to during the sixty (60)-minute time slot (if applicable) that he/she has specified for that day), the *Athlete* must update his/her *Whereabouts Filing* so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. He/she must make such update as soon as possible, and in any event prior to the sixty (60)-minute time slot (if applicable) specified in his/her filing for that day. A failure to do so shall have the following consequences:

- a) if, as a result of such failure, an *Anti-Doping Organization's* attempt to test an *Athlete* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* during the sixty (60)-minute time slot is unsuccessful, then the unsuccessful attempt shall be pursued as an apparent *Missed Test* in accordance with the applicable Rules; and
- b) if the circumstances so warrant, the failure may be pursued as evasion of *Sample* collection under Rule 7.31 (Evading Sample Collection) and/or Rule 7.33 (Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control); and
- c) in any event, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*. [IST 11.4.2]

- 6.107 An *Athlete* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* may only be declared to have committed a *Missed Test* where the *CCES* or other *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization*, following the results management procedure set out in Rule 6.115, can establish each of the following:

- a) that when the *Athlete* was given notice that he/she had been designated for inclusion in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, he/she was advised of his/her liability for a *Missed Test* and the consequences if he/she was unavailable for *Testing* during the sixty (60)-minute time slot specified in his/her *Whereabouts Filing* at the location specified for that time slot;
- b) that a *DCO* attempted to test the *Athlete* on a given day in the quarter, during the sixty (60)-minute time slot specified in the *Athlete's Whereabouts Filing* for that day, by visiting the location specified for that time slot;
- c) that during that specified sixty (60)-minute time slot, the *DCO* did what was reasonable in the circumstances (i.e., given the nature of the specified location) to try to locate the *Athlete*, short of giving the *Athlete* any *Advance Notice* of the test;
- d) that the provisions of Rule 6.108 (if applicable) have been met; and
- e) that the *Athlete's* failure to be available for *Testing* at the specified location during the specified sixty (60)-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the *Athlete* will be presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set out at Rule 6.107a) to d). That presumption may only be rebutted by the *Athlete* establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to him/her
 - (i) being unavailable for *Testing* at such location during such time slot; and

- (ii) failing to update his/her most recent *Whereabouts Filing* to give notice of a different location where he/she would instead be available for *Testing* during a specified sixty (60)-minute time slot on the relevant day. [IST 11.4.3]

6.108 To ensure fairness to the *Athlete*, where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test an *Athlete* during one of the sixty (60)-minute time slots specified in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, any subsequent attempt to test that *Athlete* (by the same or any other *Anti-Doping Organization*) may only be counted as a *Missed Test* against that *Athlete* if that subsequent attempt takes place after the *Athlete* has received notice, in accordance with Rule 6.115 (b) of the original unsuccessful attempt. [IST 11.4.4]

Team Sports

6.109 In a *Team Sport* where the *Registered Testing Pool* is defined by reference to teams, *Athletes* on the designated teams are likely to carry out most of their sporting activities (e.g., training, travelling, tactical sessions) on a collective basis. Accordingly, much of the whereabouts information required will be the same for all of the *Athletes* on the team. Furthermore, on occasions when an *Athlete* on a team is not participating in a scheduled team collective activity (e.g., because of injury), he/she is likely to be pursuing other activities under the supervision of his/her team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor). Such team-based activities, collective or otherwise, shall be known, for purposes of these Rules as *Team Activity*. [IST 11.5.3]

6.110 An *Athlete* who is included in a *Registered Testing Pool* by reference to the fact that he/she plays for a particular team is subject to the same individual whereabouts requirements as an *Athlete* who is included in a *Registered Testing Pool* by reference to other criteria. Such an *Athlete* may delegate the task of making some or all of the *Whereabouts Filings* required under Rules 6.98-6.99 (and/or any updates to *Whereabouts Filings* required under Rule 6.106) to the team, to be carried out by a coach, a manager or a national *Sport Organization*. [IST 11.5.4]

6.111 In the circumstances identified in Rule 6.110, the team (e.g., the coach or national *Sport Organization*) may make the *Whereabouts Filing* on behalf of its *Athletes* and will provide the following information:

- a) a complete mailing address for formal notice purposes, in accordance with Rule 6.98 (a). Where agreed with the *Athlete*, this notice may be sent to the attention of the team;
- b) the information specified in Rule 6.98b), c), d) and f) and Rule 6.99, as applicable;
- c) for each day in the following quarter, the time(s) each day of any *Team Activity*, whether that is a collective activity (e.g., training) or an individual activity under the supervision of the team (e.g., medical treatment), along with the venue and any other details required in order for the *Athlete* to be located during the time(s) in question; and
- d) for each day in the following quarter, one specific sixty (60)-minute time slot between 6:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. local time where the *Athlete*, if in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, will be available and accessible for *Testing* at a specific location. For the avoidance of doubt, this sixty (60)-minute time slot may be during any *Team Activity* conducted on the day in question. [IST 11.5.5]

6.112 For *Athletes* in *Registered Testing Pools* in *Team Sports*, liability for *Filing Failures* shall be determined in accordance with Rule 6.102 and liability for *Missed Tests* shall be determined in accordance with Rule 6.107.

In accordance with Rule 6.104:

- a) if the team does not make a required *Whereabouts Filing*, or makes the *Whereabouts Filing* but does not include all of the required information, then (subject to the requirements of Rule 6.102) the *Athlete* will be liable for a *Filing Failure* under Rule 7.32; and
- b) if any of the required information changes after a *Whereabouts Filing* is made, then in accordance with Rule 6.106 an update must be filed so that the *Whereabouts Filing* remains accurate at all times. If an update is not made, and as a result an attempt to test the *Athlete* during the sixty (60)-minute time slot is unsuccessful, then (subject to the requirements of Rule 6.107) the *Athlete* will be liable for a *Missed Test* under Rule 7.32. [IST 11.5.6]

Results Management

- 6.113 [Annex A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#) shall not apply with respect to *Whereabouts Failures*. Instead, the results management provisions set out below shall apply. [IST 11.6.1]
- 6.114 The results management process in respect of an apparent *Filing Failure* shall be as follows:
- a) If it appears that all of the requirements relating to *Filing Failures* are satisfied, then no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of discovery of the apparent *Filing Failure* the *CCES* shall send notice to the *Athlete* in question of the apparent *Filing Failure*, inviting a response within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the *CCES* will warn the *Athlete*:
 - (i) that unless the *Athlete* persuades the *CCES* that there has not been any *Filing Failure*, then (subject to the remainder of the results management process set out below) an alleged *Whereabouts Failure* will be recorded against the *Athlete*; and
 - (ii) of the consequences to the *Athlete* if a hearing panel upholds the alleged *Whereabouts Failure*.
 - b) Where the *Athlete* disputes the apparent *Filing Failure*, the *CCES* shall re-assess whether all of the Rule 6.102 requirements are met. The *CCES* shall advise the *Athlete*, by letter sent no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the *Athlete's* response, whether or not it maintains there has been a *Filing Failure*.
 - c) If no response is received from the *Athlete* by the relevant deadline, or if the *CCES* maintains (notwithstanding the *Athlete's* response) that there has been a *Filing Failure*, the *CCES* shall send notice to the *Athlete* that an alleged *Filing Failure* is to be recorded against him/her. The *CCES* shall at the same time advise the *Athlete* that he/she has the right to an administrative review of that decision.
 - d) Where it is requested by the *Athlete*, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the *CCES* who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged *Filing Failure*. The review shall be based on written submissions only, and shall consider whether all of the requirements of Rule 6.102 are met. The review shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the *Athlete's* request and the decision shall be communicated to the *Athlete* by letter sent no more than seven (7) days after the decision is made.
 - e) If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements of Rule 6.102 have not been met, then the alleged *Filing Failure* shall not be treated as a *Whereabouts Failure*.
 - f) If the *Athlete* does not request an administrative review of the alleged *Filing Failure* by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements of Rule 6.102 have been met, then the *CCES* shall record a *Filing Failure*

against the *Athlete* and shall notify the *Athlete* and (on a confidential basis) WADA and all other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* of that *Filing Failure* and the date of its occurrence. [IST 11.6.2]

- 6.115 The results management process in the case of an apparent *Missed Test* shall be as follows:
- a) The *DCO* shall file an *Unsuccessful Attempt Report* with the *CCES*, setting out the details of the attempted *Sample* collection, including the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the step(s) taken at the location to try to find the *Athlete*, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted *Sample* collection.
 - b) If it appears that all of the Rule 6.107 requirements relating to *Missed Tests* are satisfied, then no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the unsuccessful attempt, the *CCES* shall send notice to the *Athlete* of the unsuccessful attempt, inviting a response within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the *CCES* shall warn the *Athlete*:
 - (i) that unless the *Athlete* persuades the *CCES* that there has not been any *Missed Test*, then (subject to the remainder of the results management process set out below) an alleged *Missed Test* will be recorded against the *Athlete*; and
 - (ii) of the consequences to the *Athlete* if a hearing panel upholds the alleged *Missed Test*.
 - c) Where the *Athlete* disputes the apparent *Missed Test*, the *CCES* must re-assess whether all of the Rule 6.107 requirements are met. The *CCES* must advise the *Athlete*, by letter sent no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the *Athlete's* response, whether or not it maintains that there has been a *Missed Test*.
 - d) If no response is received from the *Athlete* by the relevant deadline, or if the *CCES* maintains (notwithstanding the *Athlete's* response) that there has been a *Missed Test*, the *CCES* shall send notice to the *Athlete* that an alleged *Missed Test* is to be recorded against him/her. The *CCES* shall at the same time advise the *Athlete* that he/she has the right to request an administrative review of the alleged *Missed Test*. The *Unsuccessful Attempt Report* must be provided to the *Athlete* at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.
 - e) Where requested, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the *CCES* who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged *Missed Test*, shall be based on written submissions alone, and shall consider whether all of the requirements of Rule 6.107 are met. If necessary, the relevant *DCO* may be asked to provide further information to the designee. The review shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the *Athlete's* request and the decision shall be communicated to the *Athlete* by letter sent no more than seven (7) days after the decision is made.
 - f) If it appears to the designee that the requirements of Rule 6.107 have not been met, then the unsuccessful attempt to test the *Athlete* shall not be treated as a *Missed Test* for any purpose; and
 - g) If the *Athlete* does not request an administrative review of the alleged *Missed Test* by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements of Rule 6.107 have been met, then the *CCES* shall record a *Missed Test* against the *Athlete* and shall notify the *Athlete* and (on a confidential basis) WADA and all other relevant *ADOs* of that *Missed Test* and the date of its occurrence. [IST 11.6.3]
- 6.116 An *Anti-Doping Organization* that declares, or that receives notice of, a *Whereabouts Failure* in respect of an *Athlete* shall not disclose that information beyond those *Persons* with a need

to know unless and until that *Athlete* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 7.32 based on (among other things) such *Whereabouts Failure*. Such *Persons* who need to know shall also maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point. [IST 11.6.4]

- 6.117 The *CCES* shall keep a record of all *Whereabouts Failures* alleged in respect of each *Athlete* within its *Registered Testing Pool*. Where it is alleged that such an *Athlete* has committed three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* within any eighteen (18)-month period:
- a) Where two (2) or more of those *Whereabouts Failures* were alleged by an *Anti-Doping Organization* that had the *Athlete* in its *Registered Testing Pool* at the time of those failures, then that *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be the *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* for purposes of bringing proceedings against the *Athlete* under Rule 7.32 or *Code Article 2.4*. If not (e.g., if the *Whereabouts Failures* were alleged by three different *Anti-Doping Organizations*), then the *CCES* or other *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* for these purposes will be the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Registered Testing Pool* the *Athlete* was in as of the date of the third *Whereabouts Failure*. If the *Athlete* was in both the international and a *CCES Registered Testing Pool* as of that date, the *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* for these purposes shall be the *International Federation*.
 - b) Where the *CCES* or other *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* fails to bring proceedings against an *Athlete* under Rule 7.32 or *Code Article 2.4* within thirty (30) days of *WADA* receiving notice of that *Athlete's* third alleged *Whereabouts Failure* in any eighteen (18)-month period, then it shall be deemed that the *CCES* or other *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* has decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, for purposes of triggering the appeal rights set out in these Rules. [IST 11.6.5]
- 6.118 An *Athlete* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 7.32 shall have the right to have such allegation determined at a full evidentiary hearing in accordance with Rules 7.79 - 7.97 and *Code Article 8*. The hearing panel shall not be bound by any determination made during the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a *Whereabouts Failure* or otherwise. Instead, the burden shall be on the *Anti-Doping Organization* bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged *Whereabouts Failure*. [IST 11.6.6]

Whereabouts Responsibilities of the CCES

- 6.119 The *CCES* is responsible for the following:
- a) designating *Athletes* for inclusion in the *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general, and revising the list of designated *Athletes* in each *Pool* as appropriate from time to time;
 - b) notifying each *Athlete* designated for inclusion in the *Registered Testing Pool*, whether national or general:
 - (i) of the fact that he/she has been designated for inclusion in the national or general *Registered Testing Pool*;
 - (ii) of the whereabouts requirements with which he/she must comply as a result of such inclusion; and
 - (iii) of the potential consequences if he/she fails to comply with such requirements;
 - c) coming to an agreement with the relevant *International Federation* regarding which of them shall take responsibility for receiving the *Whereabouts Filings* of *Athletes* who are

in both the *CCES' Registered Testing Pool* and the *International Federation's Registered Testing Pool*;

- d) establishing a workable system for the collection, maintenance and sharing of *Whereabouts Filings* made by *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, preferably using an on-line system (capable of recording who enters information and when) or at least fax, e-mail and/or SMS text messaging, to ensure that:
 - (i) the information is stored safely and securely (ideally in *ADAMS* or another centralized database system of similar functionality and security);
 - (ii) the information can be accessed by authorized individuals acting on behalf of the *CCES* on a need-to-know basis only; *WADA*; and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with authority to test the *Athlete(s)* in question; and
 - (iii) the information is maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used by the *CCES* exclusively for the purpose of planning, coordinating or conducting *Testing*, and is destroyed in accordance with relevant confidentiality requirements after it is no longer relevant;
 - e) conducting results management in accordance with Rules 6.113 - 6.118 in respect of:
 - (i) any apparent *Filing Failure* on the part of an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* (unless the *Athlete* is also in an international *Registered Testing Pool* and files his/her *Whereabouts Filing* with the *International Federation*, in which case it will be the *International Federation* that conducts results management in respect of any apparent *Filing Failure* by that *Athlete*); and
 - (ii) any apparent *Missed Test* in respect of an *Athlete* in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, where the unsuccessful attempt to test the *Athlete* was made on behalf of the *CCES*; and
 - f) in the circumstances specified in Rule 6.117a) bringing disciplinary proceedings against an *Athlete* under Rule 7.32. [IST 11.7.3]
- 6.120 Notwithstanding Rule 6.119:
- a) the *CCES* may delegate some or all of the responsibilities set out in Rule 6.119 to the relevant *Athlete's* national *Sport Organization* or other appropriate *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete* in question;
 - b) where *WADA* determines that the responsibilities set out in Rule 6.119 are not being properly exercised, *WADA* may delegate some or all of those responsibilities to any other appropriate *Anti-Doping Organization*. [IST 11.7.4]
- 6.121 In addition to any specific responsibilities delegated to it, a national *Sport Organization* must use its best efforts to assist the *CCES* collecting *Whereabouts Filings* from *Athletes* within that national *Sport Organization's* jurisdiction, including (without limitation) making special provision in its rules for that purpose. [IST 11.7.5]
- 6.122 Any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* jurisdiction over an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool*:
- a) may access that *Athlete's* *Whereabouts Filings*, as filed with his/her *International Federation* or with the *CCES*, for use in conducting such *Testing*, provided that:
 - (i) it shall ensure that such information is accessed by authorized individuals acting on behalf of the *Anti-Doping Organization* on a need-to-know basis only, is maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used exclusively for the purpose of planning,

- coordinating or conducting *Testing*, and is destroyed in accordance with relevant confidentiality requirements after it is no longer relevant; and
- (ii) it shall have due regard, in accordance with *Code* Article 15.2, to the need to coordinate its *Sample* collection activities with the *Sample* collection activities of other *Anti-Doping Organizations*, in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing* of individual *Athletes*;
 - b) it must provide information from the most current *Whereabouts Filing* to the *DCO* charged with *Testing* the *Athlete*, and must issue the *DCO* with clear instructions as to how he/she should go about attempting to locate the *Athlete*;
 - c) it must conduct results management in respect of any apparent *Missed Test* arising out of its attempt to test the *Athlete*, in accordance with Rule 6.115;
 - d) it must report unsuccessful attempts promptly to the *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* for the *Athlete* in question; and
 - e) it must cooperate as reasonably requested with the *Responsible Anti-Doping Organization* and/or *WADA* in its investigation of any such *Whereabouts Failures* and in its pursuit of any proceedings brought in reliance on such *Whereabouts Failures*, including providing any further information requested and producing witnesses and/or documentation as required to evidence, in any disciplinary or related proceedings, any facts within its knowledge on which the charge is based. [IST 11.7.6]

Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply

Objective

- 6A.1 To ensure that any matters occurring before, during or after a *Sample Collection Session* that may lead to a determination of a *Failure to Comply* are assessed, acted upon and documented. [IST A.1]

Scope

- 6A.2 Investigating a possible *Failure to Comply* begins when the *CCES* or a *DCO* becomes aware of a possible *Failure to Comply* and ends when the *CCES* takes appropriate follow-up action based on the outcome of its investigation into the possible *Failure to Comply*. [Code Articles 7.4 and 10.5.3 and IST A.2]

Responsibility

- 6A.3 The *CCES* is responsible for ensuring that:
- any matters with the potential to compromise an *Athlete's* test are assessed by means of an initial review according to Rule 7.63-7.65 to determine if a possible *Failure to Comply* has occurred;
 - all relevant information and documentation, including information from the immediate surroundings when applicable, is obtained as soon as possible or practical to ensure that all knowledge of the matter can be reported and be presented as possible evidence;
 - appropriate documentation is completed to report any possible *Failure to Comply*;
 - the *Athlete* or other *Person* is informed of the possible *Failure to Comply* in writing and has the opportunity to respond; and
 - the final determination is made available to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with the *Code*. [IST A. 3.1]
- 6A.4 The *DCO* is responsible for:
- informing the *Athlete* or other *Person* that a *Failure to Comply* could result in an anti-doping rule violation;
 - completing the *Athlete's Sample Collection Session* where possible; and
 - providing a detailed written report of any possible *Failure to Comply*.
- 6A.5 The other *Sample Collection Personnel* are responsible for:
- informing the *Athlete* or other *Person* that a *Failure to Comply* could result in an anti-doping rule violation; and
 - reporting to the *DCO* any possible *Failure to Comply*.

Requirements

- 6A.6 Any potential *Failure to Comply* shall be reported by the *DCO* and/or followed up by the *CCES* as soon as practical. [IST A.4.1]
- 6A.7 If the *CCES* determines that there has been a potential *Failure to Comply*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be notified in the course of the initial review conducted according to Rule 7.63-7.65 of:
- the possible consequences; and

- b) that a potential *Failure to Comply* is being investigated by the *CCES* and appropriate follow-up action will be taken. [IST A.4.2]
- 6A.8 Any additional necessary information about the possible *Failure to Comply* shall be obtained from all relevant sources, including the *Athlete* or other *Person*, as soon as possible and recorded. [IST A.4.3]
- 6A.9 The *CCES* shall ensure that the outcomes of its initial review into the potential *Failure to Comply* are considered for results management action and, if applicable, for further planning and *Target Testing*. [IST A.4.4]

Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities

Objective

- 6B.1 To ensure that the special needs of *Athletes* with disabilities are considered, where possible, in relation to the provision of a *Sample*, without compromising the integrity of the *Sample Collection Session*. [IST B.1]

Scope

- 6B.2 Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* with disabilities and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible. [IST B.2]

Responsibility

- 6B.3 The *CCES* has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the *DCO* has any information and *Sample Collection Equipment* necessary to conduct a *Sample Collection Session* with an *Athlete* with a disability. The *DCO* has responsibility for *Sample* collection. [IST B.3]

Requirements

- 6B.4 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with disabilities shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete*'s disability. [IST B.4.1]
- 6B.5 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the *CCES* and *DCO* shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with disabilities that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection, including *Sample Collection Equipment* and facilities. If requested, the *DCO* shall provide to the *Athlete* a new sterile catheter with which to provide a *Sample*. [IST B.4.2]
- 6B.6 The *DCO* shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the *Sample*. All such modifications must be documented. [IST B.4.3]
- 6B.7 An *Athlete* with an intellectual, physical or sensory disability can be assisted by the *Athlete*'s representative or *Sample Collection Personnel* during the *Sample Collection Session* where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the *DCO*. [IST B.4.4]
- 6B.8 The *DCO* can decide that alternative *Sample Collection Equipment* or facilities will be used when required to enable the *Athlete* to provide the *Sample* as long as the *Sample*'s identity, security and integrity will not be affected. [IST B.4.5]
- 6B.9 For intermittent catheter use, *Athletes* may use their own catheter to provide a *Sample*. Where possible, this catheter should be new, and produced in a tamper evident wrapping. The *DCO* shall inspect all catheters provided by an *Athlete* prior to their use, however the cleanliness of a used or un-sealed catheter is the responsibility of the *Athlete*.
- 6B.10 *Athletes* who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine *Sample* for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system should be replaced with a new catheter or drainage system. The cleanliness of the system is the responsibility of the *Athlete*. [IST B.4.6]
- 6B.11 The *DCO* will record modifications made to the standard *Sample* collection procedures for *Athletes* with disabilities, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions. [IST B.4.7]

Annex 6C: Modifications for Athletes who are Minors

Objective

- 6C.1 To ensure that the needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* are met, in relation to the provision of a *Sample*, without compromising the integrity of the *Sample Collection Session*. [IST C.1]

Scope

- 6C.2 Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* who are *Minors* and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures where necessary and where possible. [IST C.2]

Responsibility

- 6C.3 The *CCES* has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the *DCO* has any information necessary to conduct a *Sample Collection Session* with an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*. This includes confirming wherever necessary that parental consent clauses are in place when arranging *Testing* at an *Event*. [IST C.3]

Requirements

- 6C.4 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete* being a *Minor*. [IST C.4.1]
- 6C.5 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the *CCES* and *DCO* shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection. [IST C.4.2]
- 6C.6 The *DCO* and the *CCES* shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the *Sample*. [IST C.4.3]
- 6C.7 *Athletes* who are *Minors* should be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire *Sample Collection Session*. The representative shall not witness the passing of a urine *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor*. The objective is to ensure that the *DCO/Chaperone* is observing the *Sample* provision correctly. Even if the *Minor* declines a representative, the *CCES*, *DCO/Chaperone*, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party ought to be present during notification of and/or collection of the *Sample* from the *Athlete*. [IST C.4.4]
- 6C.8 For *Athletes* who are *Minors*, the *DCO* shall determine who, in addition to the *Sample Collection Personnel* may be present during the *Sample Collection Session*, namely a *Minor's* representative to observe the *Sample Collection Session* (including observing the *DCO/Chaperone* when the *Minor* is passing the urine *Sample*, but not to directly observe the passing of the urine *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor*) and the *DCO's/Chaperone's* representative, to observe the *DCO/Chaperone* when a *Minor* is passing a urine *Sample*, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the *Sample* unless requested by the *Minor* to do so. [IST C.4.5]
- 6C.9 Should a *Minor* decline to have a representative present during the *Sample Collection Session*, this should be clearly documented by the *DCO*. This does not invalidate the test, but must be recorded. If a *Minor* declines the presence of a representative, the representative of the *DCO/Chaperone* must be present. [IST C.4.6]
- 6C.10 Should a *Minor* fall within a *Registered Testing Pool*, the preferred venue for all *Out-of-Competition Testing* is a location where the presence of an adult is most likely, e.g., at a

training venue. However, *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any other venue will not invalidate the test. [IST C.4.7]

- 6C.11 The *CCES* shall consider the appropriate course of action when no adult is present at the *Testing* of an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* and shall accommodate the *Athlete* in locating a representative in order to proceed with *Testing*. [IST C.4.8]

Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples

Objective

- 6D.1 To collect an *Athlete's* urine *Sample* in a manner that ensures:
- consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and *Sample Collection Personnel* are not compromised;
 - the *Sample* meets the *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis* and the *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis*. Failure of a *Sample* to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the *Sample* for analysis. The determination of a *Sample's* suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant laboratory, in consultation with the *CCES*;
 - the *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
 - the *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and
 - the *Sample* is securely sealed in a tamper-evident kit. [IST D.1]

Scope

- 6D.2 The collection of a urine *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the *Athlete's Sample Collection Session*. [IST D.2]

Responsibility

- 6D.3 The *DCO* has the responsibility for ensuring that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed. The *DCO/Chaperone* has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine *Sample*. [IST D.3]

Requirements

- 6D.4 The *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of the requirements of the *Sample Collection Session*, including any modifications as provided for in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#). [IST D.4.1]
- 6D.5 The *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered a choice of appropriate equipment for collecting the *Sample*. If the nature of an *Athlete's* disability requires that he/she must use additional or other equipment as provided for in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#), the *DCO* shall inspect that equipment to ensure that it will not affect the identity or integrity of the *Sample*. [IST D.4.2]
- 6D.6 The *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a collection vessel. [IST D.4.3]
- 6D.7 When the *Athlete* selects a collection vessel and for selection of all other *Sample Collection Equipment* that directly holds the urine *Sample*, the *DCO* will instruct the *Athlete* to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, he/she may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for the selection, this shall be recorded by the *DCO*. [IST D.4.4]
- 6D.8 If the *DCO* does not agree with the *Athlete's* opinion that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the *Sample Collection Session*. If the *DCO* agrees with the reasons put forward by the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the *DCO* shall terminate the collection of the *Athlete's* urine *Sample* and this shall be recorded by the *DCO*. [IST D.4.4]

- 6D.9 The *Athlete* shall retain control of the collection vessel and any *Sample* provided until the *Sample* is sealed, unless assistance is required by an *Athlete*'s disability as provided for in [Annex 6B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#). Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any *Athlete* by the *Athlete*'s representative or *Sample Collection Personnel* during the *Sample Collection Session* where authorised by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the *DCO*. [IST D.4.5]
- 6D.10 The *DCO/Chaperone* who witnesses the passing of the *Sample* shall be of the same gender as the *Athlete* providing the *Sample*. [IST D.4.6]
- 6D.11 The *DCO/Chaperone* should where practicable ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes his/her hands prior to the provision of the *Sample*. [IST D.4.7]
- 6D.12 The *DCO/Chaperone* and *Athlete* shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a *Sample*. [IST D.4.8]
- 6D.13 The *DCO/Chaperone* shall ensure an unobstructed view of the *Sample* leaving the *Athlete*'s body and must continue to observe the *Sample* after provision until the *Sample* is securely sealed, and the *DCO/Chaperone* shall record the witnessing in writing. In order to ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the passing of the *Sample*, the *DCO/Chaperone* shall instruct the *Athlete* to remove or adjust clothing which restricts the clear view of *Sample* provision. Once the *Sample* has been provided, the *DCO/Chaperone* shall also ensure that no additional volume is passed by the *Athlete* at the time of provision, which could have been secured in the collection vessel. [IST D.4.9]
- 6D.14 The *DCO* shall verify, in full view of the *Athlete*, that a *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* has been provided. [IST D.4.10]
- 6D.15 Where the volume of urine is insufficient, the *DCO* shall conduct a partial *Sample* collection procedure as prescribed in [Annex 6F: Urine Samples – Insufficient Volume](#). [IST C.4.11]
- 6D.16 The *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a *Sample* collection kit containing A and B containers in accordance with Rule 6D.7 of [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). [IST D.4.12]
- 6D.17 Once a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the *DCO* and the *Athlete* shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the *DCO*. [IST D.4.13]
- 6D.18 If the *Athlete* or *DCO* finds that the numbers are not the same, the *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit in accordance with Rule 6D.7 of [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). The *DCO* shall record the matter. [IST D.4.13]
- 6D.19 The *Athlete* shall pour the minimum *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* into the B bottle (to a minimum of 30 mL), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the A bottle (to a minimum of 60 mL). If more than the minimum *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* has been provided, the *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the A bottle to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. Should there still be urine remaining, the *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the B bottle to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the *DCO* to test the specific gravity of that residual urine in accordance with Rule 6D.22. [IST D.4.14]
- 6D.20 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles have been filled to capacity in accordance with Rule 6D.19, and after the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Rule 6D.22. The *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. [IST D.4.15]

- 6D.21 The *Athlete* shall seal the containers as directed by the *DCO*. The *DCO* shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the containers have been properly sealed. [IST D.4.16]
- 6D.22 The *DCO* shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the *Sample* has a *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*. If the *DCO*'s field reading indicates that the *Sample* does not have a *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*, then the *DCO* shall follow [Annex 6G: Urine Samples that do not meet requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis](#). [IST D.4.17]
- 6D.23 The *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* has been given the option of requiring that any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the *Athlete*. [IST D.4.18]

Annex 6E: Collection of Blood Samples

Objectives

- 6E.1 To collect an *Athlete's* blood *Sample* in a manner that ensures:
- consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and *Sample Collection Personnel* are not compromised;
 - the *Sample* is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines;
 - the *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
 - the *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and
 - the *Sample* is securely sealed. [IST E.1]

Scope

- 6E.2 The collection of a blood *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with properly storing the *Sample* prior to dispatch for analysis at the WADA-accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA and the CCES. [IST E.2]

Responsibilities

- 6E.3 The *DCO* has the responsibility for ensuring that:
- each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed;
 - all *Samples* have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines. [IST E.3.1]
- 6E.4 The *BCO* has the responsibility for collecting the blood *Sample*, answering related questions during the provision of the *Sample*, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required for completing the *Sample Collection Session*. [IST E.3.2]

Requirements [IST E.4.1 to IST E.4.15]

- 6E.5 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in health care settings.
- 6E.6 Blood *Sample Collection Equipment* shall consist of (a) a single *Sample* tube for blood profiling purposes; or (b) both an A and a B *Sample* tube for blood analysis; or (c) as otherwise specified by the relevant laboratory.
- 6E.7 The *DCO* shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in [Annex B: Modifications for Athletes with Disabilities](#).
- 6E.8 The *DCO/Chaperone* and *Athlete* shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.
- 6E.9 The *DCO* shall ensure the *Athlete* is offered comfortable conditions including being in a relaxed position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a *Sample*.
- 6E.10 The *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to select the *Sample* collection kit/s required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and the seals are intact. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with a selected kit, he/she may select another. If the

Athlete is not satisfied with any kits and no others are available, this shall be recorded by the *DCO*.

- 6E.11 If the *DCO* does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the available kits are unsatisfactory, the *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the *Sample Collection Session*. If the *DCO* agrees with the *Athlete* that all available kits are unsatisfactory, the *DCO* shall terminate the collection of the *Athlete's* blood *Sample* and this shall be recorded by the *DCO*.
- 6E.12 When a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the *DCO* and the *Athlete* shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the *DCO*. If the *Athlete* or *DCO* finds that the numbers are not the same, the *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit. The *DCO* shall record the matter.
- 6E.13 The *BCO* shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab in a location unlikely to adversely affect the *Athlete* or his/her performance and, if required, apply a tourniquet. The *BCO* shall take the blood *Sample* from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the venipuncture has been made.
- 6E.14 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the *Sample* analysis to be performed.
- 6E.15 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the *Athlete* at the first attempt is insufficient, the *BCO* shall repeat the procedure. Maximum attempts shall be three. Should all attempts fail, then the *BCO* shall inform the *DCO*. The *DCO* shall terminate the collection of the blood *Sample* and record this and the reasons for terminating the collection.
- 6E.16 The *BCO* shall apply a dressing to the puncture site/s.
- 6E.17 The *BCO* shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required for completing the *Sample Collection Session* in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.
- 6E.18 If the *Sample* requires further on-site processing, such as centrifugation or separation of serum, the *Athlete* shall remain to observe the *Sample* until final sealing in a secure, tamper-evident kit.
- 6E.19 The *Athlete* shall seal his/her *Sample* into the *Sample* collection kit as directed by the *DCO*. In full view of the *Athlete*, the *DCO* shall check that the sealing is satisfactory.
- 6E.20 The sealed *Sample* shall be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the *Doping Control Station* to the *WADA* accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by *WADA*.
- 6E.21 The *WADA* Guidelines for blood *Sample* collection shall be a further source of information for blood collection and *Testing*.

Annex 6F: Urine Samples - Insufficient Volume

Objective

- 6F.1 To ensure that where a *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* is not provided, appropriate procedures are followed. [IST F.1]

Scope

- 6F.2 The procedure begins with informing the *Athlete* that the *Sample* is not a *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* and ends with the provision of a *Sample* of sufficient volume. [IST F.2]

Responsibility

- 6F.3 The *DCO* has the responsibility for declaring the *Sample* volume insufficient and for collecting the additional *Sample(s)* to obtain a combined *Sample* of sufficient volume. [IST F.3]

Requirements

- 6F.4 If the *Sample* collected is of insufficient volume, the *DCO* shall inform the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* shall be collected to meet the *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* requirements. [IST F.4.1]
- 6F.5 The *DCO* shall instruct the *Athlete* to select partial *Sample Collection Equipment* in accordance with Rule 6D.7 of [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). [IST F.4.2]
- 6F.6 The *DCO* shall then instruct the *Athlete* to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient *Sample* into the container and seal it as directed by the *DCO*. The *DCO* shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the container has been properly sealed. [IST F.4.3]
- 6F.7 The *DCO* and the *Athlete* shall check that the equipment code number, and the volume and identity of the insufficient *Sample* are recorded accurately by the *DCO*. Either the *Athlete* or the *DCO* shall retain control of the sealed partial *Sample*. [IST F.4.4]
- 6F.8 While waiting to provide an additional *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate. [IST F.4.5]
- 6F.9 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the procedures for collection of the *Sample* shall be repeated as prescribed in [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#), until a sufficient volume of urine will be achieved by combining the initial and additional *Sample(s)*. [IST F.4.6]
- 6F.10 When the *DCO* is satisfied that the requirements for *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* have been met, the *DCO* and *Athlete* shall check the integrity of the seal(s) on the partial *Sample* container(s) containing the previously provided insufficient *Sample(s)*. Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) will be recorded by the *DCO* and investigated according to [Annex 6A: Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply](#). [IST F.4.7]
- 6F.11 The *DCO* shall then direct the *Athlete* to break the seal(s) and combine the *Samples*, ensuring that additional *Samples* are added sequentially to the first entire *Sample* collected until, as a minimum, the requirement for *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* is met. [IST F.4.8]
- 6F.12 The *DCO* and *Athlete* shall then continue with the appropriate sections of [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). [IST F.4.9]
- 6F.13 The *DCO* shall check the residual urine to ensure that it meets the requirement for *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis*. [IST F.4.10]

6F.14 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B containers have been filled to capacity in accordance with Rule 6D.19. The *Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis* shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. [IST F.4.11]

Annex 6G: Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis

Objective

6G.1 To ensure that when the urine *Sample* does not meet the requirement for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*, appropriate procedures are followed. [IST G.1]

Scope

6G.2 The procedure begins with the *DCO* informing the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* is required and ends with the collection of a *Sample* that meets the requirements for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*, or appropriate follow-up action by the *CCES* if required. [IST G.2]

Responsibility

6G.3 The *CCES* is responsible for establishing procedures to ensure that a suitable *Sample* is collected. If the original *Sample* collected does not meet the requirements for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*, the *DCO* is responsible for collecting additional *Samples* until a suitable *Sample* is obtained. [IST G.3]

Requirements

6G.4 The *DCO* shall determine that the requirements for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis* have not been met. [IST G.4.1]

6G.5 The *DCO* shall inform the *Athlete* that he/she is required to provide a further *Sample*. [IST G.4.2]

6G.6 While waiting to provide additional *Samples*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation. [IST G.4.3]

6G.7 The *Athlete* shall be encouraged not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*. [IST G.4.4]

6G.8 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the *DCO* shall repeat the procedures for collection of the *Sample* as prescribed in [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). [IST G.4.5]

6G.9 The *DCO* should continue to collect additional *Samples* until the requirement for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis* is met, or until the *DCO* determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean that for logistical reasons it is impossible to continue with the *Sample Collection Session*. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the *DCO*. [IST G.4.6]

6G.10 The *DCO* shall record that the *Samples* collected belong to a single *Athlete* and the order in which the *Samples* were provided. [IST G.4.7]

6G.11 The *DCO* shall then continue with the *Sample Collection Session* in accordance with appropriate sections of [Annex 6D: Collection of Urine Samples](#). [IST G.4.8]

6G.12 If it is determined that none of the *Athlete's Samples* meets the requirement for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis* and the *DCO* determines that for logistical reasons it is impossible to continue with the *Sample Collection Session*, the *DCO* may end the *Sample Collection Session*. In such circumstances, if appropriate, the *CCES* may investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation. [IST G.4.9]

- 6G.13 The *DCO* shall send to the *WADA* accredited laboratory for analysis all *Samples* which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for *Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis*. [IST G.4.10]
- 6G.14 The *WADA* accredited laboratory shall, in conjunction with the *CCES*, determine which *Samples* shall be analyzed. [IST G.4.11]

Annex 6H: Sample Collection Personnel Requirements

Objective

6H.1 To ensure that *Sample Collection Personnel* have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct *Sample Collection Sessions*. [IST H.1]

Scope

6H.2 *Sample Collection Personnel* requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for *Sample Collection Personnel* and ends with the provision of identifiable accreditation. [IST H.2]

Responsibility

6H.3 The *CCES* has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex 6H. [IST H.3]

Requirements - Qualifications and Training

6H.4 The *CCES* shall determine the necessary competence and qualification requirements for the positions of *DCO*, *Chaperone* and *BCO*. The *CCES* shall develop duty statements for all *Sample Collection Personnel* that outline their respective responsibilities. As a minimum:

- a) *Sample Collection Personnel* shall not be *Minors*; [IST H.4.1a] and
- b) *BCOs* shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein. [IST H.4.1b]

6H.5 The *CCES* shall ensure that *Sample Collection Personnel* that have an interest in the outcome of the collection or *Testing* of a *Sample* from any *Athlete* who might provide a *Sample* at a session are not appointed to that *Sample Collection Session*. *Sample Collection Personnel* are deemed to have an interest in the collection of a *Sample* if they are:

- a) involved in the planning of the sport for which *Testing* is being conducted; or
- b) related to, or involved in, the personal affairs of any *Athlete* who might provide a *Sample* at that session. [IST H.4.2]

6H.6 The *CCES* shall ensure that *Sample Collection Personnel* are adequately qualified and trained to carry out their duties. [IST H.4.3]

6H.7 The training program for *BCOs* as a minimum shall include studies of all relevant requirements of the *Testing* process and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings. [IST H.4.3.1]

6H.8 The training program for *DCOs* as a minimum shall include:

- a) comprehensive theoretical training in different types of *Testing* activities relevant to the *DCO* position;
- b) observation of all *Sample* collection activities related to requirements in these [Doping Control Rules](#), preferably on site; and
- c) the satisfactory performance of one complete *Sample Collection Session* on site under observation by a qualified *DCO*, or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of *Sample* shall not be included in the on-site observations. [IST H.4.3.2]

6H.9 The training program for *Chaperones* shall include studies of all relevant requirements of the *Sample* collection process. [IST H.4.3.3]

6H.10 The *CCES* shall maintain records of education, training, skills and experience. [IST H.4.4]

Requirements - Accreditation, re-accreditation and delegation

- 6H.11 The *CCES* shall accredit and re-accredit *Sample Collection Personnel*. [IST H.5.1]
- 6H.12 The *CCES* shall ensure that *Sample Collection Personnel* have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements in these rules before granting accreditation. [IST H.5.2]
- 6H.13 Accreditation shall only be valid for two years or until the next *CCES* biennial training program. *Sample Collection Personnel* shall be required to repeat a full training program if they have not participated in *Sample* collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation. [IST H.5.3]
- 6H.14 Only *Sample Collection Personnel* that have an accreditation recognized by the *CCES* shall be authorized by the *CCES* to conduct *Sample* collection activities on behalf of the *CCES*. [IST H.5.4]
- 6H.15 *DCOs* may personally perform any activities involved in the *Sample Collection Session*, with the exception of blood collection, or they may direct a *Chaperone* to perform specified activities that fall within the scope of the *Chaperone*'s authorized duties. [IST H.5.5]

Annex 6I: Blood Collection Requirements for the Athlete Biological Passport

Objective

- 6I.1 This Protocol is intended to assist in the collection of blood *Samples* for the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

Scope

- 6I.2 This Protocol covers the collection of blood *Samples* both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*.

Responsibility

- 6I.3 Annex E of the *International Standard for Testing (IST)* is applicable to tests carried out in connection with the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport*. This protocol describes certain additional specificities of blood collection related to the *Athlete Biological Passport* in particular.

The Doping Control Station

- 6I.4 The *Doping Control Officer (DCO)* is responsible for the selection of an appropriate blood *Doping Control Station*. For the purpose of this Protocol the *DCO* and the *BCO* can be the same *Person*.
- 6I.5 The size of the room, the material, equipment, furniture, hygiene and temperature conditions for an optimal blood collection are determined by and are under the responsibility of the *DCO/BCO*.

The Timing of the Sample Collection

- 6I.6 If collection occurs after training or competition, test planning shall consider the *Athlete's* whereabouts information to ensure *Testing* does not occur within two hours of such activity. In case the *Athlete* has trained or competed less than two hours before the time the *Athlete* has been notified of his/her selection, the *DCO* or the *BCO* or a Chaperone shall monitor the *Athlete* until this two hour period has elapsed, after which the blood collection shall take place. The nature of the exertion (*Competition*, training, etc.) as well as the duration and general intensity shall also be recorded by the *Doping Control Officer*.

The Commencement of the Collection Process and the 10 Minute Time-out

- 6I.7 The *DCO/BCO* welcomes the *Athlete* and his representative (if any):
- The *DCO* introduces himself/herself as well as the *BCO*;
 - The *DCO/BCO* verifies the identity of the *Athlete* and his/her representative;
 - The *DCO/BCO* explains the *Sample* collection process and, with the *BCO*, answers any question which the *Athlete* may have concerning the process;
 - The *DCO/BCO* asks the *Athlete* to remain in a normal seated position with feet on the floor for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a *Sample* (“time-out”).

The Athlete Biological Passport Doping Control Form

- 6I.8 The *DCO/BCO* shall use the *Doping Control* form related to the AP, if such a form is available. If a *Doping Control* form related to the *Athlete Biological Passport* is not available, the *DCO/BCO* shall use a regular *Doping Control* form but he/she shall collect and record the

following additional information on a related form to be signed by the *Athlete* and the *DCO/BCO*:

- a) Did the *Athlete* have a training session or a *Competition* in the past two hours? If yes can the *Athlete* specify the type of training session or *Competition*?
- b) Did the *Athlete* train, compete or reside at an altitude greater than 1000 meters within the previous two weeks? If so, or if in doubt, the name and location of the place where the *Athlete* had been as well as the duration of this/her stay shall be recorded.
- c) Did the *Athlete* use any form of altitude simulation such as a hypoxic tent, mask, etc. during the previous two weeks and, if so, the type of device and the manner in which it was used (frequency, duration, intensity, etc.)?
- d) Did the *Athlete* donate blood or lose blood as a result of medical or emergency condition during the previous three months? If so, when and what was the cause of the blood loss as well as the estimated volume?
- e) Did the *Athlete* give or receive any blood transfusion(s) during the previous six months and, if so, when and what was the estimated volume?

The Sample Collection Equipment

6I.9 The *DCO/BCO* instructs the *Athlete* to select the *Sample* Collection Equipment in accordance with Article E.4.6 of the IST. Vacutainers shall be labelled with a unique *Sample* code number by the *DCO/BCO* prior to the blood being drawn if they are not pre-labelled and the *Athlete* shall check that the code numbers match.

The Sample Collection Procedure

6I.10 The *Sample* collection procedure is as follows:

- a) The *BCO* visually examines the *Athlete*'s arms and selects to draw the *Sample* from a location on one arm. The *Athlete*'s arm shall be the preferred site of collection and good reason shall be recorded by the *DCO* to justify collection from elsewhere (e.g., amputee).
- b) Manual palpations may be carried out to determine the pathway and the structure of the *Athlete*'s veins.
- c) A tourniquet, if required, shall be put in place approximately 10 cm above the vein puncture location. The tourniquet shall not be tightened yet.
- d) Once the *Sample* collection location is selected and the tourniquet applied (though not yet tightened), the *BCO* disinfects the skin in the area of the vein puncture location.
- e) The *BCO* assembles the venipuncture equipment.
- f) The *BCO* ensures that the 10 minute (or more) time-out period has elapsed. If a tourniquet is used, the *BCO* tightens the tourniquet while ensuring that the arterial circulation is not interrupted and the pulse is still perceptible. Once the *BCO* determines that the vein is sufficiently dilated (superficial venous circulation blocked), he/she proceeds to collect the blood *Sample*.
- g) After verifying that the vein puncture location is dry (the disinfectant solution has evaporated), the *BCO* inserts the needle into the vein and observes if blood appears in the tube connecting the needle and the holder.
- h) Once the *BCO* is satisfied that the needle is in the vein, he/she introduces the tube into the holder. As soon as blood begins entering into the tube, the *BCO* releases the tourniquet as quickly as possible, and in accordance with Article E.4.9 and E.4.10 of the IST.

- i) After the blood flow into the tube ceases, the *BCO* removes the tube from the holder and gently homogenizes the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three (3) times.
- j) The *BCO* carefully removes the needle from the vein by neutralizing the needle and disposes of the used blood *Sample* Collection Equipment in containers specially designed for that purpose.
- k) The *BCO* compresses the vein puncture location with a sterile compress, and asks the *Athlete* to continue gently compressing the blood *Sample* collection location for approximately five (5) minutes and to avoid bending the arm.
- l) The *BCO* applies a dressing to the vein puncture location, if necessary.
- m) The *BCO* or the *DCO* shall advise the *Athlete* not to undertake any strenuous exercise using the arm (or other site of collection) for at least 30 minutes in order to minimize any potential bruising. If collection occurs prior to *Competition*, the *BCO* or the *DCO* shall take this factor into account.

Post Venipuncture Procedure

6I.11 The post-venipuncture procedure is as follows:

- a) The *Athlete* and the *DCO/BCO* sign the blood collection form(s).
- b) The blood *Sample* is deposited and sealed in the *Sample* collection container in accordance with the IST.

Annex 6J: Blood Transport Requirements for the Athlete Biological Passport

Objective

6J.1 This Protocol is intended to assist the storage and transport of blood *Samples* collected for the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

Scope

6J.2 This Protocol covers the storage and transport of blood *Samples* both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*.

Responsibility

6J.3 The *International Standard for Testing (IST)* is applicable to the storage and transport of blood *Samples* carried out in connection with the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the AP. This Protocol describes certain specificities of blood storage and transport related to the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

Storage

6J.4 Once a blood *Sample* has been collected in accordance with the Blood *Sample* Collection Requirements for the *Athlete Biological Passport*, it shall be stored in accordance with Article 8 of the IST and the present Protocol.

6J.5 The storage procedure is the responsibility of the *Doping Control Officer*.

Type of Storage Devices

6J.6 The *DCO* shall place the blood *Sample* in a storage device, which may be:

- a) a refrigerator;
- b) an insulated cool box ;
- c) an isotherm bag;
- d) any other device that possesses the capabilities mentioned below.

Capabilities of the Storage Device

6J.7 The storage and transport device shall be capable of maintaining blood *Samples* at a cool temperature during storage. Whole blood *Samples* shall not be allowed to freeze. A temperature data logger shall be used to determine whether temperature conditions are met. In choosing the storage device the *DCO* shall take into account the time of storage, the number of *Samples* to be stored in the device and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures).

Security of the storage device

6J.8 The storage device shall be located in the blood *Doping Control Station* and shall be kept secured appropriately.

Transport Procedure

6J.9 Blood *Samples* shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 of the IST, consistent with the practices of the *WADA Blood Collection Guideline* and in conjunction with this Protocol. The transport procedure is the responsibility of the *DCO*. Blood *Samples* shall be transported

in a device that maintains the integrity of *Samples* over time due to changes in external temperature.

Security of the transport device

6J.10 The transport device shall be transported by secure means using an *Anti-Doping Organization* authorized transport method.

Remarks concerning the storage and transport procedure

6J.11 Blood *Samples* shall be analyzed within 36 hours of *Sample* collection.

Annex 6K: Blood Analytical Requirements for the Athlete Biological Passport

Introduction

- 6K.1 This Technical Document has been established to harmonize the analysis of blood *Samples* collected, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition, for the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport (AP)*.
- 6K.2 The International *Standard* for Laboratories (ISL) is applicable to the analysis of blood *Samples* carried out in connection with the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the AP. This Technical Document describes certain specificities of blood analysis related to the AP.
- 6K.3 All defined terms used in this Technical Document and not specifically defined herein bear the definitions accorded to them by the World Anti-Doping Code, the ISL and/or the International Standard for Testing (IST). Blood *Samples* shall be analyzed in a WADA accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA. If not reasonably possible for technical and/or geographical reasons, Blood *Samples* can be analyzed at a satellite facility of a WADA accredited laboratory or using mobile units operated under applicable ISO accreditation by WADA accredited laboratories.

Analytical Procedure

- 6K.4 In order to standardize analytical results in the *Athlete Biological Passport* framework, it is important to have blood *Samples* analyzed in an appropriate dedicated network of laboratories (e.g. WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA) using analyzers with comparable technical characteristics. It is necessary that the instrumentation is validated to provide comparable results prior to analysis of *Doping Control Samples*).

Instrument Check

- 6K.5 Before performing any blood analyses, all reagents shall be verified to ensure that they are within their expiration dates and that they comply with the reagent manufacturer's recommendations. Then, the operational parameters of the instrument shall be properly controlled (background level, temperature of the incubation chambers, pressure, etc...) and fall within manufacturer's specifications.
- 6K.6 All internal Quality controls shall be analyzed twice following the specifications provided by the manufacturer. These internal Quality controls shall exclusively be furnished by the manufacturer of the instrument. These controls shall be handled in strict accordance with the specifications provided by the manufacturer (e.g. expiration dates, storage conditions, etc.). All results shall be in agreement with reference value ranges provided by the manufacturer.
- 6K.7 On a regular basis (as determined by the head of the laboratory), one fresh blood *Sample* shall be homogenized for a minimum period of 15 minutes on an appropriate mixer (e.g. roller mixer) and then analyzed seven consecutive times. Coefficients of variation shall be below 1.5 % for hemoglobin and HCT and below 15 % for percentage reticulocyte count in order to confirm the appropriate precision of the instrument.
- 6K.8 At least one internal Quality control from the manufacturer (either level 1, 2 or 3) shall be conducted after every 30 to 50 blood *Sample* analyses. Once a day and after all blood *Sample* analyses are completed, one internal Quality control (either level 1, 2 and 3) shall be analyzed once again to demonstrate continuous stability of the instrument and the quality of the analyses done.

External Quality Assessment Scheme

6K.9 The Laboratories (or as otherwise approved by WADA) shall take part in and meet the requirements of the WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS) for blood variables. The external quality controls shall be analyzed seven times consecutively and then the mean results of the following blood variables (full blood count) shall be returned:

Red Blood Cell (Erythrocyte) Count	RBC
Mean Corpuscular Volume	MCV
Hematocrit	HCT
Hemoglobin	HGB
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin	MCH
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration	MCHC
White Blood Cell (Leukocyte) Count	WBC
Platelet (Thrombocyte) Count	PLT
Reticulocytes Percentage	%RETI

6K.10 Laboratories (or as otherwise approved by WADA) may also participate in ring tests between laboratories (hospitals, clinics, etc) using the same technology and the same procedure.

Analysis of Blood Samples

6K.11 All blood *Samples* shall be homogenized for a minimum period of 15 minutes an appropriate mixer (e.g. roller mixer) prior to analysis. Each blood *Sample* shall be analyzed twice. Absolute differences between the results of the two analyses shall be equal or less than the following for the relevant analyses to be accepted:

- a) 0.1g/dL for HGB analysis;
- b) 0.15 absolute difference for % Reti analysis (if first measurement lower or equal to 1.00%);
- c) 0.25 absolute difference for % Reti analysis (if first measurement higher than 1.00%).

6K.12 The data from the second injection is used to confirm the first injection data. Therefore, if the absolute differences between the results of the analyses are within the criteria above, then only the first injection data is reported. If absolute differences between the results of the two analyses are greater than those defined above for a specific *Sample*, the analysis shall be started again in accordance with this section 5. The reason for repetition shall be documented.

6K.13 The requirements for an Initial Testing Procedure, A *Sample* Confirmation Procedure and B *Sample* Confirmation Procedure as defined in the ISL shall not be applicable to blood *Samples* analyzed for the purposes of the *Athlete* Biological Passport.

Reporting

6K.14 The results of the Laboratory (or as otherwise approved by WADA) shall be reported to the relevant Anti-Doping Organization and WADA via ADAMS.

7.0 Doping Violations and Consequences Rules

INTRODUCTION

- 7.1 These Rules set out the anti-doping rule violations proscribed by the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM and the *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* for individuals, for teams and for *Sport Organizations*. They also set out procedures for determining anti-doping rule violations and their consequences, including results management, the burdens of proof for anti-doping rule violations, presumptions and the hearing procedures.
- 7.2 These Rules apply in situations where the CCES has initiated and directed the *Sample* collection or discovered the violation and when, by virtue of the *Athlete* or other *Person* being a national or resident of Canada or a license-holder or member of a Canadian *Sport Organization*, results management is the responsibility of the CCES and anti-doping rule violations and consequences are to be determined according to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.

Canadian *International-Level Athletes*, or national-level *Athletes* who are tested at an *International Event*, may be subject to the rules of an international *Sport Organization* or other *Anti-Doping Organization*. If so, the results management and the determination of an anti-doping rule violation and consequences shall be governed by the rules of the international *Sport Organization* or other *Anti-Doping Organization*. In rare and exceptional circumstances, where the results management for Canadian *International-Level Athletes*, or national-level *Athletes* who are tested at an *International Event* is not proceeding either internationally or nationally, the CCES may seize itself of the matter and conduct results management in accordance with the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM provided the CCES has entered into a fee-for-service contract with the relevant national or international *Sport Organization* or *Anti-Doping Organization* permitting the CCES to conduct results management on a full cost recovery basis.

Results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising from a test or discovery by the CCES involving an *Athlete* who is not a national or resident of Canada or is not a license-holder or member of a Canadian *Sport Organization* shall be either governed by the rules of the *Athlete's* national *Anti-Doping Organization* or the *Athlete's* *International Federation*. [Code Articles 15.3 and 15.3.1]

- 7.3 The *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* set out in these Rules do not preclude *Stakeholders*, *Sport Organizations* and *Governments* from imposing other consequences for anti-doping rule violations such as, for example, adopting criteria for an individual's qualification for team selection or financial support for *International Events* based on whether an individual has committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s). In particular, when an individual has committed an anti-doping rule violation at an *International Event*, in addition to any consequences set out in these Rules, *Sport Organizations* may disqualify the individual from eligibility to participate at the next same *International Event* and *Governments* may disqualify the individual from financial support for the next same *International Event*. [Code Articles 20.5 and 22]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Specified Substances

- 7.4 The *Prohibited List* identifies *Specified Substances* which may be susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations. *Prohibited 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*, shall be *Specified Substances* for the purpose of

sanctioning individuals pursuant to the application of Rules 7.42-7.43. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be considered *Specified Substances*. [Code Article 4.2.2]

Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results in Individual Sports

- 7.5 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. [Code Article 9]

Disqualification of Results in Event During Which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

- 7.6 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 Rule 7.7. [Code Article 10.1]
- 7.7 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competitions* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competitions* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 10.1.1]

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

- 7.8 Unless fairness requires otherwise, in addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Rule 7.5 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. [Code Article 10.8]
- 7.9 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* must first repay all prize money forfeited. [Code Article 10.8.1]
- 7.10 Unless the rules of the *International Federation* provide that forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other *Athletes*, it shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that performed the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses of the *CCES* for conducting results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with the *International Federation's* rules. Any money received by the *CCES* pursuant to this Rule will be allocated to fund anti-doping education. [Code Article 10.8.2]

Commencement of Ineligibility Period

- 7.11 Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. [Code Article 10.9]
- 7.12 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. [Code Article 10.9.1]

- 7.13 Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) unequivocally admits the anti-doping rule violation in writing after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation that is being asserted by the *CCES*, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Rule 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. [Code Article 10.9.2]
- 7.14 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. [Code Article 10.9.3]
- 7.15 If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from an *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management authority and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* 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's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice the *CCES'* assertion of a potential anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 10.9.4]
- 7.16 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. [Code Article 10.9.5]
- 7.17 An *Athlete* with an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is eligible to participate unless or until a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed or voluntarily accepted or an anti-doping rule violation is determined, subject to Rule 7.8 (Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation). [Code Article 10.9]

Status During Ineligibility

- 7.18 No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* or an *Athlete Support Personnel* in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by a *Stakeholder* or 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. An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*. [Code Article 10.10.1]
- a) The 'activity' referred to in 7.18 authorized or organized by a *Stakeholder* or any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization specifically includes coaching, training, working with, treating or assisting *Persons*, *Athletes* or *Athlete Support Personnel* to participate in or prepare for sports *Competition*. This is the underlying work of all such organizations and their members. Accordingly, no *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, have any collaboration or association with any *Person*, *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel* who is subject to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM if such collaboration or association involves coaching, training, working with, treating or assisting such *Person*, *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel* to participate in or prepare for sports *Competition*.

- 7.19 An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport *Events* in a sport other than the sport in which the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport *Events* 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*. [Code Article 10.10.1 and 10.10.3]

Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

- 7.20 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Rule 7.18, 7.18.a and 7.19, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and the period of *Ineligibility* which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation of the prohibition. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Rule 7.45 if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Rule 7.45 is appropriate, shall be made by the *CCES* if the *CCES*' results management authority led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. [Code Article 10.10.2]

Reinstatement Testing

- 7.21 As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by any *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired. [Code Article 10.11]

Confidentiality and Transparency

- 7.22 Once the *CCES* has completed a review described in Rules 7.63, 7.64, 7.65, and/or 7.70, and provided all the required notices, the *CCES* may publicly report the identity of any *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or *Athletes* or other *Persons* who were asserted by it to have violated other anti-doping rules. Neither *CCES* nor a *Sport Organization* may publicly report the identity of an *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the *CCES* may assert an anti-doping rule violation until the assertion against the *Athlete* or other *Person* is formally made. Within twenty (20) days after it has been determined on a hearing or on an appeal whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing or appeal has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the *CCES* shall publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter. In cases where there is no period of ineligibility imposed or accepted, and where the *CCES* has not previously disclosed the identity of the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the *CCES* will not name the *Athlete* or other *Person* in the *CCES* public report of the disposition of the anti-doping matter. In any case where it is determined after a hearing or an appeal that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the full written decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person*. In the event the consent to disclose the full written decision is not received, the written decision shall be made public but in a redacted form to entirely hide the identity of the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved. [Code Article 14.2]

SPECIFIC ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

[Code Article 2]

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

Presence in Sample

- 7.23 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* bodily *Sample* is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.1]
- 7.24 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 this anti-doping violation. [Code Article 2.1.1]
- 7.25 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 7.23 is established by either of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's* A *Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the B *Sample* and the B *Sample* is not 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*. [Code Article 2.1.2]
- 7.26 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* *Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.1.3]
- 7.27 As an exception to the general rule for this anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously. [Code Article 2.1.4]

Use or Attempted Use

- 7.28 *Use* or *Attempted Use* by an *Athlete* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.2]
- 7.29 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish this anti-doping violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*. [Code Article 2.2.1]
- 7.30 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed. [Code Article 2.2.2]

Refusing or Evading

- 7.31 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading *Sample* collection is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.3]

Athlete Availability, Whereabouts Information and Missed Tests

- 7.32 Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including failure to file required whereabouts information and *Missed Tests* which are declared based on rules that are in substantial conformity to the *International Standard for Testing*, including these [Doping Control Rules](#), is an anti-doping rule violation. Any combination of three (3) *Missed Tests* and/or *Filing Failures* within a rolling eighteen (18) - month period as determined by *Anti-Doping Organizations* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.4]

Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

- 7.33 *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control* is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.5]

Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

- 7.34 *Possession* by an *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted in accordance with the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#), or other acceptable justification, is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.6.1]
- 7.35 *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#), or other acceptable justification, is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.6.2]

Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking

- 7.36 *Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.7]

Administration or Attempted Administration

- 7.37 Administration or *Attempted* administration to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or *Prohibited Substance*, or administration or *Attempted* administration to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation is an anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 2.8]

SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

- 7.38 The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a first violation of Rules 7.23-7.27 (Presence), Rules 7.28-7.30 (Use or Attempted Use) and Rules 7.34-7.35 (Possession) shall be two (2) years *Ineligibility*, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Rules 7.42-7.43 (Specified Substances) and Rules 7.44-7.48 (Exceptional Circumstances), or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Rules 7.49 (Aggravating Circumstances) are met. [Code Article 10.2]

Imposition of Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for first anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Rule 7.38 shall be as follows:

- 7.39 For violations of Rule 7.31 (Refusing or Evading) or Rule 7.33 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering), the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Rules 7.44-7.48 (Exceptional Circumstances), or the conditions provided in Rule 7.49 (Aggravating Circumstances) are met. [Code Article 10.3.1]
- 7.40 For violations of Rule 7.36 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or Rule 7.37 (Administration or Attempted Administration), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in Rules 7.44-7.48 (Exceptional Circumstances) are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than *Specified Substances* referenced in Rule 7.4, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Rule 7.36-7.37 which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities. [Code Article 10.3.2]
- 7.41 For violations of Rule 7.32 (Athlete Availability, Whereabouts Information and Missed Tests), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the *Athlete's* degree of fault. [Code Article 10.3.3]

Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

- 7.42 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish how a *Specified Substance* entered his or her body or came into his or her *Possession* and that such *Specified Substance* was not intended to enhance the *Athlete's* sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Rule 7.38 shall be replaced with the following:
First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.
- 7.43 To justify any elimination or reduction under Rule 7.42, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the Doping Tribunal the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance enhancing substance. The *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the onus of establishing that his or her degree of fault justifies a reduced sanction. [Code Article 10.4]
- 7.43.1 When the sanction for a first violation under Rule 7.42 is a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management authority or the Doping Tribunal may, as they deem fair and appropriate, impose additional conditions to the reprimand.

ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION OF PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INELIGIBILITY BASED ON EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES**No Fault or Negligence**

- 7.44 If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Rule 7.23-7.27 (Presence) the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her

system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Rule is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Rule 7.51-7.53. [Code Article 10.5.1]

No Significant Fault or Negligence

- 7.45 With the exception of anti-doping rule violations involving Rule 7.32 (Athlete Availability, Whereabouts Information and Missed Tests) and Rule 7.42-7.43 (Specified Substances), if an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Rule 7.23-7.27 (Presence) the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced. [Code Article 10.5.2]

Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

- 7.46 The *CCES* may, prior to a final appellate decision under the [Appeal Rules](#) 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 the *CCES*, a criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the *CCES* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*.

After a final appellate decision under the [Appeal Rules](#) or the expiration of time to appeal, the *CCES* may only suspend a part of the 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 Rule must be no less than eight (8) years. If the *CCES* suspends any part of the period of *Ineligibility* under this Rule, the *CCES* shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal the decision. If the *CCES* subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Athlete* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to the [Appeal Rules](#). [Code Article 10.5.3]

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

- 7.47 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 pursuant to Rules 7.23-7.27 (Presence) before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Rules 7.63-7.71 (Results Management), and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of the admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. [Code Article 10.5.4]

Entitlement to a Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision

7.48 Before applying any reductions to a sanction under Rules 7.45, 7.46 or 7.47 the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Rules 7.38-7.43 and 7.49. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes an entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two (2) or more of Rules 7.45, 7.46 or 7.47, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*. [Code Article 10.5.5]

Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

7.49 If the *CCES* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Rule 7.36 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and Rule 7.37 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Doping Tribunal that he or she did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule. [Code Article 10.6]

7.50 An *Athlete* or other *Person* can avoid the application of Rule 7.49 by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the *CCES*. [Code Article 10.6]

Multiple Violations*Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation*

7.51 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* first anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* is set forth in Rules 7.38-7.41 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Rules 7.42-7.48, or to an increase under Rule 7.49). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range of years set forth in the table below. The *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of *Ineligibility* within the applicable range.

First Violation	Second Violation					
	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10- Life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10- Life	Life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10- Life	Life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8- Life	Life	Life
AS	4-5	10- Life	10- Life	Life	Life	Life
TRA	8- Life	Life	Life	Life	Life	Life

Definitions:

RS (Reduced sanction for *Specified Substance* under Rule 7.42 - 7.43): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Rule 7.42 - 7.43 because it involved a *Specified Substance* and the other conditions under these Rules were met.

FFMT (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Rule 7.41 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Rule 7.45 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* was proved by the *Athlete*.

St (Standard sanction under Rule 7.38 or 7.39): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Rule 7.38 or 7.39.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Rule 7.49 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Rule 7.49.

TRA (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and Administration or Attempted Administration*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Rule 7.40 for *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking or Administration or Attempted Administration*.

Application of Rule 7.46 and 7.47 to a Second Violation

- 7.52 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Rule 7.46-7.47, the Doping Tribunal shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Rule 7.51, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Rules 7.46-7.47, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*. [Code Article 10.7.2]

Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

- 7.53 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Rule 7.42-7.43 or involves a violation of Rule 7.32 (Athlete Availability, Whereabouts Information and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to a lifetime ban. [Code Article 10.7.3]

Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- 7.54 For purposes of imposing sanctions when there are multiple violations, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *CCES* can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Rules 7.63-7.71 (Results Management), or after the *CCES* made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the *CCES* cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction. However, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances under Rule 7.49. [Code Article 10.7.4]
- 7.55 If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the *CCES* discovers facts involving an anti-doping violation by an *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the *CCES* shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanctions that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Rule 7.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances pursuant to Rule 7.49 on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-

doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the *CCES* discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 10.7.4]

- 7.56 For purposes of Rule 7.51-7.55, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations. However, all prior anti-doping rule violations and their particular circumstances may be considered relative to the determination of fault and the existence of exceptional circumstances. [Code Article 10.7.5]

Other Sanctions

Government Funding Sanctions

- 7.57 Any *Person, Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel* who commits and is sanctioned for an anti-doping rule violation may be subject to the reduction or elimination of *Government* financial assistance or benefits on a temporary or permanent basis. [Code Article 22.1]

For more specific information contact the *Government* providing the financial assistance or benefits.

- Sport Canada's Anti-Doping Sanctions
www.pch.gc.ca/pgm/sc/pol/dop/sanct-eng.cfm

Financial Sanctions

- 7.58 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Rules. [Code Article 10.12]

Sanctions on Teams

- 7.59 Where more than one (1) team member in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Rules 7.63-7.71 (Results Management) in connection with an *Event*, the Team shall be subject to *Target Testing* during the *Event Period*. If more than two (2) team members in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall impose sanctions on the team including *Disqualification*, loss of points or other disciplinary action in addition to the *Consequences* imposed on the individual *Athlete(s)* committing the anti-doping rule violation. The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* which impose *Consequences* stricter than those described in this Rule 7.59 for purposes of the *Event*. [Code Article 11]

Sanctions on National Sport Organizations

- 7.60 When a *Sport Organization* fails to meet its roles and responsibilities set out in the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM, the *CCES* shall report that fact to the *Government(s)* providing *Government* funding to the *Sport Organization*. [Code Article 12]
- 7.61 When an individual who is a member or *Participant* of a *Sport Organization* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *CCES* may require that some or all of the *Sport Organization's* members or *Participants*, including the individual who has committed the anti-doping rule violation, participate in an anti-doping education program specified by the *CCES*, the full cost of which shall be borne by the *Sport Organization*. [Code Article 12]

- 7.62 If the members or *Participants* of a *Sport Organization* commit three (3) or more anti-doping rule violations in a twelve (12) month period (excepting any that involve *Specified Substances* pursuant to Rule 7.4), the national staff and Board of Directors of the *Sport Organization* should participate in an anti-doping education program specified by the *CCES*, the full cost of which shall be borne by the *Sport Organization*. [Code Article 12]

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

- 7.63 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *CCES* shall conduct a review to determine whether:
- an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* or whether a medical review will be granted. If an applicable *TUE* has been granted, or will be granted, or if a medical review will be granted no further action will be taken, provided the *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with the *TUE* and the medical review;
 - there is any apparent departure from the [Doping Control Rules](#) or the laboratory analysis that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; or [Code Article 7.1]
 - there is any other possible anti-doping rule violation associated with the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. [Code Article 7]

If necessary, and with notice to the *Athlete*, the *CCES* may have the *B Sample* analyzed as if requested by the *Athlete* in accordance with Rule 7.66.

Initial Review Regarding Atypical Findings

- 7.64 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Atypical Finding*, the *CCES* shall conduct a review to determine whether:
- an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* or whether a medical review will be granted. If an applicable *TUE* has been granted, or will be granted, or if a medical review will be granted no further action will be taken, provided the *A Sample Atypical Finding* is consistent with the *TUE* and the medical review, or
 - there is any apparent departure from the [Doping Control Rules](#) that caused the *Atypical Finding*, or
 - the IRMS or steroid profile upon review is confirmed as endogenous.

If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or the possibility of a medical review being granted, or a departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, or an endogenously produced *Prohibited Substance*, the *CCES* shall conduct the required investigation. [Code Article 7.3]

Initial Review Regarding Other Possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations

- 7.65 Upon receipt of information, including admissions and *Athlete Biological Passport*, about a possible failure to submit to *Sample* collection, otherwise evading *Sample* collection or any other possible anti-doping rule violation, whether or not associated with an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *CCES* shall conduct a review to determine whether there is a possible anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 7.4]

Notification After Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

- 7.66 If the initial review under Rule 7.63 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or a possible *TUE* or a departure that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *CCES* shall promptly issue a notice to the *Athlete*, the Doping Tribunal, the relevant *Sport Organization(s)*, *WADA* and the Government of Canada of:
- a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* and whether the *CCES* will assert an anti-doping rule violation;
 - b) the anti-doping rule the *CCES* asserts was violated;
 - c) the consequence(s) of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
 - d) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the *B Sample* so that the *B Sample* may be analysed within the period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived;
 - e) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested;
 - f) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the *A* and *B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratories;
 - g) the hearing procedure to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred and the consequences of the violation; and
 - h) the *Athlete's* right to waive the hearing procedure, acknowledge an anti-doping rule violation and accept the consequence(s) of the violation. [Code Article 7.2]

Notification after Initial Review Regarding an Atypical Finding

- 7.67 The *CCES* shall promptly issue a notice to the *Athlete*, the Doping Tribunal, the relevant *Sport Organization(s)*, *WADA* and the Government of Canada if an *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.
- 7.68 Notification may be made prior to the completion of the investigation in Rule 7.64 if one of the following circumstances exist:
- a) If the *CCES* determines that the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, the *CCES* may conduct the *B Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete* with any such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information contained in Rule 7.66 (b) to (h).
 - b) If the *CCES* receives a request, either from a *Sport Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or from a sport body 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 *Sport Organization* or sport body has a pending *Atypical Finding*, the *CCES* shall so identify any such *Athlete* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete*. [Code Article 7.3]

7.69 This rule has been deleted.

Investigation of Other Possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations

- 7.70 Where an investigation is required to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred, the *CCES* shall conduct the investigation, including the seeking of any additional information. Such investigation will be conducted by the *CCES* in accordance with the *Code* and relevant *International Standards*, in force from time to time.

7.71 Where *CCES* believes it is appropriate to do so, *CCES* may advise a *Sport Organization* or an *Anti-Doping Organization* of a *CCES* investigation. The *CCES* may also contact and consult affected and interested parties about their participation in any investigation. If the *CCES* considers it appropriate to do so, the *Athlete* or other *Person* implicated in the investigation may be given an opportunity, subject to compliance with a strict time-table, to make such submissions as he or she may wish. If the *CCES* decides to invite such submissions, a formal hearing is not required to be held. Instead, the *CCES* shall determine how the submissions shall be made, such as (for example) in writing or by telephone conference. Upon completion of an investigation where the *CCES* believes that an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred, the *CCES* shall notify the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the Doping Tribunal, the relevant *Sport Organization(s)* and WADA if the *CCES* asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated. If an anti-doping rule violation is asserted by *CCES* at the conclusion of an investigation the provisions of Rule 7.66 (b) (c) (g) and (h) shall thereafter be followed. Investigations once commenced may be completed or stayed with no assertion of an anti-doping rule violation made by the *CCES*, and in this case no notification whatsoever from *CCES* is required. Investigations regarding potential anti-doping rule violations may be commenced, stayed or re-opened by the *CCES* at any time in the sole discretion of the *CCES*. [Code Article 7.4]

Provisional Suspensions

7.72 The *CCES* shall impose *Provisional Suspensions* if an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is received for a *Prohibited Substance*, other than for *Specified Substances*. *Provisional Suspensions* shall only be imposed by the *CCES* after the review and notification by the *CCES* described in Rules 7.63 and 7.66 have been completed. The *CCES* may in other situations propose a *Provisional Suspension* in writing which the *Athlete* may voluntarily accept. [Code Article 7.5.1]

7.73 *Sport Organizations* may impose *Provisional Suspensions* in relation to any *Event* for which they are the ruling body or in relation to any team selection process for which they are responsible, for:

- a) asserted violations other than those involving *Adverse Analytical Findings* after the review and notification by the *CCES* has been completed as described in Rule 7.64, 7.65, 7.67, 7.68, 7.70 and 7.71; or
- b) asserted violations involving *Specified Substances* after the review and notification by the *CCES* has been completed as described in Rules 7.63 and 7.66, but prior to the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* or the commencement of the Doping Tribunal hearing. [Code Article 7.5.2]

7.74 In no event may a *Provisional Suspension* be imposed unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given either:

- a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or
- b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing before the Doping Tribunal on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*. [Code Article 7.5.1 and 7.5.2]
- c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, where an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from an *Anti-Doping Organization* there is no requirement to provide the *Athlete* with a *Provisional Hearing* however the *Athlete* may request an expedited hearing before the Doping Tribunal. 7.75 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further disciplinary action and any sanction previously imposed shall be rescinded. In circumstances where the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's* team has been removed from a

Competition and the subsequent *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting *the Competition*, it is still possible for *the Athlete* or team to be reinserted, *the Athlete* or team may continue to take part in *the Competition*. [Code Article 7.5.2]

- 7.76 a) The *CCES* or a *Sport Organization* must notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a *Provisional Suspension* which it imposes. The *CCES* or a *Sport Organization* must also notify, as required, the *CCES*, the Doping Tribunal, the relevant international *Sport Organization(s)*, the Government of Canada and *WADA*.
- b) Unless there is agreement between the *Person*, the *Sport Organization* and the *CCES*, the hearing process to determine whether there is an anti-doping rule violation and, if so, the consequence(s), shall be expedited and shall commence no later than twenty (20) days from the latest of the date the notice of the *Provisional Suspension* was issued or the date the request for a hearing is received by the Doping Tribunal. [Code Article 7.5]
- 7.77 When there has been a *Provisional Suspension* imposed, unless there is agreement between the *Person* and the *Sport Organization*, the Doping Tribunal shall:
- a) issue a written decision no later than five (5) days after the completion of the hearing; and
- b) issue written reasons for its decision no later than twenty (20) days after the completion of the hearing.

RETIREMENT FROM SPORT

- 7.78 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while a *CCES* results management process is underway, the *CCES* retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun, the *Anti-Doping Organization* which would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management. [Code Article 7.6]

HEARINGS TO DETERMINE ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION AND CONSEQUENCES

General

- 7.79 With the exception of a *Person* who has waived their right to a hearing pursuant to Rule 7.80, an anti-doping rule violation and the appropriate consequence may not be determined and imposed without a hearing by the Doping Tribunal. [Code Article 8.1]
- 7.80 The *Person* notified that the *CCES* asserts has committed an anti-doping rule violation may waive the right to a hearing, acknowledge the anti-doping rule violation and accept the consequence(s) for that violation in agreement with the *CCES*. Where no hearing occurs the *CCES* shall provide to the *Person*, the Doping Tribunal, the relevant international *Sport Organization(s)*, the Government of Canada and *WADA* an explanation of the actions taken. [Code Article 8.3]

Proof of Anti-doping Rule Violation

Burdens and Standards of Proof

- 7.81 The *CCES* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *CCES* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Doping Tribunal 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. When these Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Rule 7.42-7.43 and Rule 7.49 where the *Athlete* or other *Person* must satisfy a higher burden of proof. [Code Article 3.1]

Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

- 7.82 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: [Code Article 3.2]
- a) WADA accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and *Chain of Custody* procedures in accordance with the provisions of the [Laboratory Rules](#). [Code Article 3.2.1]
 - b) The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the [Laboratory Rules](#) occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. [Code Article 3.2.1]
 - c) If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the [Laboratory Rules](#) occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *CCES* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. [Code Article 3.2.1]
- 7.83 For *Samples* collected by or on behalf of the *CCES*, departures from the [Doping Control Rules](#), the *International Standard for Testing* or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that departures from the [Doping Control Rules](#), the *International Standard for Testing* or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred during *Testing* which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* then the *CCES* shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation. [Code Article 3.2.2]
- 7.84 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. [Code Article 3.2.3]
- 7.85 The Doping Tribunal in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete* 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 Doping Tribunal) and to answer questions from the Doping Tribunal or the *CCES*. [Code Article 3.2.4]

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

- 7.86 No action may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule subject to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred. [Code Article 17]

THE HEARING

The Doping Tribunal

- 7.87 a) Hearings to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has been committed and, if so, the consequence(s), shall be conducted by a single arbitrator sitting as the Doping Tribunal.
- b) The Doping Tribunal shall be constituted and administered by the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada and the arbitrators shall be members of its roster of arbitrators.
- c) The procedural rules of the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada shall apply to the proceedings of the Doping Tribunal except as matters are addressed in these Rules.
- d) The Doping Tribunal shall determine how to proceed in the absence of the *Athlete* or other *Person* the *CCES* asserts to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.88 Except in matters involving *Provisional Suspensions*, unless there is agreement between the *Person* the *CCES* asserts to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and the *CCES*, the Doping Tribunal shall:
- a) commence the hearing process no later than forty-five (45) days from the date of the *CCES*' notification asserting an anti-doping rule violation;
- b) issue a written decision no later than five (5) days from completion of the hearing; and
- c) issue written reasons for its decision no later than twenty (20) days from the completion of the hearing.
- 7.89 The Doping Tribunal shall expedite its proceedings when fairness so requires.
- 7.90 The Doping Tribunal's proceedings shall be confidential. Subject to Rule 7.22, the decisions and written reasons of the Doping Tribunal shall be public. The *CCES* shall publicly release the decision and written reasons of the Doping Tribunal within twenty (20) days of receipt of the written reasons. [Code Articles 14.1 and 14.2]

The Doping Tribunal's Hearing

- 7.91 The parties before the Doping Tribunal are the *Athlete* or other *Person* the *CCES* asserts to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *CCES* and the relevant national *Sport Organization*.
- 7.92 a) The *Athlete* or other *Person's International Federation*, the Government of Canada and *WADA* shall be entitled to observe the proceedings of the Doping Tribunal if they elect to do so.
- b) The *CCES* shall keep the *International Federation*, the Government of Canada and *WADA* advised of the status of the proceedings.
- 7.93 An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Tribunal has the right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Tribunal to determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter. An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Tribunal has the right to counsel at his/her own expense. [Code Article 8.1]
- 7.94 The Doping Tribunal shall, as soon as is possible after the date of the *CCES*' notification asserting an anti-doping rule violation, convene a preliminary meeting of all parties by teleconference to settle procedural matters.

- 7.95 a) The Doping Tribunal shall conduct an oral hearing unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the *CCES*' notification asserting an anti-doping rule violation and the *CCES* agree to a documentary hearing.
- b) The Doping Tribunal may conduct an oral hearing in person or by video or teleconference or combination of these means.
- c) The Doping Tribunal shall conduct any in-person oral hearing in Canada in the municipality most convenient to the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the *CCES*' notification asserting an anti-doping rule violation, unless impractical in the circumstances.
- 7.96 The Doping Tribunal shall receive and consider evidence and submissions from all parties, including evidence from witnesses orally or in writing.
- 7.97 Subject to Rule 7.93, the Doping Tribunal may award costs to any party payable as it directs.

Appeals and Further Proceedings

- 7.98 Subject to these Rules and the [Appeal Rules](#), the decisions of the Doping Tribunal are final and binding.
- 7.99 *International Federation* rules may direct that the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing for *International-Level Athletes* be conducted domestically by the *International-Level Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. If the *CCES* has proper results management authority as set out in Rule 7.2 the hearing will be conducted according to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. In addition, *International Federation* rules may direct that the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing for *International-Level Athletes* be conducted domestically by the *International-Level Athlete's national Sport Organization*. In this case, the hearing shall be conducted by the national *Sport Organization* or, in the national *Sport Organization's* discretion, responsibility for the hearing shall default to the *International Federation* that initiated and directed *Sample Collection*. [Code Article 15.3]

In any event, if the completion of such a domestic hearing is delayed beyond three (3) months, the *International Federation* or *WADA* may elect to bring the case directly to:

- a) the *International Federation* doping hearing panel; or
- b) the *CAS*.

In this case, the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing pursuant to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM or the *National Federation's* rules shall be immediately terminated.

- 7.100 *International Federation* rules may direct that the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing for *Athletes* who are not *International-Level Athletes* be conducted domestically by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. If the *CCES* has proper results management authority as set out in Rule 7.2 the hearing will be conducted according to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. In addition, *International Federation* rules may direct that the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing for *Athletes* who are not *International-Level Athletes* be conducted domestically by the *Athlete's national Sport Organization*. In this case, the hearing shall be conducted by the national *Sport Organization* or, at the national *Sport Organization's* discretion, responsibility for the hearing shall default to the *International Federation* that initiated and directed *Sample Collection*. [Code Article 15.3]

In any event, if the completion of such a domestic hearing is delayed beyond three (3) months, the *International Federation* may elect to transfer the matter directly to the Doping Appeal Tribunal in accordance with the [Appeal Rules](#).

In this case, the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing pursuant to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM or the *National Federation's* rules shall be immediately terminated.

Annex 7A: Results Management Requirements for the *Athlete* Biological Passport

Administrative Management

7A.1 A secretariat should be responsible for administering and managing the *Athlete Biological Passport* program within or on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organization*. This mechanism should allow for all *Athlete* Biological Passports to be distributed to experts for review as soon as the analysis results are known and the *Athlete*'s profile has been updated by the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Sharing of this information is the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* and shall be stored and communicated via ADAMS. The *Anti-Doping Organization* is in charge of sending data anonymously, and experts shall initially review all profiles without reference to a specific *Athlete* by name. The members of the *Anti-Doping Organization* involved in this task will conduct all their activities in strict confidence. In particular all medical information and data provided by the *Athlete* will be treated as confidential medical information.

Initial Review

7A.2 A profile in which the *Adaptive Model* has identified the Hb or Off-hr score abnormal with a 99.9% probability or more shall be reviewed by a panel of three experts. However, individual *Anti-Doping Organizations* may choose a lower probability score to identify *Samples* for further results management.

7A.3 Other profiles not flagged by the *Adaptive Model* should be reviewed by one expert on a systematic basis. This expert alone can decide if the profile is initially normal or not. Normality means that both the individual values and the profile itself are within the expected ranges. The initial review in and of itself may trigger follow-up *Testing*, targeting or the collection of additional passport information, however without further review, it should not lead to the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding.

Formal Review by Three Experts

7A.4 In case of abnormal values identified by the *Adaptive Model* or profiles identified by one expert during the initial review, the file shall then be reviewed by a panel of three experts for advice and further recommendation. This panel shall include three experts with knowledge in the fields of clinical haematology (diagnosis of blood pathological conditions), Laboratory medicine/haematology (assessment of quality control data, analytical and biological variability, instrument calibration...) and sports medicine or exercise physiology specialized in haematology (review of *Athlete* biological results *In-* or *Out-of-Competition*).

7A.5 If more information is required to review the file, the Expert Panel can request the *Anti-Doping Organization* to provide further medical information or data related to sport practice and training. To subsequently be considered an abnormal value or profile, a unanimous opinion among the three experts is necessary in order to proceed with possible results management.

7A.6 Typically, a profile will be flagged by the *Adaptive Model* for a review by a panel of three experts if the profile deviates from the norm by 99.9%, however, an individual *Anti-Doping Organization* may choose to use a lower probability score, which will cause more profiles to be reviewed by their Expert Panel.

7A.7 The Expert Panel will conduct an initial review based on the *Athlete*'s blood profile data, and any additional information that the panel may choose to request from *Anti-Doping Organizations* or Laboratories relating to any *Sample* in the profile. The panel's review shall also include a review of any confounding factor that might cause individual *Sample* results to

be inappropriate to use in the *Athlete's* profile without adjustment. Based on that review, the panel shall render one of the following opinions:

- a) In the panel's unanimous opinion, absent a satisfactory explanation from the *Athlete*, it is highly likely that the *Athlete* has used a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*; or
- b) That the information received is suspicious for doping and additional investigation shall be pursued. The panel may advise what additional information it recommends; or
- c) That the information does not warrant any special additional *Testing* effort or investigation at this time.

7A.8 Simultaneously with the Expert Panel's review, the *Anti-Doping Organization* will conduct the review described in Article 7.1 of the *Code*.

Follow Up on Expert Panel Opinion

7A.9 If the panel expresses the opinion set forth in 7A.7a) above, and the *Anti-Doping Organization* review under Article 7.1 of the *Code* does not provide an explanation for the result, the *Anti-Doping Organization* will:

- a) Advise the *Athlete* that the *Anti-Doping Organization* is considering bringing an anti-doping rule violation against the *Athlete*;
- b) Give the *Athlete* a copy of any document provided to the Expert Panel;
- c) Invite the *Athlete* to provide his/her own explanation for the data provided.

7A.10 Alternatively, if the panel expresses the opinion set forth in 7A.7b) above, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall conduct any investigation recommended by the Expert Panel and such other investigation as the *Anti-Doping Organization* may deem appropriate.

Review of Explanation from Athlete

7A.11 Upon receipt of explanatory information from the *Athlete* (or if no explanatory information is provided), the Expert Panel shall further review the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, the information provided by the *Athlete* (if any), and any additional information that the panel considers necessary to render its opinion. This review may not be anonymous anymore. The panel shall then issue an opinion that includes one of the following statements:

- a) Unanimous opinion of the panel that there is no known reasonable explanation for the blood profile information of this *Athlete* other than the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*; or
- b) Based on the available information, the panel is unable to unanimously reach the opinion set forth in 7A.7a) above and, in such case, the panel may or may not recommend further investigation.

Disciplinary Proceeding

7A.12 If the panel expresses the opinion set forth in 7A.9a) above, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall proceed with the case as an asserted anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Article 8 of the *Code*.

8.0 Appeal Rules

DECISIONS SUBJECT TO APPEAL

- 8.1 Decisions made under the [Doping Violations and Consequences Rules](#), the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#) or the [Laboratory Rules](#) may be appealed. In particular, but not limited to:
- a) a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;
 - b) a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation;
 - c) a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;
 - d) a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription);
 - e) a decision under Rule 7.20 (Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility);
 - f) a decision that the CCES lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*;
 - g) a decision by the CCES not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation;
 - h) a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Rule 7.70-7.71;
 - i) a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or in violation of the Rules applicable to *Provisional Suspensions* may be appealed.

Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. [Code Articles 13.1 and 13.2]

- 8.2 If the completion of the anti-doping rule violation and consequences hearing involving an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* is delayed beyond three (3) months, the *International Federation* may elect to bring the case directly to the Doping Appeal Tribunal and be heard according to these Rules.
- 8.3 When the CCES fails to take action on a properly submitted *Therapeutic Use Exemption* application or a medical review within a reasonable time, the CCES' failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in these Rules. [Code Article 13.4]

DOMESTIC APPEALS

Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes and other Persons

General

- 8.4 In cases involving national-level *Athletes* and other *Persons* who do not have a right to appeal under Rules 8.20-8.22 to CAS, decisions of the CCES or the Doping Tribunal may be appealed to the Doping Appeal Tribunal.
- 8.5 Decisions pursuant to the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#) by the TUEC denying TUEs, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by other national-level *Athletes* and other *Persons* to the Doping Appeal Tribunal. Decisions pursuant to the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#) by CCES to not grant a medical review may be appealed by the directly affected *Athlete* to the Doping Appeal Tribunal.

- 8.6 An appeal shall be limited to questions of procedural error or unfairness by the *CCES*, Doping Tribunal or *TUEC*, or failure to properly interpret and apply the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. An appeal is not a trial de novo with complete reconsideration of whether there was an anti-doping rule violation and, if so, whether the Doping Tribunal imposed the appropriate *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*, or of whether the *TUE* or medical review ought to have been granted. A decision of the *CCES*, Doping Tribunal or *TUEC* shall only be reversed if it is unreasonable.
- 8.7 The Doping Appeal Tribunal has the authority to make the determination that should have been made by the *CCES*, Doping Tribunal or *TUEC* without error.
- 8.8 a) An appeal from the Doping Tribunal shall be initiated by a notice of appeal in writing to all parties before the Doping Tribunal within thirty (30) days of the Doping Tribunal's decision.
- b) An appeal from the *CCES* or the *TUEC* shall be initiated by a notice of appeal in writing to all parties before the *CCES* or the *TUEC* within ten (10) days of the *CCES'* or *TUEC'*s decision.

The Doping Appeal Tribunal

- 8.9 a) Appeals of decisions of the Doping Tribunal shall be conducted by three arbitrators sitting as the Doping Appeal Tribunal.
- b) The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall be constituted and administered by the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada and the arbitrators shall be members of its roster of arbitrators.
- c) The procedural rules of the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada shall apply to the proceedings of the Doping Appeal Tribunal except as matters are addressed in these Rules.
- 8.10 Unless there is agreement among the parties, the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall:
- a) commence the hearing process no later than thirty (30) days from the notice of appeal;
- b) issue a written decision no later than fifteen (15) days from the completion of the appeal hearing; and
- c) issue written reasons for its decision no later than forty-five (45) days from the completion of the appeal hearing.
- 8.11 The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall expedite its proceedings when fairness so requires.
- 8.12 The Doping Appeal Tribunal's proceedings shall be confidential, subject to the obligation of the *CCES* to keep the *International Federation*, the Government of Canada and *WADA* advised of the status of the proceeding. Subject to Rule 7.22, the decisions and written reasons of the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall be public. The *CCES* shall release the decision and written reasons of the Doping Appeal Tribunal within twenty (20) days of the written reasons. [Code Articles 14.1 and 14.2]

The Doping Appeal Tribunal's Hearing

- 8.13 The parties before the Doping Appeal Tribunal are:
- a) the parties before the Doping Tribunal, the relevant *International Federation*, any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a consequence could have been imposed and *WADA*; or
- b) the applicant for the *TUE* or medical review and the *CCES*.

- 8.14 An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Appeal Tribunal has the right to counsel at his/her own expense. An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Appeal Tribunal has the right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Appeal Tribunal to determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter.
- 8.15 The Chair of the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall as soon as possible after the notice of appeal convene a preliminary meeting of all parties by teleconference to settle procedural matters.
- 8.16 a) The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall conduct an oral hearing unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the notification and the *CCES* agree to a documentary hearing.
- b) The Doping Appeal Tribunal may conduct an oral hearing in person or by video or teleconference or by a combination of these means.
- c) The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall conduct any in-person oral hearing in Canada in the municipality most convenient to the appellant, unless impractical in the circumstances.
- 8.17 The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall receive and consider evidence and submissions from all parties, including evidence from witnesses orally or in writing.
- 8.18 Subject to Rule 8.14, the Doping Appeal Tribunal may award costs to any party payable as it directs.
- 8.19 The decisions of the Doping Appeal Tribunal are final and binding except that *WADA* and the *International Federation* shall have the right to appeal the decision of the Doping Appeal Tribunal to *CAS* within the timelines specified in *Code* Article 13.2.3. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, only the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed may appeal the *Provisional Suspension*. [Code Article 13.2.3]

INTERNATIONAL APPEALS

Appeals involving International-Level Athletes

- 8.20 In cases arising from *Competition* in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decisions of the Doping Tribunal may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* in accordance with its rules and procedures. [Code Article 13.2.1]
- 8.21 The parties with the right to appeal to *CAS* are:
- a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b) the *CCES*;
- c) the relevant *International Federation* and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a consequence could have been imposed;
- d) 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
- e) *WADA*. [Code Article 13.2.3]
- 8.22 Decisions pursuant to the [Therapeutic Use Exemption and Medical Review Rules](#) denying *TUEs*, which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to *CAS* in accordance with its rules and procedures. [Code Article 13.4]

Appeals When International Federation Rules Require Domestic Anti-Doping Rule Violation and Consequences Hearing

- 8.23 If due to a delay in the completion of the Doping Tribunal hearing beyond three (3) months and the *International Federation* or *WADA* has elected to bring a case involving an *International-Level Athlete* directly to its doping hearing panel or to *CAS*, as provided for in Rule 7.99 of the [Doping Violations and Consequences Rules](#), any further appeal to those bodies shall be according to their respective rules and procedures.

Other Appeals to the Court of Arbitration for Sport

Failure to render a timely decision

- 8.24 Where, in a particular case, the Doping Tribunal 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 Doping Tribunal had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the *CAS* 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 *CCES* or by any other entity, *Sport Organization* or *Person* to whom the delay can be attributed. [Code Article 13.3]

Appeals When International Federation Rules Require a Doping Appeal Tribunal Proceeding

- 8.25 In the case of an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete*, if the *International Federation* has elected to bring the case directly to the Doping Appeal Tribunal as provided for in Rule 7.100 of the [Doping Violations and Consequences Rules](#) due to delay in the completion of the hearing beyond three (3) months, any appeal to *CAS* shall be according to its rules and procedures.

Appeals on Therapeutic Use Exemptions

- 8.26 a) Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE* by the *CCES* may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *Athlete* or the *CCES*.
- b) If the Doping Appeal Tribunal reverses the decision to deny a *TUE*, that decision may be appealed by *WADA* to *CAS* according to its rules and procedures. [Code Article 13.4]

Appeals from Decisions Imposing Consequences under Part Three and Part Four of the Code

- 8.27 With respect to a *WADA* report of non-compliance under *Code* Article 23.4.5 or any *Consequences* imposed under Part Three (Roles and Responsibilities) of the *Code*, the entity to which the *WADA* report pertains or upon which *Consequences* are imposed under Part Three of the *Code* shall have the right to appeal exclusively to *CAS* according to its rules and procedures. [Code Article 13.5]

Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation

- 8.28 Decisions by *WADA* to suspend or revoke a laboratory's *WADA* accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory exclusively to *CAS* according to its rules and procedures. [Code Article 13.6]

WADA not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

- 8.29 Where *WADA* has a right to appeal to *CAS* and no other party has appealed a final decision of the Doping Tribunal or the Doping Appeal Tribunal, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies. [Code Article 13.1.1]

9.0 Privacy Rules

- 9.1 This Rule recognizes, adopts and applies to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM WADA's *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy* as it may exist from time to time. The *Protection of Privacy Standard* and any revisions shall go into effect pursuant to *Code* Article 14.6. The current version of this document can be downloaded at:
- World Anti-Doping Agency Protection of Privacy
www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Sports-and-Anti-Doping-Organizations/International-Standards/Protection-of-Privacy-and-Personal-Information-
- 9.2 When performing its obligations under the *Code*, the *CCES* may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes*, other *Persons* and third parties. Third parties, including law enforcement and border services agencies in Canada and elsewhere, may share the personal information of *Athletes* or other *Persons* with the *CCES* to assist in the enforcement of the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM. The *CCES* shall ensure that in all cases it complies with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to its handling of such information, as well as the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy* that *WADA* has adopted to ensure *Athletes* and non-athletes are fully informed of, and where necessary agree to, the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities arising under the *Code*. [Code Article 14.6]

Glossary

Term	Definition	French
<i>ADAMS</i>	The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist <i>Stakeholders</i> and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.	<i>ADAMS</i>
<i>Adaptive Model</i>	Model developed in which evidence or observations are used to update or to newly infer the probability that a hypothesis may be true or to discriminate between conflicting hypotheses. It was designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from <i>Athletes</i> .	<i>Modèle adaptatif</i>
<i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i>	A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the <i>International Standard for Laboratories</i> and related Technical Documents, identifies in a <i>Sample</i> the presence of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its <i>Metabolites</i> or <i>Markers</i> (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the <i>Use of a Prohibited Method</i> .	<i>Résultat d'analyse anormal</i>
<i>Anti-Doping Organization</i>	A <i>Signatory</i> that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the <i>Doping Control</i> process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other <i>Major Event Organizations</i> that conduct <i>Testing</i> at their <i>Events</i> , WADA, <i>International Federations</i> , and <i>National Anti-Doping Organizations</i> .	<i>Organisation antidopage</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Athlete</i>	For purposes of <i>Doping Control</i> , any <i>Person</i> who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each <i>International Federation</i>) or national level (as defined by each <i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i> , including but not limited to those <i>Persons</i> in its <i>Registered Testing Pool</i>), or any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any <i>Signatory</i> or other <i>Sport Organization</i> accepting the <i>Code</i> , and any additional <i>Person</i> who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the <i>Person's National Anti-Doping Organization</i> . All provisions of the <i>Code</i> , including, for example, <i>Testing</i> , and <i>Therapeutic Use Exemptions</i> must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some <i>National Anti-Doping Organizations</i> may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national calibre competitors. <i>National Anti-Doping Organizations</i> are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the <i>Code</i> to such <i>Persons</i> . Specific national rules may be established for <i>Doping Control</i> for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the <i>Code</i> . Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require <i>Therapeutic Use Exemptions</i> or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a <i>Major Event Organization</i> holding an <i>Event</i> only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance <i>Therapeutic Use Exemptions</i> or whereabouts information. For purposes of Rule 7.38 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any <i>Person</i> who participates in sport under the authority of any <i>Signatory</i> , <i>Government</i> , or other <i>Sport Organization</i> accepting the <i>Code</i> is an <i>Athlete</i> .	<i>Athlète</i>
<i>Athlete Biological Passport</i>	The method of gathering and evaluating data described in this document including the Technical Documents of the <i>International Standards for Testing and Laboratories</i> .	<i>Passeport biologique de l'Athlète</i>
<i>Athlete Support Personnel</i>	Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical personnel, para-medical personnel, parent or any other <i>Person</i> working with, treating or assisting an <i>Athlete</i> participating in or preparing for sports <i>Competition</i> .	<i>Personnel d'encadrement de l'athlète</i>
<i>Attempt</i>	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 <i>Attempt</i> to commit a violation if the <i>Person</i> renounces the <i>Attempt</i> prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the <i>Attempt</i> .	<i>Tentative</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Atypical Finding</i>	A report from a laboratory of other WADA approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the <i>International Standard</i> for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> .	<i>Résultat d'analyse atypique</i>
<i>Blood Collection Officer(BCO)</i>	An official who is qualified to and has been authorized by the CCES to collect a blood <i>Sample</i> from an <i>Athlete</i> .	<i>Agent de prélèvement sanguine</i>
CAS	The Court of Arbitration for Sport	TAS
CCES	Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport	CCES
<i>Chain of Custody</i>	The sequence of individuals or organizations who have the responsibility for a <i>Sample</i> from the provision of the <i>Sample</i> until the <i>Sample</i> has been received for analysis.	<i>Chaîne de sécurité</i>
<i>Chaperone</i>	An official who is trained and authorized by the CCES to carry out specific duties including notification of the <i>Athlete</i> selected for <i>Sample</i> collection, accompanying and observing the <i>Athlete</i> until arrival at the <i>Doping Control Station</i> , and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the <i>Sample</i> where the training qualifies him/her to do so.	<i>Escorte</i>
<i>Code</i>	The World Anti-Doping <i>Code</i> .	<i>Code</i>
<i>Competition</i>	A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest, for example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-metre race in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis, the distinction between a <i>Competition</i> and an <i>Event</i> will be as provided in the rules of the applicable <i>International Federation</i> .	<i>Compétition</i>
<i>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations</i>	An <i>Athlete's</i> or other <i>Person's</i> violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: a) <i>Disqualification</i> means the <i>Athlete's</i> results in a particular <i>Competition</i> or <i>Event</i> are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; b) <i>Ineligibility</i> means the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any <i>Competition</i> or other activity or funding as provided in the Doping Violations and Consequences Rules ; and c) <i>Provisional Suspension</i> means the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> is barred temporarily from participating in any <i>Competition</i> prior to the final decision at a hearing to determine anti-doping rule violations and consequences under the Doping Violations and Consequences Rules .	<i>Conséquences des violations des règlements antidopage</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Doping Control Officer (DCO)</i>	Doping Control Officer, an official who has been trained and authorized by the <i>CCES</i> with delegated responsibility for the on-site management of a <i>Sample Collection Session</i> .	<i>Agent de contrôle du dopage (ACD)</i>
<i>Disqualification</i>	See <i>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations</i> above.	<i>Annulation</i>
<i>Doping Control</i>	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, <i>Sample</i> collection and handling, laboratory analysis, <i>Therapeutic Use Exemptions</i> , results management and hearings.	<i>Contrôle du dopage</i>
<i>Doping Control Station</i>	The location where the <i>Sample Collection Session</i> will be conducted.	<i>Poste de contrôle du dopage</i>
<i>Event</i>	A series of individual <i>Competitions</i> conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).	<i>Manifestation</i>
<i>Event Period</i>	The time between the beginning and the end of an <i>Event</i> , as established by the ruling body of the <i>Event</i> .	<i>Durée de la manifestation</i>
<i>Expert Panel</i>	<p>The experts, with knowledge in the concerned field, chosen by the <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> (independent experts, medical commission members, etc.) who are responsible for providing an evaluation of the haematological or endocrine modules of the passport. Experts will have knowledge in the field of clinical haematology (diagnosis of blood pathological conditions), Laboratory medicine/haematology (quality controls of data, analytical and biological variability, instrument calibration,...) and sports medicine or exercise physiology specialized in haematology (review of <i>Athlete</i> biological results <i>In- or Out-of-Competition</i>).</p> <p>This panel may include a pool of permanently-appointed experts and any additional, ad-hoc expert who may be required upon request of the <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i>. All members of the commission are required to sign a conflict of interest agreement. The passports are sent to a panel composed of three experts chosen from the pool by a secretariat of the <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i>.</p>	<i>Groupe d'experts</i>
<i>Failure to Comply</i>	A failure, intended or not, to comply with the requirements of the CADP.	<i>Défaut de se conformer</i>
<i>General Registered Testing Pool</i>	A sub-set of the <i>CCES' Registered Testing Pool</i> which will contain <i>Athletes</i> from sports determined by <i>CCES</i> to be at a relatively lower risk of <i>Out-Of-Competition</i> doping considering the <i>Testing</i> resources available and <i>CCES'</i> anti-doping policy imperatives.	<i>Groupe cible d'athlètes soumis à des contrôles général</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Government</i>	The federal or a provincial or territorial government in Canada.	<i>Gouvernement</i>
<i>Filing Failure</i>	A failure by the <i>Athlete</i> (or by a third party to whom the <i>Athlete</i> has delegated this task) to make an accurate and complete <i>Whereabouts Filing</i> .	<i>Manquement à l'obligation de transmission d'informations sur la localisation</i>
<i>In-Competition</i>	For purposes of differentiating between <i>In-Competition</i> and <i>Out-of-Competition Testing</i> , unless provided otherwise in the rules of an <i>International Federation</i> or other relevant <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> , <i>In-Competition</i> means the period commencing twelve hours before a <i>Competition</i> in which the <i>Athlete</i> is scheduled to participate through the end of such <i>Competition</i> and the <i>Sample</i> collection process related to such <i>Competition</i> .	<i>En compétition</i>
<i>Independent Observer Program</i>	A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the <i>Doping Control</i> process at certain <i>Events</i> and report on observations.	<i>Programme des observateurs indépendants</i>
<i>Individual Sport</i>	Any sport that is not a <i>Team Sport</i> .	<i>Sport individuel</i>
<i>Ineligibility (Ineligible)</i>	See <i>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations</i> above.	<i>Suspension</i>
<i>International Event</i>	An <i>Event</i> where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an <i>International Federation</i> , a <i>Major Event Organization</i> , or another international <i>Sport Organization</i> is the ruling body for the <i>Event</i> or appoints the technical officials for the <i>Event</i> .	<i>Manifestation internationale</i>
<i>International Federation</i>	An international non-governmental organization administering one or more sports at world level.	<i>Fédération internationale</i>
<i>International Standard</i>	A standard adopted by WADA in support of the <i>Code</i> . Compliance with an <i>International Standard</i> (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the <i>International Standard</i> were performed properly. <i>International Standards</i> shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the <i>International Standard</i> .	<i>Standard international</i>
<i>International-Level Athlete</i>	<i>Athletes</i> designated by one or more <i>International Federations</i> as being within the <i>Registered Testing Pool</i> for an <i>International Federation</i> .	<i>Athlète de niveau international</i>
<i>Major Event Organizations</i>	This term refers to the continental associations of <i>National Olympic Committees</i> and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other <i>International Event</i> .	<i>Organisations responsables de grandes manifestations sportives</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Marker</i>	A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the <i>Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method</i> .	<i>Marqueur</i>
<i>Metabolite</i>	Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.	<i>Métabolite</i>
<i>Minor</i>	A natural <i>Person</i> who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.	<i>Mineur</i>
<i>Missed Test</i>	A failure by the <i>Athlete</i> to be available for <i>Testing</i> at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his/her <i>Whereabouts Filing</i> for the day in question.	<i>Contrôle manqué</i>
<i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i>	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 <i>Samples</i> , the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's <i>National Olympic Committee</i> or its designee.	<i>Organisation nationale antidopage</i>
<i>National Event</i>	A sport <i>Event</i> involving international or national-level <i>Athletes</i> that is not an <i>International Event</i> .	<i>Manifestation nationale</i>
<i>National Federation</i>	A national non-governmental organization administering one or more sports at a national level.	<i>Fédération nationale</i>
<i>National Olympic Committee</i>	The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term <i>National Olympic Committee</i> shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical <i>National Olympic Committee</i> responsibilities in the anti-doping area.	<i>Comité national olympique</i>
<i>National Registered Testing Pool</i>	A sub-set of the <i>CCES' Registered Testing Pool</i> which will contain <i>Athletes</i> from sports determined by <i>CCES</i> to be at a relatively higher risk of <i>Out-Of-Competition</i> doping considering the <i>Testing</i> resources available and <i>CCES'</i> anti-doping policy imperatives.	<i>Groupe cible d'athlètes soumis à des contrôles national</i>
<i>No Advance Notice</i>	A <i>Doping Control</i> which takes place with no advance warning to the <i>Athlete</i> and where the <i>Athlete</i> is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through <i>Sample</i> provision.	<i>Contrôle inopiné</i>
<i>No Fault or Negligence</i>	The <i>Athlete's</i> 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 <i>Used</i> or been administered the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> .	<i>Absence de faute ou de négligence</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>No Significant Fault or Negligence</i>	The <i>Athlete's</i> establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for <i>No Fault or Negligence</i> , was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.	<i>Absence de faute ou de négligence significative</i>
<i>Out-of-Competition</i>	Any <i>Doping Control</i> which is not <i>In-Competition</i> .	<i>Hors compétition</i>
<i>Participant</i>	Any <i>Athlete</i> or <i>Athlete Support Personnel</i> .	<i>Participant</i>
<i>Person</i>	A natural <i>Person</i> or an organization or other entity.	<i>Personne</i>
<i>Possession</i>	The actual, physical <i>Possession</i> , or the constructive <i>Possession</i> (which shall be found only if the <i>Person</i> has exclusive control over the <i>Prohibited Substance/Method</i> or the premises in which a <i>Prohibited Substance/Method</i> exists); provided, however, that if the <i>Person</i> does not have exclusive control over the <i>Prohibited Substance/Method</i> or the premises in which a <i>Prohibited Substance/Method</i> exists, constructive <i>Possession</i> shall only be found if the <i>Person</i> knew about the presence of the <i>Prohibited Substance/Method</i> and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on <i>Possession</i> if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the <i>Person</i> has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the <i>Person</i> has taken concrete action demonstrating that the <i>Person</i> never intended to have <i>Possession</i> and has renounced <i>Possession</i> by explicitly declaring it to an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> . Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> constitutes <i>Possession</i> by the <i>Person</i> who made the purchase.	<i>Possession</i>
<i>Prohibited List</i>	The list identifying the <i>Prohibited Substances</i> and <i>Prohibited Methods</i> . The <i>WADA Prohibited List International Standard</i> is recognized, adopted and applied to the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM through the Prohibited List Rules .	<i>Liste des interdictions</i>
<i>Prohibited Method</i>	Any method so described on the <i>Prohibited List</i> .	<i>Méthode interdite</i>
<i>Prohibited Substance</i>	Any substance so described on the <i>Prohibited List</i> .	<i>Substance interdite</i>
<i>Provisional Hearing</i>	For the purposes of the Doping Violations and Consequences Rules an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing to determine an anti-doping violation that provides an <i>Athlete</i> with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form. The <i>Athlete</i> shall address at the hearing whether the prejudice to the <i>Athlete</i> from the provisional suspension outweighs the benefit afforded to the organization that imposed it.	<i>Audition préliminaire</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Provisional Suspension</i>	See <i>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations</i> above.	<i>Suspension provisoire</i>
<i>Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report</i>	To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or <i>Persons</i> beyond those <i>Persons</i> entitled to earlier notification in accordance with the Rules and Standards.	<i>Divulgence publique ou rapport public</i>
<i>Random Selection</i>	Selection of <i>Athletes</i> for <i>Testing</i> which is not <i>Target Testing</i> . <i>Random Selection</i> may be: completely random (where no pre-determined criteria are considered, and <i>Athletes</i> are chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of <i>Athlete</i> names); or <i>Weighted</i> (where <i>Athletes</i> are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection).	<i>Sélection aléatoire</i>
<i>Registered Testing Pool</i>	The pool of top level <i>Athletes</i> established separately by each <i>International Federation</i> and <i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i> who are subject to both <i>In-Competition</i> and <i>Out-of-Competition Testing</i> as part of that <i>International Federation's</i> or <i>Organization's Test Distribution Plan</i> . Each <i>International Federation</i> shall publish a list which identifies those <i>Athletes</i> included in its <i>Registered Testing Pool</i> either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. For the purposes of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program the <i>Registered Testing Pool</i> has two tiers: the <i>National Registered Testing Pool</i> and the <i>General Registered Testing Pool</i> .	<i>Groupe cible d'athlètes soumis à des contrôles</i>
<i>Responsible Anti-Doping Organization</i>	The <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> with responsibility for a particular whereabouts matter.	<i>Organisation antidopage responsable</i>
<i>Retroactive TUE</i>	<i>Retroactive TUE</i> : is a <i>Therapeutic Use Exemption</i> approved by a <i>Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee</i> based on a documented medical file after a laboratory has reported an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> .	<i>AUT rétroactive</i>
<i>Sample or Specimen</i>	Any biological material collected for the purposes of <i>Doping Control</i> .	<i>Échantillon ou prélèvement</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Sample Collection Equipment</i>	Containers or apparatus used to directly collect or hold the <i>Sample</i> at any time during the <i>Sample</i> collection process. <i>Sample Collection Equipment</i> shall, as a minimum, consist of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For urine <i>Sample</i> collection: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collection vessels for collecting the <i>Sample</i> as it leaves the <i>Athlete</i>'s body; ii. Sealable and tamper-evident bottles and lids for securing the <i>Sample</i>; iii. Partial <i>Sample</i> kit; b) For blood <i>Sample</i> collection: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Needles for collecting the <i>Sample</i>; ii. Blood tubes with sealable and tamper-evident devices for holding the <i>Sample</i>. 	<i>Équipement pour le recueil des échantillons</i>
<i>Sample Collection Personnel</i>	A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the CCES who may carry out or assist with duties during the <i>Sample Collection Session</i> , especially <i>Blood Collection Officers, Chaperones and DCOs</i> .	<i>Personnel de prélèvement des échantillons</i>
<i>Sample Collection Session</i>	All of the sequential activities that directly involve the <i>Athlete</i> from notification until the <i>Athlete</i> leaves the <i>Doping Control Station</i> after having provided his/her <i>Sample(s)</i> .	<i>Phase de prélèvement des échantillons</i>
<i>Signatories</i>	Those entities signing the <i>Code</i> and agreeing to comply with the <i>Code</i> , including the International Olympic Committee, <i>International Federations</i> , International Paralympic Committee, <i>National Olympic Committees</i> , National Paralympic Committees, <i>Major Event Organizations</i> , <i>National Anti-Doping Organizations</i> , and WADA.	<i>Signataires</i>
<i>Stakeholder</i>	A Canadian <i>Sport Organization</i> that is subject to the CANADIAN POLICY AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT and has adopted the CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.	<i>Partie-prenante</i>
<i>Specified Substance</i>	A defined class of substances on the <i>Prohibited List</i> .	<i>Substance spécifiée</i>
<i>Sport Organization</i>	Any national, provincial or territorial sport governing body, any international sport governing body, or any governing body's affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues. Including, all National Sport Centres, all Multi-Sport Organizations and all <i>Major Event Organizations</i> .	<i>Organisme de sport</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Substantial Assistance</i>	For purposes of Rule 7.46 a <i>Person</i> providing <i>Substantial Assistance</i> must: (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (ii) 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 <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> or hearing panel. Further, the information 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.	<i>Aide substantielle</i>
<i>Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis</i>	Specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks.	<i>Gravité spécifique convenant à l'analyse</i>
<i>Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis</i>	A minimum of 90 mL for full or part menu analysis.	<i>Volume d'échantillon convenant à l'analyse d'urine</i>
<i>Tampering</i>	Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> .	<i>Falsification</i>
<i>Target Testing</i>	Selection of <i>Athletes</i> for <i>Testing</i> where specific <i>Athletes</i> or groups of <i>Athletes</i> are selected on a non-random basis for <i>Testing</i> at a specified time.	<i>Contrôle ciblé</i>
<i>Team Activity</i>	As described in Rule 6.109	<i>Activité d'équipe</i>
<i>Team Sport</i>	A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a <i>Competition</i> .	<i>Sport d'équipe</i>
<i>Test Distribution Plan</i>	As described in Rules 6.7-6.11	<i>Plan de répartition de contrôles</i>
<i>Testing</i>	The parts of the <i>Doping Control</i> process involving test distribution planning, <i>Sample</i> collection, <i>Sample</i> handling, and <i>Sample</i> transport to the laboratory.	<i>Contrôle</i>
<i>Therapeutic</i>	Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods; or providing or assisting in a cure.	<i>Thérapeutique</i>
<i>Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)</i>	A <i>TUE</i> is a <i>Therapeutic Use Exemption</i> approved by a <i>Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee</i> based on a documented medical file before the <i>Use</i> of the substance in sports.	<i>AUT</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC)</i>	<i>Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee</i> is the panel established by the <i>CCES</i> .	<i>CAUT</i>
<i>Trafficking</i>	Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an <i>Athlete</i> , <i>Athlete Support Personnel</i> or any other <i>Person</i> subject to the jurisdiction of an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> used for genuine and legal <i>Therapeutic</i> purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving <i>Prohibited Substances</i> which are not prohibited in <i>Out-of-Competition Testing</i> unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such <i>Prohibited Substances</i> are not intended for genuine and legal <i>Therapeutic</i> purposes.	<i>Trafic</i>
<i>UNESCO Convention</i>	The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33 rd 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.	<i>Convention de l'UNESCO</i>
<i>Unsuccessful Attempt Report</i>	A detailed report of an unsuccessful <i>Testing</i> attempt.	<i>Rapport de tentative infructueuse</i>
<i>Use</i>	The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> .	<i>Usage</i>
<i>Venipuncture Procedure</i>	The process of collecting a <i>Sample</i> of blood from an <i>Athlete's</i> vein.	<i>Prélèvement sanguin</i>
<i>WADA</i>	The World Anti-Doping Agency	<i>AMA</i>
<i>WADA TUEC</i>	<i>WADA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee</i> is the panel established by <i>WADA</i> .	<i>CAUT de l'AMA</i>
<i>Weighted</i>	A ranking method of selecting <i>Athletes</i> using criteria where the ranking is based on the potential risk of doping and possible doping patterns.	<i>Pondéré</i>
<i>Whereabouts Failure</i>	A <i>Filing Failure</i> or a <i>Missed Test</i> .	<i>Défaut d'informations sur la localisation</i>

Term	Definition	French
<i>Whereabouts Filing</i>	Information provided by or on behalf of an <i>Athlete</i> in a <i>Registered Testing Pool</i> or in a Testing Pool designated by the <i>CCES</i> that sets out the <i>Athlete's</i> whereabouts during the following quarter.	<i>Informations sur la localisation</i>

Revision History

Version	Date	Description	Source
1.0	January 1, 2009	Official release	CCES
2.0	October 1, 2010	Revisions to Rules, Standards and Glossary	CCES
3.0	March 1, 2011	Revisions to General Principles	CCES