REGULATIONS FOR DOPING CONTROL AND SANCTIONS IN SPORTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
Comment: Definitions in the text listed in these Regulations have been taken mostly from the Code and the International Standards and are therefore marked in italics and initial capital letter.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS .........................................................................51
INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

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

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

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

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

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

Organization

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

Other provisions of these Regulations adhere to principles laid down by the Code and in the respective International Standards in the conditions of the Czech Republic. Where these Regulations spare the details, they advert to the respective provisions of the Code and the International Standards. In case of the discrepancy in interpretation of the provisions, the original wording of the Code in English applies.
Article 1 APLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

1.1 Application to National Sports Federations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.1 The CADC Regulations apply to all Persons who:

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

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

1.2.3 The role and responsibility of Athletes is to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection.
Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules.

### 2.4 Whereabouts failures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 Prohibited Association.

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

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

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

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

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

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Person described in Articles 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.
Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof.

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

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

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

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

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred
which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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

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

Article 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List.

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

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

4.2 Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List.

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

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

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has received such TUE from the CADC TUEC, then the International Federation must recognize it if the TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the International Federation considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it,
it must notify the *Athlete* and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA*’s decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

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

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

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

4.4.6 In case *CADC* decides to collect a *Sample* from a *Person* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* or a *National-Level Athlete* and that *Person* is
Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic purposes, CADC may allow this Person to apply for a retroactive TUE.

Article 5 TESTING

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations.

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

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

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

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

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

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

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

5.2.2 Each Major Event Organization, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, shall have In-Competition Testing authority for its Events and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes entered in one of its future Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of the Major Event Organization for a future Event.
5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20 of the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.8 Retirement and Return to Competition.

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

5.8.2 An Athlete in CADC’s Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to CADC may not resume competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given CADC written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International
Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with CADC and the Athlete’s International Federation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.8.2 shall be Disqualified.

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

5.9 Selection of Athletes for Testing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.11.5 An *Athlete* is entitled to be accompanied by one *Person* as an escort or by an interpreter to the *Doping Control Station*. In the case of *Minor Athletes* the *Doping Control Officer* shall ensure, if applicable, the presence of a statutory representative or any other suitable *Person* (a physician, coach, or *Sports Federation* representative) for the whole time of the *Sample Collection*. 
However, the absence of a statutory representative is not considered to be a reason for refusing Sample Collection.

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

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

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

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

5.12 In-Competition Urine Sample Collection.

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

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

5.12.3 The Athlete shall be obliged to stay in the Doping Control Station until he/she provides the sufficient amount of urine for the analysis. If the Athlete is not able to provide at one time the required amount of urine, the urine collected will be secured by the relevant system in compliance with the International Standards for Testing and Investigations until the Athlete is able to provide more urine up to the amount of 90 ml.
5.12.4 After the Athlete has provided at least 90 ml of urine he/she shall select one of the larger numbers of sets of containers for collecting Samples consisting of two little bottles (A and B). The Athlete shall check whether these bottles are empty and clean.

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

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

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

5.13 Out-of-Competition Urine Sample Collection.

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

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

5.13.3 Each Athlete selected for Out-of-Competition Testing shall be obliged to provide required information to be entered into the Protocol under Article 5.11.1. Any conflicts with or departures from the International Standards for
Testing and Investigations ascertained by the Athlete, his/her accompanying Person or the Doping Control Officer shall be recorded in the Protocol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 The Samples may be stored and subjected to further analysis for purposes as described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the request of CADC or WADA. Circumstances and conditions for follow-up Sample analysis must be in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
Article 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.5 Within 5 days from the date of notification delivery described in Article 7.1.4, measures for analyzing the B Sample will be taken on Athlete’s request. The Athlete may accept the Adverse Analytical Finding by waiving the
requirement for B Sample analysis. DCMS shall be entitled to decide on B Sample analysis at the Executive’s own expense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If the CADC receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified
on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, the CADC shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

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

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

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

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

7.7 Provisional Suspensions.

7.7.1 If an analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.3 does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a national Sports Federation shall impose a Provisional Suspension promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.1.4 and 7.3 of these Rules.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing body’s decision not to eliminate a mandatory
Provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete is given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

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

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

7.8 Retirement from Sport.

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

7.9 Notification of Results Management Decisions.

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

Article 8 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

8.1 Disciplinary Procedure Rules.

Disciplinary procedure shall respect the right to a fair hearing.

After a Person receives notification of an asserted anti-doping rule violation according to Articles 7.1.4, 7.2 or 7.3 of these Rules, the Sports Federation with results management responsibility shall commence disciplinary proceedings. The
Sports Federation shall provide the Person with the opportunity for hearing to decide on whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, it shall decide on the appropriate Consequences as well. The hearing process shall respect the following principles:

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

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

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

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

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

8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS.

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes may, with the consent of the Athlete, CADC, Sports Federation, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have
had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS, be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing.

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:
10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

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

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

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

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

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

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

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

10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the severity of the violation. An Article 2.7 or 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances,
shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances.

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

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products.

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.
10.5.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.6.4 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction.

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

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

10.7 Multiple Violations.

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

(a) six months;

(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

(c) two times the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

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

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.
10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money.

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of
forfeited prize money to other Athletes if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that conducted results management in the case.

10.10 Financial Consequences.

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

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period.

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

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person.

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

10.11.2 Timely Admission.

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

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

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

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

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

10.12 Status during Ineligibility.

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility.

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

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport Events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport Event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate
points toward) a national championship or International Event and does not involve the Athlete and other Person working in any capacity with Minors. An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.12.2 Return to Training.

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

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility.

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

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


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

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction.

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.
ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

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

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

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports.
The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

Article 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTS FEDERATIONS

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

ARTICLE 13: APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under the Code or rules adopted pursuant to the Code, including these Rules, may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code or International Standards. Such decisions
shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited.

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed.

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

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies.

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no antidoping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; an Anti-Doping Organization’s failure to comply with Article 7.9 of the Code; a decision that an Anti-Doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not
suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2-13.6.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events.

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons.

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

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

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal.

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

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

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed.

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

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

Where, in a particular case, the Sports Federation or the COC Arbitration Panel fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Sports Federation or the COC Arbitration Panel had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Sports Federation or the Czech Olympic Committee (COC).

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs.

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

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

13.6. **COC Arbitration Panel**

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

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

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

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

13.7 **Time for Filing Appeals**

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

(a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

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

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

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

(b) Twenty-one days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.
13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

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

(a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

(b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the appeal body of the Sports Federation and, where applicable, to the COC Arbitration Panel.

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

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

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

Article 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.1.4 Status Reports

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

14.1.5 Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.5 *Doping Control* Information Clearing House.

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

14.6 Protection of Personal Data.


Article 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

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

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

Article 16 INFORMATION AND NOTICES

16.1 Provision of Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

Article 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE REGULATIONS

18.1 CADC reserves the right to amend and update these Regulations in justified cases. Changes and amendments shall come into effect one month after their publication on the CADC website (www.antidoping.cz) and after Sports Federations have received notification. Sports Federations are obliged to apply changes and amendments of these Regulations, which are binding.
18.2 Except for Article 14.6 these Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 19 PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

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

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

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

19.4 Expenses for the control analysis of “B” Sample required by the Athlete on the basis of the Adverse Analytical Finding of analysis of “A” Sample shall be paid by the Athlete if the “B” Sample analysis confirms the results of the “A” Sample analysis.
Article 20 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 21 COMMENCEMENT AND GOVERNING LAW

21.1 Commencement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

21.3 Governing Law.

The Czech law governs these Regulations.

In Prague, 1 November 2014

Published by CADC

Appendix 1: Definitions

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

**CAS:** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

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

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

**Code:** The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations (“Consequences”):** An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.
Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Filing Failure: A failure by the Athlete (or by a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing
that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Federation (IF): An international non-governmental organization administering one or more sports at international level.
International-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.
**National-Level Athlete**: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.
**Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by *International Federations* and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* Testing as part of that *International Federation's* or *National Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan* and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the *Code* and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Specified Substance:** See Article 4.3.
**Sports Federation:** A legally, possessively and organisationally independent sports organisation which is settled in the Czech Republic and its basic subject is to operate sports or tourism for its members or non-organised public who is a member or is recognized by the relevant *International Federation*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Testing:** The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving Test Distribution Planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.
**Therapeutic:** Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods; or providing or assisting in a cure.

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

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

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

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

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

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

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

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