

Anti-Doping Policy
of the



January 2005
Revision 1

Registered Postal Address:
PO Box 7183
Bass Hill NSW 2197

TABLE OF CONTENTS

*(Click on a Rule number to jump directly to that Rule –
Click on a Rule heading to return to the table of contents)*

<i>Article No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Page No</i>
ARTICLE 1	WHAT IS CA's POSITION ON DOPING?	3
ARTICLE 2	WHO DOES THIS POLICY APPLY TO?	3
ARTICLE 3	OBLIGATIONS	3
ARTICLE 4	DEFINITION OF DOPING	5
ARTICLE 5	ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS.....	5
ARTICLE 6	PROOF OF DOPING.....	6
ARTICLE 7	THE PROHIBITED LIST	6
ARTICLE 8	TESTING	7
ARTICLE 9	ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	9
ARTICLE 10	RESULTS MANAGEMENT	9
ARTICLE 11	RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING	11
ARTICLE 12	AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS.....	12
ARTICLE 13	SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS.....	12
ARTICLE 14	CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS.....	17
ARTICLE 15	REVIEW OF A FINDING OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION OR A SANCTION	17
ARTICLE 16	APPEALS	17
ARTICLE 17	CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING	19
ARTICLE 18	RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS.....	20
ARTICLE 19	STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.....	20
ARTICLE 20	AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING POLICY ...	20
APPENDIX 1	DEFINITIONS	21

ARTICLE 1 WHAT IS CA's POSITION ON DOPING?

CA condemns the Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods in sport. The Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods is contrary to the ethics of sport and potentially harmful to the health of Athletes.

The only legitimate Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods is under the supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose in accordance with Article 7.4 of this Policy.

CA aims to stop Doping practices in sport by:

- (a) educating and informing Persons about drugs in sport issues;
- (b) supporting the drug testing programs and education initiatives of ASDA and other Anti-Doping Organisations; and
- (c) imposing effective sanctions on Persons who commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

ARTICLE 2 WHO DOES THIS POLICY APPLY TO?

This policy applies to:

- (a) Members;
- (b) Athletes;
- (c) Athlete Support Personnel; and
- (d) Employees and contractors of CA.

ARTICLE 3 OBLIGATIONS

- 3.1 The policies and minimum standards set out in the Code and implemented in this Anti-Doping Policy represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport. The persons identified in Article 2 are bound by this Anti-Doping Policy as a condition of their participation and/or involvement in the sport of Cycling.
- 3.2 Roles and responsibilities – Athletes:
 - 3.2.1 must be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them;
 - 3.2.2 must read and understand the Prohibited List as it relates to them;
 - 3.2.3 must be available for Sample collection and provide appropriate whereabouts information for this purpose when included in a Registered Testing Pool;
 - 3.2.4 must take full responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use;
 - 3.2.5 must inform medical personnel of their obligations not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them; and
 - 3.2.6 who are not regular Members of CA must be available for Sample collection and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis if required by the conditions of eligibility established by CA, AOC, APC, UCI and any relevant Major Event Organisation.
- 3.3 Roles and responsibilities – Athlete Support Personnel must:
 - 3.3.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them or the Athletes whom they support;

- 3.3.2 support and assist Anti-Doping Organisations, including ASDA to conduct Doping Control; and
- 3.3.3 use their influence on Athletes' values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 3.4 Roles and responsibilities – CA must:
 - 3.4.1 use its best efforts to assist Athletes to fulfil their responsibilities under this Anti-Doping Policy, including providing accurate Athlete contact information;
 - 3.4.2 support and assist Anti-Doping Organisations, including ASDA to conduct Doping Control;
 - 3.4.3 make reasonable efforts to make this Policy available to Members, Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and Persons;
 - 3.4.4 develop and implement, in consultation with ASDA and UCI, drug education and information programs for Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel;
 - 3.4.5 support the initiatives of the ASC, ASDA, UCI, AOC and APC to stop Doping in sport;
 - 3.4.6 adopt and implement Anti-Doping policies and rules which conform with the Code, UCI, AOC, APC and ASC;
 - 3.4.7 cooperate with ASC and other Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation;
 - 3.4.8 require as a condition of membership that the policies, rules and programs of Member organisations are in compliance with the Code, UCI and this Anti-Doping Policy;
 - 3.4.9 require all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel within their jurisdiction to recognise and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformance with the Code, UCI, AOC, APC, ASC and this Anti-Doping Policy;
 - 3.4.10 require Athletes who are not regular Members of the CA or one of its Member organisations to be available for Sample collection and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information if required by the conditions for eligibility established by CA, AOC, APC, UCI or any relevant Major Event Organisation; and
 - 3.4.11 advise Athletes that, for the purposes of determining whether or not any Athlete has in his possession any Prohibited Substance, CA and its authorised officers have the power to:
 - 3.4.11.1 search any Athlete's bags and possessions in their possession or under their control;
 - 3.4.11.2 search any Athlete's clothing;
 - 3.4.11.3 take and retain in its or their possession any substance they may discover as a result of such search and which they believe or suspect to be a Prohibited Substance;
 - 3.4.11.4 analyse any such substance at its expense to determine whether or not it is a substance so prohibited; and
 - 3.4.11.5 return such substance if the analysis determines that it is not prohibited under this policy;
 - 3.4.12 not disclose or use any information about a person who is alleged to have, or has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation until after the conclusion of the hearing, except (for a purpose under this policy) to the ASC, ASDA and any relevant Anti-Doping Organisation.

ARTICLE 4 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations in Article 5.1 - Article 5.9 of this Anti-Doping Policy.

ARTICLE 5 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations:

- 5.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's bodily Specimen.
 - 5.1.1 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 bodily Specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 5.1.
 - 5.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected 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.
 - 5.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 5.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- 5.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
 - 5.2.1 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to be committed.
- 5.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in this Anti-Doping Policy, or otherwise evading Sample collection.
- 5.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set out in Article 8.3 (Athlete whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- 5.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 5.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.
 - 5.6.1 Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is under a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) granted in accordance with Article 7.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
 - 5.6.2 Possession of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Event or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is under a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 7.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 5.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 5.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or any Attempted violation.

- 5.9 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to allow CA or its authorised officers to:
- 5.9.1 search possessions and/or clothing; and
- 5.9.2 seize any goods on suspicion of being Prohibited Substances.

ARTICLE 6 PROOF OF DOPING

6.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof.

CA or UCI shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether CA or UCI has established an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body 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 this policy places 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.

6.2 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:

6.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis. The Athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred.

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then UCI or CA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

6.2.2 Departures from the International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during Testing then UCI or CA shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

ARTICLE 7 THE PROHIBITED LIST

7.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List.

This Anti-Doping Policy incorporates the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in article 4.1 of the Code. The Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org and also UCI's website at www.uci.ch.

7.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under this Anti-Doping Policy three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by CA.

- 7.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List.
As provided in article 4.4.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.
- 7.4 Therapeutic Use.
Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE in accordance with the WADA International TUE Standard.
Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must, prior to their participation in any International Event obtain a TUE from the UCI, regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE.
Other Athletes subject to Doping Control must obtain a TUE from ASDMAC or other recognised TUE Committee as outlined in accordance with the WADA International TUE Standard.
TUEs granted by a TUE Committee must be reported to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations including ASDA.

ARTICLE 8 TESTING

- 8.1 Authority to Test.
All Athletes subject to Doping Control agree to submit to In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing (at any time or place, with or without advance notice) by an Anti-Doping Organisation.
- 8.2 Testing Standards.
All Testing shall be conducted in conformity with the WADA International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.
- 8.3 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements.
CA requires all Athletes to provide accurate whereabouts information to the relevant authority/ies in accordance with the Code, and to keep this information updated at all times.
The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, CA shall use its best efforts to assist the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, including ASDA, in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by an Anti-Doping Organisation, including ASDA.
- 8.3.1 International level athletes – UCI shall establish a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UCI. UCI may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time in accordance with its criteria.
Each Athlete in the UCI Registered Testing Pool shall provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as determined by the UCI.
An Athlete who fails to satisfy the UCI applicable requirements will have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.4 of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 8.3.2 National level athletes – ASDA shall establish a national Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to provide up to date whereabouts information to ASDA. The national level pool shall include International Level Athletes from Australia as well as other national level Athletes.

- 8.3.2.1 CA shall assist ASDA to establish the national-level Registered Testing Pool, as required.
- 8.3.2.2 ASDA shall define and document criteria for Athletes to be included in the national level Registered Testing Pool in accordance with the International Testing Standard and relevant legislation.
- 8.3.2.3 The criteria shall be reviewed at least annually and updated as required.
- 8.3.2.4 Athletes included in the national level Registered Testing Pool may be revised from time to time.
- 8.3.2.5 Each Athlete in the national level Registered Testing Pool shall provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as determined by ASDA.
- 8.3.2.6 An Athlete who fails to satisfy ASDA's applicable requirements will have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under article 2.4 of the Code and Article 5.4 of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 8.3.3 Whereabouts information provided under Articles 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 shall be shared with Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.
- 8.4 Retirement and Return to Competition.
- An Athlete who has been identified by the UCI for inclusion in UCI's Registered Testing Pool shall be subject to the UCI retirement and return to Competition requirements.
- An Athlete who is included in the national Registered Testing Pool shall be subject to the following requirements:
- 8.4.1 An Athlete who wants to retire from Competition must do so by notifying CA in writing.
- 8.4.2 An Athlete's retirement date will be the date CA receives the notice.
- 8.4.3 Retirement does not:
- (a) excuse the Athlete from giving a Sample requested on or before their retirement date;
 - (b) prevent the analysis of a Sample given by the Athlete on or before their retirement date;
 - (c) affect the results of Testing under paragraphs (a) or (b) above; or
 - (d) exempt the Athlete from this Anti-Doping Policy in relation to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation committed before their retirement date.
- 8.4.4 A retired Athlete may make a written request to CA for reinstatement as a member six months after their retirement date in accordance with Article 8.4.2. The request is taken to be made on the date CA receives the request for reinstatement.
- 8.4.5 Reinstatement will be at the discretion of CA.
- 8.4.6 If reinstatement is granted then this Anti-Doping Policy will apply to the Athlete from the date of their reinstatement request.
- 8.4.7 During the six month period following the reinstatement request the Athlete must be available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing in accordance with this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 8.4.8 A retired Athlete may not compete in Competitions and Events conducted by or under the auspices of CA or UCI until the following periods expire:
12 months from the date that CA receives the reinstatement request.

- 8.4.9 An Athlete may apply to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Appeals Division to be eligible to compete in international Competitions and Events before the period set out in Article 8.4.8 expires.
- 8.4.10 An Athlete may apply to the Anti-Doping Control Officer (ADCO) to be eligible to compete in domestic Competitions and Events before the period set out in Article 8.4.8 expires. The ADCO may grant the application if:
- (a) the Athlete has been available for Out of Competition Testing;
 - (b) the results of the Out of Competition Testing have disclosed no violation of this Anti-Doping Policy; and
 - (c) there is no other evidence available to the ADCO to suggest that the Athlete has breached this Anti-Doping Policy during the period of the Athlete's retirement.
- 8.5 Selection of Athletes for Testing.
- 8.5.1 Where required by UCI or CA, Athletes shall be selected for Testing in accordance with the applicable rules of UCI or CA.

ARTICLE 9 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under this Anti-Doping Policy shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

- 9.1 Use of Approved Laboratories.
- Doping Control Samples collected under this Anti-Doping Policy must be analysed by WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.
- 9.2 Substances Subject to Detection.
- Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in accordance with the relevant WADA International Standard/s.

ARTICLE 10 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

- 10.1 CA will recognise the results of laboratory analysis of Testing by Anti-Doping Organisations including ASDA conducted in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Testing.
- 10.2 When the ADCO receives information that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the ADCO will investigate the matter. The ADCO may consult affected/interested parties about their participation in any investigation and/or hearing.
- 10.3 Results shall be managed in accordance with article 7 of the Code, the WADA International Testing Standards, the WADA Test Result Management Guidelines and the UCI Anti-Doping Rules.
- 10.4 Notification of an Alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- CA will not disclose or use information about a person who is alleged to have, or has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation except (for a purpose under this policy) to:
- (a) a Sporting Organisation of which the person is a member, ASC, AOC, and APC; or
 - (b) another person until after:
 - (i) the relevant hearing body has made a determination, or
 - (ii) the ADCO has decided not to refer the matter to a hearing.

- 10.5 For any apparent Anti-Doping Rule Violation CA will conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly, within 10 days, send the Person a letter ('infraction notice') via registered mail with a confirmation receipt which:
- (a) notifies the Person of the anti-doping rule/s which appear/s to have been violated and the basis of the violation;
 - (b) encloses a copy of this Policy,
 - (c) states that the ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing within 14 days (unless the Person gives a written waiver under clause 10.8); and
 - (d) states that if the Person does not respond within 14 days a hearing can be held in absentia or the CA may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 13.
- 10.6 The ADCO will:
- (a) immediately disclose information about a Person who is alleged to have or has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under this policy to the ASC, UCI, AOC and APC;
 - (b) consult the ASC, UCI, AOC and APC about their participation in any investigation and hearing;
 - (c) assist in any investigation and hearing on behalf of the ASC, UCI, AOC or APC; and
 - (d) consult the ASC, UCI, AOC or APC about a joint referral to a hearing.
- 10.7 The ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing in accordance with Article 11.
- 10.8 The ADCO may decide not to refer the matter to hearing if the Person in writing:
- (a) acknowledges they have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
 - (b) waives the right to a hearing in relation to:
 - (i) whether the Person committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
 - (ii) what sanction will apply.
- CA will then apply the sanction as set out in Article 13.
- 10.9 Provisional Suspensions.
- 10.9.1 CA may impose a Provisional Suspension on any Person whose Sample is the subject of an Adverse Analytical Finding or who is issued with an infraction notice or who is subject to an investigation.
- 10.9.2 CA may impose the following Provisional Suspension:
- (a) suspend financial or other assistance to the Person;
 - (b) suspend the Person from Competition in Events and Competitions conducted by or under the auspices of CA; and
 - (c) suspend the Person's licence or participation permit.

- 10.9.3 CA may apply the Provisional Suspension:
- (a) from the date of the infraction notice;
 - (b) following the 14 day submission period; or
 - (c) as deemed appropriate by CA or UCI;
- until the determination of the hearing.
- 10.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, the hearing in accordance with Article 11 shall be advanced to a date that avoids substantial prejudice to the Athlete.

ARTICLE 11 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

- 11.1 All hearings conducted under Article 11 will respect the following principles:
- a timely hearing;
 - a fair and impartial hearing body;
 - the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
 - the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation;
 - the right to respond to the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and resulting consequences;
 - the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
 - the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing body to determine the identity of, and bear responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
 - a timely, written, reasoned decision.

Subject to these principles, the hearing will be conducted in the manner that the hearing body determines is appropriate, with as little formality and technicality, and as quickly, as proper consideration of the issue permits.

- 11.2 The ADCO will wait 14 days (or a shorter period agreed between the ADCO and the Person) after sending a letter under Article 10.5 and then will appoint to conduct the hearing:

- (a) a committee established in accordance with the rules of UCI; or
- (b) CAS;

where the matter going to hearing concerns a CA official, CA officer, National Level Athlete or International Level Athlete; or

- (c) CA's judicial or disciplinary panel;

where the matter going to hearing concerns any other Person to whom this Policy applies.

The Chair of the hearing committee/panel must hold current legal qualifications.

- 11.3 The hearing body will determine:
- (a) if the Person has committed a violation of this Anti-Doping Policy;
 - (b) if so, what sanction will apply; and
 - (c) how long the sanction will apply.
- 11.4 The hearing body will give the ADCO a written statement of:
- (a) the findings of the hearing;
 - (b) what sanction (if any) will apply; and
 - (c) for how long the sanction (if any) will apply.
- Sanctions will be in accordance with Article 13.
- 11.5 Results of all Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall be reported to the ASC, ASDA, UCI, AOC, APC and other relevant organisations within 14 days of the conclusion of the results management process.
- 11.6 Hearings under this Article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases, unless there are exceptional circumstances, within three months of the date of the infraction notice described in Article 10.5. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process.
- 11.7 The ASC, ASDA, AOC, APC, UCI and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer or interested party.
- 11.8 Decisions by CA, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of consequences, may be appealed under Article 16.
- 11.9 Hearing decisions by CA shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 16 or required by applicable national law.
- 11.10 CA will bear the costs of the relevant hearing body (including any appeal under Article 16.2) but each party will bear their own costs of any hearing.

ARTICLE 12 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of this Anti-Doping Policy 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.

ARTICLE 13 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

- 13.1 Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs.
- An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 13.1.1.
- 13.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competition shall not be disqualified unless the Athlete's results in Competition 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.
- 13.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 13.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 5.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 5.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 13.6.

13.3 Specified Substances.

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Rule Violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as Doping agents. Where an Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 13.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 13.6.

13.4 Additional Sanction.

13.4.1 CA and/or the ASC, AOC, and APC may require the Athlete or other Person to repay all funding and grants received from CA and/or ASC, AOC, or APC subsequent to the occurrence of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

13.4.2 A hearing body determine, in addition to applying the sanction outlined in Articles 13.1 – 13.3, that a Person who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, is required to go to counselling for a specified period.

13.4.3 Where the hearings or appeals body determines that an employee or contractor of CA has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, CA will take disciplinary action against the employee or contractor.

13.5 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

The period of Ineligibility for other violations of this Anti-Doping Policy shall be:

13.5.1 For violations of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 5.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set out in Article 13.2 shall apply.

- 13.5.2 For violations of Article 5.7 (Trafficking) or Article 5.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 13.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 13.5.3 For violations of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests) or Article 5.9 (Search and seizure obligations) , the period of Ineligibility shall be:
- First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year Ineligibility.
- Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.
- 13.6 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances.
- 13.6.1 If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.2 that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for subsequent violations under Articles 13.2, 13.3 and 13.5, and multiple violations under Article 13.7.
- 13.6.2 This Article 13.6.2 applies only to Anti-Doping Rule Violations involving Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under Article 5.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.8. If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

- 13.6.3 The UCI Anti-Doping Commission may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to UCI which results in UCI discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person involving Possession under Article 5.6.2 (Possession by Athlete Support Personnel), Article 5.7 (Trafficking) or Article 5.8 (administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum 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 8 years.
- 13.7 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.
- 13.7.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5, a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if UCI or CA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after UCI or CA made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation; if UCI or CA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- 13.7.2 Where an Athlete, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving both a specified substance under Article 13.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Athlete shall be considered to have committed a single Anti-Doping Rule Violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.
- 13.7.3 Where an Athlete is found to have committed two separate Anti-Doping Rule Violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set out in Article 13.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set out in Article 13.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 13.5.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Athlete found to have committed a third Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 13.3 and any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 13.2 or 13.5.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.
- 13.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection.
- In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 12 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other Doping 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.

13.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period.

The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete, CA may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.

13.10 Status During Ineligibility.

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by UCI or CA or its Members. This would preclude, but not be limited to:

- (a) practising/training with a national team;
- (b) acting as a coach or sport official;
- (c) selection in any representative team;
- (d) competing in any Competition/Events;
- (e) receiving, directly or indirectly, funding or assistance from CA;
- (f) use of official CA or Member facilities;
- (g) holding any position with CA.

In addition, for any Anti-Doping Rule Violation not involving specified substances described in Article 13.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by UCI or CA. A Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport Events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of UCI or CA, but only so long as the local sport Event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

This article would not prohibit the Person from participating in sport on a purely recreational level.

13.11 Reinstatement Testing.

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by UCI or CA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 8.3. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Registered Testing Pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified UCI or CA and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set out in Article 8.4 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

ARTICLE 14 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 14.1 If a Member is found to have committed a violation of this Anti-Doping Policy in connection with a team Competition or Event, in which he participated as a member of a team, team shall be Disqualified from the Competition or Event.

ARTICLE 15 REVIEW OF A FINDING OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION OR A SANCTION

- 15.1 A Person may make an application to the ADCO for review of a finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or a sanction where new and relevant information becomes available which was not:

- (a) considered by the hearing body at the hearing; and
- (b) available to the Person at the time of the hearing.

- 15.2 The application must:

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) set out the new and relevant information.

- 15.3 The ADCO will consider the application and if they consider it more probable than not that the new information would have altered either the finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or the sanction, then they will refer the application to the hearing body to:

- (a) review the finding that the Person committed the Doping offence; and
- (b) decide whether to reduce or withdraw the sanction.

- 15.4 Any review conducted under Article 15.3 will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 of this Anti-Doping Policy.

- 15.5 A sanction will remain in force during the review unless the hearing body decides otherwise.

- 15.6 The ADCO must inform:

- (a) the Person;
- (b) any relevant Sporting Organisations;
- (c) ASC;
- (d) ASDA;
- (e) AOC; and
- (f) any Person or organisation informed of the original determination under Article 11.5,

of any change to the original determination as a result of the review. The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 16 APPEALS

- 16.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under this Anti-Doping Policy may be appealed as set out below in Articles 16.2 - 16.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in Article 11.9 must be exhausted.

- 16.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions.
- A decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision that UCI or CA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension in violation of Article 10.9 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 16.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.
- 16.2.1 In cases arising from Competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court. Any such appeal will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 16.2.1.1 In cases involving Athletes who do not have a right to appeal under Article 16.2.1, the appeal shall be to CAS Appeals Division and shall respect the following principles of natural justice: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the Person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. Any such appeal will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 16.2.1.2 Any appeal from a determination of the relevant hearing body must be solely and exclusively resolved by the CAS Appeals Division. The determination of CAS Appeals Division will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no Person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal. In particular, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing and for further and better assurance, notwithstanding that such provisions have no applicability, neither party will have the right of appeal under Section 3 of the Commercial Arbitration Act of any of the Australian States or to apply for the determination of a question of law under Section 39(1)(a) of such Act.
- 16.2.1.3 The ADCO must inform any Person or organisation informed of the original determination of any change to the original determination as a result of the appeal.
- 16.2.1.4 The outcome of all appeals must be reported to ASC, ASDA, AOC and APC within 14 days of the conclusion of the appeal.
- 16.2.1.5 The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO thinks appropriate, including those with rights of appeal with respect to these cases as set out in Article 16.2.3.
- 16.2.2 In cases under Article 16.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
- (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
 - (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
 - (c) UCI and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
 - (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
 - (e) WADA.

In cases under Article 16.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body, at a minimum, shall include:

- (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) UCI; and
- (d) WADA.

For cases under Article 16.2.2, ASC, WADA and UCI shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

16.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, UCI or CA or other body designated by CA which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 16.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

16.4 Time for Filing Appeals.

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be within twenty (20) days of the initial hearing.

ARTICLE 17 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

17.1 Incorporation of Relevant Anti-Doping Rules.

CA shall comply with the UCI Anti-Doping Rules. All Member organisations shall comply with this Anti-Doping Policy. Any procedural rules necessary to effectively implement this Anti-Doping Policy shall be deemed to be included in them. The Rules of each Member Organisation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Member Organisation shall be bound by this Anti-Doping Policy.

17.2 Public Disclosure.

17.2.1 CA must not publicly disclose the identity of a Person who is suspected of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 11 that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has not been timely challenged, and no appeal has been lodged against any determination made.

17.2.2 No later than twenty (20) days after an Anti-Doping matter has been finally determined, CA must Publicly Report its result including any sanction imposed.

17.3 Recognition of Decisions by UCI and other National Sporting Organisations.

Any decision of an Anti-Doping Organisation regarding a violation of this Anti-Doping Policy shall be recognised by all National Sporting Organisations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 18 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

CA will recognise and enforce Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications properly imposed on a Person who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under the anti-doping policy of:

- (a) the UCI;
- (b) another organisation recognised by ASC,

where the violation would be an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under this Anti-Doping Policy.

ARTICLE 19 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under this Anti-Doping Policy against an Athlete or other Person for a violation of an Anti-Doping Rule contained in this Anti-Doping Policy unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING POLICY

- 20.1 This Anti-Doping Policy may be amended from time to time by CA.
- 20.2 Except as provided in Article 20.5, this Anti-Doping Policy shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of this Anti-Doping Policy are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of this Anti-Doping Policy or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 20.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 20.5 This Anti-Doping Policy has been adopted under the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of this Anti-Doping Policy.
- 20.6 This Anti-Doping Policy shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date this Anti-Doping Policy came into effect.
- 20.7 Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- 20.8 A Person includes a body corporate.
- 20.9 Words not defined in this policy have the meaning ascribed to them in the Code unless a contrary meaning appears from the context.
- 20.10 Reference to “including” and similar words are not words of limitation.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen 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.

Anti-Doping Control Officer (ADCO). Means the Anti-Doping Control Officer appointed by the CA to give effect to this Policy and, if no Person is appointed the Chief Executive or equivalent officer of CA.

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, and other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation. As outlined in Article 5.

Athlete:

- (a) For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation) and any additional Person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation. 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; or
- (b) any Person who:
 - (i) is registered with CA or one of its Members; or
 - (ii) participates, or has in the previous five years participated, in any sporting activity conducted, authorised, recognised or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by CA or a body affiliated with CA; or
 - (iii) has otherwise agreed to be bound by this Anti-Doping Policy; or
- (c) any Rider.

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, parent of a minor or guardian, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes 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 enunciates the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Australian Olympic Committee (AOC). Means the Australian Olympic Committee Inc.

Australian Paralympic Committee (APC). Means the Australian Paralympic Committee Inc.

Australian Sports Commission (ASC). Means the Australian Sports Commission established by the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989.

Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA). Means the Australian Sports Drug Agency established by the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC). Means the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee established by the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

CA. The Australian Cycling Federation Inc.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single Race organised separately (for example, a one day road race, each of the time trial and road race) or a series of Races forming an organisational unit and producing a final winner and/or general classification.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. 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 for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 13; and
- (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 11 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). Means the Court of Arbitration of Sport (Oceania Registry).

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

Doping. The occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set out in Article 5.

Doping Control. The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Endogenous. Refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

Event. A single Competition organised separately or a series of Competitions conducted together as a single organisation; a reference to Event includes reference to Competition and Race unless the context indicates otherwise.

Exogenous. Refers to a substance which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.

In-Competition. Refers to the period that starts one day before or, in the case of a major tour, three days before the start of an Event and finishing at midnight of the day on which the Event finishes.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on observations. If WADA is Testing In-Competition at an Event, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organisation.

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

International Event. An Event 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 Federation. Means an International Federation recognised by the IOC or General Assembly of International Sports Federations (GAISF) as the entity responsible for governing that sport internationally.

International-Level Athlete. Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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.

Major Event Organisations. This term refers to the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Member. A Person who, or a body which, is a Member of CA; a Person who, or body which, is affiliated with CA; or a Person who is a member of a body which is a Member of or affiliated with CA.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. (The Australian Government has designated the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Sports Drug Agency as Australia's NADO's).

National Event. An Event, Competition or Race of the national calendar of CA

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

National Sporting Organisation. A national or regional entity which is a Member of or is recognised by an International Federation as the entity governing that International Federation's sport in that nation or region or is recognised by the ASC as a National Sporting Organisation. This includes National Sporting Organisations for Athletes with a Disability.

No Advance Notice. A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The Athlete'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.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Athlete'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.

Out-of-Competition. Any Doping Control that is not In-Competition.

Participant. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

Person. A natural Person or an organisation or other entity, including an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel and Member.

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/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 no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which is published and revised by WADA as described in article 4.1 of the Code.

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences of an Anti-Doping Violation above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 17.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organisation's test distribution plan.

Rider. A Person who participates as a cyclist in an Event whether he is authorised to or not.

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

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations, and WADA.

Sporting Organisation. Means the Australian Olympic Committee, Australian Commonwealth Games Association, Australian Paralympic Committee and any organisation recognised, assisted or funded by ASC and includes their Members and affiliated organisations.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

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

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). Means Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to an Athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than an Athlete's Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

UCI. Means Union Cycliste Internationale.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.