~~2015~~

2021

CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

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Italicized terms used in the Canadian Anti-Doping Program are defined in Appendix 1.
The majority of the italicized terms in Appendix 1 are mandatory definitions according to the *Code*.

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PART A – STRUCTURE AND SCOPE

Executive Summary

Doping threatens the integrity of sport and *Athletes*' rights to compete in clean sport. When *Athletes* cheat to win by doping then sport loses its integrity and clean *Athletes* are robbed of their chance to compete on a level playing field.

The World Anti-Doping *Code* and its application in Canada through the implementation of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP), is designed to protect the integrity of sport and the rights of clean *Athletes*.

The CADP is designed to prevent, deter and detect doping in sport. The promotion and support for values-based sport is an essential component of a long-term strategy to prevent doping in sport. An intentional approach to developing a values-based sport system is therefore an important and complementary initiative which supports the implementation of the CADP in a comprehensive approach to fighting doping in sport.

The ~~2015~~2021 CADP is in all respects compliant with the World Anti-Doping *Code* (the *Code*) and all *International Standards*. Adopting *Sport Organizations* in Canada that fulfill their obligations under the CADP will be fully compliant with the *Code*. *Sport Organizations* that adopt the CADP, and thus receive *Code*-compliant anti-doping services, shall support the success of the anti-doping program not only through adoption but also through compliance with its requirements. The many benefits associated with becoming an adopting *Sport Organization* bring great value to the *Sport Organization* itself but also to Canadian sport as a whole. ~~Finally, while the jurisdictional 'net' of the CADP (*Sport Organization*'s "members, registrants and *Participants*") remains unchanged from 2009, any previous ambiguity with respect to who is subject to the CADP has been eliminated.~~

Section 1.0 Introduction

Canada enjoys a rich history as a sporting nation. This history includes a longstanding commitment to fair, ethical and doping-free sport. On behalf of Canadians, the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES), an independent organization, is committed to fostering a sporting culture in Canada fully consistent with these values and expectations.

The CCES is a proud contributor, in Canada and around the world, to the development of policies and programs aimed at protecting *Athletes*' rights to doping-free sport and the integrity of sport itself through:

- The prevention of doping pursued through values-based *Education* aimed at supporting the development, from playground to podium, of attitudes, behaviours, life skills and environments grounded in and driven by True Sport Principles:
    - Go For It
    - Play Fair

- Respect Others
- Keep it Fun
- Stay Healthy
- Include Everyone
- Give Back

- The deterrence and detection of the use of prohibited substances and methods pursued through the implementation of the CADP.

Through the adoption and implementation of the CADP, the Canadian sport system supports the efforts of the World Anti-Doping Agency (*WADA*), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and International Federations. It also complements the priorities of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments as expressed in one or more of: the Canadian Sport Policy, 2012; the Physical Activity and Sport Act, 2003; the Canadian Policy Against Doping in Sport (2011); the *UNESCO Convention* on Doping in Sport and all other applicable Provincial and Territorial policy documents. These documents, in addition to Canada hosting *WADA* in Montreal, Quebec, are reflective of a Canadian sport system fully committed to the advancement of values-based sport and the fight against doping in sport.

The CADP is fully compliant with the *Code* which is the international framework for harmonized anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sporting organizations including *National Anti-Doping Organizations* like the CCES, International Federations and major games organizing committees. The CADP sets rules with respect to the use of prohibited substances and/or methods in sport. *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation in sport and agree to be bound by these rules.

The Canadian effort to keep prohibited drugs out of sport is not the CCES' task alone. *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel*, other *Persons*, *Stakeholders* and Governments who, by their words and deeds champion fair and ethical sport, together ensure that our common goal is met – now and into the future.

Section 2.0 General Principles

The CADP seeks to preserve all that is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is the true essence of sport or True Sport. It is the essence of Olympism; the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person's natural talents. True Sport is values-based and principle-driven. True Sport must be protected but it also must be intentionally activated.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

2.1 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 agreed to abide by a common set of rules, procedures, duties and responsibilities which are expressed in the CADP. This "collective agreement" amongst all relevant *Stakeholders* in Canada 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.

2.2 Doping-free sport is a matter of great public interest. Not only is doping ~~the greatest~~a threat to the integrity of sport, more specifically, doping in sport represents a significant public health risk. 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 and health 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~~while respecting the privacy of individuals who are subject to the CADP.

2.3 The CADP is the successor to the CADP (~~2009~~2015) and all predecessors. The CADP incorporates the mandatory portions of the World Anti-Doping Program, including the World Anti-Doping Code (the *Code*) and the *International Standards*. The CADP incorporates, as applicable, portions of models of best practice and guidelines circulated from time to time by *WADA*. The CADP recognizes the role of *WADA* in setting global standards, coordinating anti-doping worldwide and ensuring meaningful compliance with the *Code* by all *Signatories*.

2.4 The CCES's vision is for sport in Canada to be fair, safe and open to everyone. Wherever possible, the CADP includes language that is inclusive of all gender identities and expressions; however, in some instances, gender specific language is mandatory in the World Anti-Doping *Code* and the CCES does not have the authority to change it.

Section 3.0 Organization

3.1 The CADP consists of three distinct parts, with each part being an integral component of the whole. Part A (Structure and Scope) describes how the Canadian anti-doping effort is organized. Part A, in addition, defines who is subject to the substantive anti-doping rules contained in the CADP. Part B (Implementation) describes who may adopt the CADP and how this must be accomplished. Part B clearly defines the responsibilities and obligations associated with adopting the CADP and specifies how these responsibilities and obligations are to be expressed. Part C (Rules) sets out the substantive anti-doping rules and procedures that all *Athletes* and other *Persons* subject to the CADP must respect and abide by.

3.2 *Sport Organizations* accept and adopt the CADP to protect the integrity of their sport, to safeguard the health of their *Athletes*, to permit their elite level *Athletes* to participate in international *Competitions* such as, for example, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, to fulfill obligations imposed on them by their International Federations, and to satisfy Government policy that requires all financially supported *Sport Organizations* to have in place *Code*-compliant anti-doping programs.

[Comment to Section 3.2: Sport Organizations desire that sport, nationally and internationally, be fair and ethical. Sport Organizations and their Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel fully support the global fight against doping in sport and understand the need for comprehensive anti-doping rules that are consistently and transparently applied. To this end, International Federations require that their member organizations, in Canada and elsewhere, adopt and implement Code-compliant anti-doping rules, such as those found in the CADP. Adoption of the CADP

demonstrates to the world that there are meaningful and effective anti-doping measures being undertaken in that sport.]

3.3 Each *Sport Organization* adopting the CADP will benefit from the identical "value proposition" associated with the adoption of the CADP. The value proposition is as follows:

Every adopting *Sport Organization* shall have in place a *Code*-compliant anti-doping program that is meaningful and effective. The anti-doping program shall be administered by the CCES and shall be specifically designed to protect designated *Athletes* within that sport from the risk of doping. The anti-doping program shall include the delivery of appropriate anti-doping *Education*. Further, adopting *Sport Organizations* shall be permitted to use the name and logo of the CADP for their promotional and marketing purposes associated with being, in all respects, *Code*-compliant.

[Comment to Section 3.~~4~~3: Sport Organizations that adopt the CADP must be prepared to demonstrate that there is effective and meaningful implementation of the CADP in that sport. Since January 1, 2015, a qualitative evaluation by WADA forms part of the determination of whether Canada, the CCES and Sport Organizations are fully compliant with the ~~2015~~ Code. This is not to say that each adopting organization receives precisely the same level of anti-doping services from the CCES. Rather, the CCES deploys its limited resources in varied ways to provide the identical value proposition to all Sport Organizations that adopt the CADP. For example, Testing and investigation levels in some sports are certainly higher than in others to deal with the corresponding increased threat and risk of doping in those particular sports. However, all sports that adopt the CADP can be assured that effective and meaningful steps to address doping in that sport are being taken by the CCES — commensurate with the assessed risk of doping in the sport.]

Section 4.0 Jurisdiction

4.1 CCES Authority

Pursuant to the *Code* and the "collective agreement" amongst all *Stakeholders*, *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* accept the CADP as a condition of participating in sport and shall be bound by the rules contained in the *Code* and the CADP. The CCES is a *Signatory* to the *Code* and the CCES is recognized by *WADA* as Canada's *National Anti-Doping Organization*. Further, the CCES has been designated by the Canadian sport community as the independent organization with responsibility to administer the CADP. Accordingly, the CCES' authority to act pursuant to the CADP is conferred by the Canadian sport community, the *Code* and the *International Standard*s and it is documented in the Canadian Policy Against Doping in Sport (2011).

The CADP applies not only to *Athletes*, but also to *Athlete Support Personnel, other Persons, Sport Organizations* and all other organizations that adopt it. Governments in Canada do not adopt the CADP, 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).

4.2 Application of the CADP to *Sport Organizations*

Sport Organizations that are committed to doping-free sport in Canada will expressly accept and adopt the CADP as part of their internal governing documents. The required method of adopting the CADP is detailed in Part B. In this fashion the CADP will become an important part of the

rules of each sport and will specify the rights, responsibilities and obligations governing the adopting *Sport Organization*, its members, registrants, license-holders or *Participant*s.

4.3 Application of the CADP to Individuals

The application of the CADP to individuals is based on the relationship which exists between each adopting *Sport Organization* and its members, registrants, license-holders or *Participant*s through those individuals' express or implied agreement to participate in sport according to its rules. The CADP contains sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played in Canada. Accordingly, in compliance with the *Code*, the CADP applies to the following individuals, regardless of where they reside or are situated:

a) all individuals who are members, registrants, license-holders or *Participants* of a *Sport Organization* adopting the CADP;

b) all individuals who are members, registrants, license-holders or *Participants* of such adopting organization's affiliated member organizations, clubs, teams, associations or leagues;

c) all individuals who participate, in any capacity, in

(i) the work of such adopting *Sport Organizations* or their affiliated member organizations, clubs, teams, associations or leagues, or

(ii) any *Event*, *Competition* or other activity organized, held, convened or sanctioned by such adopting *Sport Organizations* or their affiliated member organizations, clubs, teams, associations or leagues; or

d) all individuals, including *Athlete Support Personnel*, who are working with, treating or assisting *Athletes* or the individuals described in section a), b) or c) above to participate in or prepare for sports *Competition*.

e) An *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person* serving a period of *Ineligibility*.

Any *Athlete* who is not a member, registrant or *Participant* of a *Sport Organization* and who fulfills the requirements to be part of the National Athlete Pool (NAP) of the *Sport Organization* must become a member, registrant or *Participant* of their *Sport Organization* (and thus subject to the CADP), and shall make themselves available for *Testing*, at least ~~six (6)~~[X months – review the current 6 month rule] prior to participating in an *International Event*.

All *Sport Organizations* adopting the CADP and the individuals described above delegate to the CCES the authority and responsibility for administering the CADP.

PART B – IMPLEMENTATION

Executive Summary

The CADP shall continue to be accepted and incorporated into a *Sport Organization*'s internal rules by the process of adoption. Adoption includes a Board or other governing body for the sport giving its express approval to the CADP becoming a rule of that sport – but this alone is not sufficient. To ensure full *Stakeholder* engagement with all the varied requirements associated with implementing a fully *Code*-compliant anti-doping program, the adoption process will also require an express written contract between the *Sport Organization* and the CCES to set out each party's mutual list of obligations and responsibilities. The *Sport Organization* will be considered to be operating in compliance with the *Code* and the CADP so long as the terms and conditions contained in the contract are fully satisfied. In addition to the specific and substantive anti-doping rules contained in Part C, more general duties, responsibilities and obligations of the relevant parties are described in this Part.

Section 5.0 Adoption

5.1 Adoption of the CADP 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.

5.2 Adoption of the CADP will entail a set of mutual promises between the *Sport Organization* and the CCES which shall be contained in a formal contract (the "Adoption Contract"). The Adoption Contract will specify rights, obligations and responsibilities for the *Sport Organization* and for the CCES. Failure to comply in all respects with the Adoption Contract may result in the *Sport Organization* being deemed non-compliant with the CADP and the *Code*, with all associated implications.

[Comment to Section 5.2: Adoption of the CADP must be meaningful. The Adoption Contract will serve to ensure that Sport Organizations, as essential partners, are fully and appropriately engaged in the Canadian fight against doping in sport.]

5.3 The Adoption Contract will address, at a minimum, the following issues:

a) A one (1) year compliance term.

b) A requirement that the *Sport Organization*'s Board approve and accept the CADP through the normal governance process as an internal policy document of the *Sport Organization* which shall thereafter be binding on all the *Sport Organization*'s members, registrants, license-holders and *Participant*s.

c) A requirement for the annual identification of a pool of *National-Level Athletes* who will be included in the sport's National Athlete Pool (NAP~~).~~) and who shall remain subject to the CADP without interruption until removed from the NAP or a retirement form is signed, whichever is sooner.

d) A requirement for the annual completion of an appropriate anti-doping *Education* prevention program. Specifically, the *Sport Organization* must ensure that,

(i) appropriate anti-doping e-learning is completed by all NAP *Athlete*s,

(ii) appropriate anti-doping e-learning is completed by designated *Athlete Support Personnel*,

(iii) every *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Person* participating in the sport who is subject to the CADP knows they are subject to the CADP and is appropriately informed.

e) A requirement that the *Sport Organization* demonstrate that it is aware of, has agreed to use and shall make available to its membership and all *Participant*s in the sport the full menu of the CCES' anti-doping *Educational* resources.

f) A requirement for NAP *Athlete*s to enter into a simple annual *Athlete* Contract with the *Sport Organization* ~~to confirm that these *Athletes*:~~and for designated *Athlete Support Personnel* to enter into a simple annual *Athlete Support Personnel* Contract with the *Sport Organization* to confirm that these individuals:

(i) have knowledge that they are subject to the CADP and have expressly agreed to be bound by the CADP,

(ii) have been educated regarding the rules and violations contained in the CADP, and,

(iii) have provided acknowledgement and consent regarding the sharing of personal information.

g) A requirement that the *Sport Organization* shall insert into its rules a provision that its members, registrants, license-holders and *Participants* including *Athlete Support Personnel* shall cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations and failure to do so may be the basis for disciplinary action within the sport.

h) A requirement that the *Sport Organization* shall cooperate with CCES' investigations regarding potential anti-doping rule violations in that sport.

i) A requirement that when an anti-doping rule violation is determined in that sport, the *Sport Organization* shall meaningfully review and evaluate relevant factors that may have contributed to the anti-doping rule violation and shall promptly share all findings and conclusions with the CCES.

j) A requirement that offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other individual involved in *Doping Control* by an *Athlete or other Person*, whether or not it constitutes *Tampering*, can result in a charge of misconduct under the *Sport Organization's* disciplinary rules or code of conduct.

[Comment to Section 5.3: Adoption of the CADP in each sport will be confirmed by the CCES for a one-year period provided the Board of the Sport Organization approves and accepts the CADP as a policy document of the Sport Organization, the Adoption Contract is signed and all requirements in the Adoption Contract are complied with to the satisfaction of the CCES. The CCES may at any time revoke a Sport Organization's adoption of the CADP should the CCES determine that the Adoption Contract has not been fully complied with. The Sport Organization's Board

need only accept and approve the CADP once but the Adoption Contract itself will be renewed annually, if all associated conditions remain fully satisfied.]

Section 6.0 General Responsibilities

In addition to the specific obligations contained in Part C, the following general responsibilities are imposed on the following individuals and organizations.

6.1 *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons*

6.1.1 *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons*, who are subject to the CADP are responsible for meeting the requirements of the CADP. They shall respect the designated authority of the CCES in all anti-doping matters and shall have knowledge of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the CADP.

6.1.2 If an *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* shall apply. This *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* 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, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* 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.

6.1.3 An *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person* sanctioned under the CADP has the responsibility to:

a) remain subject to the CADP throughout the duration of the sanction regardless of that *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person*'s membership status in any *Sport Organization*, and this shall include remaining subject to *Doping Control*, and

b) respect the restrictions and limitations on participating in sport contained in Rules 10.12.1 to 10.12.3 if a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed or accepted.

6.1.4 *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*, shall disclose to their International Federation and to the CCES any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that ~~he or she~~they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

6.1.5 *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*, shall cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

6.1.6 *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid and acceptable justification.

6.1.7 *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* shall not engage in offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*, whether or not it constitutes *Tampering.*

6.2 *Athletes*

6.2.1 *Athletes* shall be available for *Sample* collection at all times.

6.2.2 *Athletes* must take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest, apply or *Use*.

6.2.3 *Athletes* shall inform their entourage including trainers and medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and take responsibility to make sure that any assistance, therapy or medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the CADP.

6.2.4. *Athletes* must disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request by the CCES or a *Sport Organization*, or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete*.

6.3 *Athlete Support Personnel*

6.3.1 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall have knowledge of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the CADP 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 CADP.

6.3.2 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

6.3.3 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

6.3.4 Designated *Athlete Support Personnel* shall ~~not *Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* without acceptable justification~~sign the *Athlete Support Personnel* Contract confirming that the CADP applies to them and that they will comply in all respects with the *Athlete Support Personnel* Contract.

6.4 *Sport Organizations*

~~6.4.1~~6.4.1 *Sport Organizations* shall require that a member or registrant who joins the *Sport Organization* (even for a single event) or who participates in a *Sport Organization's* activities must remain subject to the rules of the *Sport Organization*, and thus subject to the CADP, for a minimum of an uninterrupted twelve (12) month period next following the date of participation, joining or registration.

6.4.2 *Sport Organizations* shall, working in consultation with CCES, designate from time to time selected *Athletes* who shall enter into *Athlete* Contracts and selected *Athlete Support Personnel* who shall enter into *Athlete Support Personnel* Contracts with the *Sport Organization*.

6.4.3 *Sport Organizations* shall, in cooperation with the CCES, deliver comprehensive and ethical anti-doping *Education* programs to their *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*.

6.4.~~2~~4 *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.

6.4.~~3~~5 *Sport Organizations* shall

a) develop and implement, in conjunction with the CCES, anti-doping ~~policies and programs~~strategies 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 CADP); ~~and~~

b) develop and implement, in conjunction with the CCES, *Doping Control* ~~programs~~strategies for major *Events* they hold or sanction~~.~~; and

c) establish jointly with the CCES a mutual understanding regarding which tests are being conducted *In-Competition* and which are considered *Out-Of-Competition* tests.

6.4.6 ~~4~~ *Sport Organizations* shall meaningfully review and evaluate relevant factors that may have contributed to every anti-doping rule violation occurring in that sport and shall share with the CCES all conclusions reached and, further, shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to the CCES and to their International Federation, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.

6.4.~~5~~7 As presence and *Use* violations only apply to *Athletes*, *Sport Organizations* shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* *or other Persons* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid and acceptable justification from providing support to *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of the *Sport Organization*.

6.5 The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport

~~6.5.1~~6.5.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.5 of the *Code* for *National Anti-Doping Organizations* which the CCES shall comply with, the CCES shall report to *WADA* on the CCES's compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the *Code*.

6.5.2 The CCES shall administer independently, efficiently, fairly and consistently the operation of the CADP, in compliance with the *Code*. The CCES encourages feedback on its implementation of the CADP and will work with *Sport Organizations* to address areas of concern.

6.5.~~2~~3 The CCES shall deliver the identical "value proposition" to every adopting *Sport Organization*.

6.5.~~3~~4 The CCES shall monitor each *Sport Organization*'s compliance with the Adoption Contract, including evaluating the measures taken by *Sport Organizations* to implement

the CADP. The CCES will provide annual reports to *Sport Organizations* and Governments regarding the implementation of the CADP.

6.5.~~4~~5 The CCES has the responsibility to cooperate with *Stakeholders* and Governments to encourage and promote anti-doping research and to take reasonable measures to ensure all research and the results of such research is consistent with the principles of the *Code*.

6.5.~~5~~6 The CCES shall plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and advocate improvements in *Doping Control*;

6.5.~~6~~7 The CCES shall cooperate with other relevant national organizations, agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*;

6.5.~~7~~8 The CCES shall encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations*;

6.5.~~8~~9 The CCES shall plan, implement and monitor anti-doping information, *Education* and prevention programs;

6.5.~~9~~10 The CCES shall vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction, including consulting with *Sport Organizations* on the conclusions reached by the *Sport Organization* after an internal investigation, investigating whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping, and ensuring proper enforcement of *Consequences*;

6.5.~~10~~11 The CCES shall conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within its jurisdiction in the case of any anti-doping rule violation by a *Minor* and of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation;

6.5.~~11~~12 The CCES shall cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.7.10 of the *Code*.

Drafter's notes

- How to best incorporate and reference the Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act?

PART C – CANADIAN ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

~~These Anti-Doping~~ The CADP anti-doping rules (the Rules) contained in this Part C are adopted by *Sport Organizations* and shall be implemented in accordance with ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES' responsibilities under the *Code* and the CADP, and in furtherance of ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES' continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport ~~in [country].~~.

~~These Anti-Doping~~The Rules ~~are sport rules governing~~govern the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* accept the Rules as a condition of participation in sport and shall be bound by the Rules. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping ~~rules~~principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws~~. They~~, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings~~, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights.~~. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of ~~these Anti-Doping~~ the Rules~~, which implement~~ implementing the *Code*~~,~~ and the fact that ~~these rules~~the Rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of *Stakeholders* around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

The CADP incorporates into the Rules the World Anti-Doping *Code* and the *International Standards,* as they may exist from time to time.

Italicized terms used in ~~these Anti-Doping Rules that~~ the CADP are defined ~~terms from~~ in Appendix 1. The majority of the ~~*Code* are~~ italicized terms in Appendix 1 are mandatory definitions according to the *Code*.

Scope of the Rules

The scope of application of the Rules is set out in Rule 1.

RULE 1 APPLICATION OF THE RULES

1.1 Application to the CCES

The Rules shall apply to the CCES as the *National Anti-Doping Organization* for Canada and as a *Signatory* to the *Code*.

1.2 Application to *Sport Organizations*

1.2.1 Pursuant to Part A and B, *Sport Organizations* shall incorporate the Rules directly into their governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members, registrants and *Participants*.

1.2.2 By expressly adopting the Rules pursuant to Part A and B, *Sport Organizations* recognize the authority and responsibility of the CCES to implement the CADP and to enforce the Rules (including carrying out *Testing*) in respect of all of the *Persons* subject to the CADP who are under the jurisdiction of the *Sport Organization*, and shall cooperate with and support the CCES in that function. *Sport Organizations* shall also recognize, abide by and give effect to the decisions made pursuant to the Rules, including the decisions of hearing panels imposing sanctions on *Persons* under their jurisdiction.

1.3 Application to *Persons*

1.3.1 These Rules shall apply to the individuals and organizations described in Part A, Section 4.0 and, in addition, shall apply to the following:

1.3.1.1 The CCES, including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees and volunteers, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;

~~*National Federations* of [country],~~1.3.1.2 *Sport Organizations*, including their board members, directors, officers, specified employees and volunteers, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;

~~the~~1.3.1.3The following *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* (including *Protected Persons*), in each case, whether or not such *Person* is a national or resident of ~~[country].~~Canada:

i) all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who are members or license-holders of any ~~*National Federation* in [country],~~*Sport Organization*, or of any member or affiliate organization of any ~~*National Federation* in [country]~~*Sport Organization* (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);

ii) all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who participate in such capacity in *Events*, *Competitions*, and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by any ~~*National Federation* in [country],~~*Sport Organization* or by any member or affiliate organization of any ~~*National Federation* in [country]~~*Sport Organization* (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held; and

iii) any other *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of any ~~*National Federation* in [country],~~*Sport Organization*, or of any member or affiliate organization of any ~~*National Federation* in [country]~~*Sport Organization* (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping~~; and~~.

~~(i) all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by the organizer of a *National Event* or of a national league that is not affiliated with a *National Federation*.~~

1.3.1.4 all other *Persons* over whom the *Code* gives ~~[NADO]~~the CCES authority, including all *Athletes* who are nationals or residents of ~~[country],~~Canada, and all *Athletes* who are present in ~~[country],~~Canada, whether to compete or to train or otherwise.

Each of the abovementioned *Persons* is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in sport in ~~[country],~~Canada, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of ~~[NADO]~~the CCES to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any *Consequences* for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in ~~Article~~Rule 8 and ~~Article~~Rule 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.

[Comment to Rule 1.3.1: Where the Code requires a Person other than an Athlete or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be subject to an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law. The CCES and Sport Organizations shall ensure that, as per Rule 1.3.1.1 and 1.3.1.2, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees and volunteers, as well as with the Delegated Third Parties and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such Persons are bound by, agree to comply with these Rules, and agree on the CCES's authority to solve the anti-doping cases.]

1.4 *National-Level Athletes*

1.4.1 Of the *Athletes* subject to the CADP, the following *Athletes* shall be deemed *National-Level Athletes* for purposes of the Rules:

1.4.1.1 The CCES and the *Sport Organization* will jointly identify a pool of *Athletes* for inclusion in the National Athlete Pool (NAP) using criteria that shall include the following:

a) *Athletes* that participate in National Championships or participate in selection events for National Championships; and/or

b) *Athletes* with potential to represent Canada internationally or become a member of a National Team; and/or

c) *Athletes* that represent Canada internationally but are not in an International Federation's *Registered Testing Pool*; and/or

d) *Athletes* receiving direct or indirect financial assistance from *Sport Organizations* or who are benefiting from any form of Government sport subsidy, including the Athlete Assistance Program; and/or

e) *Athletes* who are part of the CCES' *Registered Testing Pool*;

but if any such *Athletes* are classified by their respective International Federations as *International-Level Athletes* then they shall be considered ~~to be~~ *International-Level Athletes* (and not *National-Level Athletes*) for purposes of ~~these Anti-Doping~~the Rules as well.

1.4.2 The Rules apply to all *Persons* subject to the CADP. However, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations, the main focus of the CCES' test distribution plan will be *National-Level Athletes* and above.

RULE 2 DEFINITION OF DOPING – ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in ~~Article~~Rule 2.1 through ~~Article~~Rule 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

~~ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS~~

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under ~~Article~~Rule 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's* A *Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the B *Sample* and the B *Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's* B *Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's* B *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's* A *Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's* A or B *Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*

found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Athlete* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.

[Comment to Rule 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of ~~Article~~Rule 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards*, or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Rule 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Rule 2.1 and violations of Rule 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. An Athlete's Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Rule 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection by an *Athlete*

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

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

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an *Athlete*

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, within a twelve (12) month period by an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool*.

2.5 *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control* by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

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

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

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

[Comment to Rules 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child. Acceptable justification may include, for example, a) an Athlete or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or b) an Athlete Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a TUE.]

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

2.8 *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* by an *Athlete* or Other *Person* to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, or *Administration* or

Attempted Administration* to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* that is *Prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity or *Attempted* Complicity by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

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

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

2.10 Prohibited Association by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

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

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

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a *Results Management* process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person.* The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Rule 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other Athlete who is acting as a coach or Athlete Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the

Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation. While Rule 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organization to notify the Athlete or other Person about the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Athlete or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or *Decision Limits* approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of *WADA*'s receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before *CAS*, at *WADA's* request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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

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

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Rule 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. Thus, once the Athlete or other Person establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the

Athlete or other Person's burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof– "could reasonably have caused." If the Athlete or other Person satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to the CCES to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

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

(i) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

(ii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* or *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

(iii) a departure from the International *Standard* for *Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the B *Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

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

(iv) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to *Athlete* notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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

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

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

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

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

[Comment to Rule 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index. The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made.]

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

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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Competitions* or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. The *Prohibited List* may be expanded by *WADA* for a particular sport. *Prohibited Substance*s and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

[Comment to Rule 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

4.2.2 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

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

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

4.2.3 *Substances of Abuse*

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

4.3 *WADA's* Determination of the *Prohibited List*

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

4.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* ("*TUEs*")

The Rules incorporate into the CADP the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* (as it may exist from time to time), which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.4 of the *Code*.

[Comment to Rule 4.4: The current International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is available on WADA's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

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

4.4.2 *TUE* Application Process

4.4.2.1 Any *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* shall apply to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES for a *TUE* as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* apply. The application

shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* as posted on ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's website.

4.4.2.2 ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall establish a panel *Therapeutic Use Exemption* Committee ("TUEC") to consider applications for the grant or recognition of *TUEs.*

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

4.4.2.4 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and may be appealed in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 4.4.6. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the *Athlete*, and to *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It shall also promptly be reported into *ADAMS*.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.2: In accordance with Rule 5.1 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the CCES may decline to consider advance applications for TUEs from National-Level Athletes in sports that are not prioritized by the CCES in its test distribution planning. In that case it must permit any such Athlete who is subsequently tested to apply for a retroactive TUE. Additionally, the CCES shall publicize such a policy on its website for the benefit of affected Athletes. The submission of falsified documents to a TUEC or the CCES, offering or accepting a bribe to a Person to perform or fail to perform an act, procuring false testimony from any witness, or committing any other fraudulent act or any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of the TUE process shall result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Rule 2.5. An Athlete should not assume that their application for the grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

4.4.3 Retroactive *TUE* Applications

If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES chooses to test an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level* or a *National-Level Athlete*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES must permit that *Athlete* to apply for a retroactive *TUE* for any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that he or she is *Using* for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 *TUE* Recognition

A *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES is valid at any national level in any country and does not need to be formally recognized by any other *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

However, it is not automatically valid if the *Athlete* becomes an *International-Level Athlete* or competes in an *International Event*, unless it is recognized by the relevant International Federation or *Major Event Organization* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* as follows:

4.4.4.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES for the substance or method in question, unless their *TUE* will be automatically

recognized by the International Federation or *Major Event Organization*, the *Athlete* shall apply to their International Federation or to the *Major Event Organization* to recognize that *TUE*. If that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, then the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* must recognize it.

If the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* considers that the *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, the International Federation shall promptly notify the *Athlete* and ~~[NADO]~~the CCES with reasons. The *Athlete* and/or ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 4.4.6.

If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 4.4.6, the *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA*'s decision.

If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES must determine whether the original *TUE* that it granted should nevertheless remain valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (provided that the *Athlete* ceases to be an *International-Level Athlete* and does not participate in international-level *Competition*). Pending ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's decision, the *TUE* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*).

[Comment to Rule 4.4.4.1: Further to Rules 5.7 and 7.1 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, an International Federation must publish and keep updated a notice on its website that sets out clearly (1) which Athletes under its authority are required to apply to it for a TUE, (2) which TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations it will automatically recognize in lieu of such application and (3) which TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations will have to be submitted to it for recognition. If an Athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then the Athlete does not need to apply to his/her International Federation for recognition of that TUE. In accordance with the requirements of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the CCES will help Athletes determine when they need to submit TUEs granted by the CCES to an International Federation or Major Event Organization for recognition and will guide and support those Athletes through the recognition process. If an International Federation refuses to recognize a TUE granted by the CCES only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the International Federation.]

4.4.4.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* must apply directly to the International Federation for a *TUE* in accordance with the process set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* as soon as the need arises.

If the International Federation denies the *Athlete's* application, it shall notify the *Athlete* promptly, with reasons.

If the International Federation grants the *Athlete's* application, it shall notify the *Athlete* and ~~[NADO].~~the CCES. If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES considers that the *TUE* granted by the International Federation does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review.

If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES refers the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the International Federation remains valid for international-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level *Competition*) pending *WADA's* decision.

If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES does not refer the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.4.2: The International Federation and the CCES may agree that the CCES will consider TUE applications on behalf of the International Federation.]

4.4.5 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A *TUE* granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the *Athlete* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the *TUE*; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a *TUE* are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by *WADA* or on appeal.

4.4.5.2 In such event, the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any *Consequences* based on their *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in accordance with the *TUE* prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the *TUE*. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management* of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, reported shortly after the *TUE* expiry, withdrawal, or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with *Use* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of *TUE* Decisions

4.4.6.1 If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES denies an application for a *TUE*, the *Athlete* may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.2.

4.4.6.2 *WADA* must review an International Federation's decision not to recognize a *TUE* granted by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES that is referred to *WADA* by the *Athlete* or ~~[NADO].~~the CCES. In addition, *WADA* must review an International Federation's decision to grant a *TUE* that is referred *to WADA* by ~~[NADO].~~the CCES. *WADA* may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon

request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *WADA* will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, *WADA* will reverse it.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.6.2: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of: (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Rule 4.4.8; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

4.4.6.3 Any *TUE* decision by an International Federation (or by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an International Federation) that is not reviewed by *WADA*, or that is reviewed by *WADA* but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Athlete* and/or ~~[NADO],~~the CCES, exclusively to *CAS*.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.6.3: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the International Federation's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

4.4.6.4 A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to *CAS*.

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

4.5 Medical Reviews for *Student-Athletes*

As an exception to the requirement that all *Athletes* require a *TUE* (either in advance of competition or with retroactive effect), *Student-Athletes* do not require a *TUE*. However, all such *Student-Athletes* may undergo a medical review to validate and permit the use of prescribed medications for therapeutic reasons.

4.5.1 There is no requirement for a *Student-Athlete* to obtain a medical review until an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is reported by the CCES and thereafter Rule 7.2.2 will be followed. A medical review may be required if an *Atypical Finding* is reported by the CCES and thereafter Rule 7.4.2 will be followed. If a *Student-Athlete* is notified by the CCES regarding an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* the CCES will at that time invite the *Student-Athlete* to submit the required material for a medical review.

4.5.2 The medical review will be granted by the CCES provided the *Student-Athlete* satisfies all of the conditions set out below:

a) the *Student-Athlete* demonstrates by means of appropriate documentation that he or she has a medical diagnosis made by a licensed physician or a nurse practitioner prior to *Sample* collection;

b) the *Student-Athlete* has a prescription signed by a licensed physician or a nurse practitioner prior to *Sample* collection consistent with the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the *Atypical Finding*;

c) the *Student-Athlete* provides appropriate confirmation that he or she is being followed and monitored by a licensed physician or a nurse practitioner to ensure the treatment plan matches the diagnosis;

d) the *Student-Athlete* should declare the use of the prescribed medication on the *Doping Control* form.

The CCES may have the information provided by the *Student-Athlete* reviewed and evaluated by a physician who is a member of the CCES TUEC.

4.5.3 The *Student-Athlete* must provide his or her written consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the medical review to all necessary the 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 *Student-Athlete* by the CCES.

4.5.4 Medical reviews must be performed promptly following the *Student-Athlete*'s notification by the CCES that a medical review is required. The medical review will not be commenced until all the information listed in Rules 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 is submitted in a legible format. The material submitted by the *Student-Athlete* will be returned to the *Student-Athlete* after the medical review is completed.

4.5.5 The staff at the CCES will conduct all of their activities involving a medical review in strict confidence. All the 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 *Student-Athlete* and physician(s) or nurse practitioner(s) involved in the *Student-Athlete*'s care; and

b) all details of the medical review including the name of the physician(s) or nurse practitioner(s) involved in the process.

4.5.6 *Student-Athletes* may contact the CCES national office at any time to enquire if they are a *Student-Athlete* described in Appendix 1 "Definitions" or to access additional information concerning a medical review.

4.6 Reviews and Appeals of Medical Review Decisions

A decision by the CCES to deny a medical review may be appealed by the *Student-Athlete* exclusively to the Doping Appeal Tribunal in accordance with Rule 13.

RULE 5 *TESTING* AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations

5.1.1 *Testing* and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

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

[Comment to Rule 5.1: Where Testing is conducted for anti-doping purposes, the analytical results and data may be used for other legitimate purposes under the Anti-Doping Organization's rules. See, e.g., Comment to Article 23.2.2 of the Code.]

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for *Event Testing* set out in ~~Article~~Rule 5.3, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* specified in ~~the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules"~~Rule 1.3).

5.2.2 ~~[NADO]~~The CCES may require any *Athlete* over whom it has *Testing* authority (including any *Athlete* serving a period of *Ineligibility*) to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.

[Comment to Rule 5.2.2: The CCES may obtain additional authority to conduct Testing by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a sixty (60) minute Testing window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, the CCES will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether the CCES had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.3 *WADA* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the *Code*.

5.2.4 If an International Federation or *Major Event Organization* delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES directly or through a *National Federation*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* shall be notified.

5.3 *Event Testing*

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall have authority to conduct *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*. At *International Events* held in ~~[country],~~Canada, the international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event* shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At *National Events* held in ~~[country],~~ ~~[NADO]~~Canada, the CCES shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At the request of the

ruling body for an *Event*, any *Testing* conducted during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with the ruling body of the *Event*.

5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping* Organization, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event*, desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with the ruling body of the *Event* to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the *Event*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with procedures described in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations, ask *WADA* for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. *WADA* shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the *Event*. *WADA's* decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event.*

[Comment to Rule 5.3.2: Before giving approval to the CCES to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organization which is the ruling body for the event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event, WADA shall consult with the CCES. The Anti-Doping Organization "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with a Delegated Third Party to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]

5.4 *Testing* Requirements

5.4.1 ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

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

5.5 *Athlete* Whereabouts Information

5.5.1 The CCES has established a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations and who shall be subject to *Consequences* for ~~Article~~Rule 2.4 violations as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.3.2. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall coordinate with International Federations to identify such *Athletes* and to collect their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall make available through *ADAMS* a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* by name. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool* to ensure that each listed *Athlete* continues to meet the

relevant criteria. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in the *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

5.5.3 Where an *Athlete* is included in an international *Registered Testing Pool* by their International Federation and in a national *Registered Testing Pool* by ~~[NADO],~~ ~~[NADO]~~the CCES, the CCES and the International Federation shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that *Athlete's* whereabouts filings; in no case shall an *Athlete* be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

5.5.4 In accordance with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations, each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall do the following: (a) advise ~~[NADO]~~the CCES of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts.

5.5.5 For purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 2.4, an *Athlete's* failure to comply with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

5.5.6 An *Athlete* in ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES that he or she has retired or (b) ~~[NADO]~~the CCES has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by an *Athlete* while in the *Registered Testing Pool* will be accessible through *ADAMS* to *WADA* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test that *Athlete* as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.5.8 The CCES may, in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations, collect ~~whereabouts~~location information from *Athletes* who are not included within a *Registered Testing Pool*~~-~~. If it chooses to do so, an *Athlete's* failure to provide requested ~~whereabouts~~location information on or before the date required by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or the *Athlete's* failure to provide accurate ~~whereabouts~~location information shall result in ~~[NADO]~~the CCES elevating the *Athlete* to ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.6 Retired *Athletes* Returning to *Competition*

5.6.1 If an *International-Level Athlete* or *National-Level Athlete* in ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's *Registered Testing Pool* retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Event*s or *National Event*s until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six (6) months prior written notice to their International Federation and ~~[NADO].~~the CCES.

WADA, in consultation with ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and the *Athlete's* International Federation, may grant an exemption to the six (6) month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under ~~Article~~Rule 13.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this ~~Article~~Rule 5.6.1 shall be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete* can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an *International Event* or a *National Event*.

5.6.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* must notify the *Anti-Doping Organization* that imposed the period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Athlete* then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six (6) months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and to their *International Federation*.

5.7 *Independent Observer Program*

~~[NADO]~~The CCES and any organizing committees for *National Events* in ~~[country],~~Canada, shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at *such Events*.

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 6 ANALYSIS OF *SAMPLES*

The Rules incorporate into the CADP the *International Standard* for Laboratories (as it may exist from time to time), which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 6 of the *Code*.

[Comment to Rule 6: The current International Standard for Laboratories is available on WADA's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under ~~Article~~Rule 2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in *WADA*-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by ~~[NADO].~~ the CCES.

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

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of *Samples* and Data

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

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

6.3 Research on *Samples* and Data

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

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

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

In accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 6.4, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

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

[Comment to Rule 6.4: The objective of this Rule is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to

fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]

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

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

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

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of ~~Article~~Rule 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or *WADA*. Any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to test the *Athlete* that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored *Sample* may do so with the permission of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or *WADA*, and shall be responsible for any follow-up *Results Management*. Any *Sample* storage or further analysis initiated by *WADA* or another *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be at *WADA*'s or that organization's expense. Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B *Sample*

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

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

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

[Comment to Rule 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organization shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample and related data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country. WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

6.9 *Student-Athlete* Exemption

The *Code* allows a modified *Prohibited List* and *Testing* menu for *Student-Athletes*.

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

The Rules incorporate into the CADP the *International Standard* for *Results Management* (as it may exist from time to time), which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 7 of the *Code*.

[Comment to Rule 7: The current International Standard for Results Management is available on WADA's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

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

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting *Results Management*

7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in *Code* Articles 6.6, 6.8 and ~~*Code* Article~~ 7.1, *Results Management* shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection (or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the *Anti-Doping Organization* which first provides notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

7.1.2 In circumstances where the rules of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* do not give the *National Anti-Doping Organization* authority over an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a *Sport Organization* of that country, or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* declines to exercise such authority, *Results Management* shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.

7.1.3 *Results Management* in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by the *International Federation* or ~~[NADO]~~the CCES with whom the *Athlete* in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*. If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to *WADA* through *ADAMS*, where it will be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

7.1.4 Other circumstances in which ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall take responsibility for conducting *Results Management* in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving *Athletes* and other *Persons* under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the *Code.*

7.1.5 *WADA* may direct ~~[NADO]~~the CCES to conduct *Results Management* in particular circumstances. If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES refuses to conduct *Results Management* within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and *WADA* may direct another *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, that is willing to do so, to take *Results Management* responsibility in place of ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or, if there is no such *Anti-Doping Organization*, any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that is willing to do so. In such case, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting *Results Management* to the other *Anti-Doping Organization* designated by *WADA,* and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

~~[**NOTE**: Article 7 of the *Code* requires *National Anti-Doping Organizations* to establish a process for the pre-hearing administration of potential anti-doping rule violations that respects the principles set in Article 7 of the *Code* and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.]~~

7.3 Identification of Prior *Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

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

7.4 *Provisional Suspensions*

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

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

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

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if: (i) the *Athlete* demonstrates to the ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel]~~Doping Tribunal that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product,* or (ii) the violation involves a *Substance of Abuse* and the *Athlete* establishes entitlement to a reduced period of *Ineligibility* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4.1.

The ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel]'s~~Doping Tribunal's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

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

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

An optional *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted at the discretion of ~~[NADO]~~the CCES at any time prior to the ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel]'s~~Doping Tribunal's decision under ~~Article~~Rule 8, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

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

The imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*, or the decision not to impose a *Provisional Suspension,* may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of *Provisional Suspension*

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

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

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

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

7.5 *Results Management* Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific ~~Articles~~Rules that have been violated, and (ii) all *Consequences* flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable *Disqualifications* under ~~Articles~~Rules 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*.

[Comment to Rule 7.5: Results Management decisions include Provisional Suspensions. Each decision by the CCES should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all Consequences flowing from the violation, including any Disqualifications other than Disqualification under Rule 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an Event). Pursuant to Rule 15, such decision and its imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that an Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the Athlete's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Rule 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the Athlete from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Rule 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the Major Event Organization's responsibility to decide whether the Athlete's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Rule 10.1.]

7.6 Notification of *Results Management* Decisions

~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall notify *Athletes*, other *Persons*, *Signatories* and *WADA* of *Results Management* decisions as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 14.2 and in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while the ~~[NADO]'s~~CCES's *Results Management* process is underway, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, and ~~[NADO]~~the CCES would have had *Results Management* authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES has authority to conduct *Results Management*.

[Comment to Rule 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the authority of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

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

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

8.1 Hearings When the CCES is the *Result Management* Authority

8.1.1 Hearings to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has been committed and, if so, the *Consequences(s)*, shall be conducted by a single arbitrator sitting as the Doping Tribunal. The Doping Tribunal shall be constituted and administered by the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada (SDRCC) and the arbitrators shall be members of its roster of arbitrators. The rules of the SDRCC as set out in the Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code shall apply to the proceedings of the Doping Tribunal except as matters are specifically addressed in the Rules.

[Comment to Rule 8.1: The Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code – the procedural code of the SDRCC – is available on the SDRCC's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

8.1.~~1.1~~ ~~[NADO] shall establish a Hearing Panel [other specific name of the NADO's Hearing Panel] which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an~~ 2 When the CCES sends a notification to an *Athlete* or other *Person*~~, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed~~

asserting an anti-doping rule violation ~~and, if applicable, to impose relevant *Consequences*.~~

~~**8.1.1.2** [NADO] shall ensure that,~~ the ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel] is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, term of office, professional experience, *Operational Independence* and adequate financing comply with the requirements of *International Standard* for *Results Management*.~~

~~**8.1.1.3** Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of [NADO] or its bodies, as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of [NADO Hearing Panel]. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any *TUE* application, *Results Management* decision, or appeals in the same given~~ case~~.~~

~~**8.1.1.4** The [NADO's Hearing Panel]~~ shall ~~consist of an independent Chair and [two (2)] [four (4)] [six (6)] other independent members.~~

~~**8.1.1.5** Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for a once renewable term of three (3) years.~~

~~**8.1.1.6** [NADO's Hearing Panel] shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from [NADO] or any third party.~~

~~**8.1.2** Hearing Process~~

~~**8.1.2.1** When [NADO] sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and~~ also be referred to the SDRCC. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with ~~Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the [NADO's Hearing Panel] for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*~~Rule 8.4, the SDRCC shall, pursuant to rules set out in the Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code, appoint a Doping Tribunal to hear and adjudicate the matter. The appointed arbitrator, sitting as the Doping Tribunal, shall have had no prior involvement with the case and, upon appointment, shall disclose to the SDRCC and all parties to the hearing any circumstances likely to affect his or her impartiality with respect to any of the parties.

~~**8.1.2.2** The Chair shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to hear that case. When hearing a case, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.~~

~~**8.1.2.3** Upon appointment by the Chair as a member of [NADO's Hearing Panel], each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.~~

~~8.1.2.4~~ **8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing**

8.2.1 The Doping Tribunal shall commence the hearing process no later than forty-five (45) days from the date of the CCES' notification asserting an anti-doping rule violation, except in matters involving *Provisional Suspensions*, unless there is agreement on a revised schedule between the *Athlete* or other *Person* the CCES asserts to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and the CCES.

Hearings held in connection with *Event*s ~~in respect to *Athletes* and other *Persons* who~~ that are subject to ~~these Anti-Doping~~the Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel].~~ Doping Tribunal.

~~***8.1.2.5*** WADA, *the*~~*[Comment to Rule 8.2.1: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]*

8.2.2 The Doping Tribunal shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing. 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 when Rule 8.4 does not apply.

8.2.2.1 The Doping Tribunal has the power, at its absolute discretion, to appoint an expert to assist or advise the Doping Tribunal, as required.

8.2.2.2 When *WADA* is a party, provides evidence or appears amicus curiae at the Doping Tribunal pursuant to Rule 3.2.1, then at *WADA*'s request, the Doping Tribunal shall appoint a scientific expert to assist the Doping Tribunal in its evaluation of the challenged scientific validity of an analytical method or *Decision Limit*.

8.2.3 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 *Sport Organization*. The *Athlete* or other *Person*'s International Federation, *WADA* and the ~~*National Federation*~~Government of ~~the *Athlete* or other *Person*~~Canada may attend the hearing as observers~~.~~ if they elect to do so. The CCES shall keep the *Athlete* or other

Person's International Federation, *WADA* and the Government of Canada advised of the status of the proceedings. In any event, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall keep ~~them~~*WADA* fully apprised ~~as to the status~~ of all pending cases and the result of all hearings.

~~8.2 Notice of~~ 8.2.4 The Doping Tribunal shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times. More specifically,

a) The Doping Tribunal shall conduct the hearing in either English or French. 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.

b) An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Tribunal has the right to retain and receive assistance from legal counsel at his or her own expense.

c) The Doping Tribunal shall convene a preliminary meeting of all parties by teleconference to settle procedural matters.

d) 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.

e) The Doping Tribunal may conduct an oral hearing in person or by video or teleconference or a combination of these means.

f) 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.

g) The Doping Tribunal shall receive and consider evidence and submissions from all parties, including evidence from witnesses orally or in writing.

h) The Doping Tribunal may award costs to any party, payable as it directs pursuant to the following:

i) Subject to section (iii) hereof, each Party shall be responsible for its own expenses (including legal fees) and those of its witnesses.

ii) In the ordinary and usual course, there will be no costs awards granted after doping hearings or appeals. However, a Party wishing to seek costs in a doping arbitration shall inform the Panel and the other Party(ies) no more than seven (7) days after the hearing or appeal decision, as applicable, has been issued.

iii) In evaluating a request for a costs award, the Panel shall consider the following three factors, alone or in combination:

a) Exceptional Circumstances

In rare and limited circumstances, costs may be awarded against a party if that party breaches the principles of fairness and natural justice or manifestly acts objectionably in ways not described in c. below.

b) Outcome of the proceeding

Subject to c) below, no costs shall be awarded against a party when that party alone achieves "success" (as defined below) in the arbitration. Failure by a party to achieve success in the arbitration may be considered in a costs award against that party; however, a failure to achieve success does not automatically lead to a cost award against that party.

For the CCES, success means proving the violation it has asserted. For the *Athlete* or other *Person*, success means either (i) establishing that no violation occurred or (ii) proving that the athlete or other *Person* bore *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation established by the CCES. When both parties achieve success (i.e. the CCES proves the asserted violation and the *Athlete* establishes that he or she is at *No Fault or Negligence*) neither party shall be insulated from a cost award; however, it is necessary for the misconduct described in c) to be present to justify a cost award.

In no case shall a reduction in sanction length below the otherwise applicable standard sanction for the asserted violation (no matter how significant the reduction) be a factor to consider in a costs award as this is precisely the issue that the arbitration processes in the CADP were designed to determine.

c) Conduct of a Party.

Regardless of success, in every arbitration, costs may be awarded against a party if during the initial review or arbitration process the party engaged in conduct that: caused significant delay; was significantly inefficient or wasteful; was motivated by bad faith; demonstrated an unwillingness to attempt to resolve the issues in dispute.

[Comment to Rule 8.2.4.h): Costs and expenses actually incurred by the CCES or by an athlete or other Person to conduct a doping hearing or appeal may be recoverable, in part. Cost awards are not damages and shall not be used to compensate a party for direct or indirect losses that may be suffered. In no case shall a failure to reach a Case Resolution Agreement between the CCES, WADA and the affected party be a factor to consider in a costs award as the decision to enter or not enter into a Case Resolution Agreement, the amount of reduction to, and the starting date of the period of ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal.]

8.3 Decisions of the Doping Tribunal

8.~~2~~3.1 ~~At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the [NADO's Hearing Panel]~~ The Doping Tribunal shall issue ~~a written~~an initial decision ~~that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which~~no later than five (5) days from the completion of the hearing. The Doping Tribunal shall also issue a reasoned decision no later than twenty (20) days from the completion of the hearing that includes the full reasons for the decision~~, the~~ and for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, ~~the *Disqualification* of results under Article 10.10 and,~~ including (if applicable~~,~~) a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

~~**8.2.2** [NADO] shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other~~ 8.3.2 The initial decision and the reasoned decision shall be provided by the SDRCC to all parties at the hearing. The CCES shall provide the reasoned decision to the *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.3~~,~~ and ~~shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*.~~ to the Government of Canada.

8.3.3 The Doping Tribunal's decision may be appealed as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 13. If no appeal is brought against the decision, then the decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Rule 14.3.

8.~~3~~4 Waiver of Hearing

8.~~3~~4.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing and accept the *Consequences* proposed by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and may, if applicable, benefit from a *Results Management* agreement under the conditions set out in ~~Article~~Rule 10.8.

8.~~3~~4.2 However, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the ~~[NADO]~~CCES asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.

8.~~3~~4.3 In cases where ~~Article~~Rule 8.~~3~~4.1 or 8.~~3~~4.2 applies, a hearing before ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel]~~the Doping Tribunal shall not be required. Instead ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall promptly issue a ~~written decision~~file outcome summary that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management* and which includes the full reasons for the ~~decision~~file outcome, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed, the *Disqualification* of results under ~~Article~~Rule 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

8.~~3~~.4 ~~[NADO].4~~ The CCES shall ~~notify that decision~~provide the file outcome summary to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall *Publicly Disclose* ~~that decision~~the file outcome in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 14.3.2.

8.45 Single Hearing Before *CAS*

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

[Comment to Rule 8.4: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Rule are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organizations to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

RULE 9 AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

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

RULE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.1.2.

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

[Comment to Rule 10.1.1: Whereas Rule 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Rule may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the swimming World Championships).]

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

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

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of ~~Article~~Rule 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility*, subject to ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

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

[Comment to Rule 10.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for an Athlete or other Person to establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Rule 2.1 an Athlete will be successful in proving that the Athlete acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* and ~~[NADO]~~the CCES can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in ~~Article~~Rule 10.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

[Comment to Rule 10.2.3: Rule 10.2.3 provides a special definition of "intentional" which is to be applied solely for purposes of Rule 10.2.]

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in ~~Article~~Rule 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Substance of Abuse*:

10.2.4.1 If the *Athlete* can establish that any ingestion or *Use* occurred *Out-of-Competition* and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) months *Ineligibility*.

In addition, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the *Athlete* or other *Person* satisfactorily

completes a *Substance of Abuse* treatment program approved by ~~[NADO].~~the CCES. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in ~~Article~~Rule 10.6.

[Comment to Rule 10.2.4.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved and whether the Athlete or other Person has satisfactorily completed the program shall be made in the sole discretion of the CCES. This Rule is intended to give the CCES the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to "sham", treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs.]

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* shall not be considered intentional for purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of *Aggravating Circumstances* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.4.

10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.2 shall be as follows, unless ~~Article~~Rule 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.3 or 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, if the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case involving a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*'s degree of *Fault*.

10.3.2 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of *Ineligibility* in this ~~Article~~Rule is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.

10.3.3 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An ~~Article~~Rule 2.7 or ~~Article~~Rule 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of ~~Article~~Rule

2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Rule 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

[Comment to Rule 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Rule 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Rule 12.]

10.3.6 For violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

[Comment to Rule 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Rule 2.5 (Tampering) and Rule 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

10.4 *Aggravating Circumstances* which may Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under ~~Article~~Rule 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*), 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*), 2.9 (Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an *Athlete* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) 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 by an additional period of *Ineligibility* of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the *Aggravating Circumstances*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Rule 10.4: Violations under Rules 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) are not included in the application of Rule 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.]

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

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

[Comment to Rule 10.5: This Rule and Rule 10.6.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test

resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Rule 2.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Rule 10.6 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

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

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of ~~Article~~Rule 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under ~~Article~~Rule 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) or *Specified Method*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

[Comment to Rule 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Rule, the Athlete or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, but must also separately establish No Significant Fault or Negligence. It should be further noted that Athletes are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the Athlete has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the Athlete can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the Athlete actually Used the Contaminated Product, whether the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form.]

10.6.1.3 *Protected Persons* or *Recreational Athletes*

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a *Substance of Abuse* is committed by a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, and the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* can establish *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years

Ineligibility, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*'s degree of *Fault*.

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* beyond the Application of ~~Article~~Rule 10.6.1

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where ~~Article~~Rule 10.6.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this ~~Article~~Rule may be no less than eight (8) years.

[Comment to Rule 10.6.2: Rule 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except, those Rules where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Rule 2.5, 2.7, 2.8,2.9 or 2.11) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Rule 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Rule based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]

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

10.7.1 *Substantial Assistance* in Discovering or Establishing *Code* Violations

[Comment to Rule 10.7.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]

10.7.1 ~~[NADO].1~~ The CCES may, prior to an appellate decision under ~~Article~~Rule 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or other *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* responsibility; or (iii) which results in *WADA* initiating a proceeding against a *Signatory*, *WADA*-accredited laboratory, or *Athlete* passport management unit (as defined in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations) for non-compliance with the *Code*, *International Standard* or *Technical Document*; or (iv) with the approval by *WADA*, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under ~~Article~~Rule 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES may

only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* 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, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this ~~Article~~Rule must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by an *Athlete* or other *Person* who seeks to provide *Substantial Assistance*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide the information to it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.

10.7.1.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organizations*, at the request of ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or at the request of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the *Code*, *WADA* may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an appellate decision under ~~Article~~Rule 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, *WADA* may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this ~~Article~~Rule, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. *WADA's* approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this ~~Article~~Rule. Notwithstanding ~~Article~~Rule 13, *WADA's* decisions in the context of this ~~Article~~Rule 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the

decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.3 as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 14.2. In unique circumstances where *WADA* determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, *WADA* may authorize ~~[NADO]~~the CCES to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

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

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

[Comment to Rule 10.7.2: This Rule is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of ~~Article~~Rule 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under ~~Article~~Rule 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with ~~Articles~~Rules 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.7, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.8 *Results Management* Agreements

10.8.1 One (1) Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person*, after being notified by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of *Ineligibility* of four (4) or more years (including any period of *Ineligibility* asserted under ~~Article~~Rule 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of *Ineligibility* no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* asserted by ~~[NADO].~~the CCES. Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* under this ~~Article~~Rule 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other ~~Article.~~Rule.

[Comment to Rule 10.8.1: For example, if the CCES alleges that an Athlete has violated Rule 2.1 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of Ineligibility is four (4) years, then the Athlete may unilaterally reduce the period of Ineligibility to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three (3) year period of Ineligibility within the time specified in this Rule, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and *WADA*, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and *WADA* of the application of ~~Articles~~Rules 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Athlete* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this ~~Article~~Rule is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The decision by *WADA* and ~~[NADO]~~the CCES to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of the period of *Ineligibility,* are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.

If so requested by an *Athlete* or other *Person* who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this ~~Article, [NADO]~~Rule, the CCES shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

[Comment to Rule 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Rule 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.]

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

a) A six (6) month period of *Ineligibility*; or

b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:

i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise

applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, with the period of *Ineligibility* within this range to be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* with respect to the second violation.

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of ~~Article~~Rule 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.9.1.3 The period of *Ineligibility* established in ~~Articles~~Rules 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of ~~Article~~Rule 10.7.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this ~~Article~~Rule 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under ~~Article~~Rule 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under ~~Article~~Rule 10.9, except as provided in ~~Articles~~Rules 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if ~~[NADO]~~the CCES can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 7, or after ~~[NADO]~~the CCES made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If ~~[NADO]~~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, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.10.

[Comment to Rule 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, the CCES discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation – e.g., the CCES shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]

10.9.3.2 If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional

violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed a violation of ~~Article~~Rule 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of ~~Article~~Rule 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES establishes that a *Person* has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility*, the periods of *Ineligibility* for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

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

[Comment to Rule 10.10: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

If ~~[NADO]~~the CCES recovers prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the *Athletes* who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting *Athlete* not competed.

[Comment to Rule 10.11: This Rule is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on the CCES to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If the CCES elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the Athlete(s) who should have otherwise received the money. "Reasonable

measures to allocate and distribute this prize money" could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by the CCES and its Athletes.]

10.12 *Financial Consequences*

10.12.1 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation~~, [NADO]~~ with the maximum sanction imposed, and that anti-doping rule violation is the third anti-doping rule violation in the sport in the preceding twelve (12) month period with a maximum sanction imposed, the CCES may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to ~~(a) recover from the *Athlete* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed and/or (b)~~ fine the ~~*Athlete* or other *Person*~~ affiliated *Sport Organization* in an amount up to _____ ~~[Euros, Swiss Francs, U.S.~~"X" Canadian Dollars~~, etc.], only in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed.~~.

10.12.2 The imposition of a financial sanction ~~or the [NADO]'s recovery of costs~~ shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these ~~Anti-Doping~~ Rules.

10.13 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Where an *Athlete* is already serving a period of *Ineligibility* for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the first day after the current period of *Ineligibility* has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that such delays are not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or ~~[NADO's Hearing Panel],~~the Doping Tribunal, if applicable, 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. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.

[Comment to Rule 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Rule 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Rule to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

10.13.2.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not respect a *Provisional Suspension*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served

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

10.13.2.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under ~~Article~~Rule 14.1.

[Comment to Rule 10.13.2.2: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

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

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

10.14 Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

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

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International*

Event, and does not involve the *Athlete* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Protected Persons*.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing* and any requirement by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES to provide location or whereabouts information.

[Comment to Rule 10.14.1: For example, subject to Rule 10.14.2 below, Ineligible Athletes cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by their National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level Event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Rule 10.14.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Rule. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Rule 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). An Athlete or other Person serving a period of Ineligibility is prohibited from coaching or serving as an Athlete Support Person in any other capacity at any time during the period of Ineligibility, and doing so could also result in a violation of Rule 2.10 by another Athlete. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognized by the CCES or Sport Organizations in Canada for any purpose.]

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to ~~Article~~Rule 10.14.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of ~~[NADO]'s~~a *Sport Organization* or other *Signatory's* member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

[Comment to Rule 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), Athletes cannot effectively train on their own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Rule, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Rule 10.14.1 other than training.]

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in ~~Article~~Rule 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility*, including a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, may be adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under ~~Article~~Rule 13.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* who violates the prohibition against participation during a *Provisional Suspension* described in ~~Article~~Rule 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any

period of *Provisional Suspension* served and the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified*.

Where an *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall impose sanctions for a violation of ~~Article~~Rule 2.9 for such assistance.

10.15 *Financial Consequences*

~~In addition,~~Any *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits and is sanctioned for ~~any~~an anti-doping rule violation ~~not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some~~may be subject to the reduction or ~~all sport-related~~ elimination of Government financial ~~support~~assistance or ~~other sport-related~~ benefits ~~received by such *Person* will be withheld by [NADO], the Government~~ on a temporary or permanent basis. For more specific information contact the Government providing the financial assistance or benefits.

[Comment to Rule 10.10: The current list of ~~[country], the National Olympic Committee of [country], the National Paralympic Committee of [country] and the National Federations.~~ Sport Canada's Anti-Doping Sanctions is available on Sport Canada's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

10.16 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 11 *CONSEQUENCES* TO TEAMS

11.1 *Testing* of *Team Sports*

Where more than one (1) member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under ~~Article~~Rule 7 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 *Consequences* for *Team Sports*

If more than two (2) members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 *Event* Ruling Body may Establish Stricter *Consequences* for *Team Sports*

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

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

RULE 12 SANCTIONS ~~BY [NADO]~~ AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

When the CCES becomes aware that a *Sport Organization* in Canada or any other sporting body in Canada over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these ~~Anti-Doping~~ Rules within that organization's or body's area of competence, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES may elect to request the ~~*National*~~Canadian *Olympic Committee* ~~of [country],~~ the Government of ~~[country]~~Canada or International Federations to take the following additional disciplinary actions, or, where it has the authority, may itself take the following additional disciplinary actions:

12.1 Declaration of Non-Compliance

Declare that the *Sport Organization* is non-compliant with the CADP, with all associated consequences.

12.2 Exclusion of Members

Exclude all, or some group of, members of that ~~organization~~*Sport Organization* or body from specified future *Events* or all *Events* conducted within a specified period of time.

12.3 Additional Disciplinary Actions

Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that ~~organization's~~*Sport Organization's* or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in ~~the [NADO]'s~~sport activities~~, and/or fine that organization or body~~ based on the following:TU

12.3.1 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving ~~Article~~Rule 2.4) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event~~: (a),~~ all or some group of members of that organization or body may be banned from participation in ~~any [NADO]~~designated sport activities for a period of up to two (2) years ~~and/or (b) that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to _____ [Euros, Swiss Francs, U.S. Dollars, etc.]~~.

~~**12.2.2** Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organization or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.~~

~~**12.2.3** More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that organization or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an *International Event*. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to _____ [Euros, Swiss Francs, U.S. Dollars, etc.].~~

~~**12.2.4** That organization or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep [NADO] informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from [NADO]. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to _____ [Euros, Swiss Francs, U.S. Dollars, etc.] per *Athlete*, in addition to reimbursement of all of the [NADO] costs incurred in *Testing* that organization's or body's *Athletes*.~~

~~12.3~~ **12.4 *Financial Consequences***

Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organization or body.

RULE 13 APPEALS

[Comment to Rule 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations are made transparent in Rule 14. Specified Persons and organizations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organizations with a right to appeal under Rule 13 does not include Athletes, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in ~~Articles~~Rules 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* or the *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

[Comment to Rule 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where an Athlete was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Athlete in the appeal.]

13.1.2 *CAS* Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

[Comment to Rule 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 *WADA* Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within ~~[NADO]'s~~a CADP process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in ~~[NADO]'s~~a CADP process.

[Comment to Rule 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of the CCES's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the CCES's process, then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the CCES's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by *WADA* not to grant an exception to the six (6) months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under ~~Article~~Rule 5.6.1; a decision by *WADA* assigning *Results Management* under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*; a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing;* ~~[NADO]'s~~the CCES's failure to comply with ~~Article~~Rule 7.4; a decision that ~~[NADO]~~the CCES lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the *Code*; failure to comply with ~~Article~~Rule 10.8.1; a decision under ~~Article~~Rule 10.14.3; a decision by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under ~~Article~~Rule 15; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the *Code* may be appealed exclusively as provided in this ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.

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

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

[Comment to Rule 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

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

The appeal process shall be carried out in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

In cases where Rule 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision of the CCES or the Doping Tribunal may be appealed to the Doping Appeal Tribunal. An appeal from the Doping Tribunal shall be initiated by a notice of appeal in writing to all parties before the Doping Tribunal and to the SDRCC within thirty (30) days of the notification of the Doping Tribunal's decision. An appeal from the decision of the CCES shall be initiated by a notice of appeal in writing to all parties before the CCES and to the SDRCC within ten (10) days of the notification of the CCES' decision.

13.2.2.1 Hearings before the Doping Appeal Tribunal

13.2.2.1.1 Appeals of the decisions of the CCES or the Doping Tribunal which are subject to appeal shall be conducted by three arbitrators sitting as the Doping Appeal Tribunal. The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall be constituted and administered by the SDRCC and the arbitrators

shall be members of its roster of arbitrators. The rules of the SDRCC as set out in the Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code shall apply to the proceedings of the Doping Appeal Tribunal except as matters are specifically addressed in the Rules.

13.2.2.1.2 The appointed arbitrators shall have had no prior involvement with the case and, upon appointment, shall disclose to the parties any circumstances likely to affect impartiality with respect to any of the parties.

13.2.2.1.3 The parties before the Doping Appeal Tribunal are:

a) the parties before the Doping Tribunal; or

b) if there is no Doping Tribunal decision, the CCES and the *Person* subject to a decision made by the CCES.

13.2.2.1.4 The International Federation, the Canadian Olympic Committee and the Canadian Paralympic Committee, if not a party to the Doping Tribunal hearings, and *WADA* each have the right to attend hearings of the ~~[NADO's~~Doping Appeal ~~Panel]~~Tribunal as an observer.

~~**13.2.2.1.8** Hearings pursuant to this Article should be completed as expeditiously as possible. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted on an expedited basis.~~

~~**13.2.2.2**~~ 13.2.2.2 Proceedings of the ~~[NADO's~~Doping Appeal ~~Panel]~~Tribunal

13.2.2.2.1 The ~~proceedings of the [NADO's~~Doping Appeal ~~Panel]~~Tribunal shall ~~respect the principles described~~have the power to regulate its procedures in ~~Articles 8, 9,~~a manner consistent with the Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code and ~~10~~the Rules.

The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall, as soon as possible after the notice of appeal is filed and it is constituted by the SDRCC, convene a preliminary meeting of ~~the *International Standard* for *Results Management*~~all parties by teleconference to settle procedural matters.

~~**13.2.2.2.2** The Chair shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to hear the appeal. When hearing an appeal, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.~~

~~**13.2.2.2.3** Upon appointment by the Chair as a member of an [NADO's Appeal Panel], each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes~~

~~of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.~~

a) The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall conduct an oral hearing unless all parties 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.

13.2.2.2.2 The Doping Appeal Tribunal has the power, at its absolute discretion, to appoint an expert to assist or advise the Doping Appeal Tribunal, as required.

13.2.2.2.3 When *WADA* is a party, provides evidence or appears amicus curiae at the Doping Appeal Tribunal pursuant to Rule 3.2.1, then at *WADA*'s request, the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall appoint a scientific expert to assist the Doping Appeal Tribunal in its evaluation of the challenged scientific validity of an analytical method or *Decision Limit*.

13.2.2.2.4 ~~-~~ The appellant shall present his/her case and the respondent party or parties shall present his/her/their case(s) in reply.

13.2.2.2.5 ~~If~~ A failure by any party or his/her representative ~~fail~~ to attend a hearing after notification~~, the hearing~~ will be deemed to be an abandonment of his/her right to a hearing. This right may ~~nevertheless proceed.~~ be reinstated on reasonable grounds.

13.2.2.2.6 ~~Each party shall have the right to be represented by~~ An *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a proceeding before the Doping Appeal Tribunal has the right to retain and receive assistance from legal counsel at ~~a hearing at that party's~~his or her own expense.

13.2.2.2.7 The appeal shall be conducted in either English or French. ~~Each~~ Every party shall have the right to an interpreter at the hearing ~~at that party's expense~~, if deemed necessary by the Doping Appeal Tribunal. The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of any interpreter.

13.2.2.2.8 ~~-~~ Each party to the proceedings has the right to ~~access and~~ present ~~relevant~~ evidence, ~~to submit written and oral submissions, and to call and examine~~including evidence from witnesses~~.~~ orally or in writing, subject to the Doping Appeal Tribunal's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or other means.

13.2.2.2.9 Any failure by any party to comply with any requirement or direction of the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall not prevent the Doping Appeal Tribunal from proceeding and such failure may be taken into consideration by the Doping Appeal Tribunal when making its decision.

13.2.2.2.10 Pursuant to Rule 8.2.4 h), the Doping Appeal Tribunal may award costs to any party payable as it directs.

13.2.2.3 Decisions of the [NADO's Doping Appeal Panel] Tribunal:

13.2.2.3.1 At Subject to Rules 14.3, the end decisions and written reasons of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the [NADO's Doping Appeal Panel] Tribunal shall be public. Unless there is agreement among the parties, the Doping Appeal Tribunal shall:

a) issue a written, dated and signed to the parties an initial decision that respects the principles of Article 9 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*. no later than fifteen (15) days from the completion of the appeal hearing; and

13.2.2.3.2 The decision shall notably include b) issue to the parties a reasoned decision (either unanimously or by majority) that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed no later than forty-five (45) days from the completion of the appeal hearing.

13.2.2.3.**3** [NADO] shall notify 2 The decision of the decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, to his or her *National Federation*, and to *Anti-*Doping *Organizations* Appeal Tribunal is final and binding on the parties before the Doping Appeal Tribunal with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*.

13.2.2.3.4 The the exception that the decision may be appealed by *WADA*, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the relevant International Federation as provided in Article 13.2.3 and Rule 13.2.3.3. If no appeal is brought against the decision, then the decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article, subject to Rule 14.3.

13.2.3 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes* or *International Events*

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

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other *Athletes* or Other *Persons*

In cases under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.2, the following parties shall have the right to appeal: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and (if different) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person*'s country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) *WADA*.

For cases under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.2, *WADA*, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to *CAS* with respect to the decision of the ~~[NADO's~~Doping Appeal ~~Panel]~~.Tribunal .

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from *CAS* to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if *CAS* so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

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

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of *Provisional Suspension*

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

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under ~~Article~~Rule 12

Decisions by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES that a *Sport Organization*, *Athlete* or other *Person* is in breach of the CADP or an Adoption Contract, an *Athlete* Contract or an *Athlete Support Personnel* Contract pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 12 may be

appealed by the *Sport Organization*, *Athlete* or other *Person* exclusively to ~~*CAS* by the *National Federation* or other body~~the Doping Appeal Tribunal.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

[Comment to Rule 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision ~~by [NADO]~~

Where, in a particular case, ~~[NADO]~~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 ~~[NADO]~~the Doping Tribunal had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the *CAS* hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to *CAS*, then *WADA's* costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by ~~[NADO].~~ the CCES. The CCES may obtain a reimbursement of the fees paid to *WADA* by any other entity, *Sport Organization* or *Person* to whom the delay can be attributed.

[Comment to Rule 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation, Results Management and hearing process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for the CCES to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the CCES and give the CCES an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to *TUEs*

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

13.4.1 Appeals Related to Medical Reviews

Medical review decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Rule 4.6.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

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

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

[Comment to Rule 13.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]

13.6.1 Appeals to *CAS*

The time to file an appeal to *CAS* shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall

apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

~~(~~a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the *Anti-Doping Organization* that had *Results Management* authority;

~~(~~b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to *CAS*.

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

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

~~(~~b) Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA's* receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 Appeals ~~Under Article 13.2.2~~to the Doping Appeal Tribunal

The time to file an appeal to the ~~[NADO's Appeal Panel] shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding~~Doping Appeal Tribunal is set out in Rule 13.2.2. However, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:

~~(~~a) ~~Within~~within fifteen (15) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the ~~full case~~ file ~~pertaining to the decision from the *Anti-Doping Organization* that had *Results Management* authority;~~
on which such body relied;

~~(~~b) ~~If~~if such a request is made within the fifteen-day (15)~~-day~~ period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the ~~National Anti-~~Doping Appeal ~~Panel~~Tribunal.

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

13.6.2.1 Hearings pursuant to this Rule should be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the date of the decision made by the CCES or the Doping Tribunal, save where exceptional circumstances apply.

13.6.2.2 The Doping Appeal Tribunal shall expedite its proceedings when fairness so requires and hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted on an expedited basis.

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

a) ~~Twenty~~ twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party ~~having a right to appeal~~in the case could have appealed, or

~~(~~b) ~~Twenty~~ twenty-one (21) days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under ~~Articles~~Rule 7 and 14.

~~If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, [NADO] decides not~~ Notice to ~~move forward with a matter, it must notify the~~ an *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~(provided that the *Athlete* or other *Person* had been already informed~~who is a member of a *Sport Organization* or a participant in a *Sport* Organization's activities may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *Sport Organization*.

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

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*, if different from ~~[NADO],~~the CCES, International Federation and *WADA* shall occur as provided under ~~Articles~~Rules 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right of appeal under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.3.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Assertion Notice

Notification of an asserted anti-doping rule violation shall include: the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the *Athlete's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations and *International Standard* for *Results Management.*

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

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 14.1.1, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*, if different from ~~[NADO],~~the CCES, International Federation and *WADA* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Person*s with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the ~~applicable *National*~~Canadian Olympic Committee, ~~*National Federation*~~the Canadian Paralympic Committee, the *Sport Organization*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until ~~[NADO]~~the CCES has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as ~~permitted by Article~~required in Rule 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information ~~by an Employee or Agent of [NADO]~~

~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall ensure that information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is *Publicly Disclosed* in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 14.3. ~~[NADO],~~ and shall ~~ensure that~~include provisions in any contract entered into between the CCES and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents~~,~~ and consultants, ~~and *Delegated Third Parties* are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures~~for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

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

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* rendered pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 [cross check?] shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall provide ~~an~~a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 *Public Disclosure*

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 14.1.2, the identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is notified of ~~a potential~~an asserted anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may be *Publicly Disclosed* by ~~[NADO].~~the CCES.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under ~~Article~~Rule 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under ~~Article~~Rule 10.14.3, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES must *Publicly Disclose* the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES must also *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

[Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Rule 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, the CCES's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under ~~Article~~Rule 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under ~~Article~~Rule 10.8, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation~~, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be *Publicly Disclosed*. However~~, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be *Publicly Disclosed* except with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. ~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the ~~[NADO]'s~~CCES's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

14.3.6 Except as provided in ~~Articles~~Rules 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, no *Anti-Doping Organization*, *National Federation* or *WADA*-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.

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

14.4 Statistical Reporting

~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to *WADA*. ~~[NADO] may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*.~~

14.5 *Doping Control* Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable *WADA* to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organizations*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall report to *WADA* through *ADAMS* *or another system approved by WADA* *Doping Control*-related information, including, in particular:

~~(~~a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes,*

~~(~~b) Whereabouts information for *Athletes* including those in *Registered Testing Pools*,

~~(~~c) *TUE* decisions, and

~~(~~d) *Results Management* decisions,

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

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to *WADA* by entering the *Doping Control* forms into *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

14.5.2 To facilitate *WADA's* oversight and appeal rights for *TUEs*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall report all *TUE* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

14.5.3 To facilitate *WADA's* oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shall report the following information into *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International*

Standard for *Results Management*: (a) notifications of asserted anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a *Provisional Suspension*.

14.5.4 The information described in this ~~Article~~Rule will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation, and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

14.6 Data Privacy

The Rules incorporate into the CADP the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (as it may exist from time to time), which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 14 of the *Code*.

[Comment to Rule 14.6: The current International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information is available on WADA's website or see Appendix 3: Documents Index.]

14.6.1 ~~[NADO]~~ The CCES may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athlete*s and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct ~~its *Anti-Doping Activities*~~the CCES' *Anti-Doping Activities* under the *Code*, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information~~), these Anti-Doping~~) and the Rules~~, and in compliance with applicable law~~.

~~**14.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, [NADO] shall:**~~

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

14.6.3 When performing its obligations under the *Code* and the CADP, 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 on the basis of consent share the personal information of *Athletes* or other *Persons* with the CCES to assist in the enforcement of the CADP. The CCES shall ensure that in all cases when it processes personal information it complies with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to its handling of such personal information, as well as the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information 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*.

14.6.4 Without limiting the foregoing, the CCES shall:

a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;

b) Notify any *Participant* or *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and other *Persons* for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;

c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any *Delegated Third Party*) with whom ~~[NADO]~~the CCES shares the personal information of any *Participant* or *Person* is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

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

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organization*, ~~an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the *Code*)~~a Doping Tribunal, a Doping Appeal Tribunal or *CAS* shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and ~~any *National Federation*~~all *Sport Organizations* in ~~[country],~~Canada, as well as every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:

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

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

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

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to *Disqualify* results under ~~Article~~Rule 10.10 for a specified period automatically *Disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.

15.1.2 ~~[NADO]~~The CCES and ~~any *National Federation*~~all *Sport Organizations* in ~~[country]~~Canada shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by ~~Article~~Rule 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date ~~[NADO]~~the CCES receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed by *WADA* into *ADAMS*.

15.1.3 A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, a hearing body, an appellate body or *CAS* to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon ~~[NADO],~~the CCES, and ~~any *National Federation*~~all *Sport Organizations* in ~~[country],~~Canada, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date ~~[NADO]~~the CCES receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in ~~Article~~Rule 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or ~~*National Federations*~~ a *Sport Organization* in ~~[country]~~Canada unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

[Comment to Rule 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organization give the Athlete or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organization is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations*

~~[NADO]~~The CCES and any ~~*National Federation*~~ *Sport Organization* in ~~[country]~~Canada may decide to respect and implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organizations* not described in ~~Article~~Rule 15.1.1 above, such as a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a *Provisional Hearing* or acceptance of such by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

[Comment to Rules 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organization decisions under Rule 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories' part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organization decides to Provisionally Suspend an Athlete, that decision is given automatic effect at the International Federation level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organization, there is not a separate decision to be made by the International Federation. Thus, any claim by the Athlete that the Provisional Suspension was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the National Anti-Doping Organization. Implementation of Anti-Doping Organizations' decisions under Rule 15.2 is subject to each Signatory's discretion. A Signatory's implementation of a decision under Rule 15.1 or Rule 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Rule 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a *Signatory*

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the *Code* shall be implemented by ~~[NADO]~~the CCES and any ~~*National Federation*~~*Sport Organization* in ~~[country],~~Canada, if ~~[NADO]~~the CCES finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Rule 15.3: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, Signatories should attempt to apply the decision in harmony

with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the Athlete's body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then all Signatories should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization should conduct a hearing consistent with Rule 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed. A Signatory's implementation of a decision or its decision not to implement a decision under Rule 15.3, is appealable under Rule 13.]

RULE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

~~ARTICLE~~RULE 17 *EDUCATION*

~~[NADO]~~The CCES shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote *Education* in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the *Code* and the *International Standard* for *Education*.

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

17.1 *Education* Programs

These *Education* programs, detailed in the Adoption Contract between the CCES and the *Sport Organization*, shall provide *Athletes* and other *Persons* with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

a) substances and methods on the *Prohibited List*;

b) anti-doping rule violations~~.~~ and *Consequences*;

c) health and social *Consequences* of doping;

d) *Sample* collection procedures;

e) *Athletes'* rights and responsibilities;

f) *Athlete Support Personnel*

g) *TUEs*;

h) managing the risks of nutritional supplements;

i) the harm of doping to the spirit of sport; and

j) applicable whereabouts requirements.

17.2 True Sport

Educational programs aim to prevent doping through the teaching and promotion of a values-based and principle-driven approach to sport. Curriculum and resources are aimed at the development of individual beliefs, attitudes and life skills, and the establishment of environments that are strongly supportive of doping-free sport. The intention is to have a positive and long-term influence on the choices made by *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*. These programs will be directed at *Athletes*, particularly youth, and be appropriate to their age and stage of development and offered in their schools and sports clubs. They will also be directed to parents, media and *Athlete Support Personnel* including, sport officials, coaches and medical personnel.

17.3 Codes of Conduct

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 CADP.

~~**ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *NATIONAL FEDERATIONS***~~

~~**18.1** All *National Federations* of [country] and their members shall comply with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Rules. All *National Federations* of [country] and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to recognize the authority and responsibility of [NADO] for implementing the [country]'s National Anti-Doping Program and enforcing these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out *Testing*) directly in respect of *Athletes* and other *Persons* under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").~~

~~**18.2** Each *National Federation* of [country] shall accept and abide by the spirit and terms of [country]'s National Anti-Doping Program and these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of receiving financial and/or other assistance from the Government of [country] and/or the *National Olympic Committee* of [country].~~

~~**18.3** Each *National Federation* of [country] shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the *National Federation* may enforce them itself directly in respect of *Athletes* and other *Persons* under its anti-doping authority.~~

~~**18.4** By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, *National Federations* shall cooperate with and support [NADO] in that function. They shall also recognize, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on *Persons* under their authority.~~

18.5 All *National Federations* of [country] shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Rules by *inter alia*:

(i) conducting *Testing* only under the documented authority of their International Federation and using [NADO] or other *Sample* collection authority to collect *Samples* in compliance with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations;

(ii) recognizing the authority of [NADO] in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the *Code* and assisting as appropriate with [NADO]'s implementation of the national *Testing* program for their sport;

(iii) analyzing all *Samples* collected using a *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and

(iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by *National Federations* are adjudicated by an *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

[**NOTE**: A practical implementation might be to include on the membership card/license of each *National Federation* that the holder of this card is bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and those of the relevant International Federation with a signature acknowledging this acceptance.]

18.6 All *National Federations* shall establish rules requiring all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a *National Federation* or one of its member organizations, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes* to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the *Results Management* authority of the *Anti-Doping Organization* in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

18.7 All *National Federations* shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to [NADO] and to their International Federation and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.

18.8 All *National Federations* shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* under the authority of [NADO] or the *National Federation*.

18.9 All *National Federations* shall conduct anti-doping *Education* in coordination with [NADO].

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF [NADO]

19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.5 of the *Code* for *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, [NADO] shall report to *WADA* on [NADO]'s compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the *Code*.

[**OPTIONAL**: *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may choose to include the following Articles in these Anti-Doping Rules as a way to explicitly refer to their obligations under Articles 20.5.10 and 20.5.11 of the *Code*]:

19.2 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.5.10 of the *Code*, all [NADO] board members, directors, officers, employees and appointed *Delegated Third Parties* who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, must sign a form provided by [NADO], agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct.

19.3 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.5.11 of the *Code*, any [NADO] employee who is involved in *Doping Control* (other than authorized anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by [NADO] confirming that they are not *Provisionally Suspended* or serving a period of *Ineligibility* and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *ATHLETES*

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

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

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

20.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.5 To disclose to [NADO] and their International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

RULE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE ~~*CODE*~~CADP

~~23.1 **The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by *WADA* and shall be published in English and French. In**~~ **18.1 Amendment**

The Rules may be amended from time to time by the ~~event~~CCES.

18.1.1 The portions of ~~any conflict between~~ the ~~English and French versions,~~ CADP that reflect the ~~English version~~ "mandatory in substance" requirements contained in the *Code* may be revised by the CCES on notice to *Sport Organizations*, other *Stakeholders* and Governments. The length of the notice shall ~~prevail~~be no longer than as specified by *WADA*.

~~**23.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.~~

~~**23.3**~~18.1.2 The portions of the CADP that do not reflect the "mandatory in substance" requirements contained in the *Code* and are thus entirely unique to the Canadian anti-doping effort may be added to or changed by the CCES through a process that involves consultation with, substantial agreement among and on three (3) months' notice to, *Sport Organizations*, other *Stakeholders* and Governments.

18.2 The *Code and International Standards* ~~shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.~~

~~**23.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.~~

~~23.5 **Where the term "days" is used in the *Code* or an *Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.**~~

~~**23.6** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.~~

~~**23.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10,~~The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of the ~~*Code*~~Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

~~**ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS**~~

~~**24.1** Where the term "days" is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.~~

~~**24.2** These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.~~

24**18.3 ~~These Anti-Doping~~*Code* Provisions**

The Rules have been ~~adopted~~created pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* ~~and the *International Standards*~~ and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code* ~~and the *International Standards*~~. The *Code* and the *International Standards* ~~.~~ The Introduction shall be considered an integral ~~parts~~part of ~~these Anti-Doping~~the Rules ~~and shall prevail in case of conflict.~~.

~~**24.4** The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.~~

~~**24.5** [**OPTION 1,** where the *Code* comments are included in these Anti-Doping Rules:] The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.~~

~~[**NOTE**: if Option 1 is chosen, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall include all comments (and not just the selected ones) in these Anti-Doping Rules.]~~

~~[**OPTION 2,** where the *Code* comments are not included in these Anti-Doping Rules:] The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out fully herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.~~

24.6**18.4 Effective Date**

18.4.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the "Effective Date"). They repeal ~~[NADO]'s Anti-Doping Rules~~the version of the CADP that came into effect on 1 January 2015 ~~[**OR**: enter previous effective date if different from 1 January 2015].~~.

~~**24.7**~~18.4.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

~~**24.7**~~18.4.2.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining

sanctions under ~~Article~~Rule 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

~~24.7~~18.4.2.2 Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in ~~Article~~Rule 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (provided, however, that ~~Article~~Rule 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

~~24.7~~18.4.2.3 Any ~~Article~~Rule 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.

~~24.7~~18.4.2.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or other *Anti-Doping Organization* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to ~~Article~~Rule 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

~~24.7~~18.4.2.5 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under ~~Article~~Rule 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation

was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

~~**24.7**~~*[Comment to Rule 18.4.2.5: Other than the situation described in Rule 18.4.2.5, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, these Anti-Doping Rules may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]*

18.4.2.6 Changes to the *Prohibited List* and *Technical Documents* relating to substances on the *Prohibited List* shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a *Prohibited Substance* has been removed from the *Prohibited List*, an *Athlete* or other *Person* currently serving a period of *Ineligibility* on account of the formerly *Prohibited Substance* may apply to ~~[NADO]~~the CCES or other *Anti-Doping Organization* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the removal of the substance from the *Prohibited List*.

18.5 Official Text

The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by *WADA* and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions of the *Code*, the English version shall prevail. The English and French language versions of the CADP are equally authoritative.

18.6 Comments

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

18.7 Interpretation

The *Code* and the CADP shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.

18.8 Headings

The headings used for the various Parts and Rules of the *Code* and the CADP are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or CADP or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.9 Retroactive Application of the CADP

Subject to Rule 18.4, the 2021CADP shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date or before the date the CADP is accepted by a *Sport Organization* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-2021 CADP anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Rule 10 for subsequent post-2021 CADP violations.

18.10 Integral Elements of the *Code* and the CADP

18.10.1 The "Introduction, "Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code*" and "Appendix 1," "Definitions," " shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

18.10.2 Part A of the CADP "Structure and Scope," Part B of the CADP "Implementation," and the CADP's Appendix 1 "Definitions" shall be considered integral parts of the CADP[EC1].

18.11 Time Periods

Where the term "days" is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard* it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified, time periods in the CADP 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 CADP.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a *WADA*-accredited laboratory or other *WADA*-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

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

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

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping *Education* and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a *Registered Testing Pool*, managing *Athlete Biological Passports*, conducting *Testing*, organizing analysis of *Samples*, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of *TUE* applications, *Results Management*, hearings, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any *Consequences* imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, as set out in the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*.

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

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

[Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

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

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

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

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

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

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("*Consequences*"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under ~~Article~~Rule 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with ~~Article~~Rule 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in ~~Article~~Rule 11.

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

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

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which ~~[NADO]~~the CCES delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for ~~[NADO],~~the CCES, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for ~~[NADO]~~the CCES (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include *CAS*.

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

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, hearings and appeals, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of ~~Article~~Rule 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

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

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

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

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the

Athlete only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under ~~Article~~Rule 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

[Comment to Fault: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Rules where Fault is to be considered. However, under Rule 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

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

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*. Provided, however, *WADA* may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by *WADA*, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization,* consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations. In ~~[country],~~Canada, *National-Level Athletes* are defined as set out in ~~the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").~~Rule 1.4.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area. In ~~[country],~~Canada, the *National Olympic Committee* is ~~[name of~~ the ~~National~~Canadian Olympic Committee~~]~~.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under ~~Article~~Rule 8 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing", as that term is used in Rule 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

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

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

Recreational Athlete: A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations) or *National-Level Athlete* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization* consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations), has represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*. ~~In [country], *Recreational Athlete* is defined as set out in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").~~

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations,* who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 of the *Code* and the *International Standard*

for *Testing* and Investigations. In ~~[country], [NADO]'s~~Canada, the CCES's *Registered Testing Pool* is defined as set out in ~~Article~~Rule 5.5 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

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

Specified Method: See ~~Article~~Rule 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See ~~Article~~Rule 4.2.2.

Sport Organization: Any national, provincial or territorial sport governing body that has adopted the CADP or any such governing body's affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues.

Stakeholder: A *Sport Organization* or other Canadian organization that is fully engaged and committed to the fight against doping in sport.

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

Student-Athlete: Only for the purpose of the therapeutic *Use* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*, an individual who is an *Athlete* and a student competing in U SPORTS and/or Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association (CCAA) sport activities and who is not in the National Athlete Pool (NAP) for any sport.

Substance of Abuse: See ~~Article~~Rule 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of ~~Article~~Rule 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in ~~Article~~Rule 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Rule would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Rule 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

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

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

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

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

Testing Pool: The tier below the *Registered Testing Pool* which includes *Athletes* from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and *Test* the *Athlete Out-of-Competition*.]

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

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

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

APPENDIX 2 DOCUMENTS INDEX

Below is a list of documents referenced within the CADP. It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list.

WADA Documents

The CADP incorporates the mandatory portions of the World Anti-Doping Program, including the *Code* and the *International Standard*s. The CADP incorporates, as applicable, portions of models of best practice and guidelines circulated from time to time by *WADA*.

The World Anti-Doping Code: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/what-we-do/the-code

WADA's *International Standards*

- *International Standard* for Laboratories (ISL): https://www.wada-ama.org/en/what-we-do/international-standards#Laboratories [to be updated]
- *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations (ISTI): https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-testing-and-investigations
- *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (ISPPPI): https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-the-protection-of-privacy-and-personal-0
- *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* (ISTUE): https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-therapeutic-use-exemptions
- *Prohibited List*: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/science-medicine/prohibited-list-documents
- *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-code-compliance-by-signatories
- *International Standard* for *Education*: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-education
- *International Standard* for *Results Management:* https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2021-international-standard-for-results-management

WADA's *Technical Documents*

While there are additional *Technical Documents* which apply, the following are referenced specifically within the CADP.

- *Athlete Biological Passport* (ABP) Operating Guidelines: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/athlete-biological-passport/athlete-biological-passport-abp-operating-guidelines
- Guidelines – Blood *Sample* Collection: https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/world-anti-doping-program/guidelines-blood-sample-collection

SDRCC Documents

The rules of the SDRCC as set out in the Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code shall apply to the proceedings of the Doping Tribunal except as matters are specifically addressed in the Rules.

- Canadian Sport Dispute Resolution Code: http://www.crdsc-sdrcc.ca/eng/dispute-resolution-code

APPENDIX 3 REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Description	Source
1.0	January 1, 2021	Official release	CCES