



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN GAMES (ICMG)

ANTI-DOPING RULES

APPLICABLE TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN GAMES AND TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN BEACH GAMES

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PREAMBLE

The International Committee of the Mediterranean Games (ICMG) has established and adopted these ICMG Anti-Doping Rules (Rules) in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping. The Rules are complemented by other ICMG documents, International Standards addressed throughout the Rules and the anti-doping rules of the relevant International Federations (IFs) and National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs).

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel) and other Persons accept these Rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the Rules.

The ICMG Executive Board is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including anti-doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the Code and the International Standards.

The President of the ICMG appoints a Medical Commission which is responsible, in accordance with directions from the ICMG Executive Board, for the implementation of these Rules.

This Rules describes the doping control procedures drawn up by the ICMG through its Medical Commission. The procedures are based on the regulations of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), an organization of which the ICMG is a member.

The ICMG Medical Commission will delegate the responsibility for implementing parts of the Doping Control to the Organizing Committee of the Mediterranean Games (OCMG), in particular Testing.

The OCMG may delegate the responsibilities of Doping Control to NADOs or other Anti-Doping Organizations which are recognized by WADA.

The ICMG Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (ICMG-TUEC) is the committee appointed by the Medical Commission of ICMG to assess each Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) application.

In these Rules, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical Person shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.

These Rules will be applied during the Mediterranean Games with an anti-doping guide for each Event. This guide will includes the following appendices:

- A.** Notification of Athletes
- B.** Preparing for the Sample Collection Session
- C.** Conducting the Sample Collection Session
- D.** Collection of Urine Samples
- E.** Collection of Blood Samples
- F.** Urine Samples - Insufficient volume
- G.** Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis
- H.** Security/Post-Test Administration
- I.** Transport of Samples And Documentation
- J.** Modifications for Athletes With Disabilities
- K.** Modifications for Athletes Who Are Minors
- L.** Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply
- M.** Sample Collection Personnel Requirements
- N.** WADA Prohibited List of Substances and Methods
- O.** Therapeutic Use Exemption Application Form
- P.** Composition of the Medical Commission of International Committee of the Mediterranean Games
- Q.** Composition of the Anti-doping Committee of the Organizing Committee of the Mediterranean Games.

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in Article 2.1 to Article 2.10 of these anti-doping rules.

ARTICLE 2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a samples provided by an Athlete

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

(Comment to Article 2.1.1: An Anti-doping rule violation is committed under this article independently to the case of the athlete's Fault. The rule has been qualified in various decisions of CAS about "Strict Liability". An athlete's fault is taken into consideration in determining the consequences of this violation of this anti-doping rule violation under article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.)

2.1.2 Violation of an Anti-doping rule under article 2.1 is established in each of the following cases: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance, or its Metabolites or its Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

(Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti- Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, 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 quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited

Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-doping

Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

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

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or failures to the obligation of transmission of information on the location, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, for a period of twelve months, by an athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

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

(Comment to Article 2.5: For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Cases of 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 organisations.)

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) of the WADA Code or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited out of Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) of the WADA Code or other acceptable justification.

(Comment to Article 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 relative or friend, except

under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.)

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

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, 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

Support, encouraging, aiding, conspiracy, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an intentional doping violation, attempted doping rule violation or a violation of section 10.12.1 of the Code by another person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

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

2.10.3 serves as a cover or an intermediary for an individual described in sections 2.10.1 and 2.10.2.

In order to apply this rule, it is necessary a) for the athlete or another person to have been notified in advance by writing by the Anti-doping organisation which has the jurisdiction on the athlete or another person, or by WADA concerning the disqualifying state of the staff member who accompanies the athlete and the potential consequence resulting from the forbidden association, b) the athlete or the other person could reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-doping organisation will make appropriate

efforts in order to signal the staff member who accompanies the athlete by letting the athlete or the other person know that the athlete or the other person will have 15 days in order to contact the Anti-doping organisation with a view to explaining that the criteria described in articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply on him (without contradicting article 15, the present article is applicable even if the conduct which disqualifies the staff member takes place before the date when article 25 of the Code came into effect.

The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with *Athlete Support Personnel* described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sporting character. .

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

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

ARTICLE 3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The ICMG Medical Commission shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the Medical and Anti-Doping Control Commission 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. When these Anti-doping rules are imposed on an athlete or any other person presumed to have committed a violation of the rules of anti-doping, the burden of objecting to this presumption or establishing specific circumstances of facts, the standard of proof is established by the balance of probability.

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

3.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

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

applicable in doping cases:

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

3.2.1 The methods of analysis or the limits of decisions approved by AMA, after having been submitted for a consultation to the center of the scientist community are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any athlete or other person trying to object to this presumption regarding its scientific validity, before any objection of this type, will have to inform WADA of this objection and its motives. By its own initiative TAS will be able to inform arbitrators of CAS will appoint a scientific expert qualified to aid the group of arbitrators in order to evaluate this objection. Within 10 days after receiving this notification by WADA and the dossier of CAS, WADA will have the equal right to intervene as a part, to appear as amicus curiae or submit any other element to the procedure.

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 ICMG shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

3.2.3 Deviations to any other International Standards or any other anti-doping rule or principle in the Code or in these Anti-Doping Rules shall not invalidate such results that evidence or whether these differences are not the cause of the result adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping violation. If the athlete or other person establishes that a departure from any other International Standard or other rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other violation doping, while the ICMG will the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional

disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable 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 Court may, in the context of a hearing relating to a violation of the anti-doping rules, inferences adverse to the athlete or other person who is charged with a violation of anti-doping rules based on the refusal of the athlete or such other person, despite an application duly filed within reasonable before the hearing, to appear (in person or by phone (as instructed by the tribunal) and to answer questions of the tribunal or of the ICMG.

ARTICLE 4. THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the prohibited list

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

4.2 Prohibited substances and methods identified in the prohibited list

4.2.1 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods

Unless specified otherwise in the Prohibited List and / or updating, the Prohibited List and revisions shall be effective under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the ICMG

4.2.2 All athletes and other persons are bound by the Prohibited List and revisions that are made, from the date of their entry into force, without other formalities. It is for all athletes and other persons to familiarise themselves with the latest version of the Prohibited List and revisions.

4.2.3 Specified Substances

For the purposes of application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified the Prohibited List. Category specified substances does not include the category of prohibited methods.

(Comment to article 4.2.3 : The specified substances identified in article 4.2.3 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.)

4.3 Determination of the Prohibited List by WADA

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

In case of medical necessity requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, any Athlete eligible to take part in the Mediterranean Games must be in possession of a TUE granted by the respective IF or NADO in accordance with WADA requirements or by the ICMG-TUEC. It is the athlete's responsibility to have a copy of the TUE available upon request.

4.4.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers and/or the use of attempt to use, possession or administration of attempted administration of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method will be considered as violation of Anti-doping Rules if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the international Standard for therapeutic use permissions.

4.4.2 Athletes who wish to make use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method in connection with the event (Mediterranean Games) and do not already have a TUE must apply to the TUE Committee (the TUEC) of ICMG to obtain a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (except in an emergency or exceptional situation) at least 30 days before the event. The TUEC will assess the application in accordance with the International Standard for therapeutic use exemption authorizations and render as soon as possible of a decision which will be communicated through ADAMS system or by regular mail. The provisions of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and specific protocols published on the ICMG website (www.cijm.org.gr) will be respected through the process and will be applied automatically. TUEs issued by the TUEC will be valid only for ICMG events.

4.4.2.1 During the Period of the Mediterranean Games the ICMG will be considered as an Anti-Doping Organization, in accordance with the terms of the WADA Code, with the corresponding responsibilities in terms of TUE. This period is defined; from the opening of the Mediterranean Village until

the closing ceremony.

TUE applications can be submitted to the ICMG via *ADAMS* or via direct application to the Medical Committee of the Mediterranean Games in urgent cases.

4.4.2.2 The ICMG, in agreement with the current International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, permits Athletes and their physicians to apply to the ICMG for Therapeutic Use Exemption (ie. Permission to use, for Therapeutic purposes, substances which Use is otherwise prohibited according to the rules of sport).

4.4.2.3 All TUE requests from an Athlete will have to be made using the standard forms available in the Polyclinic or using forms which could be downloaded from the ICMG's, OCMG's or WADA's website.

4.4.2.4 The TUE Applications should be submitted to ICMG-TUEC:

- by e-mail
- A dedicated mailbox will be present in the Polyclinic of the Mediterranean Village for the late TUE submission.

4.4.2.5 In case of an emergency, the ICMG-TUEC has the authority to grant a TUE, reserving the right, however, to carry out any necessary additional examinations.

4.4.2.6 The ICMG-TUEC is composed of at least three members with combined experience in the care and treatment of Athletes, a sound of knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine and comprehensive understanding of anti-doping related matters.

4.4.2.7 The ICMG-TUEC may seek other medical or scientific expertise deemed appropriate to review the circumstances of any TUE application.

4.4.2.8 The decisions of the ICMG-TUEC are valid from the opening of the Mediterranean Village until the Closing Ceremony only and will be forwarded to the Athlete, the relevant International Federation, the Athlete's NOC and WADA. However, the TUE Certificate of Approval granted by the ICMG-TUEC will only be valid during the Mediterranean Games' period and does not exempt the athlete from applying for a TUE to the relevant International Federation passed the expiry date.

(Comment to article 4.4.2: Article 4.4.4.1 of the Code requires that an organisation which will be responsible for major events should provide for a procedure which will

enable the athlete to request a TUE if it does not already have one. Such an organisation may designate its own TUEC or confide this task in a third person duly qualified.)

4.4.3 If the athlete already has a TUE issued by his national Anti-doping Organisation or his International Federation, he must request TUEC to recognize this TUE. If this TUE fulfills the criteria mentioned in the international Standard for authorisation of use for therapeutic reasons, the TUEC is obliged to recognize. If the TUEC considers that the TUE does not fulfill these criteria and refuses to recognize it, it must notify the athlete promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4 The decision of ICMG not to recognize or not to issue a TUE may be the object of an appeal made by the athletes exclusively before the Committee of TUE Appeal which is established by the ICMG for this purpose. If the athlete does not make the appeal (or the Committee of appeals TUE decides to confirm their refusal to issue/recognize the TUE and therefore reject the appeal), the athlete is not authorised to make use of the substance or the method in question regarding the ICMG event (Mediterranean Games or Mediterranean Beach Games) but any TUE issued by his National Anti-doping Organisation or his International Federation regarding this substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.

4.4.5 Wada may examine at any time the decisions of the ICMG on TUE, or at the request of the persons concerned, or on its own initiative. If the examined TUE meets the criteria set out in the international Standard for therapeutic use permissions, WADA will not go back on this decision. If the decision concerning the TUE does not meet these criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6 The failure to take action within a reasonable time in connection with the processing of an application submitted in proper form for grant / recognition of a TUE or reviewing a TUE decision will be considered a denial of the request.

ARTICLE 5. TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and Investigations shall only be undertaken for Anti-doping purposes. They will be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and specific protocols of the ICMG supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken in order to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence / Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. The planning of distribution of Testing, Testing, post-testing activities and all the related activities conducted by the ICMG will conform to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The ICMG will

determine the number of controls at arrival, random tests and target tests to be performed in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations will automatically apply on all these controls.

5.1.2 Investigations will be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 In relation to Atypical Findings according to article 7.3, in order to gather information or evidence (including, especially analytical evidence) with a view to determining if a violation of anti-doping rules has been committed to the basis of article 2.1 and/or article 2.2 and

5.1.2.2 In relation to other indications of potential violations of anti-doping rules concerning article 7.4 and 7.5, in order to gather information or evidence (including especially non analytical evidence) with a view to determining if a violation of anti-doping rules has been committed on the basis of articles 2.2 to 2.10

5.1.3 The ICMG can obtain, assess and treat the anti-doping information from all available sources, feed it according to an effective, intelligent and proportionate plan of distribution of controls and/or to form the basis of an investigation concerning one or more potential violations of the anti-doping rules.

5.1.4 The ICMG is responsible for the Testing during the period of the Mediterranean Games and the Beach Games. The ICMG may delegate all or part of its responsibility with regard to the Testing to one or more other anti-doping organisations.

5.1.5 The period of the Mediterranean Games and the Beach Games is defined as "the period starting on the date of the Opening of the Mediterranean Village for the Mediterranean Games and finishing on the date of the Closing Ceremony of the Mediterranean Games (this date also being included)".

5.1.6 All athletes participating in the Mediterranean Games are subject to Testing during the period of the Mediterranean Games, which can be conducted without warning by the ICMG at any time and any place (unannounced).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, the ICMG shall have In-Competition Testing authority for the Event Period and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes entered in one of its future Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of ICMG for a future Event. At the request of the ICMG, any Testing during the Event Period

(Mediterranean Games or Mediterranean Beach Games) shall be coordinated with the ICMG.

5.2.2 The ICMG may require any athlete over whom it has Testing authority to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

(Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60 minute time for the Testing between 23h and 6h, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, the ICMG will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicions that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. The challenge to whether ICMG had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this period does not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on this test or attempted test.

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3.1 of the Code, the ICMG shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct Testing at the Venues of the Mediterranean Games and the Beach Games during the Event Period. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the Code, not only the ICMG but also other Anti-doping Organisations with Testing authority over athletes participating in the MG or the Beach Games may test these athletes during the period of the Games outside of the Event Venues. These Testing shall be coordinated with the ICMG.

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

5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 The ICMG has the authority to appoint any Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) it deems appropriate to collect Samples on its behalf. The OCMG, the authority of receiving samples will comply with the Code and with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of these Testing

5.3.2 The ICMG Medical Commission will be responsible for the verification of all doping controls realised by the ICMG and/or the OCMG.

5.3.3 The doping control can be supervised by the Members of the ICMG Medical Commission or by other qualified Persons authorised for this purpose by the ICMG.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

In respect of the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and in coordination with other Anti-doping Organisations conducting Testing on the same athletes, the ICMG must:

5.4.1 Elaborate and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate

test distribution plan for its Event(s) that prioritizes appropriately between sports, disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The ICMG shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its test distribution plan.

5.5. Coordination of Testing

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

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.6.1 Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool, the ICMG may access his/her Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for the period for which the athlete is subject to ICMG's Testing authority. The ICMG will access the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings not via the Athlete but rather via the International Federations or National Anti-Doping Organisation or the NOCs that is receiving the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings. The ICMG will not require the Athlete to file any different whereabouts information with it. The NOC may achieve this by providing rooming lists and training schedules and locations for the Period of the Mediterranean Games, in the manner requested by the ICMG.

5.6.2 Where an Athlete is not in a Registered Testing Pool in the period for which the Athlete is subject to ICMG's Testing authority, the ICMG may require him/her to provide such information about his/her whereabouts Filing in that period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct Testing upon him/her, up to and including information equivalent to the Whereabouts Filings that an Athlete would have to make in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations if he/she were in a Registered Testing Pool.

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

5.6.4 Any NOC which fails to comply with the requirements in relation to whereabouts information and provision of other information such as training schedules and rooming lists as set out in these Rules, may be subject to sanctions.

5.6.5 Whereabouts information provided shall be shared via *ADAMS* with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete during the Period of the Mediterranean Games/Mediterranean Beach Games on the strict condition that it will be kept confidential and be used only for Doping Control purposes.

Uploading whereabouts information to *ADAMS* will be coordinated by the ICMG Medical Commission in conjunction with the NADOs and IFs concerned.

5.6 BIS Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.6.1Bis ICMG is the body responsible for carrying out the Testing during the Mediterranean Games. ICMG shall determine the number of tests to be performed during the Period of the Mediterranean Games/Beach Games.

5.6.2Bis During the Mediterranean Games/Beach Games, Testing may be performed for any sport or sports discipline.

5.6.3Bis The Medical Commission of ICMG is responsible for establishing and executing its powers in accordance with the international regulations of the WADA. This it does in cooperation with the Organizing Committee of the Mediterranean Games (OCMG) and its Anti-Doping Committee (OCMG-ADC).

5.6.4Bis In relation to doping control procedures during the Mediterranean Games, the Medical Commission of ICMG will decide:

- a. The sports and disciplines for which doping controls will be performed
- b. The total number of athletes to be tested
- c. The number of EPO test (erythropoietine) and blood test for transfusion, HBOCs and hGH to be taken for each sport according to the programs of WADA and IFs.

To do this, among other factors, the actual capacity of the Doping Control Laboratory selected and accredited by WADA will be taken into account, which will analyze the samples collected during these Mediterranean Games/Beach Games.

5.6.5Bis The Medical Commission of ICMG may request any athlete accredited to participate in the Mediterranean Games to undergo a doping control, as of the moment he/she enters the Mediterranean Village. An athlete may, moreover, be required to undergo one or more doping controls during the Games.

5.6.6Bis Once a doping control session is complete, the National Olympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the 'delegation') corresponding to the selected athlete will be responsible for transporting the athlete and

his/her representative(s) from the Doping Control Station to the Mediterranean Village.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 An Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool who retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport may not participate in the Events of ICMG until he/she has given International Federation and National Anti-doping Organisation written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 12. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be disqualified.

5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in the ICMG Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to his/her International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.8 Independent Observers Program:

The ICMG shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at its Event(s).

ARTICLE 6. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1 Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA – accredited of WADA – approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be determined by ICMG/OCMG.

(Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other

laboratories so long as the results are reliable.)

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

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

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

6.2.2 The ICMG shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.2.3 Samples shall be analysed to detect any substance included in the Prohibited List complying with the International Standard of WADA. It is important to signal that all samples collected for the ICMG after opening of the Mediterranean Games and till the Closing Ceremony (concluded) of the Mediterranean Games shall be analysed for prohibited substances and methods "in competition".

6.2.4 The B bottles will remain in the custody of the Anti-Doping Laboratory, stored in the conditions established in the International Standard for Laboratories. These bottles should only be opened by express authorization in writing by the Chairperson of the Medical Commission of ICMG, and always in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.2.5 Once analyzed, samples will remain in the custody of the Anti-Doping Laboratory for the period established by the regulations. If they are required to be kept for longer, this may be requested in writing by the ICMG.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the

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

6.4.1 The ICMG may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 The ICMG may request that the laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of the country or sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 In compliance with the dispositions of International Standard for laboratories, laboratories can at their own initiative and expenses analyse samples in order to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from these analyses shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result

(Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised 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 analysed.)

6.5 Additional Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2.1: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by ICMG at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by ICMG to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. The additional analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7. RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

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

7.1.1.1 ICMG shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chairperson and six members with experience in anti-doping. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by the ICMG, the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chairperson) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7. No Person can be a member of the Doping Review Panel dealing with a specific case if he/she (i) has the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with the Athlete or other Person, the National Olympic Committee, the National Federation or International Federation of the Athlete or other Person, or with any Person involved in the case in any way whatsoever; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel him/herself to be free and independent.

7.1.2 The responsibility for the results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to Consequences that extend beyond ICMG's Event(s) (for example, period of Ineligibility for other Events) shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.1.3 In all procedures relating to any anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Mediterranean Games, the right of any Person to be heard pursuant to Code will be exercised solely before the Disciplinary Commission. The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally in front of the Disciplinary Commission or to submit a defence in writing, at the option of the Person exercising his right to be heard.

7.1.4 In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Mediterranean Games for which the ICMG Executive Board has delegated all its powers to the Disciplinary Commission, the said Disciplinary Commission will decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the ICMG President and the ICMG Executive Board, shall constitute the decision by the ICMG.

7.1.5 The Disciplinary Commission will be composed of three members including the president: at least one medical doctor of the ICMG Medical Commission, a jurist and one other member from the Executive Board or from ICMG Commissions. Disciplinary Commission members are chosen between members who have experience in the fight against doping within their NADOs, RADOs or IFs.

Two other alternative members will be designed if any conflict of interest occurs within a particular case of doping rules violation.

In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Mediterranean Games, the Disciplinary Commission will provide a decision report on the procedure conducted under its authority, including a decision

as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by the ICMG:

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

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the ICMG in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS system.

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

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

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

7.2.5 Where requested by the Athlete or ICMG, arrangements shall be

made to analyse the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The ICMG may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.2.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of the ICMG (as well as a representative of the Athlete's National Federation) shall be allowed to be present.

7.2.7 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless the ICMG takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.2.8 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the finding shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation, the Athlete's International Federation and to WADA.

7.3 Review of Atypical Findings

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

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

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

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

notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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

7.3.5.2 If the ICMG receives, either (a) from another Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its Events, or (b) from a sport organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event or National Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the other Major Event Organisation or sport organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, the ICMG shall so advise the other Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.4 Review of Whereabouts Failures

7.4.1 The ICMG shall refer potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the Athlete's International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation receives that Athlete's whereabouts filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that Athlete.

7.4.1.1 The ICMG is responsible for declaring any apparent failed control on the part of the athletes during the period of the Mediterranean Games complying with the International Standard for Testing. The NOC will help the ICMG to obtain all the information or all necessary documents related to the management of a failed test presumed on the part of an Athlete from his delegation.

7.4.1.2 The ICMG declares the apparent failed tests complying with article 11.6 of the International Standard for Testing, being understood that deadlines indicated in Article 11.6 concerning the notification of the athlete will be reduced to reflect the nature of the Mediterranean Games; Thus the delay to the athlete at every stage of the procedure will be 24 hours after receiving the correspondent notification from the ICMG.

7.4.1.3 Each NOC has to take care of the fact that the ICMG must

be informed before the beginning of the Mediterranean Games about any failure in the obligation of transmitting information about the whereabouts of failure in any Testing registered against every athlete participating in the Mediterranean Games on behalf of said NOC during the course of 18 months period preceding the beginning of the Mediterranean Games period. When the ICMG requires it, the NOC must make sure that the complete dossier concerning missing information about the whereabouts must be furnished to the ICMG without delay.

7.4.1.4 When the ICMG declares a Missed Testing on the part of an Athlete and constituting the third failure of whereabouts information registered against the athlete during the course of 18 months period which precedes and includes the date of his third case, the Chairperson of the ICMG Medical Commission, or a person designated by him, shall inform immediately the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Commission of the existence of an apparent infringement of the anti-doping rules in virtue of article 2.4 of the Code or any other applicable anti-doping rules. The Disciplinary Commission must be constituted in relation to this eventual infringement on the Code or on other anti-doping rules applicable and the Chairperson of this Disciplinary Commission may decide to put the athlete under provisional suspension complying with article 7.10 hereunder, while waiting for the final decision of his anti-doping organisation responsible for the case of violation of the Code or of any other anti-doping rule adopted in application of the Code.

7.4.2 Where an Athlete who is not in a Registered Testing Pool is required to submit whereabouts information to the ICMG in accordance with Article 5.5.2, but fails to do so, the ICMG may impose on him or her, the following consequences:

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

The ICMG will proceed to any required complementary investigation to a potential violation of anti-doping rules not covered in Articles 7.2 to 7.4. The time that the ICMG is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it will notify without delay the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA) about the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Provisional Suspension:

7.6.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension*: If analysis of an *A Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a

Prohibited Substance that is not a *Specified Substance*, or for a *Prohibited Method*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.4.

7.6.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension*: In case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Specified Substance*, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.6.1, the ICMG may impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2-7.5 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.6.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. Furthermore, the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a right to appeal from the *Provisional Suspension* in accordance with Article 12.2 (save as set out in Article 7.6.3.1).

7.6.3.1 The *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

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

7.6.5 In all cases where an *Athlete* or other *Person* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a *Provisional Suspension* has not been imposed on him or her, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension*

voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

(Comment to Article 7.6: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed.)

7.7 Resolution Without a Hearing

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

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

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

7.8 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the ICMG has asserted the Commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed the an *Athlete* or other *Person* on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, the ICMG shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.3.

7.9 Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while the ICMG is conducting the results management process ,ICMG retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results

management process has begun and ICMG 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, ICMG has jurisdiction to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation

ARTICLE 8. RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

The ICMG will provide the athlete or to another person concerned, as well as his Chef de Mission can either appear at a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission or to submit a defence in writing.

8.1 Setting up a Disciplinary Commission

The ICMG President shall immediately set up a Disciplinary Commission of three experts.

8.2 Hearing following the ICMG's result management

8.2.1 When the ICMG sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, then the case shall be referred to the Disciplinary Commission for hearing and decision. The Athlete or other Person may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by Persons of their choice (e.g. lawyer, doctor, etc.), with a maximum of three for each of the Athlete or other Person. The President of the IF or NADO concerned, or his representative, as well as a representative of the Independent Observer Program shall also be invited to attend the hearing. If the Athlete or other Person and/or his chef de mission elect not to attend a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, they may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the Disciplinary Commission within the deadline set forth by the Disciplinary Commission to that effect.

If the Athlete or other Person concerned and/or his delegation have already left the Mediterranean host city, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission shall take reasonable measures that he considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these Rules.

8.2.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with *Events* that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may follow an accelerated procedure as authorized by the hearing panel.

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

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

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

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

8.2.7 Nature and circumstances of violation; adducing evidence:

The Disciplinary Commission shall determine the nature and circumstances of any anti-doping rule violation which may have been committed. It shall allow the Athlete or other Person concerned an opportunity to adduce any relevant evidence, which does not require the use of disproportionate means (as decided by the Disciplinary Commission), which the Athlete or other Person deems helpful to the defence of his case in relation to the result of the test, or other anti-doping rule violation, either orally, before the Commission, or in writing, as the Athlete or other Person concerned.

8.2.8 Opinion of experts, adducing other evidence:

The Disciplinary Commission may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own motion.

8.2.9 Intervention of IF or NADO concerned:

The IF or NADO concerned, if it has chosen to take part in the discussions, may intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. To the extent that the Athlete is a member of a Team Sport, or is participating in a sport that is not a Team Sport but where awards are given to teams, the IF or NADO shall help ensure that the sanctions imposed by the ICMG are as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant IF or NADO.

8.2.10 Extending the procedure to other Persons:

If, at any time (i.e. before, during or after the hearing), circumstances suggest such a course of action, the Disciplinary Commission may propose extending the procedure to any other

Person(s) (particularly among the Athlete's entourage) subject to ICMG jurisdiction who may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation.

8.2.11 Notifying the Athlete and other parties concerned of decision:

The ICMG President, or a Person designated by him, shall promptly notify the Athlete or other Person concerned, the chef de mission concerned, the IF or NADO concerned, a representative of the Independent Observer Program and the WADA of the decision of the Disciplinary Commission or of the ICMG Executive Board, as the case may be, by sending a full copy of the decision to the addressees.

8.2.12 Time Limit:

The entire disciplinary procedure shall not exceed 24 hours from the time the Athlete or other Person concerned is informed of such anti-doping rule violation. However, the ICMG President may decide to extend this time limit depending upon specific circumstances of a case.

8.2.13 Violation of procedures and other provisions:

No violation of the above-noted procedures and other provisions related thereto can be invoked if the Athlete or other Person involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.

8.2.14 Notification

Notice to an Athlete or other Person who has been accredited pursuant to the request of the NOC, may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC of the Athlete or other Person shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.

ARTICLE 9. AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

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

ARTICLE 10. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

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

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

10.2 Ineligibility

10.2.1 If it is established that an *Athlete* or other *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation before having actually competed at the event or in the case or an athlete or other person has already participated in a competition at the event, but is scheduled to participate in other competitions of the event, the Disciplinary Commission may prohibit the *Athlete* or other *Person* to participate in the competitions of the event which has not yet participated, notwithstanding other consequences of sanctions which may be imposed thereafter, such as exclusion of the *Athletes* and other *Persons* concerned from the *Event* and the loss of accreditation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 10.7 Multiple Violations

Article 10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Article 10.12 Status During *Ineligibility*

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

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

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

10.4 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.5 Financial Consequences

Unless the rules of the IF do not provide that the withdrawn profits must be reallocated to other athletes they will be allocated first to reimburse the costs of recovery ICMG which has taken the necessary measures to recover the amount of the gain, then the reimbursement of the ICMG expenses, conducting the results management. If there are funds remaining, these will be allocated in accordance with the rules of the IF.

However, the ICMG may only impose financial penalties in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Reimbursement of expenses or financial penalties may be imposed only if the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No financial sanction may be considered as a basis for reducing the suspension or any other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

10.6 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

(Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.)

ARTICLE 11. CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

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

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, ICMG

Executive Board 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 ICMG may elect to establish rules for the Event which imposes Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 of the WADA Code for purposes of the Event.

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

ARTICLE 12. APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Any decision made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 12.2 through 12.6 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or International Standard. These decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

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

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

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

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

12.2.1 In all cases arising from participation in the Mediterranean Games or the Beach Games, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

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

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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

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

12.2.3 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

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

12.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, the ICMG fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the ICMG 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's fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the ICMG.

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

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

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

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

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

- a)** Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

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

ARTICLE 13. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the *Athlete's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

13.1.4 Status Reports

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

13.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information

beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee, National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until ICMG has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 13.3.

13.2 Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.3 Statistical Reporting

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

13.4 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, ICMG shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse, using *ADAMS*, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation, and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

13.5 Data Privacy

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

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

ARTICLE 14. APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

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

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

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

(Comment to Article 14.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted

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

ARTICLE 15. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 16. ICMG COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 17. EDUCATION

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

ARTICLE 18. AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

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

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

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

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

ARTICLE 19. INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

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

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

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

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

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

19.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 20. ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*

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

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

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

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

20.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received

does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

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

20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

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

20.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1 DEFINITIONS –

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

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

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

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.

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Disqualification: See below consequences of Anti-doping Rule violations

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

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

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code

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

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 International Federation concerned.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1 of the *Code*; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Event period: The period commencing on the date of the opening of the Mediterranean Village for the Event, and ends at the end of the day of the Closing Ceremony of the Event.

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

[Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

In-Competition: For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules “In-Competition” means Event Period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Event: A sport Event involving International – or National – Level Athletes that is not an 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.

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

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

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

National Anti-Doping Organisation: 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.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: 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.

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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

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.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by ICMG.

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

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

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.

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: 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.]

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

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

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

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

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.3

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

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

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

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 a 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.

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

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

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