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PART I: SECTION (I) – GENERAL

Government Notifications

L.D.-B.7/ 2017.

CONVENTION AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT ACT, No. 33 OF 2013

RULES made by the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency under section 33 of the Convention Against Doping in Sport Act, No.33 of 2013.

Chairman,
Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency.

Colombo.
17th February 2022

RULES

1. These Rules may be cited as the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Rules of 2022 and shall come into operation with effect from 01.01.2022

Application of Anti-Doping Rules

2. These rules shall apply to -

(a) Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "SLADA" including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees and delegated third parties and their employees, who involve in any aspect of doping Control;

13.01.2022



(b) any sports organization of Sri Lanka, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees and delegated third parties and their employees who involve in any aspect of doping Control; and

(c) the following athletes, athlete support personnel and other persons whether such person is a national or resident of Sri Lanka;

(i) every athlete or athlete support personnel who is a member or licence holder or any member or affiliate organization of any Sports Organization in Sri Lanka, including any club, team, association or league;

(ii) every athlete or athlete support personnel who participate in such capacity in any event, competition or other activity organized, convened, authorized or recognized by any Sports Organization in Sri Lanka or any member or affiliate organization of any Sports Organization in Sri Lanka, including any club, team, association or league irrespective of the place where such event, competition or other activity is held;

(iii) any athlete or athlete support personnel by virtue of an accreditation granted by any Government Sports Organization, a licence or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of any Sports Organization in Sri Lanka, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Sports Organization in Sri Lanka, including any club, team, association or league, for the purpose of anti-doping;

(iv) every athlete or athlete support personnel who participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by any organizer of a National Event or of a national league that is not affiliated with a Sports Organization;

(v) any person who engages or participates in sports of fitness activities for recreational purposes but who do not compete in competitions or events organized, recognized or hosted by sports organizations or by any affiliated or non-affiliated association, organization, club, team or league and who has not been an International-level athlete within the five years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation or National-level Athlete or other National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the International Standards for testing or has not represented Sri Lanka or any other country in an international event in an open category or by any other International Federation, Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency or other National Anti-Doping Organization.

(vi) any other person, including any athlete who is a national or resident in Sri Lanka and every athlete who is present in Sri Lanka whether to compete, train or otherwise over whom the Code of the world Anti-Doping Agency gives the jurisdiction of the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency.

3. For the purpose of rule 2 National Level Athlete includes-

(a) any Athlete who is a member or licence holder of any sports organization in Sri Lanka or any other organization affiliated with a sports organization including associations, clubs, teams or leagues;

(b) any Athlete who participate of compete at any competition, event, or activity which is organized, recognized, or hosted by a sports organization, by any affiliated association, organization, club, teams or leagues;

(c) any Athlete who by virtue of an accreditation, a license or any other contractual agreement falls within the competence of a sports organization in Sri Lanka or any affiliated association, organization, club, team or league in Sri Lanka for the purpose of fighting doping in Sri Lanka; and

(d) Any Athlete who participate in any activity organized, recognized, or hosted by a sports event organizer in Sri Lanka or any other national league and not affiliated with a sports organization

4. Any person as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in rule 2 shall be deemed to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to have subject to the authority of Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency to enforce these Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in rule 38 and rule 70 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these rules, as a condition of their membership, accreditation of participation in any sport.

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

5. The following shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule violation:-

(a) (i) Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's "A" sample where the athlete waives the analysis of the "B" sample and the "B" sample is not analyzed or, where the athlete's "B" sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's "B" sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the athlete's "A" sample or, where the athlete's "A" or "B" sample is split into two parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the first part of the split sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split sample;

(ii) excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document the presence of any reported quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample;

(iii) for the purpose of paragraphs (i) and (ii) It is the responsibility of each athlete to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his 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 under Rule 5.

(b) use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. It is the athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters their bodies and that no prohibited method is used. 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 prohibited method. or The success or failure of the use or attempted use of an athlete of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material.

(c) evading, refusing or failing to submit of sample collection, without compelling justification, after notification by a duly authorized person in these Anti-Doping Rules;

(d) any combination of three missed tests or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool;

(e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control by an Athlete or other person.

(f) Possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method by an Athlete or Athlete support person. This includes-

(i) Possession by an athlete in-competition of any prohibited substance or or any prohibited method or possession by 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "TUE") granted in accordance with rule 17 or other acceptable justification; and

(ii) 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 17 or other acceptable justification.

(g) Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method;

(h) Administration or attempted administration by an Athlete or other person to any athlete in-competition of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any athlete out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out-of-competition;

(i) Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other intentional complicity or attempted complicity involving a violation or attempted violation of an anti-doping rule or any violation by another person under rule 61;

(j) Association by an athlete or other Person subject to the authority of the SLADA in a professional or sport-related capacity with any athlete support personnel who-

(i) if subject to authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of ineligibility;

(ii) if not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the World Anti-Doping Code (hereinafter referred as the "code") has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of any anti-doping rule 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*

(iii) is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(k) following acts by an Athlete or other person to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities where such conduct does not constitute a violation of rule 5 (e)-

(i) any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another person with the intent of discouraging the person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the code to World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), an anti-doping organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or person conducting an investigation for "WADA" or an anti-doping organization.

(ii) retaliation against a person who in good faith has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the code to "WADA", an anti-doping organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or person conducting an investigation for "WADA" or an anti-doping organization.

(iii) for the purposes of (k) (i) and (ii), retaliation, threatening and intimidation includes an act taken against a person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

Proof of Doping

6. (1) The SLADA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

(2) The standard of proof of doping shall be whether the SLADA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made.

(3) This standard of proof in all cases shall be greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

(4) Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the athlete or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in rule 9 and 10 the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

7. The SLADA may establish an anti-doping rule violation under rule 5 (b) 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 example to rule 5 (b) or conclusion drawn from the profile of a series of the athlete's blood or urine samples.

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

9. It is presumed that the WADA -accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency, have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the international standard for laboratories. The athlete or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the international standard for laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding. If the Athlete or other person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the SLADA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

10. Departures from any other International Standard or other anti- doping rule or policy set out in the Code or these Anti- Doping Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti- doping rule violation and shall not constitute a defense to an anti- doping rule violation.

Provided, however, if the athlete or other person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Statndard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti- doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical finding or whereabouts failure then SLADA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure-

- (a) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to sample collection or sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti- doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding;
- (b) a departure from the international standard for results management or international standard for testing and investigations related to an adverse passport finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation;
- (c) a departure from the international standard for results management related to the requirement to provide notice to the athlete of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding;
- (d) a departure from the international standard for results management related to athlete notification which could reasonably have caused an anti- doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure

11. 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.

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

Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

13. Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited list or a revision the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti- Doping Rules three (3) months after such List and revision being published by the WADA without requiring any further action by the SLADA. Any athlete or other person shall be bound by the Prohibited List and any revision thereto. It shall be the responsibility of every athlete and every other person to familiarize themselves with the most up- to - date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

14. The prohibited list shall identify the prohibited substances and prohibited methods which are prohibited as doping at both in competition and out of competition. The WADA may expand the prohibited list for a particular sport. Prohibited substances and prohibited method may include in the prohibited list by general category or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

15. For the purposes of the application of rule 43- 63, every prohibited substance shall be specified substances except as identified on the prohibited list. No prohibited method shall be a specified method unless it is specifically identified as a specified method on the prohibited list. For the purpose of the same rule, substance of abuse shall include prohibited substances which are specifically identified as substances of abuses prohibited list.

16. The determination of the WADA of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that will be included in 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, the classification of a substance or method as a specified substance, specified method or substance of abuse is final and shall not be subjected to challenge by an Athlete or other person including but not limited to any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (" TUEs")

17. The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers 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.

18. The "TUE" application process shall be as follows:-

(1) Any Athlete who is not an International Level Athlete shall apply to SLADA as soon as possible for a TUE where rule 13 and 16 of the International Standard for Therapeutic use Exceptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for TUE exceptions as posted on SLADA website.

(2) The SLADA shall establish a panel (Therapeutic Use Exception Committee) (hereinafter referred to as "TUEC") to consider applications for the grant of TUEs.

(3) The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application within twenty one (21) days of receipt of a complete application in accordance with the International standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an event, the TUEC shall use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the event.

(4) The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of SLADA and may appeal in accordance with rule 21. TUEC decision shall notify in writing to the athlete and to WADA and other anti- doping organizations in accordance with the International standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also be reported to Anti- Doping Administration and Management System (hereinafter referred to as the " ADAMS")

Retroactive TUE Applications

19. If SLADA choose to test an Athlete who is not an International - Level or a National Level Athlete, SLADA shall permit such Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any prohibited substance or prohibited method that he or she use for the therapeutic reasons.

TUE Recognition

20. A TUE granted by the SLADA shall be valid at national level in any country and does not need to be formally recognized by any other National Anti- Doping Organization. However, it is not valid if the athlete becomes an International level athlete or competes in an International event, unless it is recognized by the relevant International Federation or major event organization in accordance with the International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions specified as follows:-

(a) (i) where the athlete already has a TUE granted by the SLADA for the substance or method in question, unless his or her TUE will be automatically recognized by the International Federation or Major event Organization the Athlete shall apply to his or her International Federation or to the Major event Organization to recognize that TUE. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the International Federation or Major event organization shall recognize it for purposes of international- level Competition as well;

(ii) If the International Federation or Major event Organization considers that the TUE granted by the SLADA does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, the International Federation shall notify the International- Level Athlete and the SLADA promptly, with reasons. The International- Level Athlete and the SLADA shall have twenty one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to the WADA for review;

(iii) If the matter is referred to the WADA for review in accordance with rule 21, the TUE granted by the SLADA remains valid for national- level competition and out- of- competition testing (but is not valid for international- level Competition) pending the decision of the WADA;

(iv) If the matter is not referred to the WADA for review within the twenty one (21) days deadline SLADA shall determine whether the original TUE that it granted shall remain valid for national level competition and out- of- competition Testing. Provided, that athlete ceases to be an International Level athlete and does not participate in International level competition;

(v) If the SLADA's decision is pending the TUE remains valid for national- level competition and out of competition testing but not valid for International- level competition;

(b) (i) If the athlete does not already have a TUE granted by the SLADA for the substance or method in question, the athlete shall apply directly to the International Federation for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions;

(ii) If the International Federation denies the athlete's application. it shall notify the Athlete with reasons;

(iii) If the International Federation grants the athlete's application, it shall notify the athlete and the SLADA;

(iv) If the SLADA considers that the TUE granted by the International Federation does not meet the criteria set out in the International standard for Therapeutic use Exemptions, it has twenty one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review;

(v) If the SLADA 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 the decision of the WADA;

(vi) If the SLADA does not refer the matter to the WADA for review, the TUE granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national- level competition as well when the twenty one (21) day review deadline expires. Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

21.(1) A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti - Doping Rules-

- (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;
- (b) may be cancelled if the athlete does not promptly comply with any requirement or condition imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE;
- (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE is not in fact met; or
- (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

(2) In such event, the athlete shall not be subject to any consequences based on his 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 Article 5.1.1.1 of the international standard for results management of an adverse analytical finding reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal, or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with the use of the Prohibited Substance or prohibited method prior to that date, in which event no Anti- Doping Rule violation shall be asserted.

Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

22. (1) If the Sri Lanka Anti- Doping Agency denies an application for a TUE the athlete may appeal to the SLADA appeal body in terms of rule 70(3).

(2) The WADA shall review any decision by an International Federation not to recognize a TUE granted by the SLADA that is referred to the WADA by the athlete or the SLADA. In addition, the WADA shall review any decision by an International federation to grant a TUE that is referred to the WADA by the SLADA. The 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, the WADA does not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, the WADA shall reverse it.

(3) Any TUE decision by an International Federation or by the SLADA where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an International Federation that is not reviewed by the WADA, or that is reviewed by the WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the athlete or the SLADA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with rules 69 to 79.

(4) The athlete, the SLADA or the International Federation affected may appeal to CAS, against a decision by the WADA to reverse a TUE decision.

(5) 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 thus triggering the applicable rights of review/ appeal.

Testing and Investigations

23. (1) Testing and investigations may only be undertaken for anti- doping purposes. Testing and investigations shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of the SLADA supplementing that international standard.

(2) Testing shall undertake to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the athlete has violated rule 5(a) or rule 5(b).

(3) Subject to the limitations for event testing in rule 23(7) and (8) the SLADA shall have in competition and out of competition authority over all athletes specified in rule 2.

(4) SLADA may require any athlete over whom it has testing authority including any athlete serving a period in ineligibility to provide a sample at any time and at any place.

(5) WADA shall have in- competition and out- competition testing authority as specified in Article 20.7.10 of the code.

(6) If an international federation or major event organization delegates or contracts any part of testing to SLADA directly or through a national federation, SLADA may collect additional samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at SLADA's expense. If additional samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the international federation or major event organization shall be notified.

(7) Except as otherwise provided only a single organization shall have authority to conduct testing at event venues during an event period. At International events held in Sri Lanka, the international organization which is the ruling body shall have authority to conduct testing. At national events held in Sri Lanka SLADA shall be the authority to conduct testing. At the request of the SLADA or the ruling body for an event, any testing conducted during the event period outside of the event venues shall be coordinated with the SLADA or with the ruling body of the event.

(8) If an Anti- Doping Organization, which would otherwise have testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the event venues during the Event Period, the Anti- Doping Organization shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such testing. If the Anti- Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the event, the Anti - Doping Organization may, ask WADA for permission to conduct such testing in accordance with procedures described in the International Standard for testing and Investigations, 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. The decision of the WADA shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out- of- Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti- Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

Testing requirements

24. (1) SLADA shall conduct a test distribution planning and testing as required by the International Standard for testing and Investigations

(2) Where reasonably feasible, testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive testing.

Athlete Whereabouts information

25. (1) SLADA shall established a registered testing pool of the athletes who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and who shall be subject to consequences for rule 5(d) violations as provided in rule 45(b). The SLADA shall coordinate with International Federations to identify such athletes and to collect their whereabouts information.

(2) SLADA shall make available a list which identifies the athletes included in its registered testing pool by name through ADAMS. The SLADA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including the athletes in its Registered Testing Pool. and shall periodically not less than quarterly revise the list of athletes in its registered Testing pool to ensure that listed athletes continue to meet the relevant criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the international standard for testing and investigations.

(3) Where an Athlete is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by their International Federation and in a national Registered Testing Pool by SLADA, SLADA and the International Federation shall agree between themselves

which of them shall accept that Athletes whereabouts fillings; in no case an Athlete shall be required to make whereabouts filling to more than one of them.

(4) In accordance with the International Standard for testing and investigations each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall.

- (a) Advise SLADA of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis;
- (b) Update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and
- (c) make himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

(5) For purposes of rule 5(d) an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the international standard for testing and investigations shall be deemed as a filling failure of a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

(6) An Athlete in SLADA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until.

- (a) the Athlete gives written notice to SLADA that he or she has retired or
- (b) SLADA has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in SLADA's Registered Testing Pool.

(7) Whereabout information provided by an Athlete while in the Registered Testing pool will not be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organizations having Authority to test that Athlete as provided in rule 22 (3) - (6). whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; It shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

(8) In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, SLADA shall establish a testing Pool, which includes Athletes who are subject to less Stringent whereabouts requirements than Athletes included in SLADA's Registered Testing Pool.

(9) SLADA shall notify Athletes before they are included in the Testing Pool and when they are removed from testing pool. Such notification shall include the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply in case of non compliance, as specified in rule 25 of 2021 Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Rules.

(10) Athletes included in the testing pool shall provide SLADA with the following whereabouts information that they may be located and subjected to testing :-

- (a) An overnight address;
- (b) Competition. /Event schedule; and
- (c) Regular training activities.

(11) An Athlete's failure to provide whereabouts information on or before the date required by SLADA or the Athlete's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information shall result in SLADA elevating an Athlete to SLADA's Registered Testing Pool.

(12) SLADA may, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations collect whereabouts information from Athletes who are not included within a Registered Testing Pool. If it chooses to do so, an Athlete's failure

to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by SLADA or the Athlete's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information shall result in SLADA elevating the Athlete to SLADA's Registered Testing Pool,

Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

26. (1) If an international- Level Athlete of National Level Athlete in SLADA's Registered Testing Pool retires and then intends to return to active participation in sport, such 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 to their International Federation and SLADA.

(2) The WADA, in consultation with SLADA and the Athlete's International Federation, may grant an exemption to the Six month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the Athlete. This decision may be appealed under rule 69 to rule 83.

(3) Any competitive results obtained in violation of rule 26(1) shall be disqualified unless the Athlete can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International event or a National Event.

(4) If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of ineligibility, the Athlete must notify the Anti-doping Organization that imposed the period of ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Athlete then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in international events or National events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six - months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months to SLADA and to their International Federation.

Independent Observer Program

27. SLADA and any organizing committees for National Events in Sri Lanka, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such events.

Analysis of samples

28 (1) Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles.

(a) for purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under rule 5 Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by SLADA.

(b) facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for sample, reliable laboratory or other forensic, testing conducted outside of WADA accredited or approved laboratories.

(2) Sample and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the codes or to assist SLADA in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

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

(4) The SLADA shall ask laboratories to analyze samples in accordance with article 6.4 of the code, in conformity with the international Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

(5) Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard sample analysis menu or as requested by SLADA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to SLADA and have the same validity and consequences as any other analytical result.

(6) There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a sample prior to the time SLADA notifies an Athlete that the sample is the basis for an anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification SLADA intends to conduct additional analysis on that sample. It may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

(7) Where a laboratory reported that a Sample is negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of rule 28 (2) at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete who intends to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that organization's expense. Further analysis of samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

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

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

Results management: Responsibility, initial review, notice and provincial suspensions

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided in rule 28(7), 28(9) and in Article 7.1 of the Code, Results Management shall be the responsible of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed sample collection.

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

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

(4) Other circumstances in which SLADA shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

(5) WADA may direct SLADA to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances. If SLADA refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete or other person, that is willing to do so, to take result Management responsibility in place of SLADA or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organization, any other Anti-Doping Organization that is willing to do so. In such case, SLADA shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conduction Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organization designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of noncompliance.

Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

30. SLADA shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

31. Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation SLADA shall refer such notice to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior Anti-Doping rule violation exists.

Provisional Suspensions

32. (1) If SLADA receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, It shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete promptly upon or after the review and notification required by rule 29.

(2) A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if:-

(i) the Athlete demonstrates to the SLADA's Hearing Panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or

(ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under rule 45(3) (a).

(3) The SLADA's Hearing Panel's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

(4) SLADA may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by rule 32(1) prior to the analysis of the Athlete's B sample or final hearing as described in rule 38.

(5) An optional provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of SLADA at any time prior to the SLADA's Hearing Panel's decision under rule 38-42, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

33. (1) Notwithstanding rule 32(1)-32(5) a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other person is given:-

(a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or

(b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with rule 38 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

(2) The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with rule 69.

Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

34. (1) Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of:-

(i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B sample (or waiver of the B sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or

(ii) the date on which the Athlete first competes after such report or notice.

(2) Other persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a provincial suspension if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

(3) Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under rule 32(1) and 32(2).

provided, however, any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

(4) If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an a sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or SLADA) does not confirm the A sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of rule 5 in circumstances where the Athlete or the Athlete's team has been removed from an Event based on a violation of rule 5 and the subsequent B sample analysis does not confirm the A sample finding, then, if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Event.

Results Management Decisions

35. Results Management decisions or adjudications by SLADA shall not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues:-

(a) the anti- doping rule violation involve does not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti- doping rule violation was not intentional. *or*;

(i) Whether as anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and

(ii) All Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under rule 43 and 55 any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.

Notification of Results Management Decisions

36. SLADA shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in rule 84 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

Retirement from Sport

37. If an Athlete or other Person retires while the SLADA's is conducting Results Management process the SLADA retains authority to complete its Results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and SLADA would have had Results Management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the SLADA has authority to conduct Results Management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

Results Management : Right to a Fair Hearing and Notice of Hearing Decision

38. (1) For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, SLADA shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

(2) SLADA shall establish a Hearing Panel which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an Athlete or other Person, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant Consequences.

(3) SLADA shall ensure that the SLADA's Hearing Panel is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, term of office, professional experience, Operational Independence and adequate financing comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Results Management.

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

(5) The SLADA's Hearing Panel shall consist of a independent Chair and two (2) other independent members.

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

(7) SLADA's Hearing Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision making process without interference from SLADA or any third party.

Hearing Process

39. (1) When SLADA sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with rule 41(1) or rule 41(2), then the case shall be referred to the SLADA's Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

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

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

(4) Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Person who are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the SLADA's Hearing Panel.

(5) The WADA, the International Federation, and the National Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, SLADA shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

Notice of Decisions

40. (1) At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the SLADA's Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under rule 55 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

(2) SLADA shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under rule 74, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in rule 69.

Waiver of Hearing

41. (1) Athlete or other Person against whom as anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the Consequences proposed by SLADA.

(2) If the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within fifteen (15) days or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the SLADA asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.

(3) In cases where rule 40(1) or 40(2) applies, a hearing before SLADA's Hearing Panel shall not be required. Instead SLADA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under rule 55 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

(4) SLADA shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under rule 74, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS, SLADA shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with rule 86(2).

Single Hearing Before CAS

42. Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athletes, National Level Athletes or other Persons may, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS with the consent of the Athlete, other Person or SLADA (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with rule 29-36 and WADA.)

Automatic disqualifications of individual results

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

Sanctions on individuals

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

44. (1) An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in rule 44(2).

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

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

45 (1) The period of Ineligibility, subject to rule 45(3), shall be four (4) years where:

- (a) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional; *or*
- (b) the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and SLADA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

(2) If rule 45(1) does not apply, subject to rule 45(3) (a), the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision in rule 44, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse if:-

(a) the Athlete can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out of- Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility. The Period of Ineligibility calculated under this rule 45(3)(a) may be reduced to one (1) month if the Athlete or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by SLADA. The period of Ineligibility established in this rule 45 (3) (a) shall not subject to any reduction based on any provision in rule 48.

(b) the ingestion, use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of rule 45(1) and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under RULE 47.

Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

46. Unless rule 49 or rule 51 are applicable the period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations except as provided in rule 45 shall be as follows:-

- (a) (i) for violations of rule 5(c) or 5(e) the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years;
- (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault; *or*
- (iii) in case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete the period of ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and at minimum a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of fault.
- (b) For violations of rule 5(d) the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article shall not be available to Athletes where a pattern of last- minutes whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

- (c) For violations of rule 5(g) or 5(h) the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. Any violation under rule 5(g) or 5(h) involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of rule 5(g) or 5(h) which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- (d) For violations of rule 5(i) the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- (e) For violations of rule 5(j) the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.
- (f) For violations of rule 5(k) the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person.

Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period Ineligibility

47. If SLADA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under rule 5(g) (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 5(h) (Administration or Attempted Administration), 5(i) (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 5(k) (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage of Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where rule 49 is not applicable, that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in rule 51, 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 (8) years.

Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

51. (1) The SLADA may, prior to an appellate decision under rule 69 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in:-

- (a) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person;
- (b) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense of the breach of professional rule committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to SLADA or other Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management responsibility;
- (c) WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA- accredited laboratory, or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard of Technical Document; *or*
- (d) (i) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under rule 69 or the expiration of time to appeal, SLADA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period & ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under rule 53(6)(b) of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- (ii) If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, SLADA shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.
- (iii) If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, SLADA shall reinstate the original Consequences. If SLADA decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under rule 69.

(2) To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of SLADA or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the Code, the WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under rule 68 to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding rule 68 WADA's decisions in the context of this rule 51 (2) may not be appealed.

(3) If SLADA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under rule 70 as provided in rule 84 In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of

anti-doping, WADA may authorize SLADA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements Limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

(4) 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 and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

(5) Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of rule 48,49 or 51 before applying any reduction or suspension of rule 51 the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with rule 45,47,48 and 49. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under rule 51 then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

Results Management Agreements

52. (1) Where an Athlete or other Person, after being notified by SLADA of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under rule 46, admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Athlete or other Person may receive a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by SLADA.

(2) Where the Athlete or other Person receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under rule 52, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.

(3) Where the Athlete or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by SLADA and agrees to Consequences acceptable to SLADA and WADA, at their sole discretion, then:-

- (a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by SLADA and WADA of the application of rule 44 through rule 51 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and
- (b) the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this rule is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and SLADA to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of the period of Ineligibility, are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under rule 68.

(4) If requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, SLADA shall allow the Athlete or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

Multiple Violations

Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

53. (1) For an Athlete or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:-

(a) a six month period of Ineligibility; or

(b) a period of Ineligibility in the range between:-

(i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

(2) The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

(3) A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under rule 47 or 48 or involves a violation of rule 5(d). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

(4) The period of Ineligibility established in rule 53 (1) and 53(3) may then be further reduced by the application of rule 50.

(5) An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this rule 53. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under rule 45(3)(a) shall not be considered a violation for purposes of rule 53.

(6) Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations shall be as follows-

(a) for purposes of imposing sanction under rule 53, except as provided in rule 53 (6) (b) and 53 (6) (c) an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if SLADA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to rule 29, or after SLADA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If SLADA unable to establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in rule 53(1).

(b) If SLADA establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this rule 53(6) (b) applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of rule 53(1).

(c) If SLADA establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed a violation of rule 5(e) in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of rule 5 (e) shall be treated as a standalone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this rule 52 (6) (c) is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of rule 53.

- (d) If SLADA establishes that an Athlete or other Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

54. For purposes of rule 53 each anti-doping rule violation shall take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

55. In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample rule 43, 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.

Forfeited Prize Money

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

Financial Consequences

57. (1) Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, the SLADA may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality elect to-

- (a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed ;and/or
- (b) obtain a penalty, cost or a fee from the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to Rs.200,000/= only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility has already been imposed.

(2) The imposition of a financial sanction or the SLADA's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules.

Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

59. Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control, and the Athlete or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, SLADA or SLADA's Hearing Panel, if applicable, may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

60. (1) If a Provisional Suspension is respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If the Athlete or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

(2) If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from SLADA and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under rule 84(1).

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

(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.

Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

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

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

(3) An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by SLADA to provide whereabouts information.

Return to Training

62. As an exception to rule 61(1) an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of SLADA's or other Signatory's member organization during the shorter of the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension.

63.(1) Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in rule 62 the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under rule 69.

(2) An Athlete or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in rule 60(1) shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be disqualified.

(3) Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, SLADA shall impose sanctions for a violation of rule 5 (i) for such assistance.

Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

64. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in rule 48 or 49 some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by SLADA, the Government of Sri Lanka, the National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka, the National Paralympic Committee of Sri Lanka and the National Federations.

Testing of Team Sports

65. Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under rule 29 to 37 in connection with an event, the ruling body for the event shall conduct appropriate target testing of the team during the event Period.

Consequences for Team Sports

66. 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 in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

Event Ruling Body may Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

67. The ruling body for an event may elect to establish rules for the event which imposes consequences for team sports stricter than those in rule 66 for purposes of the event.

SANCTIONS BY SLADA AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

68. where the SLADA becomes aware that a National Federation in Sri Lanka or any other sporting body in Sri Lanka over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Rules within that organization's or body's area of competence, SLADA may elect to request the National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka, the Government of Sri Lanka or International Federations to take the following additional disciplinary actions, or, where it has the authority, may itself take the following additional disciplinary actions:

(a) to Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.

(b) to take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organization's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in the SLADA's activities, and/or a penalty, cost or fee on that organization or body based on the following:-

(i) four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving rule 5 (d) are committed by Athletes or other.

Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event all or some group of members of that organization or body may be banned from participation in any SLADA activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or that organization or body may be charged a penalty, cost or fee in an amount up to Rs. 200,000/=.

(ii) four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving rule 5 (d) are committed in addition to the violations described in rule 68 (b) (ii) by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organization or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.

(iii) more than one Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organization or body may be charged a penalty, cost or a fee in an amount up to Rs. 500,000/=.

(iv) that organization or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep SLADA informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from SLADA. In such event, that organization or body may be charged a penalty cost or a fee in an amount up to Rs.200,000/= per Athlete, in addition to reimbursement of all of the SLADA costs incurred in Testing that organization's or body's Athletes.

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

(d) Oblige that organization or body to reimburse SLADA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses, and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body.

Results Management : Appeals

Decisions Subject to Appeal

69. (1) Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as specified in rule 70 as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

(2) The scope of review on appeal shall include all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

(3) Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

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

(5) Where WADA has a right to appeal under rule 68 and no other party has appealed a final decision within SLADA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the process of SLADA.

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

70. (1) A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to competition under rule 26 (1); a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by SLADA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result

of a Provisional Hearing; SLADA's failure to comply with rule 32; a decision that SLADA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under rule 51(1); failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and

7.1.5 of the code; failure to comply with rule 52(1); a decision under rule 63; a decision by SLADA not to implement an other Anti-Doping Organization's decision under rule 88; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code may be appealed as provided in this rule 70.

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

(3) In cases where rule 70 (2) is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to the SLADA's Appeal Panel. The appeal process shall be carried out in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

Hearings before SLADA's Appeal Panel

71.(1) The Minister shall appoint to the SLADA an Appeal Panel which shall consist of an independent Chair and two (2) other independent members. one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.

(2) Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for term of three (3) years and can be reappointed.

(3) The appointed members shall be operationally and institutionally Independent. Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of SLADA or its affiliates (such as a Delegated Third Party), as well as any Person involved in the investigation, pre-adjudication or Results Management of the matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks of SLADA's Appeal Panel]. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any TUE application, Results Management decision, first instance, or appeal involving the same Athlete in a given case.

(4) SLADA's Appeal Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision making process without interference from SLADA or any third party.

(5) If a member appointed by the Minister to hear a case is unwilling or unable, for whatever reason, to hear the case, the Minister may appoint a replacement or appoint a new hearing panel.

(6) The SLADA's Appeal Panel can appoint an expert to assist or advise the panel at its absolute discretion.

(7) The International Federation, the National Federation, the National Olympic Committee, if not a party (or parties) to the proceedings, and WADA each have the right to attend hearings of the SLADA's Appeal Panel as an observer.

(8) Hearings pursuant to rule 70 shall be completed as expeditiously as possible. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.

Proceedings of the SLADA's Appeal Panel

72. (1) proceedings of the SLADA's Appeal Panel shall respect the principles described in Articles 8,9, and 10 of the International Standard for Result Management.

(2) Each member shall sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

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

(4) If any party or his/her representative fails to attend a hearing after notification, the hearing may nevertheless proceed.

(5) Each party shall have the right to be represented by counsel at a hearing at that party's own expense.

(6) Each party shall have the right to have an interpreter at the hearing at that party's expense.

(7) Each party to the proceedings has the right to access and present relevant evidence, to submit written and oral submissions, and to call and examine witnesses.

Decisions of the SLADA's Appeal Panel

73. (1) At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the SLADA's Appeal Panel shall issue a written, dated and signed decision that respects the principles of Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

(2) The decision shall notably include the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed.

(3) SLADA shall notify the decision to the Athlete or other Person, to his or her National Federation, and to Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under rule 74, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS.

(4) The decision may be appealed as provided in Article rule 73 and Publicly Disclosed as provided in rule 86.

Persons Entitled to Appeal

74. (1) In cases under rule 70 (2), the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:-

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

(2) In cases under rule 70(3), 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) SLADA and (if different) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder;

(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

(f) WADA.

(3) For cases under rule 69(3), 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 SLADA's Appeal Panel.

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

Duty to Notify

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

Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

Appeal from Decisions under rule 68

77. Any decision by SLADA pursuant to rule 68 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation or other body.

Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

78. 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 69 shall file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

Failure to Render a Timely Decision by SLADA

79. Where, in a particular case, SLADA 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 SLADA 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 SLADA.

Appeals Relating to TUEs

80. TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in rule 17 -22.

Notifications of Appeal decisions

81. The SLADA shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under rule 74 as provided under rule 84.

Time for Filing Appeals

82. (1) The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

(2) Rule 82(1) shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal and shall not apply to whom not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision was being appealed:-

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

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

Notwithstanding the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of Twenty one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed or Twenty-One (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Appeals Under rule 69(3)

83. (1) The time to file an appeal to the SLADA's Appeal Panel Shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

(2) rule 83 (1) shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but shall not apply to whom was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:-

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

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

Notwithstanding the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of Twenty one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed or Twenty-One (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Confidentiality and reporting

84. (1) Notice to Athletes or other Persons of any anti-doping rule violation asserted against them shall occur as provided under rule 28 and 83.

(2) Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization, if different from SLADA, International Federation and WADA shall occur as provided under rule 28 and 83, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

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

International Standard for Results Management and the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

(4) Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to rule 83(1), the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization, if different from SLADA, International Federation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to rule 29,38,69 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

(5) The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until SLADA has made Public Disclosure as permitted by rule 86.

(6) SLADA shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with rule 85. SLADA shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

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

85. (1) Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to rule 36, 40, 48, 49, 51, 63 or 80 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, SLADA shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

(2) Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 85(1) may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Public Disclosure

86. (1) After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with Article 84(2), the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by SLADA.

(2) No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under rule 70 (2) or 70 (3), or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with rule 37 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under rule 52, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under rule 63, SLADA shall Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the Consequences imposed. SLADA shall also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

(3) After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under rule 70(2) or 70(3) or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with rule 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under rule 51, SLADA may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

(4) In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. SLADA 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.

(5) Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the SLADA's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

(6) Except as provided in rule 86(1) and 86(3) no Anti-Doping Organization, National Federation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Athlete, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

(7) The mandatory Public Disclosure required in rule 86(2) shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

Statistical Report

87. SLADA shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. SLADA may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

88. (1) To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information among Anti Doping Organizations, SLADA shall report to WADA through ADAMS following Doping Control related information, including: -

- (a) athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National Level Athletes,
- (b) whereabouts information for Athletes including those in Registered Testing Pools,
- (c) TUE decisions, and
- (d) Results Management decisions,

(2) To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organizations, and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, SLADA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

(3) To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, SLADA shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

(4) To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, SLADA shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management:-

- (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings;

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

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

Data Privacy

89. (1) SLADA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.

(2) Without limiting the foregoing, SLADA shall: -

- (a) only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
- (b) notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by SLADA and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (c) ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom SLADA shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

Implementation of decisions

90. (1) A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon SLADA and any National Federation in Sri Lanka, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below: -

- (a) A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with rule 33(1)) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in rule 61(1)) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension;
- (b) A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in rule 61(1)) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.
- (c) A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

(d) A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under rules 55 for a specified period automatically disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any signatory during the specified period.

(2) SLADA and any National Federation in Sri Lanka shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by rule 90 (1), without any further action required, on the earlier of the date SLADA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

(3) A decision by an Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift consequences shall be binding upon SLADA, and any National Federation in Sri Lanka without any further action required, on the earlier of the date SLADA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision in rule 90(1), however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organization made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on SLADA or National Federations in Sri Lanka unless the rules of the Major Event Organization provide the Athlete or other person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations

91. SLADA and any National Federation in Sri Lanka may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations not described in rule 90(1) above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Athlete or other Person.

Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

92. An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by SLADA and any National Federation in Sri Lanka, if SLADA finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with code.

Statute of limitations

93. No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in rule 28 or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Education

94. SLADA shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote Education in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.

Additional roles and responsibilities of National Federations

95. (1) All National Federations of Sri Lanka and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations of Sri Lanka and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to recognize the authority and responsibility of SLADA for implementing Sri Lanka's National Anti-Doping Program and enforcing these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out Testing) directly in respect of Athletes and other Persons under their anti-doping authority as specified in the introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

(2) Each National Federation of Sri Lanka shall accept and abide by the spirit and terms of Sri Lanka's National Anti-Doping Program and these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of receiving financial and/or other assistance from the Government of Sri Lanka and/or the National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka.

(3) Each National Federation of Sri Lanka shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members. The National Federation may enforce such rules itself directly in respect of Athletes and other Persons under its anti-doping authority.

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

(5) All National Federations of Sri Lanka shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:

- (a) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of their International Federation and using SLADA or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
- (b) recognizing the authority of SLADA in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with SLADA's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;
- (c) analyzing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with rule 28(1);
- (d) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally independent hearing panel in accordance with rule 38(2) and the International Standard for Results Management;

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

(7) All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to SLADA and to their International Federation and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation;

(8) All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the authority of SLADA or the National Federation; and

(9) All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with SLADA.

Additional roles and responsibilities of SLADA

96.(1) In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.5 of the code for National Anti-Doping Organizations, SLADA shall report to WADA on SLADA's compliance with the Code and International Standards in accordance with Article with 24.1.2 of the Code.

(2) Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.5.10 of the Code, all SLADA's board members, directors, officers, and those employees (any those of appointed Delegated Third Parties), who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, shall sign a form provided by the SLADA, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as Persons in conformity with the Code for direct and international misconduct.

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

Additional roles and responsibilities of athletes

97. The additional roles and the responsibilities of the athletes shall be –

- (a) to be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) to be available for Sample collection at all times;
- (c) to take responsibilities in the context of anti-doping for what they ingest and use;
- (d) to inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (e) to disclose to SLADA and their International Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years;
- (f) to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a violation under SLADA's code of conduct.
- (g) to disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by SLADA or a National Federation, or any other Anti - Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete; and
- (h) Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control Official or other person involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a [charge of misconduct] under SLADA's code of conduct take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

Additional roles and responsibilities of athlete support personnel

98. It shall be the role and the responsibility of every athlete support personnel:-

- (a) to be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) to cooperate with the Athlete Testing program;
- (c) to use their influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti- doping attitudes;
- (d) to disclose to SLADA and their International Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years;
- (e) to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations; Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a [charge of misconduct] under SLADA's code of conduct;

- (f) to abstain from Using or Possessing any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification. Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under SLADA's code of conduct; and
- (g) to abstain from any Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by Athlete Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under SLADA's code of conduct.

Additional roles and responsibilities of other persons subject to these anti-doping rules

99. The roles and the responsibilities of the other persons subject to anti-doping rules shall be:-

- (a) to be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) to disclose to SLADA and their International Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years;
- (c) to cooperate with Anti - Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under SLADA's code of conduct;
- (d) not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification; and
- (e) to abstain from any offensive conduct towards a Doping Control Official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under SLADA's code of conduct.

100. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to come into operation on (hereinafter referred to as the "effective date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date: Provided, however, that:

- (a) any Anti-doping rule violation taking place prior to the effective date shall count as "first violations" or "second violations" for the purpose of determining any sanction under rule 44 to 64 violations taking place after the effective date.
- (b) Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "*lex mitior*" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under rule 53(6)(d) and the statute of limitations set forth in rule 93 are procedural rules not substantive rules, and shall be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (Provided, however, that rule 93 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date);
- (c) Any whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management), prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.
- (d) 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 SLADA or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results

Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application shall be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to rule 70. These Anti-doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

(e) For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under rule 53(1), where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

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

Interpretation:

101. For the purpose of these rules:

"Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS)" means 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" means providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods;

"Adverse Analytical Finding" means report from a WADA - accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory 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 any Prohibited Methods;

"Adverse Passport Finding" means Report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards;

"Aggravating Circumstances" means Circumstances involving or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations;

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

"Anti-Doping Organization" means a Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, the International Olympic Committee, the International

Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations, conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations;

“Athlete” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Anti-Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“Athlete Biological Passport” means 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” means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition;

“Attempt” means 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” means 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” means a report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards;

“Court of Arbitration (CAS)” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention against Anti-Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013.

“Code” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Anti-Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“Competition” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Anti-Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“Contaminated Product” means a report that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search;

“Decision Limit” means the value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories;

“Delegated Third Party” means any Person to which SLADA delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organizations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for SLADA or individuals serving as independent, contractors who perform Doping Control services for SLADA;

“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;

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of rule 61 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension);

“Education” means the process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping;

“Event” means a series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body including the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games;

“Event Period” means the time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event;

“Event Venues” means the venues so designated by the ruling body for the any Event;

“Fault” means the Fault in any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete’s or other Persons’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete’s or other Person’s experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk;

“Financial Consequences” means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation;

“In-Competition” means the period commencing at 11.59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by all Major Event Organizations for that particular sport;

“Independent Observer Program” means a team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA’s compliance monitoring program;

“Individual Sport” means any sport that is not a Team Sport;

“Ineligibility” means the prohibition imposed on an Athlete or other Person on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding;

“International Event” means an Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event;

“International-Level Athlete” means an athlete who competes in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

“International Standard” means a standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

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

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

“Metabolite” means any substance produced by a biotransformation process;

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

“Minor” means a natural Person who has not reached the age of Eighteen (18) years;

“National Anti - Doping Organization” means any entity 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 any competent public authority, the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee;

“National Event” a sport Event or Competition involving International - or National - Level Athletes that is not an International Event;

“National Federation” means a national or regional entity in Sri Lanka which is a member of or is recognized by an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation’s sport in that nation or region in Sri Lanka;

“National level athlete” means,

(a) an athlete who participates in any sport of a national level competition organized by the respective Sports Organization or the Department of Sports Development, Ministry of Sports;

(b) an athlete who competes at the highest level of national competition in any sport;

(c) an athlete who competes at the national level or in international events as an international level athlete by the International Federation;

Provided, that where any athlete is classified by his respective International Federation as an International Level Athlete such athlete shall be considered an International-Level Athlete and not a National-Level Athlete for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules;

“National Olympic Committee” means the organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. In Sri Lanka, the National Olympic Committee is National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka;

“No Fault or Negligence” means the Athlete did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that the Athlete had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule.

“Operational Independence” means -

(a) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and /or clerks of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management. (The hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organization or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with the case)

“Out-of-Competition” any period which is not in-Competition;

“Participant” means any Athlete or Athlete Support Person;

“Person” means a natural Person or an organization or other entity;

“Possession” means the actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession

“Prohibited List” means the List of substances and methods as published by the World Anti-Doping Agency;

“Prohibited Method” means any method so described on the Prohibited List;

“Prohibited Substance” means any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List;

“Protected Person” means an Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation -

(a) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years;

(b) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category ;

or

(c) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

“Provisional Hearing” means an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under rule 38 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form;

“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;

“Publicly Disclose” means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with rule 84;

“Regional Anti-Doping Organization” a regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of Educational programs at a regional level;

“Registered Testing Pool” means the pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan;

“Results Management” means the process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases, such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal;

“Sample or Specimen” means any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control;

“Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency (SLADA)” means the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency established by the Convention Against Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013.

“Technical Document” means a document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard;

“Testing Pool” means the tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes Athletes from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the Athlete Out-of-Competition;

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

“Testing” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“Use” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention against Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013;

“World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Convention Against Doping in Sports Act, No. 33 of 2013.

102. The rules published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 2163/20 of February 19, 2020 are hereby rescinded without prejudice anything previously done thereunder.

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