Welcome

I am pleased to provide the Anti-Doping Standard for this, the XXI edition of the Commonwealth Games to be held on the Gold Coast, Australia in April 2018.

The aim of the Commonwealth Games Federation is to implement an effective anti-doping programme for all Commonwealth Athletes. The purpose of this Anti-Doping Standard is to clearly set-out the processes and procedures for Athletes and their Commonwealth Games Associations, to ensure they are fully aware of their responsibilities and understand the chain of events that will ensue if they are found to have violated, inadvertently or wilfully any of the anti-doping rules that are currently in place.

The Federation is proud of its strong reputation within the global anti-doping world. It strives to meet its commitment to facilitating fair and clean sport for its Commonwealth Athletes, by ensuring it is at the forefront of current anti-doping practices and developments; constantly reviewing its policies and procedures in line with the World Anti-Doping Code and its related International Standards.

Building on the effective anti-doping programmes from previous Commonwealth Games, the CGF has worked in collaboration with Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC) and the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) to develop a High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership for the XXI Commonwealth Games, to inspire public confidence in the integrity of the Games and detect and deter cheating athletes and/or their support personnel through intelligence-led measures before, during and after the Games.

A further major development for the XXI Commonwealth Games is the policy of storing all Samples collected during the Games Period (25 March – 18 April 2018). Samples will be stored for up to 10 years and available for reanalysis by an Athlete’s International Federation and/or National Anti-Doping Organisation. The CGF would like to ensure that medals taken from athletes sanctioned for an anti-doping rule violation will only be re-awarded to athletes who have been proven clean.

Commonwealth Athletes are at the heart of everything we do and we are focussed on providing a robust anti-doping and education programme to ensure a level and fair playing field, allowing athletes to perform to the very best of their ability. We wish the athletes of the XXI Commonwealth Games the very best of luck in their endeavours.

Dr M Jegathesan
Honorary Medical Adviser
&
Chairman of the CGF Medical Commission
# Contents

Section A: Introduction and background 5

Section B: – Anti-Doping Standard 10

Article 1: Definition of doping – breach of the rules 10

Article 2: Anti-doping rule violations 10

Article 3: Proof of doping 13

Article 4: The Prohibited List & Therapeutic Use Exemptions 14

Article 5: Testing & Investigations 18

Article 6: Analysis of Samples 22

Article 7: Results management and disciplinary procedure 23

Article 8: Resolution without a hearing 30

Article 9: Automatic Disqualification of individual results 30

Article 10: Sanctions on individuals 31

Article 11: Consequences to teams 32

Article 12: Right to a fair hearing 33

Article 13: Appeals 35

Article 14: Confidentiality and reporting 36

Article 15: Mutual recognition 38

Article 16: Statute of limitations 38

Article 17: Post Games results management 38

Article 18: Applicable law, amendment and interpretation of Anti-doping rules 39

Article 19: Languages 40

Section C: The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) 41

Article 1: Application of present Rules and jurisdiction of Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) 41

Section D: Doping Control Procedures 42

1. Introduction and scope 42

2. Planning and selection 42

3. Notification of Athletes 45

4. Preparing for the Sample Collection Session 49

5. Conducting the Sample Collection Session 50
6. Security/post-test administration 53
7. Transportation of Samples and documentation 53
8. Ownership and storage of Samples 54

Section E: Doping Control Core Information and Education Programme 55

List of Annexes 56
Section A: Introduction & Background

The objective of the Commonwealth Games Federation Anti-Doping Standard (CGF-ADS) is to set out the anti-doping rules, regulations and specific technical procedures and policies that apply to all Athletes and other Persons from each Commonwealth Games Association (CGA) participating in the XXI Commonwealth Games.

The CGF-ADS provides information on the roles and responsibilities of the organisations involved in the Doping Control programme developed for the XXI Commonwealth Games. It also provides an overview of the CGF Doping Control programme developed in collaboration with the host Organising Committee (GOLDOC). This CGF-ADS will apply (from the final date of entry), to all Athletes and their entourage participating in the XXI Commonwealth Games including able bodied Athletes, para-Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel.

Delivery of the CGF-ADS
The CGF-ADS will be published and delivered as an electronic copy only. Any amendments to the CGF-ADS shall be communicated to stakeholders as soon as practically possible after the date that such amendment is approved.

Relevant Organisations

Commonwealth Games Federation
The CGF, as the Major Event Organiser (MEO) is the supreme authority in all matters concerning the Games. Its mission is to ensure successful organisation and celebration of the Games, and to promote best interests of Athletes participating in the Commonwealth Games, and to assist in the development of sports throughout the Commonwealth.

The CGF is responsible for the direction, policy and control of the Commonwealth Games which are held every four (4) years and are open to eligible competitors representing affiliated CGAs. The CGF establishes rules and regulations for the conduct of the Commonwealth Games which conform to the technical rules of the International Federations (IFs) governing the relevant sports; these may be modified and applied by the CGF to ensure that the principles of the Commonwealth Games are observed.

The CGF not only promotes Commonwealth sporting competitions and establishes rules for other sport Events (including cultural activities and festivals associated to such Events), but also conducts the Commonwealth Youth Games and Commonwealth Championships.

The CGF promotes the shared values of integrity, fair play, competence, commitment towards excellence, respect for gender equality, and tolerance, including the fight against the use of drugs in sports and unhealthy or performance enhancing substances and methods.

The CGF has the jurisdiction to sanction Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in relation to the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Youth Games only. All Adverse Analytical Findings and evidence of other anti-doping rule violations will be handled in accordance with the CGF-ADS and will be shared with the respective IFs in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code 2015 (the Code). Further sanctioning, including determining any periods of ineligibility will be the responsibility of the respective IFs/national authorities.

The CGF will actively promote the education of the Anti-Doping Standard, its policies and programmes to Commonwealth Games Associations.
CGF Medical Commission
The CGF appoints a “Games Time” Medical Commission for the Games in accordance with Regulation 7 of the CGF Constitution. It exercises duties as set out in the CGF Games Manual Medical. The CGF Medical Commission will authorise selection of Athletes (based on Taskforce recommendations and other intelligence), supervise Sample collection procedures and review Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Results and any other anti-doping rule violations for referral to the CGF Federation Court. The CGF Medical Commission is the final authority to approve the Doping Control programme for submission to the CGF Executive Board.

CGF Medical Commission Chair
Dr Manikavasagam Jegathesan has been appointed by the CGF Executive Board as the Chair of the CGF Medical Commission during the Games and is the lead individual for the CGF for all anti-doping matters for the Games. The CGF Medical Commission Chair is also responsible for consultation with IFs for the selection policies of Athletes to be tested.

The members of the CGF Medical Commission for the XXI Commonwealth Games are:

- Tan Sri (Dr) M. Jegathesan (Malaysia) – Chair
- Michele Verrooken (England) – Secretary
- tbc (South Africa)
- Dr Andrew Pipe (Canada)
- Dr Sonia Johnson (Grenada)
- Dr Peter Harcourt (Australia)
- Dr John MacLean (Scotland)
- Dr Seevali Jayawickrema (Sri Lanka)

CGF Medical Commission Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Committee
The CGF Medical Commission has established a TUE Committee (the “TUEC”) to acknowledge the receipt of notification of TUEs from Athletes in the lead up to the Games. The TUE Committee will also process applications of TUEs from Athletes who have not obtained a TUE from their respective IF or National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). A circular in this context will be sent out to all CGAs prior to the official opening of the Commonwealth Games Village (CGV).

The members of the CGF TUEC for the XXI Commonwealth Games are:

- Dr Andrew Pipe, TUEC Chair
- Professor Ken Fitch, TUEC Advisor
- Members of the CGF Medical Commission, as appropriate
- Other medical or scientific experts will be called on, as deemed appropriate

CGF Medical Commission – Doping Control Supervision
The CGF Medical Commission will supervise the implementation of the Doping Control programme during the XXI Commonwealth Games. Members of the Commission will be deployed to carry out this task according to the protocols established by the Commission.

The CGF Federation Court
The CGF Federation Court is the arbitral body established by the CGF to hear all matters arising under the CGF-ADS. The CGF has constituted the CGF Federation Court for the Commonwealth Games.

Commonwealth Games Association (CGA)
A CGA is a national body responsible for the Commonwealth Games operations, publicity and development
in the nation. In some member countries, the function of the CGA is undertaken by its National Olympic Committee. Seventy CGAs have been invited to participate in the XXI Commonwealth Games.

**International Organisations**

**International Federations (IFs)**
IFs are international non-governmental organisations recognised by the IOC for administering one or more sports at the international level. The national federations administering those sports are affiliated to them. An IF has the responsibility to manage and monitor the activities of the world’s various sport disciplines, including those on the programme schedule, and organising Events during the Games. It also supervises development of Athletes practising the sport disciplines at every level. Each IF ensures the promotion and development of its sport.

**World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)**
WADA is an international independent organisation created in 1999 to promote, coordinate, and monitor the fight against doping in sports in all its forms. Composed and funded equally by the sports movement and governments of the world, WADA coordinates the development and implementation of the Code, the document harmonising anti-doping policies in all sports and countries. WADA’s chief activities focus on several areas emanating from the responsibilities given to the Agency by the Code and reflect the importance of a comprehensive approach to the fight against doping in sports.

**WADA-Accredited Laboratories**
The WADA-accrusted anti-doping laboratories are dedicated to the analysis of doping control tests. The laboratories which will perform the analysis of doping control tests for the XXI Commonwealth Games require accreditation from WADA.

**Athlete Outreach Education and Information Programme**
The Athlete Outreach Programme will be a visible feature during the XXI Commonwealth Games in the CGV. The programme will promote and encourage doping free sport through exhibits and personal interactions. The programme will consist of a booth within the CGV staffed by individuals with expertise in the field of anti-doping. The Outreach team will have one-on-one interactions with Athletes and their entourage, while catering to related queries and disseminating information.

**The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Ad-Hoc Division**
CAS was established on 22 June 1994, by agreement of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Association of Summer Olympic IFs (ASOIF), Association of International Winter Sports Federations (AIOWF) and Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), to provide resolution by arbitration and/or mediation of disputes arising within the field of sports. For the purposes of the CGF-ADS, it includes an Ad-Hoc Division established for resolution of disputes in relation to the XXI Commonwealth Games.

**Host Nation**

**High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership**
The CGF, ASADA and GOLDOC have agreed to work cooperatively to implement a High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership (HIADP) for the Games. This HIADP is consistent with the values of the CGF and its efforts to raise the bar of sport for all humanity and create a level playing field where athletes compete in a spirit for friendship and fair play. The CGF aims to ensure that the members, partners and events within the Commonwealth Sports Movement are compliant with the highest standards of integrity and the World Anti-Doping Code.

The CGF ADS has been changed for these Games to reflect the HIADP.
Taskforce
The Taskforce for the 2018 Commonwealth Games is co-chaired by the CGF and ASADA. ASADA will act as the Secretariat for the Taskforce. The Taskforce will comprise International Federations, Regional and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

The Taskforce will, amongst other things:

- Detect and deter anti-doping rule violations through the sharing of intelligence and information between relevant global partners, including National Anti-doping Organisations (NADOs) and International Federations (IFs);
- Ensure that high risk athletes who are not currently subject to an adequate anti-doping program are identified and targeted for testing prior to competing in the Commonwealth Games;
- Provide a source of intelligence from which the in-Games test distribution plan (as approved by the CGF Medical Commission) can be more effectively planned and targeted;
- Make recommendations to the CGF Medical Commission for non-testing actions, such as the reanalysis of stored Samples or investigation of non-analytical violations;
- Provide an opportunity for relevant, experienced organisations to work together collaboratively, sharing expertise in the pursuit of clean sport;
- Provide a legacy through which other organisations or major events may learn and expand on the taskforce concept.

GOLDOC
GOLDOC is the Organising Committee for the XXI Commonwealth Games. GOLDOC is a partner of the CGFs for the purpose of the XXI Commonwealth Games HIADP.

ASADA
ASADA is the National Anti-Doping Organisation for Australia. ASADA is a partner of the CGFs for the purpose of the XXI Commonwealth Games HIADP. ASADA is co-chair of the Taskforce and is responsible for the collection of Samples and intelligence, where applicable during the Qualifying, Pre-Games and In-Games periods for the XXI Commonwealth Games. ASADA will assist the CGF with its results management responsibilities, as appropriate. ASADA retains its authority to initiate and conduct investigations relating to non-analytical doping matters in accordance with its legislation, for action by the appropriate results management authority.

Long Term Storage
The CGF has agreed to the implementation of a comprehensive reanalysis programme. This programme will involve the reanalysis of stored Samples at appropriate points of time in the future, as science and technology evolves and new detection methods become available.

The CGF, GOLDOC and ASADA have agreed that (where practicable) Samples collected during the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games will be placed into long-term storage.

As part of this ADS, Participants should be aware that:

- all Samples collected during the In-Games Period (where practicable) will be placed into long term storage; and
- IFs and NADOs can make a request to the CGF for reanalysis of stored Samples for athletes within...
their respective jurisdictions.

The cost of any reanalysis will be paid for by the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the reanalysis. The CGF and ASADA have entered into a separate agreement outlining the protocols for the long-term storage and future reanalysis of samples collected during the CGFs period of jurisdiction (see Annex P).

**Feedback/Complaints**

Whilst every effort is made to ensure the smooth operation of effective anti-doping procedures, there may be times when concerns or comments are necessary and important for continuous improvement. At the time of testing, an Athlete has the opportunity to record comments on the Doping Control Form, however should the Athlete have subsequent comments they wish to make they are invited to do so directly to the CGF Medical Commission. Similarly, should any Athlete or CGA representative wish to make a comment or complaint about the conduct of any part of the anti-doping process, they are invited to do so in writing, in person, or anonymously to the CGF Medical Commission Secretary e: m.verroken@thecgf.com.
Section B: THE CGF ANTI-DOPING STANDARD Introduction

The CGF has developed this ADS for the XXI Commonwealth Games in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code 2015 (the Code). The CGF-ADS is based on the Code, which is considered part of these rules, in particular Code definitions shall prevail in the case of conflict. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which the CGF has jurisdiction. Athletes and other Persons participating in the Games are presumed to have accepted this Standard as a condition of participation and agreed to comply with it. Specific and explicit consent is required of Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel for the processing of their data by the CGF as part of the Anti-Doping Rules.

Departures from the CGF-ADS which do not significantly affect the outcome of the matter in question should not automatically invalidate any part of the doping control process, including but not limited to Testing, TUE, results management, hearing or other final adjudication concerned.

In this document, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical Person shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender. Defined terms under the World Anti-Doping Code have been capitalized.

Article 1: Definition of Doping – breach of the rules

1.1 Doping is defined as the commission of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2 of the Code and as set out in Article 2 of the CGF-ADS below.

1.2 The commission of an anti-doping rule violation is a breach of this CGF-ADS.

1.3 Subject to the specific provision in this Standard below, the provisions of the Code and of the International Standards apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the XXI Commonwealth Games.

Article 2: Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete’s ‘A’ Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the ‘B’ Sample and the ‘B’ Sample is not analysed; or, where the Athlete’s ‘B’ Sample is analysed and the analysis of the
2.3 **Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection**

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

2.4 **Whereabouts Failures:**

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

2.5 **Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control**

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

2.6 **Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods:**

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

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

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

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

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 3: Proof of doping

3.1 Burdens and standard of proof

3.1.1 The CGF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the CGF has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probabilities but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. 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, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

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

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

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories (ISL). The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the ISL 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 ISL occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the CGF shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction (including the CGF Federation Court) 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 the principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 In matters concerning an anti-doping rule violation, the CGF Federation Court 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 CGF Federation Court) and to answer questions from the CGF or the CGF Federation Court.

Article 4: The Prohibited List & Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

This CGF-ADS incorporates the Prohibited List in force during the XXI Commonwealth Games as published by WADA in accordance with Article 41 of the Code. The current 2018 Prohibited List available on WADA’s website at https://www.wada-ama.org/en/prohibited-list and included in an annex to this ADS.

Comment: Given the operation of the Taskforce and the possibility of violations being discovered in the lead up to the Games in 2018 that occurred in 2017, previous Prohibited Lists will be relevant under the CGF-ADS.

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

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under this CGF-ADS three (3) months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the CGF.

4.2.2 All Participants shall be bound by the Prohibited List and any revisions thereto from the date they go into effect, without further formality. The CGAs shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their Athletes, are made aware of the Prohibited List. Ignorance of the Prohibited List shall not constitute any excuse whatsoever for any Participant in any capacity in the XXI Commonwealth Games.

4.2.3 Specified Substances

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

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Athletes may have illnesses or conditions that require them to take particular medications. If an Athlete is required to take a medication to treat an illness or condition, which happens to fall under the Prohibited List, a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) may give that Athlete the authorisation to take the required medication.

The main purpose of the CGF adoption of this Therapeutic Use article and the International Standard for TUEs is to ensure that the process of granting TUEs is harmonised across participating Athletes, sports and countries. International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations must have a process in place whereby Athletes with documented medical conditions can request a TUE and have such requests appropriately dealt with by a panel of independent physicians called a TUE Committee (TUEC). More information on procedures and protocols for TUEs can be found on the Therapeutic Use Exemption section of the WADA website: http://www.wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine/TUE/

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

4.4.2 Athletes participating in the XXI Commonwealth Games, with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, must first obtain a TUE from one of the following organisations:

- International Federation (IF)
- National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO)
- CGF TUE Committee (TUEC)

4.4.3 It is expected that most Athletes entered to compete in the XXI Commonwealth Games and who require a TUE will have already received their TUE approval from their IF or NADO in accordance with the IF or NADO rules. These Athletes are required to notify any other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations of their receipt of a TUE. Therefore it is required that, no later than 21 days before the date of the opening of the CGV for the Games, the Athlete or the Athlete’s CGA must notify the CGF TUEC of the TUE. Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her NADO or IF he/she should apply to the TUEC for recognition of that TUE. If the TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption, the TUEC shall recognise it. If the TUEC decides the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, it shall notify the Athlete via their CGA promptly, explaining its reasons. Even if the CGF TUEC does not recognize the Athlete’s TUE granted by his/her NADO or IF, the TUE remains valid outside of the Games.

4.4.4 Athletes who wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method in connection with the Games and do not already have a TUE should apply to the TUEC for a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional circumstances) from 30 days before the Games.
(23 February 2018 and no later than 4 March 2018). The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decisions shall be reported via ADAMS. The provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the specific protocols of the CGF shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. TUEs granted by the TUEC shall be effective for the XXI Commonwealth Games period only.

4.4.5 The CGF Medical Commission shall appoint a TUEC of at least three (3) physicians to assess existing TUEs and to consider new requests for TUEs. Athletes who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the TUEC. The TUEC shall forthwith evaluate such new requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE) and render a decision on such request.

If the TUE application is denied the Athlete can appeal the decision to a TUEC appeals body, appointed by the CG Medical Commission.

4.4.6 A TUE may be granted by the TUEC to an Athlete permitting the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method contained in the Prohibited List. An application for a TUE shall be reviewed by the TUEC and exemption will be granted only in strict accordance with the following criteria:

4.4.6.1 The Athlete does not obtain a TUE certificate from the respective IF or NADO on account of the Athlete falling outside the TUE scope of IF or NADO process;

4.4.6.2 Neither the relevant IF nor the NADO has a TUE process that complies with the ISTUE;

4.4.6.3 The Athlete’s existing TUE does not cover the XXI Commonwealth Games;

4.4.6.4 The Athlete would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition;

4.4.6.5 The therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is highly unlikely to produce any additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of the acute or chronic medical condition. The Use of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to increase ‘low-normal’ levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention; and

4.4.6.6 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

4.4.6.7 The necessity for the Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior Use, without a TUE, of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of Use.

4.4.7 The CGF Medical Commission shall promptly inform the Athlete, the relevant CGA, WADA and the relevant IF of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the XXI Commonwealth Games. The CGF Medical Commission shall inform WADA on the closing day of the XXI Commonwealth Games of all TUEs that it has received and deliver a copy so that WADA can exercise its prerogative under Article 4.4.8 of this ADS.
4.4.8 WADA, at the request of an Athlete, the CGF or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an Athlete. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.5 of the CGF-ADS.

4.4.9 Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete or the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision was reversed. Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations other than WADA denying TUEs, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-level Athletes to CAS.

4.4.10 TUE applications to CGF TUEC should be made on the prescribed TUE Form provided at Annex I – TUE Application Form and must include all relevant documentation. Applications should be sent through the Athlete’s CGA and be received by CGF TUEC from thirty (30) days in advance of the official opening of the CGV at the following address: tue@thecgf.com. Notifications should be sent through the Athlete’s CGA and should be received by CGF TUEC no less than twenty-one (21) days in advance of the official opening of the CGV at the following address: tue@thecgf.com.

4.4.11 A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a completed application form that must include all relevant documents (see Annex I – TUE Application Form). The application process shall be dealt with in accordance with the principles of strict medical confidentiality.

4.4.12 The application must identify the Athlete’s level of Competition, sport and, where appropriate, discipline and specific position or role.

4.4.13 The application must list any previous and/or current TUE requests, the body to whom that request was made, and the decision of that body, and the decisions of any other body on review or appeal.

4.4.14 The application must include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to application. Where relevant the arguments related to the diagnosis and treatment, as well as duration of validity, should follow the guidelines produced by WADA – ‘Medical Information to Support the Decisions of TUE Committees’.

4.4.15 Any additional relevant investigations, examinations or imaging studies requested by the TUEC before approval will be undertaken at the expense of the applicant or his/her CGA.

4.4.16 The application must include a statement by a qualified physician attesting to the necessity of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in the treatment of the Athlete and describing why an alternative, permitted medication cannot, or could not, be used in the treatment of this condition.

4.4.17 The substance or method, dose, frequency, route and duration of administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question must be specified. In case of change, a new application should be submitted.

4.4.18 In normal circumstances, decisions of the CGF TUEC will be taken within twenty one (21) days of receipt of all relevant documentation and conveyed in writing to the respective CGA or Athlete by the CGF TUEC. If a new application for a TUE is not granted, the CGF TUEC shall notify the Athlete via their CGA promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.19 In case a TUE application is not submitted in a reasonable time limit prior to the XXI Commonwealth Games, the TUEC will use its best endeavours to finalise the process prior to the official opening of the CGV.
4.4.20 The Athlete and WADA shall be duly provided with an approval which includes information pertaining to the duration of the exemption and any conditions associated with TUE.

4.4.21 In all instances, the TUE certificate granted by the CGF TUEC will be for the XXI Commonwealth Games only.

4.4.22 A TUE will be cancelled by the CGF TUEC, if the Athlete does not duly comply with any requirement or condition imposed by the CGF TUEC granting the exemption, a decision granting a TUE has been reversed by WADA or CAS.

4.4.23 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval by the CGF TUEC except in cases where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, due to exceptional circumstances there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or for a TUEC to consider, an application prior to Sample collection.

Comment to Article 4.4: An Athlete who has applied to their IF or NADO or WADA for a TUE and had such application rejected by that body may not apply to the CGF TUEC on the same grounds.

Article 5: Testing and Investigations

5.1 Testing and Investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI).

5.2 Responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

As the Major Event Organisation (MEO), the CGF is the ultimate body for Testing and Investigations during the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games and shall have jurisdiction over all Athletes entered for the Games. All Athletes who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sports organisations of CGAs and are participating at the XXI Commonwealth Games shall be subject, during the Games period, to Doping Control initiated by the CGF at any time or place, with No Advance Notice.

The CGF Medical Commission will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by the Organising Committee and any other Anti-Doping Organisations it deems appropriate to delegate the provision of Doping Control services under its authority. Doping Control shall be monitored by members of the CGF Medical Commission.

The CGF shall have the right to conduct or cause to conduct Testing and/or Investigations during the XXI Commonwealth Games, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of such cases. For these Games, the CGF has approved ASADA as the Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to collect Samples on its behalf. In collecting Samples, ASADA shall comply with the CGF-ADS, the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of such Testing.

For the purposes of the XXI Commonwealth Games, the CGF delegates limited Testing authority1,

---

1 The term “Testing Authority” will refer to CGF and the definition provided for in Annex H. The term “Testing authority” specifically refers to ASADA’s limited Testing authority delegated by CGF.
through agreed protocols, to ASADA, which will allow ASADA to:

- carry out Sample Collections against the CGF approved Test Distribution Plan
- have flexibility in when and where a Sample is collected Out of Competition
- proceed with a substitute Sample Collection (OOC and IC) if ASADA is unable to obtain CGF Medical Commission approval due to time constraints or availability

For the avoidance of doubt, the CGF delegation of authority does not remove its own responsibility and jurisdiction as the Testing Authority for the XXI Commonwealth Games, monitoring and result management authority including its investigations. The WADA-accredited laboratory for the Games will be instructed to send any results directly to the CGF, the relevant Results Management Authority, and WADA in the first instance.

The CGF and ASADA will cooperate on conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations during the XXI Commonwealth Games in relation to Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, or any other person involved with, associated with, or participating in, the Games. The CGF may delegate to ASADA investigative powers under the CGF’s jurisdiction, where deemed appropriate and necessary in order to initiate and conduct investigations relating to analytical and non-analytical doping matters. ASADA retains its authority to initiate and conduct investigations relating to non-analytical doping matters in accordance with Australian legislation. Where permitted, ASADA will keep the CGF informed and abreast of issues or suspected issues arising in a timely and appropriate manner.

All Athletes and other Persons bound by this CGF-ADS must fully assist, cooperate, and liaise with the CGF and/or ASADA in relation to any investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation. Specifically, all Athletes and other Persons must fully cooperate with and assist the CGF and/or ASADA by:

- permitting entry to any premises, place, conveyance or personal belongings;
- permitting the search of any premises, place, conveyance or personal belongings;
- permitting the seizure of any things or documents that may afford evidence of an ADRV;
- permitting an ordinary search;
- attending an interview to fully and truthfully answer questions;
- giving information; and
- producing documents or things;

in an investigation being conducted by the CGF and/or ASADA, even if to do so might tend to incriminate them or expose them to a penalty, sanction or other disciplinary measure. For the avoidance of doubt, the common law privileges against self-incrimination and self-exposure to a penalty are abrogated by this Article.

5.3 Doping Control Authority and Standards

Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence /Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Doping Control conducted by ASADA on behalf of the CGF, shall be in conformity with the CGF-ADS, which is in compliance with the Code and accompanying International Standards in force at the time of the Games.

The CGF and ASADA will work in partnership, along with relevant International Federations (IFs) and any other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) surrounding the selection of athletes to be target tested during the In-Games period. The CGF Medical Commission shall have final approval of
the Test Distribution Plan which includes, amongst other things, the following characteristics:

(a) a target testing model based on an intelligence-led and risk-based approach;
(b) flexibility to account for changing circumstances and to respond to intelligence in the field;
(c) application of the WADA Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA), which requires a minimum level of analysis of Prohibited Substances that are not currently part of the standard routine urine analysis menu; and
(d) an appropriate balance between in-competition and out-of-competition testing, including testing of medallists and target testing in response to intelligence received from the Taskforce and other sources.

The CGF may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing Authority to provide a Sample at any time and at any place. All Testing during the in-Games period is to be conducted on a no-advance notice basis, unless the circumstances are exceptional.

Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in the Code, the CGF shall have In-Competition Testing Authority over all Athletes entered into one of its future events. Any Testing during the Pre-Games and In-Games Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with the CGF (as outlined in Code Article 5.3.2)

5.4 Additional Doping Control requests

5.4.1 All World and Commonwealth Games Records will be subject to Doping Control Testing to meet IF and CGF requirements as part of the CGF Doping Control programme.

5.4.2 Other records requiring Doping Control Testing for record validation may be carried out through a written request from a Chef de Mission or representative of the respective CGA to the CGF Medical Commission. The CGF Medical Commission will authorise the Sample Collection Authority to collect this additional Sample (including details of the type of analysis to be carried out on the Sample), by forwarding their authorisation to the Sample Collection Authority Operations Centre, who will then allocate resources to collect the Sample. The Chef de Mission or representative of the respective CGA will be required to enter into an agreement to make the payment to the Organising Committee on account of additional Doping Control Testing. Additional Samples collected on request will be analysed in the WADA-accredited laboratory in conformity with the CGF-ADS and ISL.

5.5 Investigations and Intelligence

Investigations shall be undertaken as follows:

5.5.1 In relation to Atypical Findings, gathering intelligence or evidence (including analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.5.2 In relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, gathering intelligence or evidence (including non-analytical evidence) to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.5.3 The CGF, ASADA and the Taskforce may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of the CGF approved Test Distribution Plan, to plan Target Testing, and /or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation.
5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

Each CGA is required to ensure that each Athlete participating on its behalf in the XXI Commonwealth Games provides to the CGF Whereabouts Filing information (if applicable as per the Athlete’s registration in ADAMS in their IF’s or NADO’s Registered Testing Pool) or information as to his or her location during the XXI Commonwealth Games period, so that the CGF can locate each such Athlete accordingly during that period. The CGA may achieve this by any of the following means (or a combination of them):

5.6.1 by preparing and submitting a Preliminary Whereabouts Plan for all athletes entered into the Games under the CGA’s responsibility by 18 March 2018. The Preliminary Whereabouts Plan shall indicate for all athletes expected date of entry into and departure from Australia, date of entry into the Commonwealth Games Village and expected date of exit from the Village during the Games Period, 25 March to 18 April 2018. The names of all Athletes registered in ADAMS, in their IF RTP or NADO’s RTP.

5.6.2 by ensuring that all Athletes registered in ADAMS in their IF’s or NADO’s RTP continue to comply with their regular obligations to file whereabouts information at all times including during the XXI Commonwealth Games period. Such whereabouts filings must include the provision of a daily one hour time slot and if the time slot is the athlete’s room in the Athletes’ Village, the athlete must include the building and their room number in their whereabouts information filed in ADAMS. Listing only the Athletes Village is not sufficient information. Athletes are also responsible for updating their room number in ADAMS in case of change.

5.6.3 for Athletes that are not registered in ADAMS in their IF’s or NADO’s RTP, by providing arrival, departure, daily and overnight location information with a nominated daily one hour slot for the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, in the manner requested by the CGF.

5.6.4 Athletes shall update the information in their Whereabouts Filing within ADAMS or with their CGA as necessary during the XXI Commonwealth Games period, so that it is accurate, complete and current at all times. The CGA and Athlete Whereabouts guidelines for the In-Games Period are explained in Annex L

5.6.5 The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete in the following ways:

a) Athletes registered in ADAMS in their IF’s or NADO’s RTP must continue to comply with their obligations as set out in 5.6.2.

b) Non RTP athletes must provide their whereabouts information to their CGA who is responsible for submitting this information to the CGF. The CGA shall submit a daily confirmation and update on the Daily Whereabouts Plan for non-RTP Athletes as explained in Annex L.

5.6.6 An Athlete registered to participate in the XXI Commonwealth Games shall make himself/ herself available for Testing at all times.

5.6.7 CGAs are required to inform the Athletes and Athletes Support Personnel for whom they are responsible of these requirements and to make available the daily whereabouts

---

2 Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute Testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing an Athlete between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. an Anti-Doping Organisation should have serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether an Anti-Doping Organisation had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defence to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.
information of their (non-RTP) Athletes to the CGF, including arrival/departure, training schedules and the athletes nominated daily one hour slot. In addition, CGAs shall maintain rooming lists and make these available on official request of the Medical Commission (via an authorized Doping Control Officer). Failure to do so may leave the CGA subject to sanctions.

Sanctions applicable for CGAs failing to provide or maintain as accurate whereabouts information (Preliminary, Daily Plan and/or Rooming List) as required by the CGF are:

a) First Occasion = opportunity to respond to the CGF Medical Commission verbal warning, amend/correct information. Verbal warning made through daily Chefs de Mission meeting
b) Second Occasion = opportunity to respond to the CGF Medical Commission written warning, amend/correct information. Written warning issued at formal meeting with CGF Medical Commission
c) Third Occasion = opportunity to respond to CGF Federation Court at a formal meeting, amend/correct information.

5.6.8 Whereabouts information provided shall be shared in a secure manner with WADA and ASADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete during the XXI Commonwealth Games period on the strict condition that it be kept confidential and be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6.9 The CGA is responsible for providing the information required in Article 5.6.7 in relation to the XXI Commonwealth Games and making it available to the CGF in advance and in any event no later than one (1) week prior to the start of the XXI Commonwealth Games. The CGA shall also be responsible for ensuring that any such information is kept up to date and such updates are made available to the CGF.

Article 6: Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved laboratories

For the purposes of Article 2.1, Samples will be analysed only in laboratories accredited or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of WADA-accredited or approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis under the CGF-ADS shall be determined exclusively by the CGF, who is responsible for results management.

6.2 Purpose of collection and analysis of Samples

Samples will be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List 2018 and other substances as may be directed by WADA or the CGF pursuant to Article 4.5 of the Code (Monitoring Programme), or to assist an Anti-Doping Organisation in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, for anti-doping purposes. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
6.3 Research and retesting on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without an Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 of the Code shall have any means of identification removed so that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete. Samples may be re-analysed for the purpose of Article 6.2 of the Code at any time by the CGF, WADA or another ADO with the consent of the CGF or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform to the requirements of the ISL.

6.4 Standards for Sample analysis and reporting

The CGF shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the relevant International Standard.

6.5 Storage of Samples and delayed analysis

All Samples collected during the In-Games period as part of the Test Distribution Plan will be placed into long-term storage. An International Federation, or National or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over a particular Athlete may request the CGF to provide access that Athlete’s sample for the purposes of reanalysis. Requests are to be made in accordance with the Protocol Between the CGF and ASADA for the Long Term Storage of Samples Collected During the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games (see Annex P).

Samples shall be stored in a secure manner at the designated laboratory or as otherwise directed by the CGF and may be further analysed. Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis by WADA, the CGF or relevant anti-doping organisation.

Article 7: Results management and disciplinary procedure

The WADA-accredited laboratory contracted for the XXI Commonwealth Games will report analysis results, to the CGF Medical Commission through ADAMS and any other required reporting system of the CGF. During the Games period, a secure reporting system will be set-up for the CGF Medical Commission to receive the analytical results directly.3 The contracted accredited laboratory will assist the CGF Medical Commission in investigations of Atypical Findings and Adverse Analytical Findings as directed by the CGF Medical Commission.

Doping Control Officials will submit all Doping Control forms including but not limited to Lead Doping Control Officer Reports and any other documentation relating to potential anti-doping rule violations arising from Doping Control to the CGF Medical Commission. Doping Control personnel will assist in investigations and if requested by the CGF Medical Commission, be present during a hearing.

This Article sets forth the applicable procedure in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation, to identify the Athlete or other Person concerned and to apply the measures and sanctions set forth herein and in the Code.

3 The CGF Medical Commission will report to ASADA laboratory results at the first opportunity in order to enable ASADA to assist the CGF Medical Commission with associated results management. Similarly, ASADA will report indications of potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations including non-analytical evidence to assist the CGF in its results management function.
7.1 General principles

7.1.1 Any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of the XXI Commonwealth Games will be subject to the measures and sanctions set forth herein and the Code.

7.1.2 In all procedures relating to any anti-doping rule violations arising during the Pre Games Period (for testing under the CGF jurisdiction) and In-Games Period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, the right of any Person to be heard pursuant to this CGF-ADS will be exercised solely before the CGF Federation Court. The right to be heard includes the right to be informed of the charges, and the right to appear personally in front of the CGF Federation Court and/or the right to submit/present a defence in writing, at the option of the Person exercising his right to be heard.

7.1.3 In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising during the Pre Games Period (for testing under the CGF jurisdiction) and In-Games Period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, for which the CGF Executive has delegated all its powers to the CGF Federation Court, the CGF Federation Court will decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced in accordance with the CGF ADS and the Code. Such decision, which the CGF Federation Court shall promptly communicate to the CGF Medical Commission, the CGF President, WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with an appeal right under Article 13 shall constitute the decision by the CGF.

7.2 Reporting Procedures

7.2.1 Identification of an Adverse Analytical Finding and/or other apparent anti-doping rule violations, informing the CGF Medical Commission.

The laboratory which identifies an Adverse Analytical Finding (e.g. with respect to an Athlete’s ‘A’ Sample), or the Person who alleges that any other anti-doping rule violation has been committed, shall immediately inform the CGF Medical Commission through ADAMS and WADA, and other required delivery mechanism of the Adverse Analytical Finding and the documentation relating to the analyses performed or the relevant information relating to such other apparent anti-doping rule violation (see footnote 3).

All communications and reports must be provided in a manner preserving confidentiality, in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and through ADAMS as applicable.

7.2.2 Initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding

Upon receipt of an ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the CGF Medical Commission is responsible for results management and will conduct a review to determine whether:

a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the ISTUE; or

b) there is any apparent departure from the CGF-ADS, ISL or the ISTI that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

---

4 See page 6 of the Anti-Doping Standards for information on the CGF Federation Court
If the review reveals an applicable TUE or departure from an applicable International Standard that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire tests shall be considered negative and the Athlete and relevant bodies notified.

7.2.3 Notifying an Athlete or other Persons concerned of the Adverse Analytical Finding

If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the ISTUE, or departure from the ISTI or ISL that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the CGF Medical Commission will promptly refer the Adverse Analytical Finding with all relevant documentation to the CGF Federation Court.

7.2.4 The CGF Federation Court will review the Adverse Analytical Finding and in respect of article 7.8 below, will promptly impose a Provisional Suspension if applicable, on the Athlete. The CGF Federation Court will ensure that the Athlete is promptly notified in writing of the Adverse Analytical Finding. The notice will include the following details:

a) the Adverse Analytical Finding and alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

b) the Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the ‘B’ Sample or, failing such request, that the ‘B’ Sample analysis may be deemed waived;

c) the scheduled date, time and place for the ‘B’ Sample analysis if the Athlete, or the CGF, or the concerned CGA chooses to request an analysis of the ‘B’ Sample;

d) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the ‘B’ Sample opening and analysis at their own cost within the time period specified by the CGF Federation Court, if such analysis is requested;

e) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the ‘A’ and ‘B’ Sample laboratory documentation package at their own cost which includes information as required by the ISL;

f) where applicable, instead of the information in (a) to (e), the factual basis of the other anti-doping rule violation(s), and if applicable the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; and

g) the composition of the CGF Federation Court.

7.2.5 The above information may be provided to an Athlete or the Athlete’s CGA verbally in the first instance followed by notice in writing as soon as possible. Notice is considered valid as soon as the Athlete or the Athlete’s CGA is notified verbally or in writing.

7.2.6 The CGF Medical Commission shall notify the respective CGA, the IF, NADO and WADA of the Adverse Analytical Finding and alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.3 Adverse Analytical Findings – analysis of the ‘B’ Sample

7.3.1 If the Athlete and/or the CGF Medical Commission elects to have the ‘B’ Sample analysed, the CGF Medical Commission will contact the Laboratory to confirm the date and time of the ‘B’ Sample analysis. The CGF Medical Commission will notify the Athlete and his/her CGA of the scheduled date, time and place for the ‘B’ Sample analysis, which will be at the earliest
opportunity after receipt of the Athlete’s request.

7.3.2 The Athlete or the Athlete’s representative has the right to attend the identification, opening and analysis of the ‘B’ Sample (attendance is at his or her own cost or that of the respective CGA). In cases where neither the Athlete nor his/her representative chooses to attend the identification, opening and analysis of the ‘B’ Sample, the CGF Medical Commission will appoint an independent Person to attend the identification and opening of the ‘B’ Sample. The information regarding presence of the Athlete or the Athlete’s representative during ‘B’ Sample identification and opening will be sent to the laboratory by the CGF Medical Commission. The ‘B’ Sample will be analysed at the same laboratory where the ‘A’ Sample analysis was performed.

7.3.3 If the ‘B’ Sample analysis does not confirm the ‘A’ Sample analysis, the CGF Medical Commission will inform the CGF Federation Court and shall notify the Athlete and relevant organisations that the Sample has been declared negative and that no further action will occur. The Provisional Suspension will be rescinded immediately.

7.3.4 If the ‘B’ Sample confirms the ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the CGF Medical Commission will inform the CGF Federation Court and this CGF-ADS shall be followed with respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the ISL, the laboratory will report to the CGF Medical Commission the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an ‘A’ Sample Atypical Finding, the CGF Medical Commission will conduct a review to determine whether:

a) an applicable TUE has been granted; or

b) there is any apparent departure from the ISL or ISTI that may have caused the Atypical Finding.

If the review concludes that there is no applicable TUE nor any departure from the ISL or ISTI that may have caused the Atypical Finding, the CGF Medical Commission will conduct the required investigation.

7.4.2 The CGF Medical Commission will not provide notice to an Athlete of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exist:

a) if the CGF Medical Commission determines that the ‘B’ Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, the CGF Medical Commission may conduct ‘B’ Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete in the manner set out in the CGF-ADS;

b) after the investigation is completed by the CGF Medical Commission, the Athlete and relevant organisations will be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding is to be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. In such circumstances, the Athlete will be notified as provided in Article 7.2.
7.5  Review of other anti-doping rule violations

7.5.1  The CGF with the support of ASADA (as outlined in Article 5.2) and any other relevant body, as necessary shall conduct any investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Article 7.2 to 7.4. At such time as the CGF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and the Athlete’s or other Person’s CGA, International Federation, WADA and the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

Where an investigation is concluded during the Games, the CGF will refer the matter to the CGF Federation Court. Where an investigation is concluded after the end of the Games, the CGF will refer the matter (except for decisions relating to Disqualification of results) to the appropriate results management body, for example, the Athlete’s International Federation.

7.5.2  Upon receipt of a Lead Doping Control Officer Report, Doping Control Officer Report or other evidence or information showing a possible anti-doping rule violation, the CGF Medical Commission will conduct an initial review to determine if the Athlete or other Person has a case to answer for an anti-doping rule violation under this CGF-ADS.

7.5.3  The CGF Medical Commission may conduct a follow-up investigation into a possible antidoping rule violation or take other action which the CGF Medical Commission considers appropriate in order to determine whether there is a case to answer.

7.5.4  The CGF Medical Commission may request the assistance of the laboratory, other scientific and/or medical expertise or any other expertise as required when conducting an investigation. The identity of the Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person will only be revealed where it is absolutely necessary to that investigation.

7.5.5  If the CGF Medical Commission is satisfied that there is a case to answer and that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it will refer the matter to the CGF Federation Court with all relevant documentation. The CGF Medical Commission will make a recommendation to the CGF Federation Court to impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person as per Article 7.8 below.

7.5.6  The CGF Federation Court will promptly issue a notice in writing of the anti-doping rule violation to the Athlete or other Person. The notice will include the following details:

a)  name of the Athlete, or Athlete Support Personnel, applicable sport and discipline, or the name of the other Person and the respective CGA;

b)  the Lead Doping Control Officer Report or Doping Control Officer Report or other evidence indicating the anti-doping rule violation;

c)  the anti-doping rule violation which has occurred, or where a further investigation is necessary, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted to confirm the anti-doping rule violation;

d)  the Athlete’s, Athlete Support Personnel’s or other Person’s right to present submissions

---

5 Where lawfully permitted ASADA will keep the CGF informed of investigations conducted under its legislation.
relating to the possible anti-doping rule violation;

e) the possible Consequences of the anti-doping rule violation;

f) the other parties that will be notified of the anti-doping rule violation;

g) the Athlete’s or other Person’s right to request copies of all relevant documentation relating to the anti-doping rule violation; and

h) details of any Provisional Suspension to be imposed and the expedited or provisional hearing as applicable.

7.5.7 The above information may be provided to an Athlete or the Athlete’s CGA verbally in the first instance followed by notice in writing as soon as possible. Notice is considered valid as soon as the Athlete or the Athlete’s CGA is notified verbally or in writing.

7.5.8 The CGF shall notify the relevant CGA, NADO the IF and WADA of the possible anti-doping rule violation.

7.5.9 Where there has been a possible anti-doping rule violation other than an Adverse Analytical Finding, once the Athlete or other Person has received notification following an initial review as outlined above, the CGF Federation Court shall invite the Athlete or other Person to make submissions in relation to the potential anti-doping rule violation. These submissions may be made to the CGF Federation Court verbally or in writing within the time frame specified by the CGF Federation Court in the notification following initial review.

7.5.10 The CGF Federation Court shall consider these submissions and will determine whether those can be considered reasonably to negate the possibility of an anti-doping rule violation.

7.5.11 Where the CGF Federation Court determines that the Athlete’s or other Person’s submissions negate the possibility of an anti-doping rule violation, no further action shall be taken and any Provisional Suspension will be rescinded immediately. The CGF Federation Court shall notify the Athlete or other Person, the respective CGA, IF and WADA of this decision. Such decision may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.

7.5.12 Where the CGF Federation Court determines that the Athlete’s or other Person’s submissions do not negate the possibility of an anti-doping rule violation, the CGF-ADS will continue to be followed.

7.6 Results management in the case of violation of whereabouts requirements

7.6.1 The CGF shall be responsible for declaring any apparent Missed Test of Athletes or filing failures relating to the XXI Commonwealth Games in accordance with the ISTI. The relevant CGA shall assist the CGF in obtaining any and all necessary information or documentation in relation to the management of an alleged Missed Test relating to an Athlete of its delegation. Where an Athlete is in his/her IF’s or NADO’s RTP, his/her CGA shall ensure that the IF or NADO (as applicable) delegates, to the extent necessary, this responsibility to the CGF in accordance with the ISTI.

7.6.2 The CGF will declare such apparent Missed Test or filing failures in accordance with the ISTI,
provided that the time-limits set out in the ISTI will be truncated to reflect the nature of the XXI Commonwealth Games, so that the deadline for the Athlete at each step of the procedure shall be 24 hours from receipt of the relevant notice from the CGF.

7.7 **Exercise of the right to be heard**

7.7.1 Included in the notification referred to above, the CGF Medical Commission shall offer the Athlete or other Person, and the CGA the option to either attend a hearing of the CGF Federation Court, or to submit a defence in writing. If the Athlete or other Person, and the CGA elect to attend a hearing of the CGF Federation Court, the Athlete or other Person may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by Persons of their choice (e.g. lawyer, doctor, etc.), with a maximum of three for each of the Athlete or other Person provided they attend within the deadline set forth for the hearing.

7.7.2 If the Athlete or other Person and/or his/her CGA elect not to attend a hearing of the CGF Federation Court, they may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the CGF Federation Court within the deadline set forth to that effect.

7.7.3 If the Athlete or other Person concerned and/or his delegation have already left the Commonwealth Games host city, the CGF Medical Commission shall take reasonable measures that it considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with this CGF-ADS.

7.8 **Principles applicable to Provisional Suspensions**

7.8.1 **Mandatory Provisional Suspension after ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Findings**

When an ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received by the CGF for a Prohibited Substance, other than a Specified Substance, a Provisional Suspension will be imposed promptly after the review (described in Article 7.2.2) and notification (described in Article 7.2.3), provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete is given either:

a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or

b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing body’s decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.8.2 **Provisional Suspension based on ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Findings for Specified Substances or other anti-doping rule violations**

The CGF may immediately impose Provisional Suspensions for anti-doping rule violations other than Adverse Analytical Findings. For Adverse Analytical Findings for Specified Substances a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed following the review described in Article 7.2.2 and Notification described in Article 7.2.3 and prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s ‘B’ Sample (if applicable) or any hearing for the anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is provided either:
a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a (timely basis) after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or
b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

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 Anti-Doping Organisation) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team as may be provided in the rules of the Commonwealth Games Federation or International Federation) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.9 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while the CGF is conducting the results management process, the CGF retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the CGF 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 CGF has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

Article 8: Resolution without a Hearing

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

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

8.3 In cases where Article 8.1 or Article 8.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead the CGF shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result. The CGF shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 12.7, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.4.

Article 9: Automatic Disqualification of individual results

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

**Article 10: Sanctions on individuals**

**10.1 Disqualification of XXI Commonwealth Games results**

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.11 of this CGF ADS.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s Anti-Doping Rule Violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

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

**Comment to 10.1:** Should an Athlete be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he/she has actually participated in a Competition at the XXI Commonwealth Games or, in the case where an Athlete has already participated in a Competition at the XXI Commonwealth Games but is scheduled to participate in additional Competitions at the XXI Commonwealth Games, the CGF Federation Court may declare the Athlete ineligible for such Competitions at the XXI Commonwealth Games in which he/she has not yet participated, along with other sanctions which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from the XXI Commonwealth Games and the loss of accreditation.

The CGF Federation Court may declare the Athlete, as well as other Persons concerned, temporarily or permanently ineligible for editions of the Commonwealth Games subsequent to the XXI Commonwealth Games.

**10.2 Ineligibility**

**10.2.2** The Consequences for anti-doping rule violations as mentioned and specified under the following Articles of the Code shall apply:

- **Article 10.2** Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
- **Article 10.3** Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- **Article 10.4** Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence
- **Article 10.5** Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence
- **Article 10.6** Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault
10.3 **Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation**

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

10.4 **Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money**

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

10.5 **Financial Consequences**

Article 10.5 intentionally left blank

10.6 **Automatic Publication of Sanction**

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.4 of this ADS.

**Article 11: Consequences to teams**

111 **Testing of Team Sports**
Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation in connection with the XXI Commonwealth Games, the CGF shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the XXI Commonwealth Games period.

112 **Consequences for Team Sports**
If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the XXI Commonwealth Games, the CGF shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant IF) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 In sports which are individual (i.e. not team) sports but where awards are given to teams, if one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the XXI Commonwealth...
Games, the team may be subject to Disqualification, and/or other disciplinary action as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant IF.

**Article 12: Right to a fair hearing**

**12.1 Fair hearing principles**

The CGF Federation Court will provide a hearing process for any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The hearing process will address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the appropriate Consequences which follow. The hearing process will respect the following principles:

a) A timely hearing;
b) A fair and impartial hearing panel;
c) The right to be represented by counsel at the Person’s own expense;
d) The right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
e) The right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
f) The right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel’s discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
g) The Person’s right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity of the interpreter, and responsibility for his/her cost; and
h) A timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

**12.2 Waiver of hearing**

The right to a hearing may be waived either explicitly or by the Athlete’s or other Person’s failure to challenge the CGF assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within the specified time period. Where no hearing occurs, the CGF shall submit to the Persons described in Article 12.7 of this CGF ADS, a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

**12.3 Provisional hearings**

**12.3.1** Where an Athlete or other Person has received notification that a Provisional Suspension has been imposed, and an expedited hearing is not possible due to the necessity for further investigation, the Athlete or other Person will be given a provisional hearing.

**12.3.2** The provisional hearing will be held as soon as possible after imposition of the Provisional Suspension and will be conducted by the CGF Federation Court in accordance with the CGF-ADS and the Code.

**12.3.3** The provisional hearing will determine only whether the Provisional Suspension should stand. Where the CGF Federation Court determines that the Provisional Suspension should not stand, the CGF Federation Court will rescind the Provisional Suspension immediately.

**12.3.4** In all cases where a Provisional Suspension has been rescinded and the Athlete or the Athlete’s team has been expelled from the Games following the Provisional Suspension, where it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinstated without otherwise affecting the Competition or Event, the Athlete or team will be allowed to continually take part in the Games.
12.4 Hearings during the XXI Commonwealth Games

12.4.1 The hearings during the XXI Commonwealth Games will be held as soon as possible after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension and shall be conducted by an expedited process in accordance with the CGF-ADS and the Code.

12.4.2 Hearings during the XXI Commonwealth Games will take place before the CGF Federation Court only when:

a) an Athlete or other Person has received notification after an initial investigation as outlined in the CGF-ADS; and

b) in the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete has accepted the ‘A’ Sample result, or has not requested to have the ‘B’ Sample analysis, or the ‘B’ Sample analysis has confirmed the ‘A’ Sample Adverse Analytical Finding; or

c) in the case of other anti-doping rule violations, the Athlete or other Person has declined to make submissions or their submissions have been determined not to negate the possibility of an anti-doping rule violation.

12.5 All hearings in relation to anti-doping rule violations conducted during the XXI Commonwealth Games will be heard by the CGF Federation Court, in accordance with the CGF-ADS and the Code. Guidelines for the conduct of hearings will be determined by the CGF Federation Court. The sanctions will be determined by the CGF Federation Court with respect to the CGF’s jurisdiction only (i.e. with respect to the continued participation in the XXI Commonwealth Games and future Commonwealth Games). The CGF Federation Court will refer these cases to the respective IF for determination of other applicable sanctions in accordance with the respective IF’s rules.

12.6 Hearings following the XXI Commonwealth Games

Where it is necessary to conduct an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation that extends beyond the XXI Commonwealth Games, the CGF Federation Court may liaise with the respective CGA and the IF regarding conduct of a hearing following the investigation. All hearings following the XXI Commonwealth Games but falling within the jurisdiction of the CGF will be conducted by the CGF Federation Court in accordance with the CGF-ADS and the Code.

12.7 Notification of hearing results

The CGF Federation Court will notify the following parties of the outcome of hearings and its determination in accordance with Article 28, Item 9 of the CGF Constitution, including any sanctions that may have been imposed:

a) The Athlete or other Person;
b) The respective CGA, Chef de Mission or Team Manager;
c) The CGF Medical Commission;
d) The relevant IF
e) The relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation
f) WADA; and
g) any other Person or organisation that the CGF believes should be informed.

The CGF Federation Court will also refer the outcomes of hearings to the CGF media personnel for public reporting in accordance with the applicable media policies, Article 14 of this CGF ADS and the public disclosure requirements of the Code.
Article 13: Appeals

131 During the XXI Commonwealth Games, appeals from decisions of the CGF Federation Court will be heard by the Ad-Hoc Division. After the conclusion of the XXI Commonwealth Games, appeals from decisions of the CGF Federation Court will be heard by the Appeals Arbitration Division of CAS in accordance with the Code for Sports Related Arbitration and the Code.

132 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or 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.

13.2.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.2.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

13.2.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13.3.2 of this ADS and no other party has appealed a final decision within the CGF’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the CGF’s process.

133 Appeals from decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences and Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for anti-doping rule violations, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.6.1 of the Code, a decision under Code Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organisation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision by the CGF not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 74 of the Code; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a provisional hearing or in violation of Article 75 of the Code, and a decision by the CGF not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision under Article 14 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article.

13.3.1 In cases arising from participation in the XXI Commonwealth Games, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.3.2 The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

a) the Athlete or other Person who is subject to the decision being appealed;
b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
c) the respective IF/CGA; and
d) the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation;
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;
f) WADA.

13.4 **Cross Appeals and Other Subsequent Appeals Allowed**

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

13.5 **Failure to Render a Timely Decision**

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

13.6 **Appeals Relating to TUEs**

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in clauses 4.4.5 and 4.4.9 of this ADS.

13.7 **Notification of Appeal Decisions**

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.3.2 of this CGF ADS.

13.7.1 The deadline for filing an appeal or intervention by WADA will be (the later of):

   13.7.1.1 twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
   13.7.1.2 twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file related to the decision.

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

**Article 14: Confidentiality and reporting**

14.1 An Athlete whose Sample is brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding after the initial review under Article 7.2.2 or the investigation under Articles 7.4 or 7.5; or an Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation after the initial review under Article 7.6.1, will be notified by the CGF Medical Commission.
The CGF will also notify the Athlete’s CGA, IF, NADO and WADA not later than the completion of the process. The notification will include: the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete’s competitive level, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.

The CGA, IF, NADO and WADA will not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a strong requirement to know until the CGF has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure.

**Public disclosure**

14.4.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person, who is asserted by the CGF to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be publicly disclosed by the CGF only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA.

14.4.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the CGF will publicly report the disposition of the matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violation, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the Consequences imposed. The CGF will also publicly report within twenty (20) days, the appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The CGF will also within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The CGF will use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if the consent is obtained, the CGF will publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such re-edited form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

14.4.4 For the purpose of Article 14.4.2 of this CGF ADS, publication will be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the CGF official website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of ineligibility, unless the Person concerned is a Minor. Any optional public reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4.5 The CGF or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives. The same obligation of confidentiality shall extend to GOLODOC and any other organisation contracted to provide services to support the anti-doping programme.

**Data privacy**

When performing obligations under the Code, the CGF may collect, store, process or disclose personal information related to Athletes and third parties. The CGF and any organisation it delegates data processing to, shall ensure that it complies with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information to ensure Athletes and other Persons are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities.
arising under the CGF-ADS and the Code.  

Article 15: Mutual recognition

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

15.2 The CGF shall recognise the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

Article 16: Statute of limitations

16.1 No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 17: Post Games results management

17.1 The post XXI Commonwealth Games results management process should be read in conjunction with the CGF-ADS developed for the XXI Commonwealth Games.

17.2 CGF Medical Commission documentation

All Doping Control forms and other relevant documents will be submitted to the CGF Medical Commission and will be the property of the CGF.

17.3 Adverse Analytical Findings post the XXI Commonwealth Games

17.3.1 The CGF Medical Commission shall follow procedures as set out in Article 7.2 and refer an Adverse Analytical Finding to the CGF Federation Court, who on obtaining shall:

a) review evidence that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred;
b) send notification to the President of the relevant CGA along with documents of the potential anti-doping rule violation, requesting that the Athlete concerned be informed as a matter of urgency.
c) Notify the relevant IF and WADA of the possible anti-doping rule violation.

17.3.2 Following consensus from the CGF Federation Court that the Athlete has a case to answer, the CGF Chief Executive Officer shall send the notification of a potential anti-doping rule violation to the relevant CGA and the Athlete, allowing fourteen (14) days to reply after which hearing process will commence.

17.3.3 As soon as possible after the Athlete accepts an Adverse Analytical Finding and waives the right to have the ‘B’ Sample analysed, the CGA shall inform the CGF Medical Commission Chair. In a case where the Athlete contests the findings of the ‘A’ Sample analysis and/or the Athlete opts to have the ‘B’ Sample analysis, the Athlete must inform whether he/she would like to observe the ‘B’ Sample analysis in person or through a representative at his/her own

---

6 The CGF, GOLDOC and ASADA will enter into an agreement for the sharing of information for the delivery of this ADS
expense. If so, the CGF Medical Commission will facilitate arrangements.

1734 In the case of a non-analytical anti-doping rule violation, the CGA concerned will report within forty eight (48) hours or soon after the Athlete or Support Personnel intends to make a submission.

1735 If no reply comes within fourteen (14) days from the concerned CGA and/or Athlete concerned, the CGF Chief Executive Officer will ascertain by phone or other appropriate means the reasons and will determine the next steps which may include giving a period of extension or proceeding ahead with the case.

1736 Upon receipt of the letter from the concerned CGA or the Athlete, the CGF Chief Executive Officer shall forward it to the CGF Federation Court members. The Chairman of the CGF Federation Court will collate all the comments and will make a decision as to the next course of action.

1737 The CGF Chief Executive Officer will monitor further progress of the case and where relevant will involve the CGF Medical Commission Chair, Members of the CGF Medical Commission, CGF Federation Court and CAS for further action as appropriate.

1738 The hearing process will commence in accordance with the CGF-ADS as applicable during the XXI Commonwealth Games.

1739 After the conclusion of the XXI Commonwealth Games, appeals from decisions of the CGF Federation Court will be heard by the Appeals Arbitration Division of CAS in accordance with the Code for Sports Related Arbitration and the Code.

17310 The decision of the CGF Federation Court shall be referred to the relevant International Federation for results management in accordance with the IF anti-doping rules.

17311 Upon receiving a referral, the International Federation will consult with the CGF on the outcome of its results management process. At all times, the CGF retains the right to disqualify individual result(s) as a consequence of an anti-doping rule violation discovered after the Games)

**Article 18: Applicable law, amendment and interpretation of anti-doping rules**

181 This CGF-ADS is governed by the CGF Constitution and English Law.

182 This CGF-ADS may be amended from time to time by the CGF Executive Board.

183 The headings used for the various parts and Articles of this CGF-ADS are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of this CGF-ADS or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

184 The Foreword, Appendices and Annexes shall be considered integral parts of this CGF-ADS.

185 This CGF-ADS has been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code apply and may, where applicable, assist in the
understanding and interpretation of this CGF-ADS. In the case of conflict between the provisions of the CGF-ADS and the Code, the Code shall prevail.

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

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

**Article 19: Languages**

19.1 The English version of this CGF-ADS shall prevail.
Section C: The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

Article 1: Application of the present Rules and jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

The purpose of these Rules is to provide, in the interests of the Athletes and of sports, for the resolution by arbitration of any disputes covered by Article 21 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth Games Federation and by the arbitration clause inserted in the entry form for the XXI Commonwealth Games, insofar as they arise in the host country of the Commonwealth Games during the Games Period 25 March – 18 April 2018.

Any decision or dispute arising out of, or in connection with this Anti-Doping Standard, shall be referred to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, for final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Code of Sports Related Arbitration. Such decisions remain in effect while under Appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference to this clause. The time limit for appeal is twenty-one days after the reception of the decision concerning the appeal.
Section D: Doping Control Procedure

1. Introduction and scope
The purpose of the Doping Control process is to implement an effective Testing programme during the XXI Commonwealth Games and to maintain the integrity of all Samples collected, from the time when the Athlete is notified until the Samples are transported to the WADA-accredited laboratory (ies) for analysis.

The CGF-ADS details the recommended processes for Doping Control including, but not limited to, the notification of Athletes, preparing for and conducting Sample collection, security/post-test administration, maintaining the security and integrity of all Samples collected and the transport of Samples to the laboratory.

The CGF-ADS encompasses all the elements needed in order to ensure best practice in implementing the Doping Control programme for the XXI Commonwealth Games.

The CGF-ADS, including all Annexes, is applicable to all Participants of the XXI Commonwealth Games.

2. Planning and selection

2.1 Objective
The objective is the development of a Test Distribution Plan that is relevant to the specific sports of the XXI Commonwealth Games. The common objective is to plan and implement effective test distribution for each sport, or discipline within the sport (as applicable), resulting in the effective detection, deterrence and prevention of doping practices in that sport/discipline.

2.2 General

2.2.1 The CGF shall develop a plan for the efficient and effective allocation of its Testing resources across the different sports throughout the XXI Commonwealth Games. This plan, which shall be monitored, evaluated, modified and updated periodically as required, is referred to in the CGF-ADS as the Test Distribution Plan.

2.2.2 Planning starts with the gathering of information (e.g. in relation to the number of relevant Athletes and training patterns in a particular sport/discipline, as well as evaluating the potential risk of doping and possible doping pattern for each sport/discipline; and then developing a Test Distribution Plan that deploys the available resources in the most efficient and effective way to address those risks.

2.2.3 The main activities are therefore information-gathering, monitoring and follow up, risk evaluation, and developing, monitoring, evaluating, modifying and updating the Test Distribution Plan.

2.2.4 The CGF shall ensure that Athlete Support Personnel and/or any other Person with a conflict of interest shall not be involved in test distribution planning for their Athletes or in the process of selection of Athletes for Testing, save for where required, for example the provision of whereabouts information.

2.3 Requirements for Test Distribution Planning

2.3.1 The basis of the Test Distribution Plan must be a considered evaluation of the risk of doping and possible doping pattern for the sport/discipline in question. In addition to
conducting a risk evaluation, the CGF should also take into account the strength of the national anti-doping programme of each nation competing and the relative risks of doping as between the different sports/disciplines, so as to ensure proper coordination and efficiency in the use of Testing resources.

2.3.2 The CGF shall, as a minimum, evaluate the potential risk of doping and possible doping pattern for each sport and/or discipline based on:

- the physical demands of the sport and/or discipline and possible performance enhancing effect that doping may elicit;
- available doping analysis statistics;
- available research on doping trends;
- the history of doping in the sport and/or discipline;
- training periods during the XXI Commonwealth Games and the Competition Schedule; and
- information received on possible doping practices.

2.3.3 The CGF shall develop and document a Test Distribution Plan based on the information referred to in Clause 2.3.2; the number of Athletes involved in the sport/discipline; the anti-doping activities of other Anti-Doping Organisations with responsibility for Testing in respect of the sport/discipline; the evaluation outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles; and the strength of the national anti-doping programme from nation to nation.

2.3.4 The CGF shall allocate the number of Doping Control tests that are to be conducted for each sport and discipline, including between urine and blood Testing during the Games Period i.e pre-Competition, In Competition and post Competition. The allocation of resources between urine and blood Testing and between pre-Competition, In-Competition and post Competition Testing shall take into account the relative risks of doping in such sport/discipline.

2.3.5 As part of the Test Distribution Plan, the CGF shall allocate the type of test for each sport/discipline, as relevant, including as between urine and blood Sample collection, based on an analysis of the risks of doping for the particular sport/discipline in question and in consideration of the TDSSA and the associated minimum levels of analysis.

2.3.6 The CGF shall ensure that the timing of Testing is planned to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping practices.

2.3.7 Save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances, all Testing shall be No Advance Notice.

2.3.8 The CGF shall document its Test Distribution Plan and shall establish a system whereby that Test Distribution Plan is reviewed and, if necessary, updated on a regular basis in order to incorporate new information and take into account Sample collection by other Anti-Doping Organisations. Such data shall be used to assist with determining whether modifications to the plan are necessary.

2.4 Requirements for selection of Athletes for Testing

2.4.1 In implementing the Test Distribution Plan, the CGF Medical Commission, shall select
Athletes for Sample collection using Target Testing and Random Selection methods.

The Doping Control Operations Centre, on behalf of the CGF Medical Commission, will provide information to the Doping Control Officer regarding the selection of Athletes prior to the commencement of the Competitions in their allocated venues.

2.4.2 The CGF shall ensure, where possible, that a significant amount of Testing undertaken pursuant to the Test Distribution Plan is Target Testing, based on the intelligent assessment of the risks of doping and the most effective use of resources to ensure optimum detection and deterrence. The factors that will be relevant to determining who should be made the subject of Target Testing will vary as between different sports, but could include (without limitation) some or all of the following factors:

a) Abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc);

b) Injury;

c) Behaviour indicating doping;

d) Sudden major improvements in performance;

e) Repeated failure to provide Whereabouts Filings;

f) Whereabouts Filings that may indicate a potential increase in the risk of doping, including moving to a remote location;

g) Athlete sport performance history;

h) Athlete age, e.g. approaching retirement, move from junior to senior level;

i) Athlete test history;

j) Athlete reinstatement after a period of Ineligibility;

k) Financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities;

l) Athlete association with a third party such as coach or doctor with a history of involvement in doping; and

m) Reliable information from a third party.

Testing which is not Target Testing shall be determined by random selection. In case of random selection, any one of the following selection criteria shall be used during the XXI Commonwealth Games:

- Finishing position
- Vest/jersey number
- Entry number
- Lane number
- Any other fair and transparent criteria for selection.

Once the criteria have been determined, the actual selection method may be one of the following:

- Numbered cards placed face-down on a table;
- Random draw of numbered discs from a closed container such as a cloth bag; or
- Any other fair and transparent method of selection.

In order to provide transparency and accountability, a random selection shall be made in the presence of the relevant IF representative if available and/or the CGF Medical Commissioner if available and/or the Lead Doping Control Officer if available. If neither
party is available, the DCO shall proceed with the random selection process but with a second Sample Collection Personnel present.

Following the selection of the Athlete and prior to notification of the Athlete, the Lead Doping Control Officer shall ensure that Athlete selection decisions are disclosed only to those who need to know to ensure that testing is conducted on a No Advance Notice basis.

3. **Notification of Athletes**

3.1 **Objective**

The objective is to ensure that reasonable attempts are made to: locate the selected Athlete; notify the selected Athlete; ensure the rights of the Athlete are maintained; ensure that the integrity of the Sample is maintained; and document the notification.

3.2 **General**

Notification of the Athlete starts when the DCO/Chaperone initiates the notification of the selected Athlete and ends when the Athlete arrives at the Doping Control Station or when the Athlete’s possible Failure to Comply is brought to the CGF Medical Commission’s attention. The main activities are:

- Appointment of the Sample Collection Personnel;
- Locating the Athlete and confirming his/her identity;
- Informing the Athlete that he/she has been selected to provide a Sample and inform him/her of his/her rights and responsibilities;
- Continuously chaperoning the Athlete from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated Doping Control Station; and
- Documenting the notification, or notification attempt.

3.3 **Requirements prior to notification of Athletes**

3.3.1 Other than by exception, No Advance Notice shall be the notification method for Sample collection.

3.3.2 To conduct or assist with the Sample Collection Sessions, the Sample Collection Authority shall appoint and authorise the Sample Collection Personnel who have been trained for the responsibilities assigned to them, who do not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the Sample collection, and who are not Minors.

3.3.3 Sample Collection Personnel shall have official XXI Commonwealth Games accreditation cards which are provided and controlled by GOLDOC. The XXI Commonwealth Games accreditation card shall identify each Sample Collection Personnel by his/her name and photograph.

3.3.4 All Athletes selected to provide a Sample shall be identified using their XXI Commonwealth Games accreditation cards, once issued.

3.3.5 The Doping Control Officer shall establish the location of the selected Athlete and plan the approach and timing of notification, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the sport/Competition/training session and the Athlete’s location, and in such a manner that the notification will be carried out as No Advance Notice Notification.

The relevant information for the notification of the selected Athlete shall be disclosed to the
designated Chaperone before or at the start of the Competition/training.

The Chaperone shall be given designated seating near the field of play (FOP) to identify the Athlete in advance of the finish of the Competition/training.

3.3.6 The Chaperone shall at a minimum first verbally confirm the Athlete’s identity and notify the Athlete of selection for Testing. Later, in a discreet manner, show the Athlete the notification section of the Doping Control Form, and formally notify the Athlete of his/her selection for Testing and obtain the signature of the Athlete confirming notification. The detailed records of the Athlete notification shall be included in the notification section of the Doping Control Form, and followed up on a Supplementary Report Form referenced to the Athlete’s Doping Control Form if required.

3.3.7 The Athlete shall be the first one to be notified that he/she has been selected for Sample collection except where prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Clause 3.3.8.

3.3.8 The Doping Control Officer shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to the notification of the Athlete when the Athlete is a Minor (as provided for in Annex C – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors), or where required due to an Athlete’s impairment (as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment), or in situations where an interpreter is required and available for the Notification.

Comment: In the case of Testing during the XXI Commonwealth Games, it is permissible to notify third parties that Testing will be conducted, where required to help the Sample Collection Personnel to identify the Athlete(s) to be tested and to notify such Athlete(s) that he/she is required to provide a Sample. However, there is no requirement to notify any third party of the Doping Control Testing where such assistance is not needed, unless as required above. Any third party notification must be done in a secure and confidential manner so that there is no risk the Athlete will receive any advance notice of his/her selection for Sample collection.

3.4 Requirements for notification of Athletes

3.4.1 When initial contact is made, the Chaperone shall ensure that the Athlete and/ or a third party (if required in accordance with Clause 3.3.8) is informed:

a) that the Athlete is required to undergo a Sample collection;
b) of the authority under which the Sample collection is to be conducted;
c) of the type of Sample collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the Sample collection;
d) of the Athlete’s rights, including the right to
   i. have a representative and, if required, an interpreter;
   ii. ask for additional information about the Sample collection process;
   iii. request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons; and
   iv. request modifications as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment
e) of the Athlete’s responsibilities, including the requirement to:
   i. remain within direct surveillance of the Chaperone or another member of the
Sample Collection Personnel at all times from the point of notification until the completion of the Sample collection procedure;
ii. produce identification in accordance with Clause 3.3.4;
iii. comply with the Sample collection procedures (and the Athlete shall be advised of the possible Consequences of Failure to Comply); and
iv. report immediately for a test, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Clause 3.4.4

f) of the location of the Doping Control Station;
g) that should the Athlete choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a Sample, he/she does so at his/her own risk, and should in any event avoid excessive rehydration, having in mind the requirement to produce a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis; and

h) that the Sample provided by the Athlete to the Sample Collection Personnel shall be the first urine passed by the Athlete subsequent to notification, i.e. he/she shall not pass urine in the shower or otherwise prior to providing a Sample to the Sample Collection Personnel.

### 3.4.2 When contact is made, the Chaperone or another member of the Sample Collection Personnel shall:
a) keep the Athlete under observation at all times from the time of contact until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station at the end of his/her Sample Collection Session;
b) identify himself/herself to the Athlete using the documentation referred to in Clause 3.3.3;
c) confirm the Athlete’s identity as per the criteria established in Clause 3.3.4. Confirmation of the Athlete’s identity by any other method, or failure to confirm the identity of the Athlete shall be documented and reported to the Doping Control Officer; and
d) in cases where the Athlete’s identity cannot be confirmed as per the criteria established in Clause 3.3.4, the CGF Medical Commission shall decide whether it is appropriate to follow up in accordance with Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply.

The Chaperone shall, at a minimum, first verbally confirm the Athlete’s identity. Later on in a discreet manner, the identity (name, CGA, accreditation number and photograph) of an Athlete selected for Testing shall be confirmed from the XXI Commonwealth Games accreditation cards allotted to the Athletes by GOLDOC. This shall ensure that the selected Athlete is the same Athlete who is notified. An Athlete’s inability to provide his/her photo identification shall not invalidate a test. Formal identification may also be established by starting number, third party witness, or other viable methods. If the Athlete’s identity is unknown and cannot be established in any manner, the Chaperone shall contact the Doping Control Officer for further instructions. Upon notification, the Chaperone shall provide the Athlete with a Doping Control Station Access Pass.

### 3.4.3 The Chaperone shall then have the Athlete sign the notification section of the Doping Control Form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the Athlete refuses to sign that he/she has been notified the Chaperone shall, if possible, inform the Athlete of the Consequences of refusing or failing to comply, and the Chaperone shall immediately report all relevant facts to the Doping Control Officer. The Lead Doping Control Officer shall document the facts in a detailed report, using a Supplementary Report Form, and report the circumstances to the
Doping Control Operations Centre to take up the matter with the CGF Medical Commission immediately. The CGF Medical Commission shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply.

3.4.4 The Chaperone and/or Doping Control Officer may consider any reasonable third party requirement or any request by the Athlete for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station following the acknowledgement and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the Doping Control Station temporarily after arrival.

The Chaperone and/or Doping Control Officer shall grant such permission if the Athlete can be continuously chaperoned and observed during the delay and if the request relates to the following activities:

a) Participation in a victory ceremony;

b) Fulfilment of media commitments;

c) Competing in further Competitions or completing a training session;

d) Performing a warm down;

e) Obtaining necessary medical treatment;

f) Locating a representative and/or interpreter;

g) Obtaining photo identification; or

h) Any other exceptional circumstances which may be justified, and which shall be documented.

3.4.5 The Chaperone and/or the Doping Control Officer, shall document any reasons for an Athlete’s delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station and/or reasons for an Athlete’s leaving the Doping Control Station that may require further investigation by the CGF Medical Commission. Any failure of the Athlete to remain under constant observation shall also be recorded.

3.4.6 The Chaperone and/or the Doping Control Officer shall reject a request for delay from an Athlete if it will not be possible for the Athlete to be continuously chaperoned.

The Athlete will arrive at the Doping Control Station with a Chaperone and, if requested, an Athlete representative and/or interpreter. At this time, the Chaperone/Athlete shall sign the athlete and any accompanying support personnel into the Doping Control Station using the entry-exit log. Athletes and accompanying support personnel will be required to present their XXI Commonwealth Games accreditation as photo identification. The entry-exit log shall be maintained to record the names of the Persons entering the Doping Control Station, their position, and the time of their arrival and departure.

Note: Refer to Annex C for special considerations for Minors

3.4.7 If the Athlete delays reporting to the Doping Control Station, other than in accordance with Clause 3.4.4, but arrives at the Doping Control Station, the Doping Control Officer shall decide whether to process a possible Failure to Comply. The Doping Control Officer shall oversee the collection of a Sample, and shall document the details of the delay in the Athlete reporting to the Doping Control Station in an Incident Report Form, referenced to the Athlete’s Doping Control Form.

3.4.8 If, while keeping the Athlete under observation, the Sample Collection Personnel observe any matter with a potential to compromise the test, the circumstances shall be reported to and
documented by the Doping Control Officer. If deemed appropriate by the Lead Doping Control Officer and with the approval of the Doping Control Operations Centre, the Lead Doping Control Officer shall follow the requirements of Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply, and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional Sample from the Athlete.

The Chaperone shall provide the Athlete with a copy of the notification section of the Doping Control Form and invite them to read the Athlete Notice on Information Processing.

4. Preparing for the Sample Collection Session

4.1 Objective
To prepare for the Sample Collection Session in a manner that ensures that the session can be conducted efficiently and effectively.

4.2 Scope
Preparing for the Sample Collection Session starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the Sample collection equipment conforms to the specified criteria.

The main activities are:

a) establishing a system for collecting details regarding the Sample Collection Session;
b) establishing criteria for who may be present during a Sample Collection Session;
c) ensuring that the Doping Control Station meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Clause 4.3.2; and
d) ensuring that the Sample collection equipment used by the Sample Collection Authority meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Clause 4.3.4.

4.3 Requirements for preparing for the Sample Collection Session

4.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system for obtaining all the information necessary to ensure that the Sample Collection Session can be conducted effectively, including special requirements to meet the needs of Athletes with an impairment (as provided in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment) as well as the needs of Athletes who are Minors (as provided in Annex C – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors).

4.3.2 The Doping Control Officer shall set up the Doping Control Station which, at a minimum, ensures the Athlete’s privacy and is used solely as a Doping Control Station. The Doping Control Officer shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.

4.3.3 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish criteria for who may be authorised to be present in the Doping Control Stations during the Sample Collection Session in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel.

At a minimum the criteria includes:

a) an Athlete’s entitlement to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the Sample Collection Session except when the Athlete is passing a urine Sample;
b) a Minor Athlete’s entitlement (as provided for in Annex C – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors), and the DCO’s entitlement to have a representative observe the DCO when the Minor Athlete is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Athlete;

c) the entitlement of an Athlete with a disability to be accompanied by a representative (as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment); and

d) a WADA Independent Observer, where applicable under the Independent Observer Programme, who shall not directly observe the passing of a urine Sample.

e) CGF Medical Commission members, who shall not directly observe the passing of urine.

Where necessary, GOLDOC shall deploy security personnel to monitor access to Doping Control Stations, and ensure that only authorised Persons are admitted. Members of the media shall not be allowed to enter the Doping Control Station at any time.

4.3.4 The Sample Collection Authority shall use the Berlinger Sample Collection Equipment where possible, or, if necessary, other suitable Sample collection equipment. If other Sample collection equipment is used, at a minimum, it shall meet the following criteria:

a) Have a unique numbering system incorporated on all bottles, containers, tubes or other items which will be used to seal the Sample;
b) Have a sealing system that is tamper evident;
c) Ensure that the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself; and
d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the Athlete.

4.3.5 The Sample Collection Authority has developed a system for recording the Chain of Custody of the Samples and Sample collection documentation which includes confirming that both the Samples and Sample collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations.

Comment: Information as to how a Sample is stored prior to departure from the Doping Control Station may be recorded on a Chain of Custody Form. When the Sample is taken from the Doping Control Station, each transfer of custody of the Sample from one Person to another shall be documented, up until the Sample arrives at the WADA-accredited laboratory.

5. Conducting the Sample Collection Session

5.1 Objective
To conduct the Sample Collection Session in a manner that ensures the integrity, security and identity of the Sample and respects the privacy of the Athlete.

5.2 Scope
The Sample Collection Session starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the Sample Collection Session and ends once the Sample collection documentation is complete. The main activities are:

a) preparation for collecting the Sample;
b) collection and security of the Sample; and
c) documentation of the Sample collection.
5.3 Requirements prior to Sample collection

5.3.1 The CGF in collaboration with the Sample Collection Authority shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the Doping Control programme, with specific responsibilities delegated to the Sample Collection Personnel. The Sample Collection Authority shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the Sample Collection Session, with specific responsibilities delegated to the DCO.

5.3.2 The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete has been informed of his/her rights and responsibilities as specified in Clause 3.4.1.

5.3.3 The DCO shall provide the Athlete with an opportunity to hydrate. The Athlete shall avoid excessive rehydration, keeping in mind the requirement to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

5.3.4 The Athlete shall only leave the Doping Control Station under continuous observation by the DCO or Chaperone and with the approval of the Doping Control Officer. The Doping Control Officer shall consider any reasonable request by the Athlete to leave the Doping Control Station, as specified in Clauses 3.4.5 and 3.4.6, until the Athlete is able to provide a Sample.

5.3.5 If the Lead Doping Control Officer/Doping Control Chaperone Lead gives approval to the Athlete to leave the Doping Control Station, the Lead Doping Control Officer/Doping Control Chaperone Lead shall agree with the Athlete on the following conditions to leave:

a) The purpose of the Athlete leaving the Doping Control Station;
b) The time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);
c) That the Athlete must remain under observation at all times;
d) That the Athlete shall not pass urine until he/she gets back to the Doping Control Station; and
e) The Chaperone in charge of the Doping Control Station entry exit log shall document the actual time of the Athlete’s departure and return.

5.4 Requirements for Sample collection

5.4.1 The DCO shall collect the Sample from the Athlete according to the following protocol(s) for a specific type of Sample collection:

a) Annex D – Collection of urine Samples;
b) Annex E – Collection of blood Samples.

If the Athlete is providing a blood Sample and a urine Sample at the same session, the Doping Control Officer may request the Athlete to provide the blood Sample first.

5.4.2 Any behaviour by the Athlete and/or Persons associated with the Athlete or anomalies with a potential to compromise the Sample collection shall be recorded in detail by the Doping Control Officer. If appropriate, the CGF Medical Commission shall institute Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply.

5.4.3 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the Sample, the Athlete shall be asked to provide an additional Sample. If the Athlete refuses to provide an additional Sample, the DCO
shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal, and the CGF Medical Commission shall institute Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply.

5.4.4 The DCO shall provide the Athlete with an opportunity to document any concerns he/she may have about how the Sample Collection Session was conducted.

5.4.5 While conducting the Sample Collection Session, the following information shall be recorded at a minimum:

- date and time of notification
- arrival time of the Athlete at the Doping Control Station;
- date and time of Sample provision;
- name of the Athlete;
- nationality of the Athlete;
- ID type and number;
- number of the mission;
- date of birth of the Athlete;
- gender of the Athlete;
- Athlete’s sport and discipline;
- the Sample code number;
- the type of Sample (urine, blood, etc);
- name and signature of the witnessing DCO;
- name and signature of the Blood Collection Officer (where applicable);
- required laboratory information on the Sample;
- medications and supplements taken within the previous seven (7) days and (where Sample collected is a blood Sample) blood transfusion or blood loss within the previous three months (if applicable and provided by the Athlete);
- any irregularities in procedures;
- Athlete’s and Sample Collection Personnel’s comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample Collection Session, if provided;
- Athlete’s consent for the processing of Sample Collection data (including entry into ADAMS);
- Athlete’s consent or otherwise for the use of the Sample(s) for research purposes;
- name and signature of the Athlete’s representative (if applicable), as per Clause 74.6;
- name of the IF/CGF/CGA representative (if applicable);
- name and signature of the Athlete; and
- name and signature of the DCO
- type of test (in-competition, out-of-competition, pre-competition, post-competition);
- partial sample information;
- name of the Sample Collection Authority; and
- name of the Results Management Authority.
- Name of the Testing Authority

5.4.6 At the conclusion of the Sample Collection Session the Athlete and DCO shall sign relevant documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the Athlete’s Sample Collection Session, including any concerns expressed by the Athlete. The Athlete’s representative (if any) and the Athlete shall both sign the documentation if the Athlete is a Minor. Other persons present who had a formal role during the Athlete’s Sample Collection Session may sign the documentation as a
witness of the proceedings.

5.4.7 The DCO shall provide the Athlete with a copy of the records of the Sample Collection Session that have been signed by the Athlete.

6. Security/post-test administration

6.1 Objective
To ensure that all Samples collected at the Doping Control Station and the respective Sample collection documentation is securely stored prior to their departure from the Doping Control Station.

6.2 General
Post-test administration begins when the Athlete has left the Doping Control Station after providing his/her Sample(s), and ends with the preparation of all of the collected Samples and Sample collection documentation for transportation.

6.3 Requirements for security/post-test administration

6.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall define criteria ensuring that any Sample will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transportation from the Doping Control Station. The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that all Samples are stored in accordance with these criteria.

6.3.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system to ensure that the documentation for each Sample is completed and securely handled.

6.3.3 The CGF Medical Commission shall develop a system to ensure that, where required, the Sample Collection Authority can provide instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the WADA-accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA.

7. Transportation of Samples and documentation

7.1 Objective

a) To ensure that Samples and related documentation arrive at the WADA-accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA in proper condition to do the necessary analysis; and

b) To ensure that the Sample Collection Session documentation is sent by the Doping Control Operations Centre to the intended destinations in a secure and timely manner.

7.2 Scope
Transportation starts when the Samples and related documentation leave the Doping Control Station and ends with the confirmed receipt of the safe delivery of the Samples and Sample Collection Session documentation at their intended destinations.

The main activities involve arranging for the secure transportation of Samples and related documentation to the WADA-accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA and arranging for the secure transport of the Sample Collection Session documentation to the CGF Medical
7.3 Requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation

7.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority, in consultation with the CGF Medical Commission, shall authorise a transport system that ensures that the Samples and documentation will be transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security and arrival in a timely manner.

7.3.2 Samples shall always be transported to the WADA-accredited laboratory (or as otherwise approved by WADA), using the Sample Collection Authority-authorised transport method, as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session. Samples shall be transported in a manner which minimises the potential for Sample degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.

7.3.3 Documentation identifying the Athlete shall not be included with the Samples or documentation sent to the WADA-accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA.

7.3.4 The Lead Doping Control Officer shall separate and seal the documentation and address to the relevant recipient. Sample Collection Session documentation shall be sent, as relevant, to either the laboratory (via the Doping Control Operations Centre), or the CGF Medical Commission, using the Sample Collection Authority’s authorised transport method as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session.

7.3.5 The Chain of Custody shall be checked by the CGF Medical Commission if receipt of either the Samples with accompanying documentation or the Sample Collection Session documentation is not confirmed at their intended destination or a Sample’s integrity or identity has been compromised during transport. The CGF Medical Commission shall consider whether the Sample shall be voided.

7.3.6 Documentation related to a Sample Collection Session and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by the CGF Sample Collection Authority for a minimum of ten years as per WADA Code 2015 Article 17.

8. Ownership and storage of Samples

8.1 The CGF having jurisdiction of Testing on the competitors of the Commonwealth Games owns the Samples collected from the Athlete.

8.2 Samples will be stored for 10 years, pending a request from relevant ADOs for the transfer of Samples for further analysis and results management.

The CGF may transfer ownership of the Samples to the IF exercising results management authority in relation to such Testing.
Section E: Doping Control Information and Education Programme

Prevention of doping in sports involves awareness of the pertinent issues and concerns, disseminating relevant and accurate information and positively influencing beliefs, attitude and behaviour of the Athletes and other Persons. A reliable Doping Control programme will be in place during the XXI Commonwealth Games to deter and detect the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. To effectively address these dimensions, the Commonwealth Games Federation in conjunction with WADA has developed an Information and Education Programme for the XXI Commonwealth Games.

Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating at the XXI Commonwealth Games shall receive updated and accurate information about the Doping Control programme and specifically the Prohibited List, the health Consequences of doping, the Doping Control procedures and other important information. The programme shall also promote the spirit of sports and to deter Athletes from using Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in order to establish a clean sport environment.

Athlete Support Personnel shall be encouraged to educate and counsel their Athletes regarding Doping Control policies and procedures and the CGF-ADS. It is believed that all participating CGAs, IFs, Athletes and other Participants shall cooperate with each other and with the CGF in conjunction with WADA, and other stakeholders to synchronise the efforts in Doping Control information and education.

Target group
Athletes competing at the XXI Commonwealth Games are primarily the target group for dissemination of anti-doping awareness. Athlete Support Personnel are the secondary target group and shall assist in implementing the programme in an effective manner.

Information and education services
The CGF shall disseminate anti-doping knowledge to all CGAs and IFs. These organisations, with the assistance of CGAs, must disseminate this information and education to Athletes and Support Personnel. The CGF Anti-Doping Standard has been developed by the CGF Medical Commission for Athletes and Athlete’s Support Personnel.

Outreach Programme
The Outreach Programme shall be available in the CGV during the XXI Commonwealth Games.

Feedback
The CGF Medical Commission in conjunction with the GOLDOC 2018 Organising Committee shall evaluate the Doping Control programme developed for the XXI Commonwealth Games through feedback from Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, CGAs, IFs, WADA and any other Participant and present a report to the CGF only within three months of the Games Closing Ceremony.
## Annexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Investigating a possible Failure to Comply</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Modifications for Athletes with an impairment</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Modifications for Athletes who are Minors</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Collection of urine Samples</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Collection of blood Samples</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Urine Samples – insufficient volume (partial Samples)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity For Analysis</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Terms, definitions and interpretation</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Therapeutic Use Exemption Guidelines &amp; Application Form</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>List of Prohibited Substances and Methods 2018</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>No-Needle Policy &amp; Declarations</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Guidelines for Whereabouts Filing</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Jurisdiction Timeline</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Operational Policies &amp; Procedures</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>CGF Athlete Notice on Information Processing</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Long Term Storage</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex A – Investigating a possible Failure to Comply

A1. Objective
To ensure that any matters occurring before, during or after a Sample Collection Session that may lead to determination of a Failure to Comply are properly assessed, documented and acted upon.

A2. Scope
Investigating a possible Failure to Comply begins when the CGF Medical Commission becomes aware of a possible Failure to Comply and ends when the CGF Medical Commission takes appropriate follow-up action based on the outcomes of its investigation.

A3. Responsibility
A.3.1 The CGF Medical Commission is responsible for ensuring that:
   a) When a possible Failure to Comply comes to its attention, it notifies WADA and instigates an investigation of the possible Failure to Comply based on all relevant information and documentation
   b) the Athlete or other party is informed of the possible Failure to Comply in writing and has the opportunity to respond
   c) the investigation is conducted without unnecessary delay and the evaluation process is documented; and
   d) the final determination (i.e. whether or not to assert the commission of an anti-doping rule violation), with reasons, is made available without delay to WADA, the relevant CGA, IF and any other Anti-Doping organisations in accordance with Code Articles 7.10 and 14.1.14.

A.3.2 The Lead Doping Control Officer is responsible for:
   a) informing the Athlete or other party of the Consequences of a possible Failure to Comply
   b) completing the Athlete’s Sample Collection Session where possible
   c) providing a detailed written report of any possible Failure to Comply.

A.3.3 Sample Collection Personnel are responsible for:
   a) informing the Athlete or other party of the Consequences of a possible Failure to Comply
   b) reporting to the Lead Doping Control Officer any possible Failure to Comply.

A4. Requirements
A.4.1 Any potential Failure to Comply shall be reported by the DCO immediately and followed up by the CGF Medical Commission as soon as practicable.

A.4.2 If the CGF Medical Commission determines that there has been a potential Failure to Comply, the Athlete or other party shall be promptly notified in writing:

   a) of the possible Consequences; and
   b) that the potential Failure to Comply will be investigated by the CGF Medical Commission and appropriate follow-up action will be taken.

A.4.3 Any additional necessary information about the potential Failure to Comply shall be obtained from all relevant sources (including the Athlete or other party), as soon as possible and recorded.

The CGF Medical Commission shall establish a system for ensuring that the outcomes of its investigation into the potential Failure to Comply are considered for results management action and, if applicable, for further planning and Target Testing.
Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment

B1. Objective
To ensure that the particular needs of Athletes with an impairment are considered, wherever possible, in relation to the provision of a Sample, without compromising on the integrity of the Sample Collection Session.

B2. Scope
Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where Sample collection involves Athletes with an impairment and ends with modifications to the Sample collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible.

B3. Responsibility
The Sample Collection Authority has the responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the Lead Doping Control Officer has the necessary information to conduct a Sample Collection Session for Athletes with an impairment.

B4. Requirements
B.4.1 All aspects of notification and Sample collection for Athletes with an impairment shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and Sample collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the Athlete’s impairment.

B.4.2 In planning or arranging Sample collection, the Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall consider whether there will be any Sample collection for Athletes with an impairment that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or Sample collection, including Sample collection equipment and facilities.

B.4.3 The Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the Sample. All such modifications must be documented.

B.4.4 An Athlete with an intellectual, physical or sensorial impairment may be assisted by the Athlete’s representative or the Sample collection personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorised by the Athlete and agreed to by the DCO.

B.4.5 The DCO may decide that alternative Sample collection equipment or facilities will be used when required to enable the Athlete to provide the Sample as long as the Sample’s identity, security and integrity will not be affected.

B.4.6 Athletes who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine Sample for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system shall be replaced with a new, unused catheter or drainage system prior to collection of the Sample. The catheter or drainage system is not a required part of Sample Collection Equipment to be provided by the Sample Collection Authority; instead it is the responsibility of the Athlete to have the necessary equipment available for this purpose.

B.4.7 The DCO will record modifications made to the standard Sample collection procedures for Athletes with impairments, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions.
Annex C – Modifications For Athletes who are Minors

C1. Objective
To ensure that the particular needs of Athletes who are Minors are met, in relation to the provision of a Sample, where possible, without compromising on the integrity of the Sample Collection Session.

C2. Scope
Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where Sample collection involves Athletes who are Minors and ends with modifications to the Sample collection procedures where necessary and where possible.

C3. Responsibility
The Testing Authority has the responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the Sample Collection Authority has any information necessary for the DCO to conduct a Sample Collection Session with an Athlete who is a Minor.⁷

C4. Requirements
C.4.1 All aspects of notification and Sample collection for Athletes who are Minors shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and Sample collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the Athlete being a Minor.

C.4.2 In planning or arranging a Sample collection, the Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall consider whether there will be any Sample collection for Athletes who are Minors that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or Sample collection.

C.4.3 The Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise on the identity, security or integrity of the Sample.

C.4.4 Athletes who are Minors should be notified in the presence of an adult, and may choose to be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire Sample Collection Session. The representative shall not witness the passing of a urine Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor. The objective is to ensure that the DCO is observing the Sample provision correctly. Even if the Minor declines a representative, the Sample Collection Authority, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable shall consider whether another third party ought to be present during notification of and/or collection of the Sample from the Athlete.

C.4.5 For Athletes who are Minors, the Doping Control Officer shall determine who, in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel, may be present during the Sample Collection Session, namely a Minor’s representative to indirectly observe the Sample Collection Session (including observing the DCO when the Minor is passing the urine Sample, but not to directly observe the passing of the urine Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor).

C.4.6 If a Minor declines to have a representative present during the Sample Collection Session, this shall be clearly documented by the DCO. This does not invalidate the test, but must be recorded. If a Minor declines the presence of a representative, a representative of the DCO or the CGF Medical Commission must be present.

⁷ See Entry & Eligibility Conditions Form for terms & conditions relating to minors
C.4.7 The Sample Collection Authority shall consider the appropriate course of action when no adult is present at the Testing of an Athlete who is a Minor and shall accommodate the Athlete in locating a representative in order to proceed with Testing.
Annex D – Collection of urine

D1. Objective
To collect an Athlete’s urine Sample in a manner that ensures:

a) consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognised standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the Athlete and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;
b) the Sample meets the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis. Failure of a Sample to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the Sample for analysis. The determination of a Sample’s suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant laboratory, in consultation with the Testing Authority;
c) the Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
d) the Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and
e) the Sample is securely sealed in a tamper-evident kit.

D2. Scope
The collection of a urine Sample begins with ensuring that the Athlete is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the Athlete’s Sample Collection Session.

The Doping Control Stations developed for the XXI Commonwealth Games shall be in compliance with the protection of Athlete’s privacy and shall be used for sole purpose of Doping Control activities only. The Doping Control facilities for Testing will meet the following criteria:

- solely reserved for Doping Control purposes;
- maintains Athlete privacy and confidentiality;
- accessible only to authorised personnel;
- sufficient security to store Sample collection equipment;
- comprises of a waiting area with chairs and a separate administration area with a table and chairs for execution of paperwork;
- adjoining toilet facilities for Sample provision. This shall ideally consist of cubicles large enough to accommodate the DCO, Athlete, and a third Person in case of a Minor or Athlete with an impairment.
- facilities to allow the Athlete to wash his/her hands;
- large enough to accommodate adequate number of Athletes, Athlete representatives, Sample Collection Personnel and an interpreter, if required; and
- located in a suitable location in relation to the FOP or another location, preferably the mixed zone, where Athletes will be notified.

The Doping Control Stations in all the venues shall have the facility of selection of sealed, non-alcoholic, beverages by the Athletes.

The Sample Collection Authority and Lead Doping Control Officer should ensure that equipment supplies are adequate for the Testing session. The type of equipment may vary and will include, but is not limited to:

- sealed, sterile urine collection vessels;
- sealed, tamper-evident and uniquely numbered lids;
- partial Sample kits;
– equipment for measuring specific gravity;
– sealed, tamper-evident containers for ‘A’ and ‘B’ Samples;
– sealed, tamper-evident transport containers (if applicable);
– secure transport bags;
– disposable gloves;
– soap or hand wash;
– paper towels;
– garbage bin or similar for disposal;
– individually sealed non-alcoholic beverages;
– all Doping Control documentation, including Doping Control Forms, Supplementary Report Forms, Chain of Custody Forms, etc.

The Berlinger Sample Collection Equipment system to be used during the XXI Commonwealth Games shall meet the following minimum criteria:

– A unique numbering system incorporated into all containers in which the Athlete’s Sample is sealed
– A sealing system that is tamper-evident
– Ensure that the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself.

D3. Responsibility
The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that each Sample is properly collected, identified and sealed. The DCO/Chaperone has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine Sample.

D4. Requirements
D.4.1 The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is informed of the requirements of the Sample Collection Session. Before undertaking Sample collection, the DCO shall ask the Athlete whether he/she has been tested before, and whether they require an explanation of the Sample collection procedure.
If the Athlete has not been tested before, or requests an explanation of the procedure, the DCO shall explain the Sample collection procedure to the Athlete. The DCO shall ensure that an Athlete with an impairment is informed of any modifications as detailed in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment and that a Minor is informed of any modifications as detailed in Annex C – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors.

Selection of the Sample collection equipment

D.4.2 The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is offered a choice of appropriate equipment for collecting the Sample. If the nature of an Athlete’s impairment requires that he/she must use additional or other equipment as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment, the DCO shall inspect that equipment to ensure that the identity and integrity of the Sample will remain unaffected.

D.4.3 The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to select a collection vessel and visually check that they are clean and empty.

D.4.4 When the Athlete selects a collection vessel and for selection of all other Sample collection equipment that directly holds the urine Sample, the DCO will instruct the Athlete to check if all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected equipment, he/she may select another. If the Athlete is not
satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. A minimum of three sets of equipment shall be available for an Athlete to choose for a single Sample collection

If the DCO does not agree with the Athlete that all equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the Sample Collection Session.

If the DCO agrees with the Athlete that all equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall contact the Sample Collection Authority for further instructions. The Athlete’s urine Sample Collection Session may be terminated by the DCO with the approval of the Sample Collection Authority, and where possible the CGF Medical Commission. This shall be recorded by the DCO.

D.4.5 The Athlete shall retain control of the collection vessel and any Sample provided until the Sample (or partial Sample) is sealed, unless assistance is required by an Athlete with an impairment as provided in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment. Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any Athlete by the Athlete’s representative or the Sample Collection Personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorised by the Athlete and agreed to by the DCO.

D.4.6 The DCO/Chaperone who witnesses the passing of the Sample shall be of the same gender as the Athlete providing the Sample.

D.4.7 The DCO/Chaperone should, where practicable, ensure that the Athlete thoroughly washes his or her hands prior to the provision of the Sample or wears suitable (e.g. latex) gloves during the provision of the Sample.

D.4.8 The DCO/Chaperone and Athlete shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a Sample.

D.4.9 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that he/she has an unobstructed view of the Sample leaving the Athlete’s body and must continue to observe the Sample after provision until the Sample is securely sealed using the lid previously selected by the Athlete. In order to ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the passing of the Sample, the DCO/Chaperone shall instruct the Athlete to remove or adjust clothing which restricts the DCO/Chaperone’s clear view of the Sample provision.. The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that all urine passed by the Athlete at the time of provision of the Sample is collected in the collection vessel.

D.4.10 The DCO shall verify, in full view of the Athlete that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided. However, the Athlete shall be encouraged to fill the collection vessel if he has more than the minimum amount of urine required.

To protect the Sample from spillage, the Athlete shall use the lid selected when selecting the Sample collection vessel, and seal the Sample collection vessel as soon as possible, particularly before moving from the collection area to the processing area.

If the Athlete wishes to wash his/her hands after providing the Sample, the Sample shall be placed in a secure location where both the Athlete and the DCO have a clear and unobstructed view of the Sample at all times.
The DCO/Chaperone shall sign the relevant documentation to verify that he/she witnessed Sample provision in accordance with the procedure.

Comment: If during the Sample Collection Session, a Sample is deemed by the DCO and/or the Athlete to be unsuitable, or if there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the Sample, the Sample shall be sealed as per the normal sealing process and the Athlete shall be asked to provide an additional Sample. The DCO shall refer to the additional Sample procedure. Unsuitable or non-conforming Samples shall not be discarded or combined with urine that has not been compromised. All Samples that have been collected shall be sent to a WADA-accredited laboratory.

D.4.11 Where the volume of urine is insufficient, the DCO shall conduct a partial Sample collection procedure as prescribed in Annex F – Urine Samples – Insufficient Volume.

Dividing and sealing the Sample

D.4.12 Once the volume of urine provided by the Athlete is sufficient, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to select a Sample collection kit containing ‘A’ and ‘B’ bottles in accordance with Clause D.4.4.

D.4.13 Once a Sample collection kit has been selected, the Athlete shall check that the Sample collection kit is clean, and the outer security wrapping on both ‘A’ and ‘B’ bottles is intact. The DCO and the Athlete will check all code numbers match and this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control Form.

The Athlete shall check that both bottle lids (containing a metal ring with teeth and stopper) have all components in place. A plastic red ring is also included on the neck of each bottle that separates the lid from the bottle to prevent accidental closure during transport. The red ring shall be removed from the bottleneck and discarded.

If the DCO or the Athlete finds there is a problem with the locking mechanism of the selected kits or the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another kit in accordance with Clause D.4.4. The DCO shall record this matter.

D.4.14 The Athlete shall be offered the option of wearing gloves when dividing his/her Sample. The Athlete shall pour the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis into the ‘B’ bottle (to a minimum of 30ml), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the ‘A’ bottle (to a minimum of 60ml). The Suitable Volume for Urine Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. If more than the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided, the DCO shall ensure that the Athlete fills the ‘A’ bottle to the capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. If there is still urine remaining, the DCO shall ensure that the Athlete fills the ‘B’ bottle to the capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the DCO to test that residual urine in accordance with Clause D.4.17.

D.4.15 Urine shall only be discarded when both the ‘A’ and ‘B’ bottles have been filled to the capacity in accordance with Clause D.4.14, and after the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Clause D.4.17. The minimal Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. The Athlete shall be given the option of witnessing the discarding of any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis.

D.4.16 The Athlete shall seal the A and B bottles as directed by the DCO. The DCO will check in full
view of the Athlete that the bottles have been properly sealed and are not leaking.

If the Athlete’s representative or DCO assists the Athlete with the procedure and this requires them to handle the Athlete’s unsecured Sample, this shall be documented by the DCO.

The Athlete/DCO shall put the sealed bottles in the plastic bags provided inside the cardboard box of the Sample collection kit. The DCO shall seal the top of the plastic bags (self-adhesive) before placing the bottles into the cardboard box in full view of the Athlete.

D.4.17 The DCO shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the Sample has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the DCO’s field reading indicates that the Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, then the DCO shall follow Annex G – Urine Samples that do not meet requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

D.4.18 The DCO shall complete the Doping Control Form. The DCO who processes the Athlete’s Sample(s) is responsible for ensuring that the form is complete, accurate, and legible.

Comment: The form shall be filled out as completely as possible before reviewing it with the Athlete. The only information that shall be left blank during the review is the signature boxes of the applicable Persons present (e.g. Athlete, DCO, and representative).

The DCO shall invite the Athlete to voluntarily provide information about any medications and other substances, including vitamins, minerals, herbs and other dietary supplements, used within the last seven (7) days and record the information on the Doping Control Form. If the Athlete has no substances to declare or does not wish to make a declaration, the Athlete shall write ‘none.’ If the Athlete wishes, he/she can provide medication information in his/her own handwriting on the Doping Control Form.

DCOs shall not offer advice on substances/medications, question the purpose of any medication or enter into any discussion on the status of a medication.

If any of the information on the Doping Control Form is not applicable, the DCO shall strike through the relevant box column.

Once the Doping Control Form is completed, the DCO shall thoroughly review the Doping Control Form with the Athlete and his/her representative, if present. If there are any mistakes on the Doping Control Form, these will be noted on the relevant comments box or a new Doping Control Form shall be re-written and the Doping Control Form with the error shall be appended. Copies of both Doping Control Forms must be returned to the Doping Control Operations Centre along with other Sample collection documentation.

If the DCO, Athlete, Chaperone or the Athlete representative express an interest in making written comments specific to the Athlete’s Sample or the Testing session, they may do so on the Doping Control Form which shall be referenced to the Athlete’s Doping Control Form.

The DCO, Athlete, Athlete Representative (if applicable), and any other Person where required shall then sign and write their names on the Doping Control Form to verify the accuracy of the information.
Comment: The DCO and any other applicable Person other than the Athlete shall sign first. The Athlete shall be the last Person to sign the Doping Control Form.

D.4.19 The DCO shall provide the appropriate copy(ies) of the Doping Control Form, and the Supplementary Report Form (if applicable) to the Athlete at the conclusion of the Sample Collection Session.

Comment: If a Supplementary Report Form is filed, the DCO shall ensure that the Supplementary Report Form and the Doping Control Form are referenced to all necessary Sample collection documentation to the Athlete’s test.

D.4.20 However, if a Supplementary Report Form is completed after the Athlete is released from the Sample Collection Session, the DCO shall not make changes to the Doping Control Form, rather the Supplementary Report Form shall be referenced on the Lead Doping Control Officer Report Form.

If an error on any of the Athlete’s Sample collection documentation is noticed after the Athlete is released from the Sample Collection Session, the document shall not be altered. The DCO shall complete a Supplementary Report Form explaining the error and return this to the Doping Control Operations Centre.
Annex E – Collection of blood Samples

E1. Objective
To collect an Athlete’s blood Sample in a manner that ensures:

a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitable qualified person, so that the health and safety of the Athlete and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;
b) the Sample is of the quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines;
c) the Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
d) the Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and
e) the Sample is securely sealed.

E2. Scope
The collection of a blood Sample begins with ensuring that the Athlete is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with properly storing the Sample prior to transport to the WADA- accredited laboratory that will be analysing the Sample.

The blood collection facility shall ideally meet the following criteria:

- maintain Athlete privacy and confidentiality;
- provide a high standard of cleanliness;
- be well-lit and well-ventilated;
- be accessible only to authorised personnel;
- be secure enough to store Sample collection equipment;
- contain a table and chairs for administration and completion of paperwork;
- contain a comfortable chair or bed for Sample provision;
- contain a refrigerator or cool-box;
- be large enough to accommodate the Athletes, his/her representative and the Sample collection personnel; and
- be suitably located in relation to the FOP or other location where Athletes will be notified.

The minimum requirements to be met to enable use of a facility as a blood collection facility are privacy and cleanliness. The requirements are necessarily more stringent than for a Doping Control Station for the purpose of urine Sample collection.

The Sample Collection Authority should ensure that equipment supplies are adequate for the Testing session. The type of equipment may vary and will include, but is not limited to:

- sterile needles;
- butterfly needles;
- disposable plastic syringes;
- vacutainer collection tubes to draw a predetermined volume of blood (these may include serum separator tubes or and/or EDTA (anti-coagulant) tubes, as required);
- sterile disinfectant pads;
- gloves providing barrier protection;
- tourniquets;
- a disposal container for bio-hazardous waste;
– a bio-hazard spill kit;
– adhesive bandage and gauze;
– a cold-box;
– secure transport containers;
– secure transport bags and seals;
– transport temperature monitoring device;
– all Doping Control documentation, including the Doping Control Forms, Supplementary Report Forms, Chain of Custody Forms, etc.

Any Sample collection equipment systems used shall meet the following minimum criteria:

– have a unique numbering system incorporated into all containers in which the Athlete’s Sample is sealed;
– have a sealing system that is tamper evident;
– ensure that the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself; and
– ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use.

E3. Responsibility

E.3.1 The DCO, or where relevant the Sample Collection Authority, has the responsibility for:

  a) ensuring that each Sample is properly collected, identified and sealed;
  b) ensuring that all Samples have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines;
  c) overseeing the post Sample collection process;
  d) co-ordinating collection of the urine Sample, if required;
  e) completing, or arranging for the completion and verification of the relevant documentation; and
  f) verifying the Chain of Custody.

E.3.2 The Blood Collection Officer (BCO) has the responsibility for:

– Preparing the athlete for the blood collection procedure, collecting the blood Sample(s) from the athlete and advising the athlete on after care procedures;
– answering related questions during the provision of the Sample;
– proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required for completing the Sample Collection Session;
– carrying out first aid on the Athlete if required; and
– verifying the collection procedure and sign the relevant documentation.

E4. Requirements

E.4.1 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in health care settings.

E.4.2 Blood Sample collection equipment shall consist of (a) a single Sample tube for blood profiling purposes i.e. in connection with an Athlete Biological Passport; or (b) both an ‘A’ and a ‘B’ Sample tube for blood analysis i.e. Samples not to be used in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport; or (c) as otherwise specified by the relevant laboratory.

**Blood Sample collection for analysis of whole blood for Prohibited Substances and**
Prohibited Methods (e.g. detection of blood transfusion and haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs)) shall consist of the following:

- ‘A’ and ‘B’ Samples, each of 3ml as a minimum (or as specified by the relevant laboratory);
- BD Vacutainer® K2EDTA (K2) CE cat no 368856/ref US 367856.

The tube used contains an anti-coagulant i.e. ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). The contents shall be homogenised as soon as possible after collection. To achieve this, tubes should be gently inverted at least three times. The blood Samples should then be sealed and sent to the laboratory with no further action.

**Blood Sample collection for analysis of Serum for Prohibited Substances and methods (e.g. detection of Human Growth Hormone and HBOCs) shall consist of the following:**

- ‘A’ and ‘B’ Samples, each of 5ml as a minimum (or as specified by the relevant laboratory)
- tube the blood is drawn into that has an inert polymeric serum separator gel and a clotting activation factor (15 minutes for BD Vacutainer® SST II, EU ref 367955, or BD Vacutainer SST II Plus Advance tubes, EU ref 367954).

The contents shall be homogenised as soon as possible after collection and remain at room temperature for fifteen (15) minutes. To achieve this, tubes can be gently inverted up-side down at least three (3) times. The contents shall then be sent to the laboratory with no further action.

**Comment:** The type of equipment used for blood collection and the post-collection process will differ depending on the type of analysis required.

**E.4.3** The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is properly notified of the requirements of the Sample collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes with an impairment.

**E.4.4** The DCO shall ensure the Athlete is offered comfortable conditions and shall instruct the Athlete to remain in a normal seated position with feet on the floor for a minimum of ten (10) minutes immediately before providing a blood Sample.

**E.4.5** After the required rest period and the DCO/BCO has explained the blood Sample collection procedure, the DCO shall direct the Athlete to choose the blood Sample collection kit(s), including the selection of the secure transport kit. There shall be at least three blood Sample collection kits to choose from.

**Comment:** The kit will typically include the sterile needle, syringe and the relevant vacutainer tubes packaged together in a sealed bag. If kits contain only one vacutainer, and an ‘A’ and ‘B’ Sample are required, the Athlete shall choose two blood Sample collection kits.

The Athlete and DCO shall check that the blood Sample collection kit has not been tampered with and the seals are intact. If either the Athlete or the DCO is not satisfied with the equipment, the Athlete shall make another selection.

If the Athlete is not satisfied with any of the equipment, and the DCO does not agree with the Athlete’s opinion that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the
Athlete to proceed with the Sample Collection Session and the Athlete’s views will be recorded by the DCO.

If the DCO agrees with the Athlete that none of the equipment is satisfactory, the DCO shall contact the Sample Collection Authority for determining further directions. The blood Sample Collection Session may be terminated by the Lead Doping Control Officer with the approval of the Sample Collection Authority, and with the permission from the CGF Medical Commission if possible. The Lead Doping Control Officer shall record the reasons for termination of the blood Sample Collection Session.

**E.4.6** When the blood Sample collection kit has been selected, the Athlete and the DCO shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control Form.

If the Athlete or DCO find that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another secure transport kit, and shall document the occurrence.

If the secure transport kit includes pre-printed bar code labels, the Athlete shall remove these labels from the secure transport kit, and shall verify with the DCO that the code numbers match the transport kit numbers.

The Athlete shall place one label longitudinally on each of the vacutainer tubes. The label shall be placed towards the top of the tube(s), near the cap. The Athlete may authorise the DCO, or the Athlete representative to place the labels on the tubes.

Where more than one blood sample is being collected from an athlete, care must be taken to ensure that the numbered labels are not transposed across the vacutainer tubes. Excess labels must be destroyed by the athlete and disposed of.

**E.4.7** The Athlete shall give the BCO the blood Sample collection equipment, including the vacutainer(s). The BCO shall assemble the equipment in front of the Athlete.

If the BCO believes that a butterfly needle is required for venipuncture, the Athlete shall be asked to select a butterfly needle from a selection of sealed needles.

The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab in a location unlikely to adversely affect the Athlete or his/her performance, which is likely to be the non-dominant arm of the Athlete, and, if required, apply a tourniquet. If the Athlete has a skin problem, the tourniquet shall be applied over thin clothing or a paper tissue so that the skin is not pinched.

The needle shall be inspected visually before insertion. After the BCO has inserted the needle into a superficial vein, the tourniquet shall be removed.

**E.4.8** The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the Sample analysis to be performed, as set out in WADA’s Blood Collection Guidelines.

**E.4.9** In the event that the BCO is unable to draw sufficient blood from the first attempt, up to three attempts in total shall be made before the DCO, in consultation with the BCO, decides to terminate the blood Sample collection attempt. No more than three attempts to insert a needle into the
Athlete’s body shall be made. The Lead Doping Control Officer shall record the reasons for terminating the blood collection attempt.

The blood shall be collected into one or more vessels, depending on the requirements of the laboratory.

E.4.10 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s) and instruct the Athlete to firmly press the pad. The BCO may also choose to apply pressure to the wound.

If necessary, pressure shall be applied for two to three minutes prior to undertaking the Sample sealing procedure. The BCO shall assess the wound and indicate to the Athlete and the DCO when the Athlete is ready.

The BCO or the DCO shall advise the Athlete not to undertake any strenuous exercise using the arm for at least thirty (30) minutes. This minimizes any potential bruising. The BCO shall be prepared to conduct first-aid if necessary.

E.4.11 Blood Sample collection equipment not required for completing the Sample Collection Session shall be disposed in accordance with the required standards for handling blood and the BCO’s protocol by the BCO.

E.4.12 If the Sample requires further on-site processing, such as centrifugation or separation of serum, the Athlete shall remain to observe the Sample until final sealing in secure, tamper-evident kit.

E.4.13 The Athlete shall take the secure transport kit already selected. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to place one blood Sample into each of the ‘A’ and ‘B’ tamper evident Sample transport kits. The Athlete may request the DCO or the Athlete representative to complete this process on his/her behalf. Both the DCO and the Athlete shall check that the kits are securely sealed. Care must also be taken to ensure that at all times the Samples are stored upright.

E.4.14 The DCO shall instruct the BCO to sign the form to confirm that he/she collected a blood Sample from the Athlete in accordance with the procedures. The Athlete shall be provided an opportunity to document any blood transfusions over the last three (3) months, and to indicate any medications, including those which may affect the ability of the blood to clot, taken over the past seven days.

The DCO shall check all information on the form and sign to confirm that blood Sample collection was conducted in accordance with the procedures.

The Athlete and his/her representative, if present, shall be invited to check that all information on the form accurately reflects the details of the Sample Collection Session. The Athlete shall be invited to complete the comments section of the form if he/she has any concerns or comments regarding the procedure.

The DCO, the Athlete Representative, if present, and the Athlete shall then sign the Doping Control Form as follows:

If the urine Sample has already been collected, the DCO, the Athlete representative, if present, and the Athlete shall sign the Doping Control Form.
If the urine Sample has not yet been collected, the Athlete shall proceed to provide a urine Sample before the DCO, the Athlete representative, if present, and the Athlete shall sign the Doping Control Form.

Once both urine and blood Samples have been collected and the Doping Control Form completed, the DCO must give a full copy of the form to the Athlete. The Athlete is free to leave the Doping Control Station.

E.4.15 The Lead Doping Control Officer is responsible for ensuring that all blood Samples are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity and security whilst in the blood collection facility.

Samples must not be left unattended, unless they are locked away, in a refrigerator or cupboard, for example. Access shall be restricted only to authorised personnel. The blood Samples must be stored in a cool location, preferably in a refrigerator or a cool box. The optimum temperature for the storage of blood Samples is 4 degrees Celsius. Variations in temperature should not exceed beyond 2-12 degrees Celsius. If the conditions of storage did not meet the temperature requirements, the DCO shall document this, and shall also contact the Lead Doping Control Officer immediately to inform them of the variation in temperature, and the length of time the Samples were affected. If the variations in temperature were substantial and occurred for a period of time likely to affect the composition of a blood Sample, the CGF Medical Commission and laboratory shall determine whether or not analysis should proceed on the Sample.

The Lead Doping Control Officer shall accurately complete appropriate documentation for each transport bag/container to ensure that the laboratory can verify the contents of the bag/container. The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the laboratory.

The Lead Doping Control Officer shall complete the Chain of Custody form. The laboratory copy of this form and the laboratory copy of the Doping Control Form shall be placed in the transport bag with the Samples, and sealed, preferably in the presence of a witness. Documentation identifying the Athlete shall not be included with the Samples.

If relevant, the Lead Doping Control Officer shall record the number of times the transport bag is opened and resealed, on the laboratory advice form or Chain of Custody form.

The Lead Doping Control Officer shall keep the Samples under his/her control until they are passed to the Doping Control Operations Centre. Blood Samples should be dispatched as soon as possible after collection to arrive at the Doping Control Operations Centre ideally on the same day, and preferably within 24 hours of collection.

All documentation relevant to the Testing session shall be forwarded to the CGF Medical Commission by the Doping Control Operations Centre as soon as possible after the Sample collection.

The Lead Doping Control Officer shall separate and seal documentation and address to the relevant recipient. Sample Collection Session documentation shall be sent, as relevant, to either the laboratory (via the Doping Control Operations Centre), or the CGF Medical Commission, using
the Sample Collection Authority’s authorised transport method as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session.

E.4.16 A temperature data logger shall be used to record the temperature from the collection to the analysis of the Sample except when the Sample is analysed at the collection site without delay. The temperature data logger shall be able to:
  a) record the temperature in degrees Celsius at least once per minute;
  b) record time in GMT;
  c) report the temperature profile over time in text format with one line per measurement following the format “YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM T”;
  d) have a unique ID of at least six characters

The DCO/BCO shall start the temperature data logger and place it in the storage device. It is important to start recording the temperature before Sample collection.

Samples shall be handed over to a courier company for transportation. The courier company shall document the Chain of Custody of the Samples. The Doping Control Operations Centre shall provide the CGF Medical Commission with the full Chain of Custody, as soon as possible.

Due to more stringent temperature and analysis requirements for blood, blood and urine Samples may be transported separately. However, the relevant paperwork linking the two Samples shall be included with each shipment.

Transportation of blood Sample(s) from the site of collection to the Doping Control Operations Centre to the laboratory shall be made as soon as possible and within 36 hours for ABP Samples and within 48 hours for all other blood Samples.

The laboratory shall document the receipt and the subsequent chain of custody of Samples. Samples will be reviewed for evidence of Tampering or damage, and stored in appropriate conditions until analysis is done in accordance with the ISL.
Annex F – Urine Samples – insufficient volume (partial Samples)

F1. Objective
To ensure that where a Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is not provided, appropriate procedures are followed.

F2. Scope
The procedure begins with informing the Athlete that the Sample is not of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis and ends with the provision of a Sample of sufficient volume.

F3. Responsibility
The DCO has the responsibility for declaring the Sample volume insufficient and for collecting the additional Sample(s) to obtain a combined Sample of sufficient volume.

F4. Requirements
F4.1 If the Sample collected is of insufficient volume, the DCO shall inform the Athlete that an additional Sample shall be collected to meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis requirements. The Sample collection vessel, must be stored in a secure location, and, if possible, in clear view of the DCO and Athlete at all times. The DCO shall record the volume of urine provided on the Doping Control Form.

F4.2 The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to select partial Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with Article D.4.4

F4.3 The DCO shall then instruct the Athlete to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient Sample into the new container (unless the Sample Collection Authority’s) procedures permit retention of the insufficient Sample in the original collection vessel) and seal it as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the Athlete, that the container (or original vessel, if applicable) has been properly sealed.

F4.4 The DCO and the Athlete shall check that the equipment code number and volume and identity of the insufficient Sample are recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control Form. Either the Athlete or the DCO shall retain control of the sealed partial Sample. The DCO and Athlete shall sign the partial Sample section of the Doping Control Form.

F4.5 While waiting to provide an additional Sample, the Athlete shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate.

F4.6 When the Athlete is able to provide an additional Sample, the procedures for collection of the Sample shall be repeated (as prescribed in Annex D – Collection of urine Samples) until a sufficient volume of urine is provided by combining the initial and additional Sample(s). The same DCO shall aim to ensure that they complete all partial Sample collections for an Athlete, where possible, to maintain consistency and total Chain of Custody with the Athlete. If different DCOs witness the partial Sample provisions, each of these DCOs shall sign the Doping Control Form, in the respective boxes.

F4.7 When the DCO is satisfied that the requirements for the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis have been met, the DCO and Athlete shall check the integrity of the sealing of the Sample collection vessel(s) containing the previously provided insufficient Sample(s). Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) will be recorded by the DCO and investigated according to Annex A –
F.4.10 Investigating a possible Failure to Comply.

F.4.8 The DCO shall then direct the Athlete to unseal, remove the lid(s) and combine the Samples, ensuring that additional Samples are added sequentially to the first Sample collected until, as a minimum, the requirement for the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is met, and as a minimum level of 90ml. This is to avoid an Athlete providing a Sample that does not meet the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

F.4.9 The DCO and Athlete shall then continue with Clause D.4.12 onwards as appropriate.

F.4.10 The DCO shall check the residual urine to ensure that it meets the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

Urine shall only be discarded when both the ‘A’ and ‘B’ bottles have been filled to the capacity in accordance with Clause D.4.1.14 and the residual urine has been checked in accordance with D.4.17. The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum.
Annex G – Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity For Analysis

G1. Objective
To ensure that when the urine Sample does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, appropriate procedures are followed.

G2. Scope
The procedure begins with the DCO informing the Athlete that an additional Sample is required and ends with the collection of a Sample that meets the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, or a second Sample (A&B) and appropriate follow-up action by the CGF Medical Commission if required.

G3. Responsibility
The Sample Collection Authority is responsible for establishing procedures to measure the suitability of the Sample collected. If the original Sample collected does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the DCO is responsible for collecting additional Samples until a suitable Sample is obtained and reporting the collection of an additional Sample to the CGF Medical Commission.

G4. Requirements

G.4.1 The DCO shall determine that the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis have not been met.

G.4.2 The DCO shall inform the Athlete that he/she is required to provide an additional Sample.

G.4.3 While waiting to provide an additional Sample, the Athlete shall remain under continuous observation.

G.4.4 The Athlete shall be encouraged not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable Sample. In appropriate circumstances, excessive hydration may be pursued as a violation of Code Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control)

G.4.5 When the Athlete is able to provide an additional Sample, the DCO shall repeat the procedures for collection of the Sample as prescribed in Annex D – Collection of urine Samples.

G.4.6 The DCO shall continue to collect additional Samples to meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis

Comment: It is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. Sample Collection Personnel shall advise the Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel as appropriate of this requirement at the time of Notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete’s first sample. If his/her first Sample is too dilute, he/she shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such a Sample. The Testing Authority may specify procedures to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session.

G.4.7 The DCO shall record that the Samples collected belong to a single Athlete and the order in which the Samples were provided.
G.4.8 The DCO shall then continue with the Sample Collection Session in accordance with Clause D.4.16.

G.4.9 If it is determined that none of the Athlete’s Samples meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the Lead Doping Control Officer shall confirm that for logistical reasons the Sample Collection Session shall not continue. The Lead Doping Control Officer, with the approval of and permission from the Chair of the CGF Medical Commission where possible, may end the Sample Collection Session. In such circumstances, if appropriate the CGF Medical Commission may investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation and/or instigate further tests.

G.4.10 The Sample Collection Authority shall send all Samples which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, to the laboratory for analysis.

G.4.11 When two Samples are collected from an Athlete, during the same Sample Collection Session, both Samples shall be analysed by the Laboratory. In cases where three or more Samples are collected during the same Sample Collection Session, the Laboratory shall prioritise and analyse the first and last Samples collected. The Laboratory, in conjunction with the Testing Authority, may determine if the other Samples need to be analysed.
Annex H – Terms, definitions and interpretation

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

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

Ad-Hoc Division: the CAS Ad-Hoc Division.

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

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

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

Athlete: Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any signatory or other sports organisation accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing and Therapeutic Use Exemptions, must be applied to international-level and national-level competitors. For purposes of Article 2.8 of the Code (Administration or attempted administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is an Athlete.

Comment: This definition makes it clear that all international and national level Athletes are subject to the Anti-Doping Rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations, respectively.


Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.
**Attempt:** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

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

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

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

**Commonwealth Games Association:** The national body responsible for the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Youth Games operations, publicity and development in a nation, and recognised by the Commonwealth Games Federation.

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

**Consequences of anti-doping rule violations (Consequences):** An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12 of the Code (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 of the Code (Right to a fair hearing) (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14 of the Code. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.

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

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

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

**Event:** A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Youth Games).

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

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

Games Period: means the period commencing 00:01 hours on 25 March 2018 and ending at 24:00 hours on 18 April 2018 (inclusive). Also referred to in the jurisdictional timetable as the In-Games Period.


In-Competition: In Competition means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

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

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

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

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

No Advance Notice: Sample Collection that takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously Chaperoned from the moment of Notification through Sample provision.

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

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

Out-of-Competition: Any period during the In-Games Period which is not deemed In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.
Pre-Games Period: means the period commencing 00:01 hours on 8 March 2018 and ending at 24:00 hours on 24 March 2018 (inclusive).

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

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

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

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

Provisional Suspension: See ‘Consequences of anti-doping rule violations’ above.

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

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Doping Control Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s Test Distribution Plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the ISTI.

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

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

Sample Collection Authority: The organisation that is responsible for the collection of Samples in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing & Investigations as delegated, or defined by the CGF as the Testing Authority

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

Standard: The CGF Anti-Doping Standard or relevant International Standard.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.3 of this ADS.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.
**Substantial Assistance:** For purposes of Article 10.6.1 of the Code, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

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

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

**Testing Authority:** The organisation that has authorised a particular Sample collection, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organisation (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organisation, WADA, an International Federation, or a National Anti-Doping Organisation); or (2) another organisation conducting Testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation).

Comment: The term “Testing Authority” will refer to CGF and the definition provided for in Annex H. The term “Testing authority” specifically refers to ASADA’s limited Testing authority delegated by CGF.

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

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

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

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

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.
XXI Commonwealth Games: the period of the 2018 Commonwealth Games, that being from 25 March 2018 to 18 April 2018.
Defined Terms

Blood Collection Officer (BCO): An official who is qualified to and has been authorised by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood Sample from an Athlete.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organisations who have the responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been delivered to the laboratory received for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is trained and authorised by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following: Notification of the Athlete selected for Sample collection; accompanying and observing the Athlete until arrival at the Doping Control Station; accompanying and/or observing Athletes who are present in the Doping Control Station and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the Sample where the training qualifies him/her to do so.

Doping Control Officer (DCO): An official who has been trained and authorised by the Sample Collection Authority with delegated responsibility for the on-site management of a Sample Collection Session.

Doping Control Station: The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted.

Lead Doping Control Officer: An official who has been trained and authorised by the Sample Collection Authority for the management of a Doping Control Station.

Doping Control Supplier: The organisation with delegated responsibility from GOLDOC and the Commonwealth Games Federation for Doping Control at the XXI Commonwealth Games.

Failure to Comply: A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under Code Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5.

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

International Federation (IF): An international non-governmental organisation or equivalent body administering one or more sports at world level.

Missed Test: A failure by the Athlete to be available for Testing at the location and time specified in his/her Whereabouts Filing for the day in question in accordance with Article I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

No Advance Notice Testing: Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

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

**Responsible Anti-Doping Organisation:** The Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for a particular whereabouts or other anti-doping matter.

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

For urine Sample collection:
- Collection vessels for collecting the Sample as it leaves the Athlete’s body;
- Suitable kit for storing partial Samples securely until the Athlete is able to provide more urine; and
- Sealable and tamper-evident bottles and lids for storing and transporting the complete Sample securely.

For blood Sample collection:
- Needles for collecting the Sample;
- Blood tubes with sealable and tamper-evident devices for storing and transporting the Sample securely.

**Sample Collection Personnel:** A collective term for qualified officials authorised by the Sample Collection Authority which may carry out or assist with duties during the Sample Collection Session.

**Sample Collection Session:** All the sequential activities that directly involve the Athlete from notification until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided his/her Sample(s).

**Standard:** The Commonwealth Games Federation Anti-Doping Standard.

**Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis:** Specific gravity measured at 1005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1010 or higher with lab sticks.

**Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis:** A minimum of 90ml.

**Test Distribution Plan:** As defined in Clause 5.3 of this ADS.

**Unsuccessful Attempt Report:** A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a Sample from an Athlete setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try and find the Athlete (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt.

**Whereabouts Failure:** A filing failure or a missed test.

**Whereabouts Filing:** Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete’s whereabouts during the Games period.
GUIDELINES FOR THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE) APPLICATIONS & SUBMISSIONS

1. The CGF Medical Commission requires that all athletes participating in the XXI Commonwealth Games, 2017 with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method included on the WADA List of Prohibited Substances and Methods 2015 must be in possession of a TUE valid for the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games – 25 March – 18 April 2018.

2. Athletes may obtain a TUE from one of the following organisations:
   2.1. International Federation (IF),
   2.2. National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO),
   2.3. Commonwealth Games Federation TUE Committee (TUEC).

SUBMITTING AN EXISTING TUE TO THE CGF TUEC

3. It is expected that most Athletes entered to compete in the XXI Commonwealth Games who require a TUE will have already received their TUE from their IF or NADO (whichever is their relevant authority according to their designation as an international or national level athlete) in accordance with the IF or NADO rules. If in doubt athletes should seek guidance from their CGA.

4. Athletes already in possession of a TUE for the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games are required to notify any other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation of their receipt of a TUE. It is therefore required that no later than 21 days (i.e. by 4 March 2018) before the date of the opening of the Commonwealth Games Village for the XXI Commonwealth Games, the Athlete personally, or his/her CGA must notify the CGF Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee of the TUE using the CGF TUE Application Form.

5. CGAs should ensure that these athletes submit a request for recognition on the CGF TUE Application Form, with a copy of their TUE certificate, (a copy of the original application TUE form and supporting materials should be submitted unless the ADO that granted the TUE has already made this available in ADAMS), to the CGF TUEC by email to tue@thecgf.com. Notifications should be sent through the Athlete’s CGA and should be received by CGF TUEC no less than twenty-one (21) days (i.e. by 4 March 2018) in advance of the official opening of the CGV at the following address tue@thecgf.com. A TUE approved by an IF or NADO must cover the entire XXI Commonwealth Games period, 25 March 2018 – 18 April 2018.

OBTAINING A TUE FROM CGF TUEC

6. If an Athlete is unable to obtain a TUE from their IF because the Athlete is not included in the IF’s testing pool, or the IF does not have a mechanism that complies with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE) and the Athlete is from a country or territory where the NADO has a process to grant a TUE, the Athlete should apply to his/her NADO for a TUE. If the NADO is unable to provide a TUE, then the Athlete may apply to the CGF TUEC.

7. An Athlete who has applied to their IF or NADO or WADA for a TUE and had such an application rejected by that body may not apply to the CGF TUEC on the same grounds.

---

8 Ifs and NADOS must promptly report to WADA through Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) the granting of any TUE. NADOS will not grant TUEs to Athletes in an IF’s Registered Testing Pool (“RTP”) except in those instances where the IF’s anti-doping rules recognise or give authority to NADOS to grant TUEs to such Athletes.
8. The necessity for the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior Use, without a TUE, of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of Use.

9. The Athlete should submit an application for a TUE to the CGF TUEC at the earliest and from thirty (30) days in advance of the official opening of the Commonwealth Games Village (i.e. from 23 February 2018, and not later than 4th March 2018), if they need to apply for a TUE certificate from the CGF TUEC for participation in the XXI Commonwealth Games.

10. TUE Applications to the CGF TUEC should be made on the prescribed TUE Form Annex I – and must include all relevant documentation. Applications should be sent through the Athlete’s CGA and be received by CGF TUEC from thirty (30) days in advance of the official opening of the XXI Commonwealth Games (i.e. from 23 February 2018 and not later than 4th March 2018), at the following address: tue@thecgf.com.

11. A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a completed application form that must include all relevant documents. The application process shall be dealt with in accordance with the principles of strict medical confidentiality.

12. The application must identify the Athlete’s level of competition, sport and where appropriate discipline and specific position or role.

13. The application must list any previous and/or current TUE requests, the body to whom that request was made, and the decision of that body, and the decisions of any other body on review or appeal.

14. The application must include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to the application. The evidence related to the diagnosis and treatment, as well as the duration of validity, should follow the Guidelines produced by WADA “Medical Information to Support the Decisions of TUE Committees”.

15. Any additional relevant investigations, examinations or imaging studies requested by the TUEC before approval will be undertaken at the expense of the applicant or his/her CGA.

16. The application must include a statement by a qualified physician attesting to the necessity of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in the treatment of the Athlete and describing why an alternative, permitted medication cannot, or could not, be used in the treatment of this condition.

17. The substance or method, dose, frequency, route and duration of administration of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question must be specified. In case of change, a new application should be submitted.

18. In normal circumstances, decisions of the CGF TUEC will be taken within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of all relevant documentation and conveyed in writing to the respective CGA or Athlete by the CGF TUEC.

19. In case a TUE application is submitted in a reasonable time limit prior to the XXI Commonwealth Games, the TUEC will use its best endeavours to finalise the process prior to the official opening of the CGV.
20. The Athlete and WADA shall be duly provided with an approval which includes information pertaining to the duration of the exemption and any conditions associated with TUE.

21. In all instances, the TUE certificate granted by the CGF TUEC will be for the **XXI Commonwealth Games only**.

22. A TUE will be cancelled by the CGF TUEC, if:
   
   22.1. the Athlete does not duly comply with any requirement or condition imposed by the CGF TUEC granting the exemption;
   
   22.2. A decision granting a TUE has been reversed by WADA or CAS.

23. An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval by the CGF TUEC except in cases where:
   
   23.1. Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary;
   
   23.2. Due to exceptional circumstances there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or for a TUEC to consider, an application prior to Sample collection.

**TUE APPLICATIONS TO THE CGF TUE COMMITTEE**

A CGF-TUE Committee has been established by the CGF Medical Commission for the XXI Commonwealth Games including members of the CGF Medical Commission, as appropriate, other medical or scientific experts will be called on, as deemed relevant.

Athletes who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the TUEC. The TUEC shall forthwith evaluate such new requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE) and render a decision on such request.

24. A TUE may be granted by the CGF TUEC to an Athlete permitting the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method contained in the Prohibited List. An application for a TUE shall be reviewed by the TUEC and exemption will be granted only in strict accordance with the following criteria:

   24.1. The Athlete does not obtain a TUE certificate from the respective IF or NADO on account of the Athlete falling outside the TUE scope of IF or NADO process;
   
   24.2. Neither the relevant IF nor the NADO has a TUE process that complies with the ISTUE;
   
   24.3. The Athlete’s existing TUE does not cover the XXI Commonwealth Games;
   
   24.4. The Athlete would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition;
   
   24.5. The therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The Use of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to increase ‘low normal’ levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention; and
   
   24.6. There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
25. If the CGF-TUE Committee has concerns that a TUE may not meet the criteria established by WADA to approve a TUE, it will request the athlete via the CGA to provide the medical file to the CGF-TUE Committee.

26. The CGF-TUE Committee has the option of appealing to WADA if the Committee considers that a TUE does not fulfil the criteria set out by the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption (ISTUE).

27. The CGF Medical Commission shall promptly inform the Athlete, the relevant CGA, WADA and the relevant IF of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the XXI Commonwealth Games. The CGF Medical Commission shall inform WADA prior to the opening day of the XXI Commonwealth Games of all TUEs that it has received and deliver a copy so that WADA can exercise its prerogative to review the decision of the CGF TUEC.

28. During the XXI Commonwealth Games Period, (25 March to 18 April 2018), in an emergency, a TUE application may be submitted by an Athlete via his/her CGA, to the CGF TUEC. Applications received after 5th March 2018 will be considered Emergency Applications.

APPEALS

29. If the TUE application is denied, the Athlete can appeal the decision to a TUEC appeals body appointed by the CGF Medical Commission. Appeals against the decision reached by the CGF TUEC shall be submitted immediately and without delay to the CGF TUEC Co-ordinator at the following address: tue@thecgf.com together with any additional evidence required to inform the appeal.

TUE APPLICATION TIMELINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY DATES</th>
<th>23rd February 2018</th>
<th>4th March 2018</th>
<th>5th March 2018</th>
<th>7th March 2018</th>
<th>25th March 2018</th>
<th>18th April 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUE Application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Submit new applications to the CGF TUEC</td>
<td>Final date for any new TUE applications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Submit existing TUE Information (including certificate) to guarantee consideration by CGF</td>
<td>Final date for any TUE notifications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency/retrospective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immediate application to TUEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Close of Entries | Period of the XXI Commonwealth GAMES VILLAGE open/close
**THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE) APPLICATION**

Complete all sections in English, in capital letters/typing. This form may be completed online, saved as a document & emailed as an attachment. Written Signatures not required for online submission but may be required later.

1. **Athlete Information**

   | Surname: Click here to enter text. | Given Names: Click here to enter text. |
   | Male: ☐ Female: ☐ | Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy): Click here to enter text. |
   | Address: Click here to enter text. |
   | City: Click here to enter text. | Country: Click here to enter text. | Postcode: Click here to enter text. |
   | Tel.: Click here to enter text. (with international code) | E-mail: Click here to enter text. |
   | Sport: Click here to enter text. | Discipline/Position: Click here to enter text. |

   **International Federation or National Sport Organisation:** Click here to enter text.

   Please mark the appropriate box:

   ☐ I am part of an International Federation Registered Testing Pool
   ☐ I am part of a National Anti-Doping Organisation Testing Pool
   ☐ I request a TUE for the period of XXI Commonwealth Games pursuant to the CGF Anti-Doping Policy Standard
   ☐ I already hold a valid TUE for the XXI Commonwealth Games and request approval of existing TUE (section 4 must be completed)

2. **Medical information**

   **Diagnosis with sufficient medical information (see note on diagnosis below):**
   Click here to enter text.

   If a permitted medication can be used to treat the medical condition, provide clinical justification for the requested use of the prohibited medication:
   Click here to enter text.

3. **Medication details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prohibited substance(s):</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
<td>Click here to enter text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Information

4. Previous Application: have you submitted any previous TUE application: ☐ Yes ☐ No

For which substance? Click here to enter text. To Whom? Click here to enter text.

When? Click here to enter text. Decision: ☐ Approved ☐ Rejected

If approved, submit a copy of the certificate with this application.

Intended duration of treatment: ☐ Once only or duration (week/month): Click here to enter text.

Retroactive Application: (Please tick appropriate box)

☐ Emergency treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary
☐ Due to other exceptional circumstances, insufficient time or opportunity to submit application prior to sample collection
☐ Advance application not required under applicable rules ☐ Other, please explain: Click here to enter text.

5. Medical practitioner’s declaration

I certify that the information in Section 2 & 3 is accurate, medically appropriate and that the use of alternative medication not on the prohibited list would be unsatisfactory for this condition.

Name: Click here to enter text.

Medical speciality: Click here to enter text.

Address: Click here to enter text.

Tel.: Click here to enter text. Fax: Click here to enter text.

E-mail: Click here to enter text.

Signature of Medical Practitioner: Click here to enter text.

Date: Click here to enter text.

6. Athlete’s declaration

I, Click here to enter text. certify that the information under section 1 and 4 is accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a Substance or Method from the WADA Prohibited List. I authorise the release of personal medical information to the Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO) as well as to ADO authorised staff, to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) and to other ADO TUECs and authorised staff that may have a right to this information under the provisions of the Code.

I consent to my physician(s) releasing to the above persons any health information that they deem necessary in order to consider and determine my application.

I understand that my information will only be used for evaluating my TUE request and in the context of possible anti-doping violation investigations and procedures. I understand that if I ever wish to (1) obtain more information about the use of my information; (2) exercise my right of access and correction or (3) revoke the right of these organisations to obtain my health information, I must notify my medical practitioner and my ADO in writing of that fact. I understand and agree that it may be necessary for TUE-related information submitted prior to revoking my consent to be retained for the sole purpose of establishing a possible anti-doping rule violation, where this is required by the Code.

I consent to the decision on this application being made available to all ADOs, or other organisations, with Testing Authority and/or results management authority over me.

I understand and accept that the recipients of my information and of the decision on this application may be located outside the country where I reside. In some of these countries data protection and privacy laws may not be equivalent to those in my country of residence.

I understand that if I believe that my personal information is not used in conformity with this consent and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information I can file a complaint to WADA or CAS.

Athlete’s signature: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.

Parent’s/Guardian’s signature: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.

(if the athlete is a minor or has an impairment preventing him/her signing this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with, or on behalf of the athlete)
Incomplete applications will be returned and will need to be resubmitted.

Applications should be sent through the Athlete’s CGA and be received by the CGF TUEC from thirty (30) days in advance of the official opening of the CGV at the following address: tue@thecgf.com. PLEASE KEEP A COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS.

NOTE on Diagnosis: Evidence confirming the diagnosis shall be attached and forwarded with this application. The medical evidence should include a comprehensive medical history and results of all relevant examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies. Copies of original reports or letters should be included when possible. Evidence should be as objective as possible in the clinical circumstances and in the case of non-demonstrable conditions independent supporting medical opinion may assist this application. WADA maintains a series of guidelines to assist physicians in the preparation of complete and thorough TUE applications. The TUE Physician Guidelines can be accessed by entering the search term “Medical Information” on the WADA website https://www.wada-ama.org. The guidelines address the diagnosis and treatment of a number of medical conditions commonly affecting athletes, requiring treatment with prohibited substances.
Valid 1 January 2018

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES
(In and Out-Of-Competition)

In accordance with Article 4.2.2 of the World Anti-Doping Code, all Prohibited Substances shall be considered as ‘Specified Substances’ except Substances in classes S1, S2, S4.4, S4.5, S6.a, and Prohibited Methods M1, M2 and M3.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S0. Non-Approved Substances
Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the List and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (e.g. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is prohibited at all times.

S1 Anabolic Agents
Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. ANABOLIC ANDROGENIC STEROIDS (AAS)
   a. Exogenous* AAS, including:
      1-Androstenediol (5α-androst-1-ene-3β,17β-diol); 1-Androstenedione (5α-androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); 1-Androsterone (3α-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-ene-17-one); 1-Testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); 4-Hydroxytestosterone (4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); Bolasterone; Clostebol; Danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17α-ol); Dehydrocholormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); Desoxymethyltestosterone (17α-methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol); Drostanolone; Ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17α-ol); Fluoxymesterone; Formebolone; Furazabol (17α-methyl [1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4',2,3]5α-androstan-17β-ol); Gestrinone; Mestanolone; Mesterolone; Metandienone (17β-hydroxy-17a-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); Metenolone; Methandriol; Metasterone (17β-hydroxy-2α,17α-dimethyl-5α-androstan-3-one; Methyldienolone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); Methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-one; Methyltestosterone; Metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); Mibolerone; Norboletoe; Norclostebol; Norethandrolone; Oxabolone; Oxandrolone; Oxymesterone; Oxymetholone; Prostanozol (17β-[(tetrahydroxypyranyl-2-yi)oxy]-1'Hpyrazolo[3,4,2,3]5α-anandrostanol; Quinabolone; Stanbolone; Stenbolone; Tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18a-homo-19-nor-17α-pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one); Trenbolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
      and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).
   
   b. Endogenous** AAS when administered exogenously:
      19-Norandrostenediol (estr-4-ene-3,17-diol); 19-Norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); Androstanolone (5α-dihydrotestosterone, 17β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-3-one); Androstenedil (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); Boldenone; Boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); Nandrolone (19-nortestosterone); Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3β-hydroxyandrostan-5-ene-17-one); Testosterone;
      and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to:
      3β-Hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 5α-Androst-2-ene-17-one; 5α-Androstan-3α,17β-diol; 5α-Androstan-3α,17β-diol; 5α-Androstan-3β,17β-diol; 5α-Androstan-3β,17β-diol; 5β-Androstan-3α,17β-diol; 7α-Hydroxy-DHEA; 7β-
Hydroxy-DHEA; 4-Androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β, 17β-diol); 5-Androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); 7-Keto-DHEA; 19-Norandrosterone; 19-Noretiocholanolone; Androst-4-ene-3α,17α-diol; Androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol; Androst-4-ene-3β,17α-diol; Androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol; Androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol; Androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; Androsterone; Epil-dihydrotestosterone; Epitestosterone; Etioclanolone.

2. OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS
Including, but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine, LGD-4033, ostarine and RAD140), tibolone, zeranol and zilpaterol.

For purposes of this section:

* "exogenous" refers to a substance which is not ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

** "endogenous" refers to a substance which is ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

S2 Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances, and Mimetics
The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited:

1. Erythropoietins (EPO) and agents affecting erythropoiesis, including, but not limited to:
   1.1 Erythropoietin-Receptor Agonists, e.g. Darbepoetins (dEPO); Erythropoietins (EPO); EPO based constructs [EPO-Fc, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)]; EPO-mimetic agents and their constructs (e.g. CTNT-530, peginesatide).
   1.2 Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents, e.g. Argon; Cobalt; Molidustat; Roxadustat (FG-4592); Xenon.
   1.3 GATA inhibitors, e.g. K-11706.
   1.4 TGF-beta (TGF-β) inhibitors, e.g. Luspatercept; Sotatercept.
   1.5 Innate repair receptor agonists, e.g. Asialo EPO; Carbamylated EPO (CEPO).

2. Peptide Hormones and Hormone Modulators,
   2.1 Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors, e.g. Buserelin, deslorelin, gonadorelin, goserelin, leuprelorin, nafarelin and triptorelin, in males;
   2.2 Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g. Corticorelin;
   2.3 Growth Hormone (GH), its fragments and releasing factors, including, but not limited to: Growth Hormone fragments, e.g. AOD-9604 and hGH 176-191; Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g. CJ-1293, CJ-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin; Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g. ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g. anamorelin, ipamorelin and tabimorelin; GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g. alexamorelin, GHRP-1, GHRP-2 (pralmorelin), GHRP-3, GHRP-4, GHRP-5, GHRP-6, and hexarelin.

3. Growth Factors and Growth Factor Modulators, including, but not limited to:
   Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs); Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF); Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues; Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs); Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF); Thymosin-β4 and its derivatives e.g. TB-500; Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF).

Additional growth factors or growth factor modulators affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching.

S3 Beta-2 Agonists
All selective and non-selective beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers, are prohibited. Including, but not limited to:

Fenoterol; Formoterol; Higenamine; Indacaterol; Olodaterol; Procaterol; Reoproterol; Salbutamol; Salmeterol; Terbutaline; Tulobuterol; Vilaanterol.

Except:
- Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours in divided doses not to exceed 800 micrograms over 12 hours starting from any dose;
- Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 54 micrograms over 24 hours;
• Inhaled salmeterol: maximum 200 micrograms over 24 hours.

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is not consistent with therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of a therapeutic dose (by inhalation) up to the maximum dose indicated above.

S4 Hormone and Metabolic Modulators

The following hormone and metabolic modulators are prohibited:

1. Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to: 4-Androstene-3,6,17-trione (6-oxo); Aminoglutethimide; Anastrozole; Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione); Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane); Exemestane; Formestane; Letrozole; Testolactone.
2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to:Raloxifene; Tamoxifen; Toremifene.
3. Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to: Clomifene; Cyclofenil; Fulvestrant.
4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s) including, but not limited, to: myostatin inhibitors.
5. Metabolic modulators:
   5.1 Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR, SR9009; and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPARδ) agonists, e.g. 2-(2-methyl-4-((4-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)thiazol-5-yl)methylthio)phenoxy) acetic acid (GW1516, GW501516);
   5.2 Insulins and insulin-mimetics;
   5.3 Meldonium;
   5.4 Trimetazidine.

S5 Diuretics and Masking Agents

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Including, but not limited to:

• Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol.
• Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

Except:

• Drospirenone; pamabrom; and ophthalmic use of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g. dorzolamide, brinzolamide);
• Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia.

The detection in an Athlete’s Sample at all times or In-Competition, as applicable, of any quantity of the following substances subject to threshold limits: formoterol, salbutamol, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in conjunction with a diuretic or masking agent, will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete has an approved Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or masking agent

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1 Manipulation of Blood and Blood Components

The following are prohibited:

1. The Administration or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood, or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen. Including, but not limited to: Perfluorochemicals; efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products, e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes and microencapsulated haemoglobin products, excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation.
3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation
The following are prohibited:

1. Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, to alter the integrity and validity of Samples collected during Doping Control. Including, but not limited to: Urine substitution and/or adulteration, e.g. proteases.
2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than a total of 100 mL per 12 h period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.

M3. Gene Doping
The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The use of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues.
2. The use of gene editing agents designed to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.
3. The use of normal or genetically modified cells

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

In addition to the categories S0 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited In-Competition:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6. Stimulants
All stimulants, including all optical isomers, e.g. d- and l- where relevant, are prohibited.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:
Adrafinil; Amfepramone; Amfetamine; Amfetaminil; Amiphenazole; Benfluorex; Benzylpiperazine; Bromantan; Clobenzorex; Cocaine; Cropropamide; Crotetamide; Fencamine; Fenetylline; Fenfluramine; Fenproporex; Fonturacetam [4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)]; Furfenorex; Lisdexamfetamine; Mefenorex; Mephentermine; Mesocarb; Metamfetamine(d-); p-methylamphetamin; Modafinil; Norfenfluramine; Phendimetrazine; Phentermine; Prenylamine; Prolintane.

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants. Including, but not limited to:

1,3-Dimethylbutylamine; 4-Methylhexan-2-amine (methylhexaneamine); Benzfatamine; Cathine**; Cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone, methedrone, and α - pyrrolidinovalerophenone; Dimethylamphetamine; Ephedrine***; Epinephrine**** (adrenaline); Etamivan; Etilefrine; Famprofazone; Fenbutrazate; Fencamfamin; Heptaminol; Hydroxyamfetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine); Isometheptene; Levmetamfetamine; Meclofenoxate; Methylenedioxyamphetamine; Methylamphetamine***; Methylphenidate; Nikethamide; Norfenefrine; Octopamine; Oxilofrine (methylsynephrine); Pemoline; Pentetrazol; Phenethylamine and its derivatives; Phenmetrazine; Phenpromethamine; Propylhexedrine; Pseudoephedrine*****; Selengiline; Sibutramine; Strychnine; Tenafetamine (methylenedioxyamphetamine); Tuaminoheptane;

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Except:
• Clonidine;
• Imidazole derivatives for topical/ophthalmic use and those stimulants included in the 2018 Monitoring Program*.
* Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, and synephrine: These substances are included in the 2018 Monitoring Program, and are not considered Prohibited Substances.
** Cathine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.
*** Ephedrine and methylephedrine: Prohibited when the concentration of either in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.
**** Epinephrine (adrenaline): Not prohibited in local administration, e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic, or co-administration with local anaesthetic agents.
***** Pseudoephedrine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

S7. Narcotics
The following narcotics are prohibited:

Buprenorphine; Dextromoramide; Diamorphine (heroin); Fentanyl and its derivatives; Hydromorphone; Methadone; Morphine; Nicomorphine; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pentazocine; Pethidine.

S8. Cannabinoids
The following cannabinoids are prohibited:

• Natural cannabinoids, e.g. cannabis, hashish and marijuana,
• Synthetic cannabinoids e.g. Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and other cannabimimetics.

Except:
• Cannabidiol.

S9. Glucocorticoids
All glucocorticoids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes. Including but not limited to:

Betamethasone; Budesonide; Cortisone; Deflazacort; Dexamethasone; Fluticasone; Hydrocortisone; Methylprednisolone; Prednisolone; Prednisone; Triamcinolone.

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. Beta-Blockers
Beta-blockers are prohibited In-Competition only, in the following sports, and also prohibited Out-of-Competition where indicated.

• Archery (WA)*
• Automobile (FIA)
• Billiards (all disciplines) (WCBS)
• Darts (WDF)
• Golf (IGF)
• Shooting (ISSF, IPC) *
• Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerals/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
• Underwater sports (CMAS) in constant-weight apnoea with or without fins, dynamic apnoea with and without fins, free immersion apnoea, Jump Blue apnoea, spearfishing, static apnoea, target shooting, and variable weight apnoea.

*Also prohibited Out-of-Competition

Including, but not limited to:

Acebutolol; Alprenolol; Atenolol; Betaxolol; Bisoprolol; Bunolol; Carteolol; Carvedilol; Celiprolol; Esmolol; Labetalol; Levolbunolol; Metipranolol; Metoprolol; Nadolol; Oxprenolol; Pindolol; Propranolol; Sotalol; Timolol.
Annex K: No-Needle Policy

Commonwealth Games Federation
CGF No Needle Policy
XXI Commonwealth Games
Gold Coast 2018

The Commonwealth Games are “needle-free” for all participating athletes (“Athletes”).

Needles must not be used except by:

(i) medically qualified practitioners for the clinically justified treatment of injury, illness or other medical conditions (for which a valid TUE may be required); or

(ii) those requiring auto-injection therapy for an established medical condition with a valid TUE, e.g. for insulin dependent diabetes.

It is the responsibility of each Athlete, his/her entourage and each Commonwealth Games Association (“CGA”) to ensure compliance with this CGF No Needle Policy. In particular, each CGA must ensure that:

I. Any needles, and associated clinical materials, intended for use by members of its delegation are stored in a central secured location, access to which is restricted to authorized medical personnel of the CGA delegation. Athletes with a valid TUE for the use of insulin, and non-athletes requiring other forms of auto-injection may keep appropriate materials with them if safely stored and disposed of in accordance with point (ii) below;

II. all used needles and associated materials (vials, syringes, and swabs) are safely disposed of in an appropriate bio-hazards container (e.g. “sharps bin”). If necessary, these may be procured from the Athlete Village Polyclinic;

III. whenever an Athlete receives an injection during the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games (i.e. from the date of the opening of the Athlete Village on 25 March 2018 to and including the date of the closing of the Athlete Village on 18 April 2018), the attached “Injection Declaration Form” is duly completed and forwarded to the CGF Medical Commission no later than noon the day following such injection. This applies to all injections administered to Athletes whether they occur in the Athlete Village, elsewhere in the Host Country of the Games or in another country;

IV. Injection Declaration Forms are completed legibly in English and any additional evidence attesting to the need for injection therapy (e.g. imaging, laboratory reports), are attached. The completed Injection Declaration Form may be, e-mailed to TUE@thecgf.com or placed in an envelope addressed to the CGF Medical Commission and place into the Injection Declaration Form box in the Main Medical Clinic Reception.

No Injection Declaration Form is required if the injection has been administered by a medically qualified practitioner from the GOLDOC 2018 Organising Committee and the injection has been recorded. Acupuncture or the use of dry needling techniques is not considered to be a medical injection and thus an Injection Declaration Form is not required for these treatments.

Failure to respect this CGF No Needle Policy, including failure to submit a completed Injection Declaration Form to the CGF Medical Commission, may expose the Athlete(s), the entourage of the Athlete(s), the CGA and members of its delegation as well as the Person(s) having administered the
injection to disciplinary action, additional Testing and sanctions, as determined by the CGF Medical Commission.

**Medical justification of injections:**

There is no justification for any Athlete (except those with an established clinical condition requiring auto-injection and a valid TUE), a coach or any other non-medically qualified Person to administer an injection. Injections are only permitted when there is a clinically justified reason for such an intervention as determined by the CGF Medical Commission. All completed Injection Declaration Forms will be reviewed by the CGF Medical Commission. Any concerns identified as a result will prompt a review of the rationale and justification for the treatment by a panel of physicians convened by the CGF Medical Commission. Ordinarily this review will include a meeting with the practitioner(s) involved in the administration of the injection.

If there is a dispute as to whether the medical justification of the injection is accepted as normal medical practice (as defined above), the issue may be referred to the Federation Court by the Chairman of the CGF Medical Commission.

If the relevant CGF or International Federation also has rules in place regarding the subject matter dealt with herein, the rules of the relevant CGF or International Federation shall also apply. In the event of any conflict between such rules and the present Policy, during the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, the Federation Court shall resolve the discrepancy.

**Needle Safety and Discovery of needles in Athlete Accommodation or other facilities**

Where use of needles has been permitted, GOLDOC has in place procedures regarding their safe disposal using a sharps bin. Athletes and CGA officials are reminded to follow the No-Needle Policy and to use these facilities to avoid any danger to others from needle stick injuries, or misunderstanding regarding the purpose of the needles.

Any athlete, support person, CGA official or other personnel who finds any needles or suspect equipment is required to report the finding immediately to the CGF Medical Commission and to the Anti-Doping Project Manager of the Australian Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) on 0448 277 314, who will arrange for the location to be secured. Do not touch or interfere with any item(s). Remain at a safe distance, keeping the items under observation or securely located until an official from the CGF Medical Commission or ASADA arrives to take command of the location. Equipment that may be considered doping paraphernalia includes any equipment, product, substance or material of any kind which is intended, designed or capable of use in processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing a substance into the body.

In support of the CGF No-Needle Policy and Anti-Doping Standard, the CGF Medical Commission will initiate a thorough investigation into the discovery of suspicious equipment including needles during the Games Period.
# CGF NO NEEDLE POLICY - INJECTION DECLARATION FORM

XXI Commonwealth Games, Gold Coast 2018

(Please complete legibly in English)

Email to: tue@cgf.com

## ATHLETE

**Name of the Athlete having received the injection:**
Click here to enter text.

**Representing CGA of:**
Click here to enter text.

**Sport:**
Click here to enter text.

**Date of Birth:**
Click here to enter text.

**Gender:**
[ ] Male  [ ] Female

## INJECTION

**Substance(s) Injected:**
Click here to enter text.

**Date and place of injection:**
Click here to enter text.

## MEDICAL JUSTIFICATION

**Justification for injection, including clinical history and diagnosis (attach confirmatory evidence when available):**
Click here to enter text.

## PERSON HAVING ADMINISTERED THE INJECTION

**Name, mobile number and e-mail address of Person having administered the injection:**
Click here to enter text.

**S specialty:**
Click here to enter text.

**Licensed to practice in:**
Click here to enter text.

**Signature of the Person having administered the injection:**

*By my signature, I hereby confirm that the information in this form is true and accurate and that the injection was medically justified and necessary, and administered in accordance with the CGF No Needle Policy, including safe disposal of needles and associated materials.*

**Signature:**
Click here to enter text.

**Date:**
Click here to enter text.
Annex L: Guidelines for Whereabouts Filing

GUIDELINES FOR “WHEREABOUTS” FILING FOR THE PERIOD OF THE XXI COMMONWEALTH GAMES

1. The CGF requires that all Athletes participating in the XXI Commonwealth Games are available for Testing at all times throughout the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, 25 March to 18 April 2018.

2. Each Commonwealth Games Association (CGA) is required to ensure that each Athlete participating on its behalf in the XXI Commonwealth Games provides whereabouts information to the CGF, that is, information as to his/her location during the XXI Commonwealth Games period, 25 March to 18 April 2018, so that the CGF can locate an Athlete during that period for Testing (whether in Gold Coast or elsewhere).

3. To achieve this, CGAs shall:

   a) require those Athletes registered in ADAMS in their IF Registered Testing Pool (RTP) or NADO’s RTP to continue to comply with their regular obligations to file whereabouts information at all times including during the XXI Commonwealth Games period. CGAs must provide a list of the names of these Athletes to the CGF in the Whereabouts Filing document.

   and/or

   b) require those Athletes who are NOT registered in ADAMS in their IF Registered Testing Pool (RTP) or NADO’s RTP to complete the CGF Whereabouts Filing document and provide arrival and departure information, daily general and overnight location and nominating a preferred daily one hour slot to assist with locating the Athlete.

   Please note CGAs will need to ensure this information is kept up-to-date (see point 11 below)

4. In addition, CGAs are required to hold rooming lists, training schedules and Competition schedules for their Athletes for the period of the XXI Commonwealth Games, 25 March to 18 April 2018, and to provide those on request, in the manner requested by the CGF (see point 6 & 15).

To ensure the smooth administration CGAs shall nominate a responsible liaison person to collect, collate and submit information.

CGA RESPONSIBILITIES

5. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete who is registered to participate in the Games. It shall be the responsibility of each CGA to ensure that the whereabouts information set out in these guidelines is provided to the CGF in respect of each Athlete participating on behalf of the CGA in the XXI Commonwealth Games. Athletes shall update the information in their Whereabouts Filing as necessary during the XXI Commonwealth Games period, so that it is accurate and complete at all times.

6. CGAs are required to inform the Athletes and Athletes Support Personnel for whom they are responsible of this requirement and to make available the whereabouts information of their Athletes, including training schedules and rooming lists as necessary. Failure to do so may leave
the CGA subject to sanctions pursuant to Article 5.6 and their Athletes vulnerable to an anti-doping rule violation, in particular pursuant to Article 7.6 of the CGF Anti-Doping Standard (ADS).

7. The CGA is responsible for providing the information required in Article 5.6 of the ADS in relation to the XXI Commonwealth Games and making it available to the CGF in advance and in any event no later than one week prior to the start of the XXI Commonwealth Games Period (i.e. by 18 March 2018). The CGA shall also be responsible for ensuring that any such information is kept up to date and such updates are made available to the CGF. To facilitate this, whereabouts spreadsheets have been prepared for each CGA to complete and to update as required. These are contained in the CGF Whereabouts File, i.e. Preliminary Whereabouts Plan and Update Whereabouts Info. The spreadsheets are located using the coloured tabs at the bottom of the page. Assistance notes are included on the spreadsheets via the red triangle in the corner of the box.

8. Whereabouts information provided shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete during the XXI Commonwealth Games period on the strict condition that it be kept confidential and be used only for Doping Control purposes.

SUBMITTING THE INITIAL PRELIMINARY WHEREABOUTS PLAN

9. CGAs are expected to complete the Preliminary Whereabouts Plan on behalf of all their Athletes entered for the XXI Commonwealth Games. The Preliminary Whereabouts Plan shall indicate:

- dates of entry and departure into/from Australia
- the expected date of entry into the Commonwealth Games Village and expected date of exit from the village during the Games Period, 25 March to 18 April 2018.
- The names of all Athletes registered in ADAMS, in their IF RTP or NADO’s RTP. Those athletes will provide into ADAMS daily and overnight locations, plus one hour time slots for the Games period
- For all Athletes NOT registered in ADAMS in their IF RTP or NADO’s RTP. Those athletes will provide daily and overnight locations, plus preferred nominated one hour daily time slots. This information to be provided via the Athlete’s CGA.

In addition, for these Athletes staying outside the Village the CGA shall provide the location information (as indicated on the spread sheet) for each day, during the Games Period 25 March to 18 April 2018.

10. The Preliminary Whereabouts Plan shall be submitted by each CGA via email to whereabouts@thecgf.com by 18 March 2018, listing each Athlete entered for the XXI Commonwealth Games. The Preliminary Whereabouts Plan should be saved and named as PWP followed by the CGA name, e.g., for Scotland this file will be called - PWP SCO.

The Preliminary Whereabouts Plan will be available in the CGF Members Area and on the CGF website

UPDATING THE WHEREABOUTS PLAN

11. It is understood that Athletes’ whereabouts may change, i.e. when an Athlete’s location previously advised is changed. For those Athletes that are not registered in ADAMS in their IF Registered Testing Pool (RTP) or NADO’s RTP, it is essential that the CGA provides updated information to ensure all Athletes are available for Testing by the CGF. Each CGA is required to submit an updated whereabouts plan DAILY, indicating the changes to the Preliminary Whereabouts Plan.
To facilitate this, CGAs must complete the Whereabouts Update Info spreadsheet and submit updates by **midday for each day of the Games Period**. The CGA must submit revised whereabouts details for each Athlete for whom changes are relevant. If there are no changes the CGA’s submission should note there are no updates.

12. The Whereabouts Update Info spreadsheet should be saved as WUI, followed by the CGA name and date in number format DD MM YY (for example, for Scotland - WUI SCO 110318). The date refers to the date on which it is submitted.

13. CGAs are free to decide how their individual Athletes shall update them on their whereabouts.

**CGA ASSISTANCE WITH WHEREABOUTS**

14. **To assist Doping Control Officers to locate specific Athletes, CGA officials may be requested by letter of authority from the CGF Medical Commission Chair to provide additional information to Anti-Doping personnel on the location of their athletes.** To respect privacy and security, **CGAs should provide this information ONLY when an official request is made. If you have concerns as to privacy or safeguarding, accompany the DCO team to the location of the squad of the sport they are Testing.** The DCO will not be able to notify you of the Athlete’s name, to achieve no-notice Testing; however by co-operation we can help to achieve the objective. The CGA should retain the rooming list and ensure it is maintained as an up-to-date list throughout the Games period.

The CGF has required the submission of whereabouts information in this simplified way to ensure **uniformity from all Athletes and all CGAs**. The CGF has tried to keep this requirement as simple and efficient as possible, recognising not all CGAs or Athletes use the same whereabouts systems. **PLEASE NOTE – if whereabouts information is not available to the CGF via ADAMS, the CGA will be required to complete in full the whereabouts filing document for those athletes too. This requirement will be confirmed to CGAs on or around the 18th March 2018.**
### Annex M: Jurisdiction Timeline

**COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION**

**GOLD COAST 2018 COMMONWEALTH GAMES – JURISDICTION TIMELINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifying Period</th>
<th>Pre Games</th>
<th>In-Games Period / Games Period</th>
<th>Post Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-Games</td>
<td>In-Competition</td>
<td>Post-Competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF/NADO jurisdiction Taskforce Partnership</td>
<td>CGF Jurisdiction Taskforce Partnership</td>
<td>CGF Jurisdiction Taskforce partnership</td>
<td>Stored Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaison with relevant ADOs and WADA</td>
<td>ADAMS or TDP plan/outcome sharing</td>
<td>Games Competition 4 – 15 April 2018</td>
<td>CGF passing ownership of Samples as requested to IFs and NADOs and/or arranging with Taskforce analysis at laboratory where Samples stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS or TDP plan/outcome sharing</td>
<td>April 2017 to 6 March 2018</td>
<td>7th March 2018 Entry by name deadline</td>
<td>25th March 2018 Games Village opens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex N: Operational Policies & Procedures

Athlete Food in the Doping Control Station

Athletes are permitted to consume their own food in venue Doping Control Stations. Bottled water will be provided for Athletes at venue Doping Control Stations. Athletes are reminded that anything they eat or drink is consumed at their own risk with respect to the sample collection process.

Transportation of Athletes

Notwithstanding that Athletes may be tested at any time and any place, Athlete samples will typically be required to be provided at designated Doping Control Stations at competition or training venues or the Commonwealth Games Village. Should an Athlete be delayed by the anti-doping testing process to the extent the athlete misses the last departing athlete bus from a venue on a particular day, other transportation to the relevant accommodation venue will be provided by GOLDOC for the athlete and athlete representative.

It is preferable for Sample Collection Sessions to be completed at the venue where such testing session commenced. Where this is not possible due to the imminent closing of the relevant venue, a decision may be made by the Lead Doping Control Officer to transfer the testing session to the CGV or other appropriate facility for the completion of the testing session. Return transportation will again be arranged for the athlete and representative where required. An Athlete in certain circumstances, eg only person being tested at a non-specific training venue and about to return to CGV when notified, may choose to indicate their preference to provide a sample at CGV instead of the non-specific training venue. The attending Doping Control Officer will consider whether such a preference is able to be accommodated.
Annex O: CGF Athlete Notice on Information Processing

DOPING CONTROL RELATED DATA

ATHLETE NOTICE ON INFORMATION PROCESSING

In the event that you are selected for a doping control during the XXI Commonwealth Games (the Games), you will be asked to sign a Doping Control Form to confirm that the relevant parties can process your Doping Control Related Data. This notice supplements the information on the Doping Control Form explaining how your Doping Control Related Data will be used and processed in the context of an anti-doping programme designed to detect, deter and prevent doping, in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), and in particular the CGF Anti-Doping Standard (the CGF-ADS). Similar requirements apply to the submission of a Therapeutic Use Exemption Application Form and Athlete Whereabouts Information to the CGF.

Data we collect

We collect or have access to information about:

- Data relating to your whereabouts during the In-Games period (e.g., training, competitions, travel, periods spent at home), including where relevant, each time you elect to use the “auto-location” reporting button on the ADAMS app, information about your mobile device’s location;

- If relevant, your unique ADAMS profile including data relating to your identity (name, nationality, date of birth, gender, sport(s) and discipline(s) you compete in, organizations and/or sports federations to which you belong.

- Data relating to test distribution planning (for the testing pools in which you are included);

- Data relating to your Therapeutic Use Exemptions, if any;

- Data relating to Doping Control (test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals); and

- Data relating to the Athlete Biological Passport.

- Data contained in your laboratory analysis results. These include: detection of a prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers or any evidence of use of a prohibited method identified on the Prohibited List; detection of the presence of other substances not included in the Prohibited List, as may be directed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) pursuant to the monitoring programme described in Article 4.5 of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code); longitudinal profiles; or results from other tests that may be developed in future to identify the presence of prohibited substances.
Uses of your data:

- Your doping control-related data will be used to further the legitimate interests of harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programmes for detection, deterrence and prevention of doping. This includes, for example, the planning, targeting, coordination and organisation of anti-doping tests during the Games, the analysis of samples, the creation of a blood passport, the evaluation and granting of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE), the conduct of hearings and appeals, and the publication of sanctions. Where the information we collect is your health data, we will initially process the data on the basis of your consent. In some circumstances, we will be able to rely on a different legal ground to hold this data, such as the establishment of legal claims.

- Some personal information related to you will be used and processed by us through the anti-doping administration and management system (ADAMS), a web-based data management system developed and administered by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in its role as central clearinghouse for anti-doping information.

- ADAMS may be used for scheduling In- and Out-of-Competition doping tests and managing related information, including TUEs, information related to athlete whereabouts, information about the results of anti-doping tests, and sanctions-related information relevant to individual athletes.

- WADA relies upon ADAMS to fulfil its responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), including the performance of Out-of-Competition Testing, the review of TUEs, and its implication on anti-doping rule violation procedures.

- Where you have given your consent, we may add information relating to your sample to information collected for research purposes. This information will be anonymised, and will be used to undertake anti-doping research in the pursuit of enhancing the analytical capabilities used to uphold clean sport.

Processing of your Doping Control Related Data

The data which you provide in connection with any anti-doping procedure relating to your participation in the Games will be collected by Gold Coast 2018 (or the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority - ASADA) on behalf of the CGF. The CGF shall be principally responsible for ensuring the protection of your Doping Control Related Data and, for the purposes of English law, is the data controller for the processing of your results and any ongoing use of those results. ASADA shall be responsible for the collection and processing of your sample – for more information on ASADA’s use of your information, please contact ASADA https://www.asada.gov.au/about-asada/contact-us.

ADAMS

Your Doping Control Related Data may be processed and managed through the ADAMS data management system, which is a web-based database management system set up by WADA. The ADAMS servers are located in Canada and ADAMS is protected by a security system that complies with the highest data protection standards. The CGF may use ADAMS to disclose your Doping Control Related Data to relevant authorities as appropriate and as described in more detail below.
Disclosure

WADA, Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA Accredited Laboratories will process your Doping Control Related Data for the purpose of ensuring harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programme in sport.

- Your Doping Control Related Data will be made available to WADA and to certain authorised Anti-Doping Organisations (for example your International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation) in accordance with the Code. Some organisations may be located outside the country where you reside or provided your sample, for example Switzerland and Canada. These organisations will be able to process your data for their own purposes in accordance with the Code, CGF-ADS, anti-doping rules and/or relevant data protection laws which might not be equivalent to those in your own country.
- Your Doping Control Related Data may also be shared with your Commonwealth Games Association, and WADA Independent Observers may have access to certain data as part of their review, on a confidential basis.
- WADA Accredited Laboratories will receive samples but will only have access to anonymous, coded data that will not disclose your identity.
- In the event that the CGF or another Anti-Doping Organisation asserts that you have committed an anti-doping rule violation, your identity may be made public in accordance with the Code and CGF-ADS. The outcome of any results management process, including any appeals may also be publicly disclosed.

Your data will not be used for research purposes unless you have provided specific consent on your doping control form. All samples used for anti-doping research purposes will be anonymised.

Rights in respect of your data

You may be entitled to ask the CGF or WADA for a copy of your information, to correct it, erase or restrict its processing, or to ask us to transfer some of this information to other organisations. You may also have rights to object to some processing, and, where we have asked for your consent to process your data, to withdraw this consent. These rights may be limited in some situations – for example, where we can demonstrate that we have a legal requirement to process your data. In some instances, this may mean that we are able to retain data even if you withdraw your consent. You may also wish to consult the WADA International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information⁹.

Where we require personal data to perform our functions under the Code, including the collection of information on a Doping Control Form, then provision of such data is mandatory: if you fail to provide information you are obliged to provide under the Code then this may itself be an anti-doping violation. In all other cases, provision of requested personal data is optional and will not have consequences if provision is refused.

---

We hope that we can satisfy queries you may have about the way we process your data. If you have any concerns about how we process your data, you can contact our data protection officer at e: privacy@thecgf.com - CGF, Commonwealth House, 55-58 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JH. You can also directly access and review certain information relating to you in your single athlete profile within ADAMS.

If you have unresolved concerns you also have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner’s Office.

Withdrawal of participation

In the event that you no longer wish to participate in the Games, you acknowledge that the CGF, Gold Coast 2018 and WADA and certain other Anti-Doping Organisations will retain certain rights and obligations in respect of your Doping Control Related Data, in accordance with the Code, CGF-ADS and data protection laws.

You understand that your participation in the Games is contingent upon your voluntary participation in anti-doping procedures set out in the Code and the CGF-ADS, including the processing of your Doping Control Related Data. Any withdrawal of consent to sharing your Doping Control Related Data may be construed as a refusal to participate in the anti-doping procedures and could result in your exclusion from further participation in the Games and/or other organised sporting events and/or disciplinary or other sanctions such as disqualification of results.

You understand that despite any withdrawal of consent to the processing of your Doping Control Related Data, the CGF, Gold Coast 2018 and/or other Anti-Doping Organisations may still need to process such data to fulfil obligations under the Code, CGF-ADS or under applicable law.

Retention

Your Doping Control Related Data may be retained in ADAMS for as long as necessary for the relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to fulfil their obligations under the Code; in most cases this will be either 18 months (in respect of whereabouts-related information) or 10 years for information relevant to other breaches of the CGF-ADS.

International Transfer

Your doping control-related data may be made available to persons or parties, including WADA and Anti-Doping Organisations, located outside the country where you reside, including Switzerland and Canada. In some other countries, data protection and privacy laws may not be equivalent to those in your own country.
Annex P: Long Term Storage

PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE CGF AND ASADA FOR THE LONG TERM STORAGE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE GOLD COAST 2018 COMMONWEALTH GAMES

INTRODUCTION

This protocol outlines the principles for the storage and reanalysis of urine and blood samples collected during the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games (Games) under CGF jurisdiction.

As results management authority for the Games, the CGF will retain ownership of the samples during any storage period. No samples will be stored for a period longer than ten years. At the end of the storage period, stored samples shall either be discarded or made anonymous and used for research (in accordance with the athlete’s consent at the time of collection) as provided in the International Standard for Laboratories.

ASADA will fund the storage of all samples collected during the In-Games period of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games. The samples will be stored in a WADA-accredited laboratory.

ASADA will maintain appropriate records of the samples in long term storage and provide such records to the CGF.

REQUESTING REANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

An International Federation or a National or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over a particular athlete may request the CGF to provide access to a sample for the purposes of reanalysis.

A request to the CGF will be in writing, and provide sufficient information as to the reasons for the request to enable the CGF to properly consider it. In any case, a request will need to set out details of the substance or substances that are going to be the focus of the reanalysis and an estimation of the amount of the urine or serum to be used to perform the reanalysis. The request must also specify whether one or both of the A and B sample bottles are being sought, and must also specify which WADA accredited or approved laboratory the samples will be sent to for reanalysis.

The CGF will not unreasonably refuse a request for reanalysis.

The CGF will also cooperate with any investigation by WADA in accordance with Article 20.7.10 of the World Anti-Doping Code, including any request by WADA for access to samples for reanalysis.

The cost of transport from the long term storage laboratory to any laboratory for reanalysis will be paid for by the requesting organisation. This includes the costs of transporting the sample back to the long term storage laboratory after reanalysis.

All costs associated with reanalysis will be paid for by the requesting organisation.
OWNERSHIP AND TRANSFER OF SAMPLES

The CGF retains ownership of all samples at all times, unless the CGF otherwise agrees.

The transfer of stored samples will be arranged by the requesting organisation and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories. The WADA-accredited Laboratory conducting reanalysis must ensure that the samples remain under continuous, secure chain of custody. The requesting organisation must monitor this process and keep a complete record of the samples. Such records are to be provided to the CGF and ASADA upon the return of samples to long term storage. Data created as a result of the analysis and reanalysis of samples must be recorded into ADAMS.

NOTIFICATION AND RESULTS MANAGEMENT FOR TEST RESULTS ON STORED SAMPLES

The CGF has results management authority in conjunction with the appropriate IF or NADO for these Samples.

The requesting organisation will notify the CGF of any Atypical Finding or Adverse Analytical Finding arising from the reanalysis of a stored sample. The CGF will notify ASADA at the first opportunity, to enable ASADA to update its storage records.

In accordance with the ISPPPI, the CGF and ASADA will maintain appropriate confidentiality until the conclusion of the results management process. All public comments regarding any results of the analysis of stored samples shall be dealt with in accordance with the results management responsibilities of the CGF and the relevant results management authority in accordance with Code Article 14.3.

Results management (including payment of associated costs) for atypical findings and Adverse Analytical Findings resulting from reanalysis of stored samples will be conducted by the requesting organisation.

EVALUATION OF STORAGE IMPACT

At the conclusion of the 10 years storage period the CGF and ASADA shall provide a report on the outcome of the long-term storage project to allow for evaluation of the cost benefits and anti-doping impact.

REQUEST FOR REANALYSIS

Details of the protocol and the process for ADOs to request samples for analysis shall be communicated to relevant International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations (copy to the CGA), posted on the CGF’s website and included as an appendix in the Anti-Doping Standard for Gold Coast 2018.

Requests shall be directed to the Medical Commission of the CGF e: Medical@thecgf.com