Sports Anti-Doping Rules 2017

Made 21 November 2016
INTRODUCTION

Having reviewed the Sports Anti-Doping Rules (2016), the Board of Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ) has made the Sports Anti-Doping Rules (2017) in order to implement the amendments to the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards.

DFSNZ has made these Rules under section 16 of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 (“the Act”). The Code seeks to protect the fundamental rights of Athletes to participate in doping-free sport and to bring about the harmonisation of core anti-doping elements across Signatories to the Code. It is intended that National Sporting Organisations will agree to the Rules so that the Rules apply to their members and all Participants as governing the conditions under which sport is played.

DFSNZ is an independent Crown entity continued under the Act and is the National Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for implementing the Code in New Zealand, as provided in Article 20.5 of the Code and section 12 of the Act.

While all provisions of the Code are mandatory in substance, the Code requires certain Articles to be implemented without substantive change by Signatories to the Code because of their central place in harmonising anti-doping measures. The provisions which have to be implemented without substantive change in these Rules are: Article 1 (Definition of Doping) Article 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations), Article 3 (Proof of Doping), Article 4.2.2 (Specified Substances), Article 4.3.3 (WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List), Article 7.11 (Retirement from Sport), Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), Article 11 (Consequences to Teams), Article 13 (Appeals) (with the exception of Article 13.2.2, Article 13.6, and Article 13.7), Article 15.1 (Recognition of Decisions), Article 17 (Statute of Limitations), Article 24 (Interpretation of the Code) and Appendix 1 (Definitions), together with the corresponding comments from the Code. The Rules also provide for the application of International Standards established by WADA, in particular the Prohibited List, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (and applicable WADA Guidelines for Sample Collection), the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

The Sports Tribunal and any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal established by a National Sporting Organisation to hear Violation Proceedings will function under the Rules when hearing Violation Proceedings.

It is intended that National Sporting Organisations will agree to the Rules as their Anti-Doping Rules in order to implement the Code. By agreeing to the application of the Rules, National Sporting Organisations will agree that DFSNZ and the Sports Tribunal (or any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal) can exercise all the functions and powers in the Act and the Rules.

National Sporting Organisations that agree to the Rules will do so on the basis that they agree to the application of the Rules as amended from time to time. In accordance with its obligations under the Act, DFSNZ will provide National Sporting Organisations, Athletes and the Privacy Commissioner a reasonable opportunity to comment before amending the Rules.

National Sporting Organisations that have agreed to the Rules will take all reasonable steps to ensure that Participants under their authority are informed of their obligations under the Code and the Rules. Further, National Sporting Organisations shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that Participants under their authority are informed of the potential uses, recipients and retentions of personal information they provide.

DFSNZ will continue to function and operate in accordance with the core obligations under the Code. DFSNZ will carry out Doping Control under the provisions of the Code and follow the relevant mandatory International Standards as provided by WADA.
DFSNZ will collect Samples or Specimens to test for the presence of substances or methods that are prohibited under the WADA Prohibited List. Samples will be collected in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and applicable WADA Guidelines for the Collection of Blood and Urine Samples. DFSNZ will also carry out investigations in relation to Anti-Doping Rule Violations under Rules 2.2 to 2.10. National Sporting Organisations will promptly refer all information relating to possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations to DFSNZ. DFSNZ will review information obtained in any investigation and decide whether the information supports the bringing of Violation Proceedings. DFSNZ will bring Violation Proceedings and present the evidence in support of the proceedings before either the Sports Tribunal or an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal. Subject to its various obligations to notify and promptly report and present evidence under the Rules, and to certain exceptional circumstances, the process of investigating and hearing Violation Proceedings will be treated as a confidential process by DFSNZ and all National Sporting Organisations and Persons subject to the Rules until a decision has been made in relation to the alleged Violation.

The terms in italics in this introduction and in the Rules are defined as set out in the Definitions section at the end of the Rules. Comments in these Rules are intended to be explanatory rather than intended to have legislative effect.
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1. APPLICATION OF THESE RULES AND INCORPORATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

1.1 The Rules apply to:

1.1.1 DFSNZ and all Doping Control and any investigation into any Anti-Doping Rule Violation carried out by DFSNZ (save where DFSNZ carries out Doping Control or any investigation by agreement with foreign governments, other Anti-Doping Organisations or Signatories to the Code under the Act, in which case Doping Control or any investigation will be governed by the agreement entered into or the Code);

1.1.2 any TUE Committee established by DFSNZ;

1.1.3 any National Sporting Organisation that agrees to the Rules;

1.1.4 any club, team, association, league or any other Person that either:

1.1.4.1 is a member of a National Sporting Organisation that has agreed to the Rules; or

1.1.4.2 agrees to the application of the Rules with the National Sporting Organisation; or

1.1.4.3 otherwise agrees to the application of the Rules;

1.1.5 all Persons who:

1.1.5.1 are members of a National Sporting Organisation that has agreed to the Rules, regardless of where the Persons reside or are situated; or

1.1.5.2 are members of any club, team, association, league or other organisation that has agreed to the application of the Rules with a National Sporting Organisation, regardless of where the Persons reside or are situated; or are Participants who agree to the Rules as part of the conditions of participation in any capacity in any activity organised, held, convened or authorised by a National Sporting Organisation or one or more of its member organisations, clubs, teams, associations, leagues or other organisations, regardless of whether the Person is a member of any such organisation; or

1.1.5.3 otherwise agree to the Rules; and

1.1.6 the Sports Tribunal and any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal established in accordance with the Rules.

1.2 Application to National Sporting Organisations

1.2.1 A National Sporting Organisation may agree to the Rules by incorporating them by reference into its governing documents, constitution, Rules or anti-doping policies so that the Rules form part of the Rules of the National Sporting Organisation and govern the rights and obligations of all Persons who are subject to the Rules of the National Sporting Organisation. A National Sporting Organisation may also adopt the Rules as its anti-doping policy or Anti-Doping Rules.
1.2.2 By agreeing to the Rules, National Sporting Organisations:

1.2.2.1 recognise and accept the authority and responsibility of DFSNZ as the sole National Anti-Doping Organisation in New Zealand for implementing the Code; and

1.2.2.2 authorise DFSNZ to carry out Doping Control, to investigate Anti-Doping Rule Violations under the Rules and to present evidence in support of Anti-Doping Rule Violations before the Sports Tribunal or an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal.

Members of National Sporting Organisations and all Persons to whom the Rules apply also recognise and accept the authority and responsibility of DFSNZ.

1.2.3 A National Sporting Organisation that has agreed to the Rules will take all reasonable steps to ensure that any Person who wishes to take part in any Event, Competition or activity organised or authorised by it who is not a member of the National Sporting Organisation or who has not otherwise agreed to be bound by the Rules, agrees to be bound by the Rules.

1.2.4 A National Sporting Organisation that has agreed to the Rules must ensure that any Person who is not a member of the National Sporting Organisation but who wishes to participate in International Events or Events organised, sanctioned or authorised by the National Sporting Organisation and who fulfils, or would otherwise fulfil, the requirements to be part of DFSNZ’s Registered Testing Pool, becomes either a member of the National Sporting Organisation and/or agrees to make himself or herself available for Testing, at least twelve months before participating in any International Event or in any Event.

1.2.5 Nothing in the Rules shall be interpreted as limiting the functions of DFSNZ under the Act and its obligations as a Signatory to the Code. Nothing in the Rules prevents DFSNZ from collecting Samples from Athletes and arranging for Testing and reporting of the results of Testing or undertaking any other anti-doping activity or investigation in accordance with any agreement or arrangement with any other Anti-Doping Organisation, International Federation, Signatory to the Code or any National Sporting Organisation which has not agreed to the Rules, or in accordance with any obligation under the Act or Code.

1.2.6 DFSNZ will encourage and assist National Sporting Organisations to agree to the Rules, and will encourage all Participants and Persons to agree to take part in sport on the basis of the Rules.

1.2.7 Where a National Sporting Organisation is a member of an International Federation and is bound by the Rules and the Anti-Doping Rules of the International Federation and there is a conflict or inconsistency between the Rules and the Anti-Doping Rules of the International Federation, the International Federation’s Anti-Doping Rules will prevail.

1.2.8 Where an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person has an agreement with the National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee for it to provide financial, coaching or other support directly to that Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person (other than for support for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games), that National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee will, for the purposes of these Rules,
be regarded as a National Sporting Organisation. To the extent that those circumstances apply, every reference in these Rules to any right or obligation of a National Sporting Organisation shall apply to the National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee, in addition to any other rights and obligations it has as a National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee under these Rules.

1.2.9 The Rules are subject to the Legislation Act 2012.

1.3 International Standards incorporated into the Rules

1.3.1 The Rules incorporate the following International Standards by reference:

1.3.1.1 World Anti-Doping Agency 2017 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods;

1.3.1.2 World Anti-Doping Agency International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, effective 1 January 2016;

1.3.1.3 World Anti-Doping Agency International Standard for Testing and Investigations, effective 1 January 2017;

1.3.1.4 World Anti-Doping Agency International Standard for Laboratories, effective 2 June 2016; and

1.3.1.5 World Anti-Doping Agency International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, 1 January 2015.

1.3.2 Where the Rules refer to any of the above International Standards, the reference is to the version of the International Standard dated as above.

2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Rules 2.1 to 2.10 of the Rules.

The purpose of Rule 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules has 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 anti-doping rule violation under Rule 2.1.

[Comment to Rule2.1.1: An Anti-Doping Rule Violation is committed under this Rule without regard to an Athlete’s Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as “Strict Liability”. An Athlete’s Fault is taken into consideration in]
determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Rule 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

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

[Comment to Rule 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analysed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Rule 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

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

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body 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 was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing, or Failing to submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

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

2.4 Whereabouts failures

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 Organisation or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to Rule 2.5: For example, this Rule would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]

2.6 Possession of 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 Rule 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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

[Comment to Rules 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]
Comment to Rule 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited 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 Rule 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 Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

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

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation 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 proceedings 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 Rule 2.10.1 or Rule 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 Organisation 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 Organisation 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 Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Rules 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Rule 16, this Rule applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Rule 18.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Rule 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Rule 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.
[Comment to Rule 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

DFSNZ has the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether DFSNZ has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

[Comment to Rule 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or
other Person does so, the burden shifts to DFSNZ to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these 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 anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then DFSNZ 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 Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete’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 Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal) and to answer questions from the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal or DFSNZ.

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

4. THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall become effective three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by DFSNZ or any further steps under these Rules. DFSNZ shall take reasonable steps to ensure the current Prohibited List is available to its Participants. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List identifies those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.
4.2.1 Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Rule 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.

4.3 WADA's determination of the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

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

4.4.2 An Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete should apply to DFSNZ for a TUE. If DFSNZ denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the Sports Tribunal. The Athlete must file any such appeal within 14 days of receiving notification that the application has been denied.

4.4.3 An Athlete who is an International-Level Athlete should apply to his or her International Federation.

4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by DFSNZ for the substance or method in question, if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions then the International Federation must recognise it. If the International Federation considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, it must notify the Athlete and DFSNZ promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and/or DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ, 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 DFSNZ, and if DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ 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.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.3: If the International Federation refuses to recognise a TUE granted by DFSNZ only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the International Federation. If an International Federation chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, it must recognise a TUE granted to that Athlete by DFSNZ. A TUE granted by DFSNZ is valid at national level only; it is not automatically valid for international-level Competition.]

4.4.4 A Major Event Organisation may require Athletes to apply to it for a TUE if they wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method in connection with the Event. In that case:

4.4.4.1 The Major Event Organisation must ensure a process is available for an Athlete to apply for a TUE if he or she does not already have one. If the TUE is granted, it is effective for its Event only.

4.4.4.2 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by DFSNZ or his or her International Federation, if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the Major Event Organisation must recognise it. If the Major Event Organisation decides the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, it must notify the Athlete promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4.3 A decision by a Major Event Organisation not to recognise or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to an independent body established or appointed by the Major Event Organisation for that purpose. If the Athlete does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), he or she may not Use the substance or method in question in connection with the Event, but any TUE granted by DFSNZ or his or her International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.4.3: For example, the CAS Ad Hoc Division or a similar body may act as the independent appeal body for particular Events, or WADA may agree to perform that function. If neither CAS nor WADA are performing that function, WADA retains the right (but not the obligation) to review the TUE decisions made in connection with the Event at any time, in accordance with Rule 4.4.6.]
4.4.5 If DFSNZ chooses to collect a Sample from a Person who is not an International-Level or National-Level Athlete, and that Person is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, DFSNZ may permit him or her to apply for a retroactive TUE.

4.4.6 WADA must review an International Federation’s decision not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to it by the Athlete or DFSNZ. In addition, WADA must review an International Federation’s decision to grant a TUE that is referred to it by DFSNZ. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.6: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Rule 4.4.6; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

4.4.7 Any TUE decision by an International Federation (or by DFSNZ where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an International Federation) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or DFSNZ, exclusively to CAS in accordance with Rule 13.

[Comment to Rule 4.4.7: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the International Federation’s TUE decision, not WADA’s decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any Event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

4.4.8 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, DFSNZ and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to CAS in accordance with Rule 13.

4.4.9 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

4.4.10 Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee)

4.4.10.1 DFSNZ shall at all times have policies and procedures for the application for TUEs and for consideration of such applications.

4.4.10.2 DFSNZ shall appoint a TUE Committee to consider applications for TUEs. The TUE Committee shall be established according to the requirements of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where members of the TUE Committee have an interest in individual National Sporting Organisations or International Federations, they are excluded from considering applications for TUEs from Athletes who are members of the same individual National Sporting Organisations or International Federations.

4.4.10.3 The TUE Committee member(s) shall promptly evaluate any request for a TUE in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use
Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the decision of DFSNZ.

4.4.10.4 DFSNZ and the TUE Committee shall conduct the Administration and determination of applications for TUEs in strict confidence.

4.4.11 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

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

4.4.11.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Rule 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

5. TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

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

5.1.1 DFSNZ shall undertake Testing 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 DFSNZ shall undertake investigations:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Rules 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 Rule 2.1 and/or Rule 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Rules 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 Rules 2.2 to 2.10.

5.2 Scope of Testing
Any Athlete (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) may be required to provide a Sample at any time and at any place by any Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing authority over him or her. Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Rule 5.3:

5.2.1 DFSNZ shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sport Organisations of New Zealand or who are present in New Zealand.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 Each Major Event Organisation, 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 Organisation for a future Event.

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

5.2.5 DFSNZ may test any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority who has not retired, including Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility.

5.2.6 If an International Federation or Major Event Organisation delegates or contracts any part of Testing to DFSNZ (directly or through a National Federation), DFSNZ may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at DFSNZ’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the International Federation or Major Event Organisation shall be notified.

[Comment to Rule 5.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be conferred by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute Testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing an Athlete between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., an Anti-Doping Organisation should have serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether an Anti-Doping Organisation had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defence to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.3 Testing at Events

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single Organisation should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events taking place in New Zealand, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international Organisation which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, the International Federation for a World Championship, and the Pan-American Sports Organisation for the Pan American Games). At National Events taking place in New Zealand, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by DFSNZ. At the request of the ruling body for an Event, any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with that ruling body.
5.3.2 If DFSNZ would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event and desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, DFSNZ shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If DFSNZ is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the Event, DFSNZ may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the Event. WADA’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of DFSNZ unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.3.3 DFSNZ will initiate, direct and conduct Testing at National Events and may initiate, direct and conduct Testing at an International Event in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5.3.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

5.4.1 WADA, in consultation with International Federations and other Anti-Doping Organisations, will adopt a Technical Document under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations that establishes by means of a risk assessment which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.

5.4.2 Starting with that risk assessment, DFSNZ shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. DFSNZ shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

5.5 Testing Requirements

All Testing shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Athletes who have been included in a Registered Testing Pool by their International Federation and/or DFSNZ shall provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The International Federations and DFSNZ shall coordinate the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their
whereabouts information. DFSNZ shall make available, through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The whereabouts information they provide while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible, through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test the Athlete as provided in Rule 5.2. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 If an International- or National-Level Athlete in DFSNZ’s Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has: (a) made himself or 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; and (b) given six months prior written notice of his or her intent to resume competing to his or her International Federation and DFSNZ. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and DFSNZ, 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 Rule 13.

5.7.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Rule 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.

5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility and then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to his or her International Federation and DFSNZ, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.8 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

DFSNZ shall ensure it is able to do each of the following, as applicable and in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations:

5.8.1 Obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s); and

5.8.2 Investigate Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Rules 7.4 and 7.5 respectively; and
5.8.3 Investigate any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates a possible anti-doping rule violation(s), in accordance with Rules 7.6 and 7.7, in order either to rule out the possible violation or to develop evidence that would support the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding.

5.9 Independent Observer Program

DFSNZ, National Sporting Organisations and the organising committees for Events and their employees, contractors, officials and agents shall provide access to Persons participating in the Independent Observer Program at Events.

6. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For the purposes of Rule 2.1 Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by DFSNZ. Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Rule 6.1: For cost and geographic access reasons, WADA may approve laboratories which are not WADA-accredited to perform particular analyses, for example, analysis of blood which should be delivered from the collection site to the laboratory within a set deadline. Before approving any such laboratory, WADA will ensure it meets the high analytical and custodial standards required by WADA. Violations of Rule 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 or to assist an Anti-Doping Organisation in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

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

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research, without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Rule 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

[Comment to Rule 6.3: As is the case in most medical contexts, use of anonymised Samples for quality assurance, quality improvement, or to establish reference populations is not considered research.]

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

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

6.4.2 DFSNZ may request that laboratories analyse Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of New Zealand or the relevant sport, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and Consequence as any other analytical result.

[Comment to Rule 6.4: The objective of this Rule is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analysed.]

6.5 Further analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subject to further analysis for the purposes of Rule 6.2 by WADA at any time and/or by DFSNZ at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or a B Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by DFSNZ to the Athlete as the asserted basis for a Rule 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purposes of Rule 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of DFSNZ or WADA. (Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA’s expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.6 Obtaining information at Sample Collection

Where DFSNZ carries out or Attempts to carry out Sample collection it will obtain all relevant information and complete all appropriate documentation to support any possible allegation that there has been a refusal to submit to Sample collection contrary to Rule 2.3 or any other anti-doping rule violation under Rules 2.1 to 2.10. Information obtained before, during, or after Sample collection and completed documentation will be forwarded to DFSNZ by the Doping Control Officer for further consideration and investigation by DFSNZ.

7. RESULTS MANAGEMENT

[Comment to Rule 7: Various Signatories have created their own approaches to results management. While the various approaches have not been entirely uniform, many have proven to be fair and effective systems for results management. The Code does not supplant each of the Signatories’ results management systems. This Rule does, however, specify basic principles in order to ensure the fundamental fairness of the results management process which must be observed by each Signatory. The specific anti-doping rules of each Signatory shall be consistent with these basic principles. Not all anti-doping
proceedings which have been initiated by an Anti-Doping Organisation need to go to hearing. There may be cases where the Athlete or other Person agrees to the sanction which is either mandated by the Code or which the Anti-Doping Organisation considers appropriate where flexibility in sanctioning is permitted. In all cases, a sanction imposed on the basis of such an agreement will be reported to parties with a right to appeal under Rule 13.2.3 and published as provided in Rule 8.8.2.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

Except as provided in Rules 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 below, where DFSNZ initiates and directs Sample collection, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of DFSNZ, and shall be governed by these Rules. If no Sample collection is involved, but DFSNZ first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of DFSNZ, and shall be governed by these Rules.

Regardless of which Organisation conducts results management or hearings, the principles of natural justice shall be respected and the provisions identified in Article 23.2.2 of the Code must be followed.

If a dispute over which Anti-Doping Organisation has results management responsibility arises between DFSNZ and another Anti-Doping Organisation, WADA shall decide which Organisation has such responsibility. WADA’s decision may be appealed to CAS within seven days of notification of the WADA decision by any of the Anti-Doping Organisations involved in the dispute. The appeal shall be dealt with by CAS in an expedited manner and shall be heard before a single arbitrator. Where DFSNZ elects to collect additional Samples pursuant to Rule 5.2.6, then it shall be considered the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection. However, where DFSNZ only directs the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at DFSNZ’s expense, then the International Federation or Major Event Organisation shall be considered the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection.

[Comment to Rule 7.1: In some cases, the procedural Rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation which initiated and directed the Sample collection may specify that results management will be handled by another Organisation (e.g., the Athlete’s National Federation). In such event, it shall be the Anti-Doping Organisation’s responsibility to confirm that the other organisation’s rules are consistent with the Code.]

7.1.1 In circumstances where these Rules do not give DFSNZ authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport Organisation of New Zealand, or DFSNZ declines to exercise such authority, results management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party as directed by the rules of the International Federation. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by WADA on its own initiative, or an Anti-Doping Rule Violation discovered by WADA, will be conducted by the Anti-Doping Organisation designated by WADA. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or another Major Event Organisation, or an anti-doping rule violation discovered by one of those organisations, shall be referred to the applicable International Federation in relation to Consequences beyond exclusion from the Event, Disqualification of Event results, forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from the Event, or recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Rule 7.1.1: The Athlete’s or other Person’s International Federation has been made the Anti-Doping Organisation of last resort for results management to avoid the possibility that no Anti-Doping Organisation would have authority to conduct...]

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results management. An International Federation is free to provide in its own anti-doping rules that the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisation shall conduct results management.

7.1.2 Results management in relation to a potential Whereabouts Failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by the International Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organisation with whom the Athlete in question files his or her whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Where DFSNZ determines a filing failure or a missed test it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.2 Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, DFSNZ will review the laboratory report and decide (a) whether there is any applicable TUE in effect or whether an applicable TUE will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Rule 7.2: If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s International Federation the Athlete’s National Federation and WADA shall be so informed.]

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Rule 7.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, DFSNZ shall promptly notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA in the manner set out in Rules 14.1.1 and 14.1.3 of:

(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;

(b) the anti-doping rule violated;

(c) the Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request being made by the specified deadline, 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 DFSNZ chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;

(e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and

(f) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

If DFSNZ 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 Organisations as described in Rule 14.1.2.
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 Rule 7.9.1, the Athlete shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

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, DFSNZ 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, DFSNZ shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the Athlete and other Anti-Doping Organisations identified in Rule 14.1.2 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 Rule 7.3.

[Comment to Rule 7.4: The “required investigation” described in this Rule will depend on the situation. For example, if it has previously determined that an Athlete has a naturally elevated testosterone/epitestosterone ratio, confirmation that an Atypical Finding is consistent with that prior ratio is a sufficient investigation.]

7.4.1 DFSNZ 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:

7.4.1.1 If DFSNZ determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under Rule 7.4 DFSNZ 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 Rule 7.3(d)-(f).

7.4.1.2 If DFSNZ receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or a request from a sport Organisation 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 Organisation or sport organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, DFSNZ shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

[Comment to Rule 7.4.1.2: Under the circumstances described in Rule 7.4.1.2 the option to take action would be left to the Major Event Organisation or sport organisation consistent with its rules.]

7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

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 DFSNZ is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete notice, in the manner set out these Rules, of
the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. Other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be notified as provided in Rule 14.1.2.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

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 International Federation or DFSNZ (as applicable) is satisfied that a Rule 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 Rule 2.4 and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be notified as provided in Rule 14.1.2.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Rules 7.1 to 7.6

DFSNZ shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation as may be required by these Rules or any applicable anti-doping policies which DFSNZ otherwise considers appropriate. At such time as DFSNZ 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 these Rules, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be notified as provided in Rule 14.1.2.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.9 Provisional Hearings and Provisional Suspensions

(a) Where DFSNZ has provided notice under Rule 7.3 or has provided notice of an alleged anti-doping rule violation under the rules against a Person who is subject to the rules, DFSNZ shall refer the question whether to impose a Provisional Suspension under the Rules to the Sports Tribunal, and DFSNZ and the National Sporting Organisation will provide the Sports Tribunal with the information relevant to the alleged anti-doping rule violation.

(b) Where a National Sporting Organisation has established an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal, DFSNZ shall refer the question of whether to impose a Provisional Suspension to that Tribunal for consideration in accordance with the rules of the NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal. Every reference to the Sports Tribunal in Rule 7.9 shall apply to any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal dealing with the question whether to impose a Provisional Suspension.

(c) Where DFSNZ has referred the question whether to impose a Provisional Suspension to the Sports Tribunal, the Sports Tribunal will either notify the Person who may be subject to a Provisional Suspension that it will hold an urgent Provisional Hearing before deciding whether to impose a Provisional Suspension, or will decide whether to impose a Provisional Suspension on the material before it, without hearing from the Person upon whom a Provisional Suspension may be imposed. The Sports Tribunal will, wherever possible, seek to hold an urgent Provisional
Hearing before imposing a Provisional Suspension, but the choice of procedure to be followed will be a matter for the Sports Tribunal in the particular circumstances.

(d) Where the Sports Tribunal decides to proceed without holding an urgent Provisional Hearing, it will, in the event that it decides to impose a Provisional Suspension, either hold an expedited hearing on whether the Provisional Suspension should be maintained, or hold an expedited hearing in relation to the anti-doping rule violation, as soon as possible after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Person who is subject to the Provisional Suspension will be notified of the date and timing of the hearing which is to be held. It will be for the Sports Tribunal to decide which form of hearing it will adopt. It may, in reaching a decision on the form of hearing, hear representations on the appropriate process.

(e) The Sports Tribunal will adopt such procedures for any hearing in relation to a Provisional Suspension (whether held before or after the imposition of a Provisional Suspension under the Rules) as the Sports Tribunal considers will provide the parties with a fair hearing in the matter in accordance with the principles set out in Articles 7.9 and 8 of the Code.

(f) In considering whether to impose a Provisional Suspension, the Sports Tribunal may request further information or material from DFSNZ, the National Sporting Organisation or the Person who may be subject to the Provisional Suspension. DFSNZ, the National Sporting Organisation and the Person who may be the subject of the Provisional Suspension will take all reasonable steps to comply with any request for information or material.

(g) A decision by the Sports Tribunal in relation to a Provisional Suspension will be notified to the Participants or Persons who have been notified of the alleged anti-doping rule violation under these Rules, but will otherwise remain confidential until publication of the final decision on the anti-doping rule violation, unless the Sports Tribunal considers that it is in the interests of the National Sporting Organisation and its members that the decision in relation to the Provisional Suspension be Publicly Reported.

(h) The National Sporting Organisation shall take all necessary steps to have the Provisional Suspension recognised by other Anti-Doping Organisations, International Federations, Major Event Organisers, National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committees and any relevant Signatory to the Code.

(i) Where the Athlete or the Athlete’s team has been removed from a Competition or Event following a Provisional Suspension and the Provisional Suspension is then rescinded, and it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinstated without otherwise affecting the Competition or Event, the Athlete or team shall be allowed to continue to take part in the Competition or Event.

(j) If DFSNZ declares that there has been no anti-doping rule violation, at a time when a Provisional Suspension is in effect, it shall immediately
inform the Athlete’s International Federation, National Sporting Organisation, any relevant Signatory to the Code, the Sports Tribunal or any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal (where appropriate) and WADA.

(k) When the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal receives notification from DFSNZ of a declaration under Rule 7.9(j) that there has been no anti-doping rule violation, the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal shall immediately rescind any Provisional Suspension.

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding

7.9.1.1 Where there has been an Adverse Analytical Finding other than for a Specified Substance:

(a) It is mandatory for a Provisional Suspension to be imposed provided the Athlete is given a Provisional Hearing or an expedited hearing.

(b) A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if the Athlete demonstrates to the Sports Tribunal that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product.

(c) The Sports Tribunal’s decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Contaminated Products, or other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

7.9.2.1 Where there has been an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance or notice has been given of another Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed except where the Athlete demonstrates that there is a real likelihood that no period of Ineligibility will be imposed.

7.9.2.2 Where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed after an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete has requested that the B Sample analysis be conducted and the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Provisional Suspension shall be rescinded by the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal immediately upon receiving notice from DFSNZ that the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis.

[Comment to Rule 7.9: In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been Provisionally Suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions. Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed or accepted as provided in Rule 10.11.3 or Rule 10.11.3.4.]

7.10 Notification of Results Management Decisions

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

7.11 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, DFSNZ continues to have authority under these Rules to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, DFSNZ shall continue to have authority to conduct results management under these Rules. In both cases, the Athlete or other Person remains subject to the Rules until the conclusion of Doping Control.

7.12 Negative Analytical Findings

7.12.1 DFSNZ shall identify from the Doping Control Form all Athletes whose Samples have resulted in a Negative Analytical Finding.

7.12.2 DFSNZ will notify Athletes or any representative of Negative Analytical Findings.

7.12.3 All documentation from the Sample collection and the notification of Negative Analytical Findings shall be retained by DFSNZ for a minimum of eight years.

7.13 Laboratory results and possible refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection reports

7.13.1 DFSNZ will undertake Testing for Anti-Doping Rule Violations under Rule 2.1 according to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

7.13.2 DFSNZ shall receive the analytical results of Doping Control Samples from the laboratory. DFSNZ shall receive any Doping Control Officer Reports indicating a possible refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection under Rule 2.3 or other information relating to any possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation from the relevant Doping Control Officer along with other documentation from the Sample collection.

7.14 Review relating to Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

7.14.1 In addition to carrying out Testing under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in relation to Violations under Rule 2.1, DFSNZ will carry out such investigations as it sees fit (whether arising from Sample collection or otherwise) into all matters which may be relevant to the commission of any possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10.

7.14.2 Where DFSNZ has obtained documentation or information from Sample collection carried out under the Rules or from any other investigation which it has carried out, or from any other source, which may support an allegation that a Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10 has occurred, DFSNZ will review that information and carry out any such further investigation as it sees fit, to decide whether, in its view, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

7.14.3 At any time during the course of an investigation DFSNZ may, by notice in writing served on any Participant or National Sporting Organisation, require that Participant or National Sporting Organisation to furnish to DFSNZ within the time and in the manner specified in the notice, any information or class of information specified in the notice; or produce to DFSNZ any document or class of documents specified in the notice; or (in the case of a Participant) to attend an interview before DFSNZ or any
person authorised by DFSNZ at a time and place specified in the notice to answer any questions asked at the interview.

7.14.4 National Sporting Organisations and Participants shall promptly report any information, documentation or materials suggesting or relating to a potential anti-doping violation to DFSNZ and shall take all reasonable steps to assist and cooperate with any investigation conducted by DFSNZ into the commission of any Anti-Doping Rule Violation. National Sporting Organisations shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that all Participants under their authority co-operate with and assist DFSNZ in any investigation which it carries out under the Rules. In particular, and without limiting the foregoing, National Sporting Organisations must report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to DFSNZ and co-operate with investigations conducted by DFSNZ.

7.14.5 Where DFSNZ decides that, as a result of any investigation, it has material which supports an allegation that a Participant or other Person has committed a Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10 and DFSNZ intends to make such an allegation, DFSNZ will give notice in writing of its intention to make the allegation to the Participant or Person.

7.14.6 The notice will set out the matters which DFSNZ believes support the allegation that the Violation has been committed, and ask whether the Participant or Person wishes to provide any statement or comment on the allegation or provide any further information to DFSNZ, whether at an interview or in writing. The notice will also set out the possible Consequences of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it is proven before the Sports Tribunal, recommend that the Participant or Person obtains advice and will also provide that the Participant or Person may, if they wish, admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in writing.

7.14.7 DFSNZ will, in its notification to the Participant or Person provide for a reply to be received in seven days. If no reply has been received by DFSNZ within that time, DFSNZ will review any further information and proceed to make its final decision whether to bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings. Where the Participant or Person provides a statement or comment or further information to DFSNZ in relation to the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation, DFSNZ will consider any material provided before making its decision to bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings.

7.14.8 DFSNZ may decide that it will not give notice under this Rule where it considers that it is inappropriate to do so. Where DFSNZ does not give notice under this Rule, it will proceed to make a decision whether to bring Violation Proceedings on the basis of the material which it has obtained in any investigation.

7.14.9 Where DFSNZ is conducting an investigation into a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10, DFSNZ may notify the National Sporting Organisation, International Federation, Major Event Organisation or other relevant Signatory to the Code of the investigation and the information which it has obtained and the identity of the Participant or any other Person under investigation at any time before it has reached a decision on whether to bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings, where DFSNZ considers that such notification is necessary to allow for the consideration of the imposition of a Provisional Suspension, required in order to carry out the investigation effectively or to otherwise implement these Rules.
7.14.10 In the course of an investigation, DFSNZ may inform any other third party of the investigation where it considers that this is required in order to carry out the investigation effectively. Where DFSNZ informs such a third party of any aspect of an investigation, it will give notice to the third party of the confidential nature of the investigation as set out in Rule 14.

7.14.11 At any stage in an investigation DFSNZ may decide that it will bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings. Where DFSNZ so decides, it will proceed to notify its decision and bring the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings as set out in Rule 8.

8. NOTIFICATION AND REFERRAL TO THE SPORTS TRIBUNAL

8.1 Notice to Participant or Person

Where:

8.1.1 there has been an Adverse Analytical Finding and, after DFSNZ has carried out the steps under Rule 7.2 which are applicable, DFSNZ considers that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed under Rule 2.1; or

8.1.2 after considering and assessing documentation or information obtained or provided during any investigation under Rule 7.14 and any further matters which it considers relevant, DFSNZ considers that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Rules 2.2 to 2.10 has occurred and decides that it will bring Violation Proceedings against any Participant or other Person,

DFSNZ will notify the Participant or Person in writing who is alleged to have committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation setting out the Anti-Doping Rule Violation which DFSNZ alleges has been committed. The notice will give particulars of the alleged Violation and the possible sanctions which may apply if the Anti-Doping Rule Violation is established. DFSNZ will also notify the Person of the other parties who will be notified of the allegation under Rule 8.2. The notice will also provide that the Participant or other Person who is the subject of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceeding may admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in writing.

8.2 Notice to Organisations

When DFSNZ has determined as a result of any investigation that it will bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings, in addition to giving the notice under Rule 8.1, DFSNZ will notify the Participant’s or Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisation (where applicable), the relevant National Sporting Organisation(s), the relevant International Federation(s), any other relevant Signatory to the Code and WADA, of the alleged Violation, identifying the Participant or Person who it alleges has committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation and providing the details which are given to the Participant or Person under Rule 8.1.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete’s or other Person’s failure to challenge DFSNZ’s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within such time as the Rules of the Sports Tribunal allow.

8.4 Notice to Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal

Where DFSNZ has determined that it will bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings against any Participant or Person, it will notify the Sports Tribunal or the relevant NSO Anti-Doping
Tribunal of the alleged Violation and bring Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings before the Sports Tribunal or relevant NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal. Where DFSNZ is not aware of the position in relation to the existence of any relevant NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal it will notify the Sports Tribunal. DFSNZ will file and serve the documents required to commence Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings under the Rules of the Sports Tribunal or NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal.

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, DFSNZ, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation 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.

[Comment to Rule 8.5: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Rule are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organisations to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organisation that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

8.6 Role of Sports Tribunal

8.6.1 Subject to Rule 8.6.2, the Sports Tribunal established under the Act is the body responsible for hearing and determining Anti-Doping Rule Violations referred to it by DFSNZ under the Rules. In particular, the Sports Tribunal will determine whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed and if so, the Consequences of the Violation for the Athlete or any other Person who has committed the Violation. The Sports Tribunal will regulate its own procedures and will provide a hearing which respects the principles in Article 8 of the Code.

8.6.2 A National Sporting Organisation may establish and nominate an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal to hear Anti-Doping Rule Violations brought by DFSNZ provided that the NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal complies with all the requirements of the Rules (including all the requirements relating to the Sports Tribunal) and the Code in all aspects of its consideration of an alleged Violation. Any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal established under the Rules shall, by its Rules, accept the authority of DFSNZ to notify and bring Violation Proceedings and to appear before it to present the evidence in support of such Violation Proceedings. Where a National Sporting Organisation establishes an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal it will immediately notify DFSNZ and provide DFSNZ with all relevant Rules relating to the operation of the NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal.

8.6.3 Where the Rules refer to the Sports Tribunal, the reference shall be read as also referring to any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal established by a National Sporting Organisation under Rule 8.8.2.

8.7 Hearing Procedure

8.7.1 Proceedings under the Rules must be completed in a timely manner, and should normally be completed within three months of the date of notification of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Proceedings to the Sports Tribunal by DFSNZ.
8.7.2 Proceedings in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions may be given orally in the first instance but, in every case, written reasons for the decision will be given.

8.8 Confidentiality of Hearings and Reporting of Decisions

8.8.1 All hearings and deliberations before the Sports Tribunal in relation to Anti-Doping Rule Violations will be held in private and be confidential save where the parties otherwise agree.

8.8.2 Written decisions of the Sports Tribunal that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed shall be Publicly Reported by the Sports Tribunal within 20 days of the time when the written decision is given in relation to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Interim rulings of the Sports Tribunal will remain confidential until a final decision in relation to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been given by the Sports Tribunal unless the Sports Tribunal considers that such a decision should be Publicly Reported. Decisions of the Sports Tribunal shall be advised to the parties to the proceedings, WADA, the relevant International Federation, any relevant Anti-Doping Organisation (and to the relevant National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee and National Sporting Organisation if not a party to the proceedings), by the Sports Tribunal as soon as practicable after the decision has been given.

8.8.3 Where the Sports Tribunal decides that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, the decision of the Sports Tribunal will be notified to the parties and the organisations set out under Rule 8.8.3. The decision of the Sports Tribunal will be Publicly Reported only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. DFSNZ and the Sports Tribunal shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. Where consent is obtained, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed in full or in such form as the Athlete or other Person approves.

8.8.4 Decisions will be published under Rules 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 by posting the required information on the website of the Sports Tribunal. Information posted on the website of the Sports Tribunal must remain in place for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

8.8.5 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Rule 8.8.2 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.

8.8.6 Where the Sports Tribunal considers that a decision under Rule 8.2 contains sensitive personal information, it may, in its discretion, redact that information before the decision is Publicly Reported, provided that the Sports Tribunal Publicly Reports the decision and the substantive reasons for it.

8.9 Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the Sports Tribunal are exclusively to CAS as set out in Rule 13 of the Rules.

8.10 Other Matters
Subject to the application of Rule 3.2.3 in relation to departures from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations, no failure to follow, or departure from, the procedures provided for by the *Rules* by DFSNZ or any National Sporting Organisation will provide a ground to exclude evidence which is relevant to the determination whether an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* has been committed from being considered by the *Sports Tribunal* or otherwise provide a ground for the *Sports Tribunal* to find that an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* has not been committed. Nor will any such failure or departure provide a ground to invalidate a decision by the *Sports Tribunal* on an appeal to CAS, save where CAS, in the exercise of its jurisdiction on appeal, considers that there has been a miscarriage of justice as a direct consequence of the failure or departure.

8.11 Subject to the provisions of sections 27 to 30 of the Privacy Act 1993, and subject to any other good reason to withhold information under statute, any *Person* who is notified by DFSNZ under these *Rules* that they may be the subject of Violation Proceedings, will be entitled to copies of the documentation relevant to the allegation that there has been an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*, and DFSNZ shall provide this to the *Person* or their representative upon request.

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 individual result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

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

10. **SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

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

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete’s* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Rule 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 anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete’s* anti-doping rule violation.

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

10.2 *Ineligibility* for Presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use*, or *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*
The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Rules 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Rules 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 DFSNZ can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

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

10.2.3 As used in Rules 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 rebuttally 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 Rule 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Rules 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Rule 2.3 or Rule 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 Rule 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Rule 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 Rule 2.7 or Rule 2.8, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility depending on the seriousness of the violation. A Rule 2.7 or Rule 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 such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Rule 2.7 or Rule 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
10.3.3 Those who are involved in doping, Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organisations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.

10.3.4 For violations of Rule 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 Rule 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.

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

10.4 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.

[Comment to Rule 10.4: This Rule and Rule 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Rule 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete’s Personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical Personnel and for advising medical Personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete’s food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete’s circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Rule 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

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

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Rule 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 Rule 10.5.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Rule 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 Rule 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.

[Comment to Rule 10.5.2: Rule 10.5.2 may be applied to any Anti-Doping Rule Violation, except those Articles where intent is an element of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation (e.g., Rule 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Rule 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.]

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 Prior to a final appellate decision under Rule 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, DFSNZ may 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 Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body that results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or (ii) in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to DFSNZ. After a final appellate decision under Rule 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, DFSNZ may only suspend 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 section must be no less than eight years. If any part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility under this Rule is suspended, DFSNZ shall promptly provide the written decision relating to the suspension of the period of Ineligibility to each Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal the decision. 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, DFSNZ shall reinstate the original period of
Ineligibility. If DFSNZ 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 Rule 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of DFSNZ 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 Rule 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Rule, 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 Rule. Notwithstanding Rule 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Rule may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

10.6.1.3 If DFSNZ 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 Organisations with a right to appeal under Rule 13.2.3 as provided in Rule 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize DFSNZ to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

[Comment to Rule 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under these Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorised.]

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 Rule 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Rule 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the anti-doping rule violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

[Comment to Rule 10.6.2: This Rule is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organisation is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]
10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Rule 10.2.1 or Rule 10.3.1

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Rule 10.2.1 or Rule 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 DFSNZ, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and DFSNZ, 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 Rule 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Rule 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Rules 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 Rule 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Rule 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Rule 10.2, Rule 10.3, Rule 10.4, or Rule 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension or reduction of the sanction (Rule 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Rule 10.11.]

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:

10.7.1.1 six months;

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

10.7.1.3 twice 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 Rule 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Rule 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 fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Rule 10.4 or 10.5 or involves a violation of Rule 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 Rule.
10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Rule 10.7 an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if DFSNZ can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice under Rule 7, or after DFSNZ made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if DFSNZ cannot establish this, the anti-doping rule 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, facts are discovered involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then DFSNZ 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 Rule 10.8.

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

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

[Comment to Rule 10.8: Nothing in these Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 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 DFSNZ.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where DFSNZ brings proceedings before the Sports Tribunal the recovery of costs or imposition of financial sanctions shall be as determined by the Sports Tribunal.

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. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

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 anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

[Comment to Rule 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Rule 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

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 DFSNZ, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Rule is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Rule shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Rule 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 subsequantly 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 DFSNZ 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’s 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 Rule 14.
[Comment to Rule 10.11.3.2: An Athlete’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

10.11.3.3 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.

[Comment to Rule 10.11: Rule 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

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 authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory or Signatory’s member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory’s member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organisation 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 or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing (and all the provisions of the Rules).

[Comment to Rule 10.12.1: For example, subject to Rule 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organised by a non-Signatory International Event organisation or a non-Signatory national-level event organisation without triggering the Consequences set forth in Rule 10.12.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Rule. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports (see Rule 15).]
10.12.2 Return to Training

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

[Comment to Rule 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his or her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Rule 10.12.1 other than training.]

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 Rule 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 referred by DFSNZ or the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility to the Sports Tribunal under Rule 8 or the hearing body of the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Rule 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, DFSNZ shall seek that the Sports Tribunal impose sanctions for a violation of Rule 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Rule 10.4 or Rule 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by DFSNZ, the New Zealand Government, National Sporting Organisations, the New Zealand Olympic Committee and Paralympics New Zealand.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

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

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 Rule 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Even 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 Rule 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

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

12. **SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTING BODIES**

Where any National Sporting Organisation fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with any direction or request made by DFSNZ under these Rules, or with Rule 7.14.4, DFSNZ may report such failure to the Chief Executive Officer of Sport New Zealand.

13. **APPEALS**

13.1 **Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Decisions made under the Code or these Rules may be appealed as set forth in this Rule 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 these Rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Rule 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Rule 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.

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

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

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, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Rule 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Rule 7.1; a decision by DFSNZ 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 Rule 7.3; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; DFSNZ’s failure to comply with Rule 7.9; a decision that DFSNZ 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 Rule 10.6.1; a decision under Rule 10.12.3; and a decision by DFSNZ not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision under Rule 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in Rules 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.

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Rule 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision of the Sports Tribunal may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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

In cases under Rule 13.2.2, the following parties shall have the right to appeal: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Rule 13.21.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the Sports Tribunal. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from DFSNZ and the Sports Tribunal and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

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:

13.2.3.1 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;

13.2.3.2 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 filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

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

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

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 Rule 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.
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[Comment to Rule 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete’s time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by Sports Tribunal

Where, in a particular case, the Sports Tribunal fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Sports Tribunal had rendered a decision finding no Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Sports Tribunal.

[Comment to Rule 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for the Sports Tribunal to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Sports Tribunal and give the Sports Tribunal an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Rule prohibits an International Federation from also having Rules which authorise it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals from Decisions relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Rule 13.2.3 as provided under Rule 14.2.

13.6 Appeals from Decisions under Part Three and Part 4 of the Code

With respect to a WADA report of non-compliance under Article 23.5.4, or any Consequences imposed under Part Three (Roles and Responsibilities) of the Code, the entity to which the WADA report pertains or upon which Consequences are imposed under Part Three of the Code shall have the right to appeal exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

14. REPORTING, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

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

14.1.1.1 All notices referred to in the Rules shall be governed by the provisions of this Rule.

14.1.1.2 Each Athlete in DFSNZ Registered Testing Pool shall provide DFSNZ with a physical address, a mailing address and an email address to which notice may be delivered. In the Event of a change of any address it is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide DFSNZ with such amended details. Where no address is provided any notice may be given to the Athlete by
giving notice to the relevant National Sporting Organisation, International Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation.

14.1.1.3 All notices to an Athlete in DFSNZ Registered Testing Pool, including but not limited to notices relating to allegations or potential allegations that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, shall be delivered by courier, registered post or email to at least one of the addresses provided by the Athlete under Rule 14.1.1.2. Proof of delivery by courier, registered post or email shall be conclusive. In any event, notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three working days after the date of despatch.

14.1.1.4 Any other notice to an Athlete or other Person, including but not limited to notices relating to allegations or potential allegations that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, shall be given by sending the notice to the physical address, mailing address or email address provided by that Athlete or Person or to the address of the relevant National Sporting Organisation or International Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation under Rule 14.1.1.2. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three working days after the date of despatch.

14.1.1.5 DFSNZ may, with the prior agreement of the intended recipient, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, any notice provided under Rules 14.1.1.3 or 14.1.1.4 use any other method of communication available, including, but not limited to, facsimile and telephone.

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

DFSNZ shall also notify the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, International Federation and WADA of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification 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, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than Rule 2.1, 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 Rule 14.1.1, the Anti-Doping Organisations referenced in Rule 14.1.2 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Rule 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality
The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until DFSNZ has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Rule 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 Rule 7.10, 8.4, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Rule 14.2.1 may, within 15 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 DFSNZ to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by DFSNZ only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Rule 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Rule 14.1.2.

14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Rule 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Rule 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, DFSNZ 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. DFSNZ 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. DFSNZ 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 DFSNZ’s website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.3.5 Neither DFSNZ nor any official of DFSNZ 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 Rule 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping
rule violation is a Minor. 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

DFSNZ shall publish annually, a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.5 Data Privacy

DFSNZ may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under these Rules, the Code and International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), and in compliance with applicable law, including the Privacy Act 1993.

[Comment to Rule 14.5: Note that Article 22.2 provides that “Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for cooperation and sharing of information with Anti-Doping Organisations and sharing of data among Anti-Doping Organisations as provided in the Code.”]

14.6 Confidentiality and Public Disclosure

DFSNZ may, notwithstanding anything in these Rules, Publicly Report or Publicly Disclose information relating to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or investigation under the Rules where an Athlete or other Person, who it is alleged has committed an anti-doping rule violation under the Rules, or is the subject of an investigation under these Rules, or any party notified under the Rules, has made public comment or comment to any third party concerning the allegation or investigation which, in DFSNZ’s view, requires that it Publicly Discloses or Publicly Reports matters concerning the alleged Violation or the investigation under the Rules. Where the Sports Tribunal or the NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal fails to Publicly Report on a decision on an anti-doping rule violation as required under Rule 14.3 DFSNZ shall Publicly Report the decision in the anti-doping rule violation Proceedings in the manner provided by Rule 14.3.

15. APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right of appeal in Rule 13, Testing hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within the authority of the Signatory, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by DFSNZ, the Sports Tribunal, any NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal, and all National Sporting Organisations and Persons who are subject to the Rules.

[Comment to Rule 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

15.2 Upon application by DFSNZ the Sports Tribunal shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Rule 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, the Sports Tribunal should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period...
provided for in the Code, then the Sports Tribunal should recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided these Rules should be imposed.

16. LIMITATION PERIOD

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

17. AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION

17.1 Amendment

DFSNZ shall be responsible for monitoring and reviewing the operation of the Rules and considering any amendment to the Rules under the Act. From time to time National Sporting Organisations and Participants will be asked by DFSNZ to provide comment in relation to the operation of the Rules.

17.2 Interpretation

17.2.1 The comments annotating various provisions of the Rules shall be used to interpret the Rules.

17.2.2 The Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text implementing the Code.

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

17.2.4 The Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date they entered into effect. However, anti-doping rule violations committed before the Rules came into effect will continue to count as “First Violations” or “Second Violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Rule 10 where anti-doping rule violations have been committed under these Rules.

17.2.5 The INTRODUCTION and the DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of the Rules.

17.2.6 The Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Act and Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code.

18. COMMENCEMENT, TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, VALIDITY

18.1 Commencement

The Sports Anti-Doping Rules (2016) shall come into force on 1 January 2016 (the “Effective Date”).

18.2 Non-Retroactive except for Rule 10.7.5 and Rule 16 or Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies
18.2.1 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Rule 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Rule 16 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Rule 16 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 Sports Tribunal determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

18.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2017 Rules

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 DFSNZ for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the 2017 Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The application will be referred by DFSNZ to the Sports Tribunal. The decision on the application by the Sports Tribunal rendered may be appealed pursuant to Rule 13.2. The 2017 Rules shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

18.4 Multiple Violations Where the First Violation Occurs Prior to 1 January 2015

For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Rule 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2015 Code rules, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2015 Code rules been applicable, shall be applied.

[Comment to Rule 18.4: Other than the situation described in Rule 18.4, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the existence of the Code or under the Code in force before the 2015 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2015 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]

18.5 Validity

18.5.1 If any Rule in the Rules is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, the Rules shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such Rule which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

18.5.2 All acts done bona fide by any Person in the implementation of the Rules, 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 authorised.
DEFINITIONS

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


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

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories 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 Organisation: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

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 Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if a Rule 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Rule 2.8 and Rule 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organisation, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels. Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organisation could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organisation. In the same manner, a Major Event Organisation holding an Event only for masters-level
competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyse Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”)**: An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) **Disqualification** means the Athlete’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) **Ineligibility** means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Rule 10.12; (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 Rule 8; and (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 Rule 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Rule 11.

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


**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.

**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*.

**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 behaviour. 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 Rules 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

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

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

**In-Competition:** 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*.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an *Event* may establish an “*In-Competition*” period that is different than the *Event Period*.]

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

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

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as International-Level *Athletes*, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International...]

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Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.

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

**Major Event Organisations:** The continental associations of National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations 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.

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

**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 Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee:** The organisations recognised by the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee. The term National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area. In New Zealand the National Olympic and/or Paralympic Committees are the New Zealand Olympic Committee Incorporated and Paralympics New Zealand Incorporated.

**National Sporting Organisation:** A body that represents members involved in a particular type of sporting Event or activity in New Zealand and, if a national organisation does not exist for a sport, includes local, regional or other sporting organisations.

**Negative Analytical Finding:** An analysis of a Sample by a laboratory that does not identify or indicate the presence of a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method.

**NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal:** A Tribunal established under the Rules by a National Sporting Organisation to hear and determine Violation Proceedings.

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

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

NSO: See National Sporting Organisation above.

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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

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

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

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

Prohibited List: The WADA 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 Rule 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 Rules Violations above.

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

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


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

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

Specified Substance: See Rule 4.2.2.

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Rule 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 co-operate 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 Organisation 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.


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.


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.

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 Organisation 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 Rule 4.4.

TUE Committee: The TUE Committee established by DFSNZ.

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