ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE

Implementing the WADA Code and the International Standards

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................................. 3

ARTICLE 1  DEFINITION OF DOPING ............................................................................ 7

ARTICLE 2  ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS ................................................................. 7

ARTICLE 3  OTHER VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE.......................... 10

ARTICLE 4  PROOF OF DOPING .................................................................................... 11

ARTICLE 5  THE PROHIBITED LIST ................................................................................ 13

ARTICLE 6  TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS ................................................................. 19

ARTICLE 7  ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES ............................................................................. 23

ARTICLE 8  RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS ................................................................. 25

ARTICLE 9  RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION ............................................................... 28

ARTICLE 10 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS ....................... 28

ARTICLE 11 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS .................................................................... 28

ARTICLE 12 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS ...................................................................... 41

ARTICLE 13 CONSEQUENCES FOR OTHER ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE VIOLATIONS ...... 42

ARTICLE 14 CONSEQUENCES ON INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED OR HAVE RETIRED FROM SPORT ................................................................. 42

ARTICLE 15 SANCTIONS BY NADO ITALIA AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES .......... 43

ARTICLE 16 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES AND COST OF PROCEEDINGS ...................... 43

ARTICLE 17 LENIENCY MEASURES ................................................................................. 44

ARTICLE 18 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS ............................................................ 44

ARTICLE 19 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING ............................................................. 48

ARTICLE 20 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ............................................................... 52

ARTICLE 21 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS .......................................................................... 53

ARTICLE 22 EDUCATION ............................................................................................... 53

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE ................................................................. 54

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS ..................................................................................... 54

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS .......................................................................................... 57
NADO ITALIA’S ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE

INTRODUCTION

Preface

This Anti-Doping Sports Code (ADSC) is adopted and implemented in accordance with NADO Italia’s responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), and in furtherance of NADO Italia’s continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport in Italy.

Italicized terms in this Anti-Doping Sports Code are defined in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of this Anti-Doping Sports Code.

Fundamental Rationale for NADO Italia’s Anti-Doping Sports Code

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport and seek to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to pursue human excellence without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The National Anti-Doping Program

NADO Italia was established under Law No. 230 dated 26 November 2007, ratifying the International Convention against doping in sport adopted by the UNESCO General Conference, and in accordance with the Code, of which NADO Italia is a Signatory, with the objective of acting as the National Anti-Doping Organization for Italy.

NADO Italia’s overall activities are conducted under condition of full independence and autonomy and are subject to ongoing supervision and audit by WADA.

The roles and responsibilities described in Code Article 20.5 for National Anti-Doping Organizations apply and are incorporated by reference in this ADSC. NADO Italia shall report to WADA on its compliance with the Code and International Standards in accordance with Code Article 24.1.2.

NADO Italia is chaired by a President, governed by a Director General and consists of the following bodies:

- Oversight Board (hereinafter the “OB”) which oversees implementation of the “Three-Year Strategic Plan” of NADO Italia; examines the annual report of the activities of NADO Italia; evaluates the annual budget issuing any necessary recommendations, ensuring the implementation by NADO Italia of its core responsibilities in accordance with the Code.
- **Executive Board** (hereinafter the “EB”): evaluates NADO Italia’s compliance with the rules, the *Code* and *International Standards* and deliberates on their adoption; monitors, through the Director General, the updates approved by WADA; deliberates the annual report of NADO Italia’s activities; deliberates the “Three-Years Strategic Plan” of NADO Italia; deliberates on the annual budget of NADO Italia and submits it to the OB;

- **Anti-Doping Controls Committee** (hereinafter the “ADCC”) who prepares the Test Distribution Plan (TDP), arranging the conduct of *In-competition and Out-of-Competition* tests. This Committee is also tasked with the annual drafting of the criteria whereby *Athletes* are included in the RTP and the related procedures pertaining to *Athlete whereabouts*;

- **Therapeutic Use Exemptions Committee** (hereinafter the “TUEC”) who considers applications for TUEs;

- **Anti-Doping Education, Learning and Research Committee** (hereinafter the “ERC”), pursues the research and training objectives of anti-doping, planning, monitoring and evaluating on an annual basis the *Education* programmes implemented by NADO Italia;

- **National Anti-Doping Prosecutor’s Office** (hereinafter the “NADP”) whose duties include *Results Management* and establishing responsibilities of individuals who have shown any conduct that infringes the *ADSC*;

- **National Anti-Doping Tribunal** (hereinafter the “NADT”), having jurisdiction to pass first instance judgement on *ADSC* violations.

For the purposes of conducting *In-competition and Out-of-Competition* tests, NADO Italia relies on Doping Control Officers/Blood Control Officers (respectively, DCOs/BCOs) – *Sample collection physicians from FMSI* (hereinafter “FMSI”) – and, with regard to *Sample analysis*, the Rome-based Anti-Doping Laboratory, the only WADA-accredited laboratory nationwide, or other WADA-approved or accredited laboratories. NADO Italia always remains fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects of the *Doping Control* are performed in compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards*.

For any matter not expressly covered in this regulation, or in the event of conflict between this regulation and the *Code* and/or *International Standards*, the latter shall apply together with the relevant comments. Similarly, the *ADSC* shall be interpreted and construed by making reference to the *Code* and/or *International Standards* together with the relevant comments.

**Sphere of Application of this Anti-Doping Sports Code**

The *Anti-Doping Sports Code* constitutes the only regulation within the Italian sports system that governs anti-doping matters and the conditions to comply with when engaging in sports endeavors.
The introduction is deemed to form an integral and material part hereof, as well as the **Results Management Procedure** (RMP) and the **Technical Document for Testing and Investigations** (TD_TI), available on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

This *ADSC* shall apply to NADO Italia, including its board members, director, officers and specified employees, and **Delegated Third Parties** and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*.

National Sports Federations, Associated Sports Disciplines, Sports Promotion Entities, Leagues, Clubs and all the other sports bodies however established shall be considered to fall under the jurisdiction of NADO Italia and shall be required to comply with *ADSC* provisions and collaborate with NADO Italia in enforcing the anti-doping programme.

By virtue of their membership, registration, accreditation or at any rate their belonging to the aforementioned organizations or participation in sports events, **Athletes**, **Athlete Support Personnel** and other **Persons** shall be required to be familiar and comply with this *ADSC* as a condition precedent to engaging in sports activities.

This *ADSC* shall also apply to all paralympic sports activities and **Athletes**.

**CORE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES**

It is personal responsibility of each **Athlete**:

- to be knowledgeable of and comply with this *Anti-Doping Sports Code* and with the obligations arising from it;
- to be available for **Sample** collection at all times;
- to take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and **Use**;
- to inform medical personnel of their obligation not to **Use** **Prohibited Substances** and **Prohibited Methods** and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate this *Anti-Doping Sports Code*;
- to disclose to NADO Italia and their International Federation any decision by a non-**Signatory** finding that the **Athlete** committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years;
- to cooperate with **Anti-Doping Organizations** investigating anti-doping rule violations;
- to disclose the identity of their **Athlete Support Personnel** upon request by NADO Italia or a **National Sport Federation**, or any other **Anti-Doping Organization** with authority over the **Athlete**.

**CORE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL**

It is personal responsibility of each **Athlete Support Personnel**:

- to be knowledgeable of and comply with this *Anti-Doping Sports Code*;
- to cooperate with the **Athlete Testing** program;
- to use their influence on **Athlete** values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes;
- to disclose to NADO Italia and their **International Federation** any decision by a non-**Signatory** finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous
ten (10) years;
- to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

CORE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THIS ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE

It is their responsibility:
- to be knowledgeable of and comply with this Anti-Doping Sports Code;
- to disclose to NADO Italia and their International Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years;
- to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations;
- not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

CORE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

All National Federations of Italy and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and this Anti-Doping Sports Code. All National Federations of Italy and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to recognize the authority and responsibility of NADO Italia for implementing Italian’s National Anti-Doping Program and enforcing this Anti-Doping Sports Code.

By adopting this Anti-Doping Sports Code, and incorporating it into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations shall cooperate with and support NADO Italia in that function. They shall also recognize, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to this Anti-Doping Sports Code, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

All National Federations of Italy shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, WADA’s International Standards, and this Anti-Doping Sports Code by, inter alia, recognizing the authority of NADO Italia in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with NADO Italia’s implementation of the national Testing program for their sport. All National Federations shall include on the membership card/license that the holder of this card is bound by this Anti-Doping Sports Code and those of the relevant International Federation with a signature acknowledging this acceptance.

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

All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education only in coordination with NADO Italia.
ARTICLE 1  DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11. Other violations of this Anti-Doping Sports Code are set forth in Article 3.

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 the Athletes’ personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. 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.

2.1.2  Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete’s A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample; or, where the Athlete’s A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.

2.1.3  Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards, or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

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

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

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

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

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 5.4 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 5.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Other Person

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 11.14.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person

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

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

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Person described in Article 2.10.1.1 or
2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

ARTICLE 3 OTHER VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE

The following constitute other ADSC’s violations:

3.1 failure to provide co-operation by any individual to ensure compliance with ADSC, including failure to report relevant circumstances for the purpose of establishing doping offences;

3.2 any offensive conduct towards the DCO and/or Doping Control Personnel that does not qualify as a violation of Article 2.5.
ARTICLE 4  PROOF OF DOPING

4.1  Burdens and Standards of Proof

NADO Italia shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether NADO Italia 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 probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where this Anti-Doping Sports Code places the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

4.2  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:

4.2.1  Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The NADT or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA’s receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA’s request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
4.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or in this Anti-Doping Sports Code shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

(i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

(ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case NADO Italia shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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

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

ARTICLE 5 THE PROHIBITED LIST

5.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

This Anti-Doping Sports Code incorporates the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Code Article 4.1.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under this Anti-Doping Sports Code three (3) months after publication by WADA without requiring any further action by NADO Italia. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

5.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

5.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

5.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For purposes of the application of Article 11, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

5.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 11, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances
5.3  **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*, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, the classification of a substance or method as a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse* is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

5.4  **Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)**

This *Anti-Doping Sports Code* incorporates the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* (the “ISTUE”), as amended from time to time. The ISTUE is therefore binding on all *Athletes* and other *Persons* in the same way as the Anti-Doping Sports Rules are binding on them.

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

5.4.2  **TUE Application Process**

5.4.2.1  Any *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* shall apply to NADO Italia for a *TUE* as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* apply.

The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and according to the process for applying described in the *Therapeutic Use Exemptions’ Application Procedure* (TUE_AP), available on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

5.4.2.2  NADO Italia established a panel – *Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee* (“TUEC”) – to consider applications for the grant of *TUEs*:

(a)  The TUEC is composed of independent physicians with different specialization in order to provide specific advice on the various medical conditions that lead to a
TUE application. Three of them have also experience in the care and treatment of Athletes, both able-bodied and with impairments, and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine.

(b) In order to ensure a level of independence of decisions, all of the members of the TUEC have no political responsibility in NADO Italia. At this purpose, all the members sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration.

5.4.2.3 When an application to NADO Italia for the grant of a TUE is made, the Chair of the TUEC shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to consider the application.

The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

5.4.2.4 The TUEC’s decision shall be the final decision of NADO Italia and may be appealed in accordance with the procedure set forth in the document RMP, pursuant to Article 5.4.6.

TUEC’s decision shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

5.4.3 Retroactive TUE Applications

An Athlete shall have the right to apply for a retroactive TUE (but must still meet the conditions in Article 4.2 of the ISTUE) if any one of any of the following exceptions applies:

a. emergency or urgent treatment of a medical condition was necessary;

b. there was insufficient time, opportunity or other exceptional circumstances that prevented the Athlete from submitting (or the TUEC to consider) an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection;

c. due to national level prioritization of certain sports or disciplines, NADO Italia did not permit or require the Athlete to apply for a prospective TUE;
d. after for a Sample has been collected from an Athlete who is not an International- or National-Level Athlete and that Athlete is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons;

e. the Athlete used Out-of-Competition, for therapeutic reasons, a Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition.

5.4.3.1 Retroactive TUE Applications under article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions

In exceptional circumstances and notwithstanding any other provision in the ISTUE, an Athlete may apply for and be granted retroactive approval for their Therapeutic Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method if, considering the purpose of the Code, it would be manifestly unfair not to grant a retroactive TUE. For International and National-Level Athletes, NADO Italia may grant an Athlete’s application for a retroactive TUE pursuant to Article 4.3 of the ISTUE only with the prior approval of WADA (and WADA may in its absolute discretion agree with or reject the NADO Italia’s decision).

For Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes, NADO Italia may grant an Athlete’s application for a retroactive TUE pursuant to Article 4.3 of the ISTUE without first consulting WADA; however, WADA may at any time review NADO Italia’s decision to grant a retroactive TUE pursuant to this Article, and may in its absolute discretion, agree with or reverse the decision.

Any decision made by WADA and/or NADO Italia under Article 4.3 of the ISTUE may not be challenged either as a defense to proceedings for an anti-doping rule violation, or by way of appeal, or otherwise.

All decisions of NADO Italia under Article 4.3 of the ISTUE, whether granting or denying a TUE, must be reported through ADAMS in accordance with Article 5.5 of the ISTUE.

5.4.4 TUE Recognition

A TUE granted by NADO Italia is valid at any national level in any country and does not need to be formally recognized by any other National Anti-Doping Organization.

However, it is not automatically valid if the Athlete becomes an International-Level Athlete or competes in an International Event, unless it is recognized by the relevant International Federation or Major Event Organization in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as follows.
5.4.4.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by NADO Italia for the substance or method in question, unless their TUE will be automatically recognized by the International Federation or Major Event Organization, the Athlete shall apply to their International Federation or to the Major Event Organization to recognize that TUE. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the International Federation or Major Event Organization must recognize it.

If the International Federation or Major Event Organization considers that the TUE granted by NADO Italia does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, the International Federation shall promptly notify the Athlete and NADO Italia with reasons. The Athlete and/or NADO Italia shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 5.4.6. If the International Federation refuses to recognize a TUE granted by NADO Italia only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the ISTUE, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the International Federation.

If the matter is referred to WADA for review in accordance with Article 5.4.6, the TUE granted by NADO Italia remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision.

If the matter is not referred to WADA for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, NADO Italia must determine whether the original TUE that it granted should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Athlete ceases to be an International-Level Athlete and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending NADO Italia’s decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).

5.4.4.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by NADO Italia for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the International Federation for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the ISTUE as soon as the need arises.
If the International Federation denies the Athlete’s application, it shall notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons.

If the International Federation grants the Athlete’s application, it shall notify the Athlete and NADO Italia. If NADO Italia considers that the TUE granted by the International Federation does not meet the criteria set out in the ISTUE, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.

If NADO Italia refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the International Federation remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision.

If NADO Italia does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

5.4.5 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

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

5.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal, or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.
5.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

5.4.6.1 If NADO Italia denies an application for a TUE, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the National Anti-Doping Appeal Body ("NADAB"), in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

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

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

5.4.6.4 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, NADO Italia and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to CAS.

5.4.6.5 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 6 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

This Anti-Doping Sports Code incorporates the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, as amended from time to time (the "ISTI") and NADO Italia’s Technical Document for Testing and Investigations (TD_TI), available at NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it). The ISTI and the TD_TI are therefore binding on all Athletes and other Persons in the same way as the ADSC is binding on them.
6.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

6.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the Technical Document for Testing and Investigations, available on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

6.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).

6.2 Authority to Test

6.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 6.4, NADO Italia shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes who are Italian citizens, are resident in Italy, hold a license or are registered with Italian sports organizations or take part in a national sports event or are located in the national territory.

6.2.2 Sample Collection Personnel authorized by NADO Italia may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

6.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.

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

6.3 Testing Requirements

6.3.1 NADO Italia prepares an annual Test Distribution Plan (hereinafter the “TDP”). The TDP is based on the potential risk of doping for any sport and/or sports discipline and is forwarded to WADA upon its request. NADO Italia shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
6.3.2 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

6.4 Event Testing

6.4.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At National Events held in Italy, NADO Italia shall have authority to conduct Testing. NADO Italia will determine which National Events it will conduct Testing at, which Athletes will be selected for Testing at such National Events and how they will be selected for Testing.

6.4.2 At International Events held in Italy, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the ruling body for the Event, subject always to the right of NADO Italia to initiate and conduct such Testing in accordance with Code Article 5.3.2.

6.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information

6.5.1 NADO Italia, through the ADCC, defines and approves a Registered Testing Pool (hereinafter the “RTP”) of those Athletes who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and who shall be subject to Consequences for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 11.3.2.

The criteria for inclusion of Athletes in the RTP are defined and approved by the ADCC and are regularly reviewed and updated as necessary. The ADCC periodically (but not less than quarterly) reviews the list of Athletes in its RTP to ensure that each listed Athlete continues to meet the relevant criteria.

NADO Italia shall coordinate with International Federations to identify such Athletes and to collect their whereabouts information.

6.5.2 NADO Italia makes available through its website and ADAMS a list which identifies those Athletes included in its RTP. Athletes will be notified in writing of their inclusion or removal from the RTP. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.5.3 Where an Athlete is included in an international RTP by the relevant International Federation and in the national RTP by the ADCC of NADO Italia, NADO Italia and the International Federation shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Athlete's whereabouts filings; in no case shall an Athlete be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.
6.5.4 In accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and with the NADO Italia’s *Technical Document for Testing and Investigations*, each *Athlete* in the national RTP shall still do the following: (a) advise NADO Italia of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts.

6.5.5 An *Athlete* in NADO Italia’s RTP shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the Article 4.8 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to NADO Italia that he or she has retired or (b) NADO Italia has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in NADO Italia’s RTP.

6.5.6 For purposes of Article 2.4, an *Athlete’s* failure to comply with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the RMP, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

6.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by an *Athlete* while in the RTP will be accessible through *ADAMS* to *WADA* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test that *Athlete* as provided in Code Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.

6.6 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

6.6.1 If an *International-Level Athlete* or *National-Level Athlete* in NADO Italia’s Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six-months prior written notice to their International Federation and NADO Italia.

*WADA*, in consultation with NADO Italia and the *Athlete’s* International Federation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be
unfair to the Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Code Article 13.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 6.6.1 shall be Disqualified unless the Athlete can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

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

6.7 Anti-Doping Detective Inspectors (ADDIs)
Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22 June 2022 between NADO Italia and the Carabinieri Department for Health Protection (i.e., the Italian anti-adulteration unit locally known as “NAS” or “CCTS”), NAS personnel accredited by NADO Italia as Anti-Doping Detective Inspectors (“ADDIs”) shall take part to the anti-doping activities, in conjunction with FMSI’s Doping Control Officers/Blood Control Officers, according to the TD_TI.

6.8 Independent Observer Program
NADO Italia and any organizing committees for National Events in Italy, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

ARTICLE 7 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

7.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

7.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by NADO Italia.

7.1.2 As provided in Article 4.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for
example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

7.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

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

7.3 Research on Samples and Data

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

7.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

In accordance with Code Article 6.4, NADO Italia shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by NADO Italia. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to NADO Italia and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

7.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time NADO Italia notifies an Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification NADO Italia wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

7.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 7.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the NADO Italia (if it initiated and directed Sample collection) or WADA. Any other
Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA’s or that organization’s expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

7.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, NADO Italia (where it has Results Management authority), and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

7.8 WADA’s Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

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

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

This Anti-Doping Sports Code incorporates the International Standard for Results Management, as amended from time to time (the “ISRM”) and the RMP, adopted by NADO Italia. The ISRM and the RMP are therefore binding on all Athletes and other Persons in the same way as the ADSC are binding on them.

Results Management under this ADSC and the RMP establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

8.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

8.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 7.6, 7.8 and in Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be
governed by, the procedural rules of NADO Italia when it is the authority that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, if NADO Italia first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation). Any dispute between NADO Italia and another Anti-Doping Organization over which organization has Results Management authority in respect of a particular matter shall be settled by WADA in accordance with Code Article 7.1.

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

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

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

8.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

8.2.1 Adverse Analytical Finding

Review of Adverse Analytical Finding and notification of potential anti-doping rule violation for Adverse Analytical Finding shall take place as provided in the RMP.
8.2.2 *Atypical Finding*

Review of *Atypical Finding* and notification of potential anti-doping rule violation for *Atypical Finding* shall take place as provided in the RMP.

8.2.3 *B Sample Analysis*

The analysis of the B *Sample* shall take place as provided in the RMP.

8.2.4 *Report of a potential Failure to Comply*

The pre-adjudication phase of *Results Management* of a possible failure to comply shall take place as provided in the RMP.

8.2.5 *Whereabouts Failures*

The pre-adjudication phase of *Results Management* of potential whereabouts failures shall take place as provided in the RMP.

8.2.6 *Athlete Biological Passport Findings*

The pre-adjudication phase of *Results Management* of *Atypical Passport Findings* or *Passports* submitted to an Expert by the Athlete Passport Management Unit when there is no *Atypical Passport Finding* shall take place as provided in the RMP.

8.2.7 *Specific cases and other anti-doping rules violations*

NADO Italia carries out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

At such time as NADO Italia considers that the *Athlete* or other Person may have committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s), it shall follow the procedure set out in the RMP.

8.3 *Mandatory and Provisional Suspensions*

Mandatory and Optional Provisional Suspensions follow the procedure set out in the RMP.

8.4 *Results Management Decisions*

*Results Management* decisions or adjudications by NADO Italia must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all *Consequences* flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 10 and 11.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*. 
8.5 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while the NADO Italia’s Results Management process is underway, NADO Italia’s retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and NADO Italia 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, NADO Italia has authority to conduct Results Management.

ARTICLE 9 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, NADO Italia shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by the NADT), in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management, according to the RMP.

ARTICLE 10 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 11 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

11.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.1.2.

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.

11.1.2 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.
11.2 *Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 11.5, 11.6 and 11.7:

11.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 11.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

11.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

11.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and NADO Italia can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

11.2.2 If Article 11.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 11.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

11.2.3 As used in Article 11.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

11.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 11.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse.

11.2.4.1 If the Athlete can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility.

In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 11.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the Athlete or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of
Abuse treatment program approved by NADO Italia. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 11.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 11.6.

11.2.4.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 11.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 11.4.

11.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 11.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 11.6 or 11.7 are applicable:

11.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete’s degree of Fault.

11.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

11.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

11.3.3.1 An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for
violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel.

11.3.3.2 If significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall be required to report any such occurrence to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

11.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

11.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

11.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person.

11.4 **Aggravating Circumstances** which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If NADO Italia establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 ( Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

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

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

11.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 11.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

11.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

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

11.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

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

11.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes

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

11.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 11.6.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 11.6.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 11.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the
otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

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

11.7.1 **Substantial Assistance** in Discovering or Establishing *Code* Violations

11.7.1.1 NADO Italia may, prior to an appellate decision under *Code Article 13* or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to NADO Italia or other *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* responsibility; or (iii) which results in *WADA* initiating a proceeding against a *Signatory*, WADA-accredited laboratory, or *Athlete* passport management unit (as defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*) for non-compliance with the *Code*, *International Standard* or *Technical Document*; or (iv) with the approval by *WADA*, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under *Code Article 13* or the expiration of time to appeal, NADO Italia may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of *WADA* and the applicable International Federation.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period
under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 11.9.3.2.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, NADO Italia shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, NADO Italia shall reinstate the original Consequences. If NADO Italia decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Code Article 13.

11.7.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of NADO Italia or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under Code Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA’s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Code Article 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Article 11.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

11.7.1.3 If NADO Italia suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Code Article 13, as provided in Article 18. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize NADO Italia to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the
Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

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

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 8) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

11.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 11.5, 11.6 or 11.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 11.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 11.2, 11.3, 11.5, and 11.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 11.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

11.8 Results Management Agreements

11.8.1 One-Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person, after being notified by NADO Italia of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 11.4, admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Athlete or other Person may receive a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by NADO Italia. Where the Athlete or other Person receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 11.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.

11.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the Athlete or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by NADO Italia and agrees to Consequences acceptable to NADO Italia and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by NADO Italia and WADA of the
application of Articles 11.1 through 11.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and NADO Italia to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of the period of Ineligibility, are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Code Article 13.

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

11.9 Multiple Violations

11.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

(a) a six-month period of Ineligibility; or

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

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

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

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

11.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the
period of *Ineligibility* under Article 11.5 or 11.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

11.9.1.3 The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 11.9.1.1 and 11.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 11.7.

11.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 11.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 11.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 11.9.

11.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

11.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 11.9, except as provided in Articles 11.9.3.2 and 11.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if NADO Italia can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 8, or after NADO Italia made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If NADO Italia cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 11.10.

11.9.3.2 If NADO Italia establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 11.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 11.9.1.

11.9.3.3 If NADO Italia establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the
Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 11.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 11.9.1.

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

11.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 11.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 10, 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.

11.11 Forfeited Prize Money

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

11.12 Financial Consequences

Financial consequences are regulated under Article 16.

11.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

11.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

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

11.13.2 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

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

11.13.2.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from NADO Italia and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 19.

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

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

11.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

11.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

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

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

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by NADO Italia to provide whereabouts information.

11.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 11.14.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other Signatory’s member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

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

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 11.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original
period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by NADO Italia (if its Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility) as set out in the RMP. This decision may be appealed under Code Article 13.

An Athlete or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 11.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, NADO Italia shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

11.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 11.5 or 11.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by NADO Italia, the Italian National Olympic Committee, the Italian National Paralympic Committee, the National Sports Federations, and Government.

11.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

ARTICLE 12 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

12.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one (1) member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

12.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two (2) members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.
12.3 *Event Ruling Body may establish stricter Consequences for Team Sports*

The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 12.2 for purposes of the *Event*.

**ARTICLE 13 CONSEQUENCES FOR OTHER ANTI-DOPING SPORTS CODE VIOLATIONS**

13.1 For violation of Article 3.1 hereof, the period of *Ineligibility* and/or ban shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and, at a maximum, six (6) months of *Ineligibility*. In case of reiteration, the period of *Ineligibility* and/or ban shall be proportionally increased up to two (2) years.

13.2 For violation of Article 3.2 hereof, the period of *Ineligibility* and/or ban shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and, at a maximum, six (6) months of *Ineligibility*. In case of reiteration, the period of *Ineligibility* and/or ban shall be proportionally increased up to one (1) year.

**ARTICLE 14 CONSEQUENCES ON INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED OR HAVE RETIRED FROM SPORT**

14.1 Individuals who are not registered under the Italian sports system and commit anti-doping rule violations shall be banned from registering with and/or holding offices or positions within the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), National Sports Federations, Associated Sports Disciplines or Sports Promotion Entities, or accessing sports grounds, areas designated for *Athletes* and authorized personnel, participating in sports *Events* held in Italy across the national territory or organized by the aforesaid sports entities for the *Ineligibility* period corresponding to the violation committed.

14.2 The consequences for the violations stated here above may be in addition to those stated by *WADA* as well as financial consequences under Article 16.

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while NADO Italia is conducting a Results Management process, NADO Italia retains jurisdiction to complete its Results Management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any Results Management process has begun, and NADO Italia 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, NADO Italia has authority to conduct Results Management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.
ARTICLE 15 SANCTIONS BY NADO ITALIA AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

When NADO Italia becomes aware that a National Sports Federation or any other sporting body in Italy over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce this ADSC within that organization’s or body’s area of competence, NADO Italia may elect to request the CONI, the Italian Government or International Federations to take the following additional disciplinary actions, or, where it has the authority, may itself take the following additional disciplinary actions:

a) exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time;

b) withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organization or body;

c) oblige that organization or body to reimburse NADO Italia’s for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses, and travel) related to a violation of this ADSC committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body.

ARTICLE 16 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES AND COST OF PROCEEDINGS

16.1 As part of the decision settling the proceedings, the NADT may, in addition to imposing the individual sanctions as under Article 11, decree that the unsuccessful party should pay financial sanctions as well as covering court fees as per Financial Schedule of Fees available on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

16.2 Financial consequences are ancillary penalties imposed in addition to Ineligibility. As a result, they do not constitute a valid reason for a reduction of the Ineligibility period or any otherwise applicable sanction under this ADSC.

16.3 For the purposes of determining the amount of the sanction to be imposed, in reaching its decision the NADT must take account of the severity of the violation committed, the established degree of responsibility, the likelihood of repetition of breaches as well as the conduct shown during the proceedings.

16.4 Failure to pay the amounts due under this Article and the amounts deemed as payable to NADO Italia by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne and/or by Swiss Federal Tribunal shall result in enforced collection of such amounts before the relevant Court. NADO Italia may in its absolute discretion establish an instalment plan for payment of any prize money forfeited under this Rules.

16.5 The relevant National Sports Federations, Associated Sports Disciplines and Sports Promotion Entities shall be held jointly and severally responsible together with the registered member for failure to pay the amounts determined by the NADT, NADAB, CAS and/or Swiss Federal Tribunal.
ARTICLE 17 LENIENCY MEASURES

Pardon, amnesty, and grace measures shall not be applicable to anyone who is found to be responsible for ADSc violations.

ARTICLE 18 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

18.1 Appeals Proceeding and Decisions Subject to Appeal

The rules governing appeals are set out in the RMP and in the NADAB applicable procedural rules.

18.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

18.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

18.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six-months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to competition under Article 6.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Code Article 7.1; a decision by NADO Italia not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the ISRM; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; NADO Italia’s failure to comply with Code Article 7.4; a decision that NADO Italia’s lacks authority to rule on an alleged
anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Article 11.7.1; failure to comply with Code Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5; failure to comply with Article 11.8.1; a decision under Article 11.14.3; a decision by NADO Italia’s not to implement another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 20; and a decision under Code Article 27.3 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 18.2.

Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

18.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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

18.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 18.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed exclusively to NADAB, in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

18.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

18.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

In cases under Article 18.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) NADO Italia and the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder, if different from NADO Italia; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

18.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases under Article 18.2.2, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to NADAB (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) NADP; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) NADO Italia and the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder, if different from NADO Italia; (e) the International Olympic Committee or
International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

For cases under Article 18.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the NADAB.

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

18.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

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

18.2.3.4 Appeal form Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

18.2.3.5 Appeal from decision under Article 15

Decisions by NADO Italia pursuant to Article 15 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation or other body.

18.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 18 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party’s answer.

18.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the National Antidoping Tribunal

Where, in a particular case the NADT 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 NADT 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 NADO Italia.

18.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

*TUE* decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in the RMP and in the
NADAB applicable procedural rules.

18.5 Time for Filing Appeals

18.5.1 Appeals to *CAS*

The time to file an appeal to *CAS* shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date
of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding,
the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to
appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision
being appealed:

(a) within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall
have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision
from NADO Italia;

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

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

(a) twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a
right to appeal could have appealed, or

(b) twenty-one (21) days after *WADA’s* receipt of the complete file relating to
the decision.

18.5.2 Appeals to the NADAB

The time to file an appeal to the NADAB shall be fifteen (15) days from the
date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above
notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a
party entitled to appeal, but which was not a party to the proceedings having led
to the decision subject to appeal:

(a) within fifteen (15) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have
the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from
NADO Italia;
(b) if such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the NADAB.

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

(a) twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

(b) twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 19 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 8 and 19.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, NADO Italia decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the Athlete or other Person (provided that the Athlete or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management).

19.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organization, if different from NADO Italia, International Federation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 8 and 19, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, NADO Italia decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organizations with a right of appeal under Code Article 13.2.3.

19.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

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

19.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 19.1.1, the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organization, if different from NADO Italia, International Federation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 8, 9 or 18 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

19.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until NADO Italia has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 19.3.

19.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of NADO Italia

NADO Italia shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 19.3. NADO Italia shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

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

19.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, NADO Italia shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
19.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 19.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

19.3 Public Disclosure

19.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with Article 19.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by NADO Italia.

19.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 18.2.1 or 18.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 11.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 11.14.3, NADO Italia must Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed, except for information related to review of TUEC’s decisions and decisions regarding “filing failure” and/or “missed test” – pursuant to the terms and conditions of the “Regulations governing the processing of sensitive and judicial information (Legislativo Decreto n. 196/2003 as amended by the Legislative Decree n. 101/2018), adopted by NADO Italia. NADO Italia must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, under the terms and condition of the above-mentioned Regulations.

19.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 18.2.1 or 18.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 9 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 11.8, NADO Italia may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

19.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be
Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. NADO Italia shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

19.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished by placing the required information, according to the above-mentioned regulations, on NADO Italia’s website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

19.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 19.3.1 and 19.3.3, no Anti-Doping Organization, National Federation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by the Athlete, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

19.3.7 The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 19.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

19.4 Statistical Reporting

NADO Italia, at least annually, publishes publicly a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, and provide a copy to WADA.

19.5 Data Privacy

19.5.1 NADO Italia may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Sports Code, in compliance with Legislative Decree n. 196/2003 as amended by the Legislative Decree n. 101/2018, EU Regulation n. 2016/679 and with decisions, opinions and other prescriptions adopted by the Italian Data Protection Authority.

19.5.2 Without limiting the foregoing, NADO Italia shall:

(a) only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
(b) notify any Participant or Person subject to this Anti-Doping Sports Code, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by NADO Italia and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of this ADSC;

(c) ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom NADO Italia shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

ARTICLE 20 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

20.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations

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

20.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Code Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Code Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

20.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Code Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

20.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

20.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Code Article 10.10 for a specified period
automatically *disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.

20.1.2 NADO Italia and any *National Federation in Italy* shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 20.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date NADO Italia receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

20.1.3 A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body or *CAS* to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon NADO Italia, and any *National Federation in Italy*, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date NADO Italia receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

20.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 20.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on NADO Italia or *National Federations in Italy* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

**ARTICLE 21 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

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

**ARTICLE 22 EDUCATION**

NADO Italia, through the Anti-Doping Education, Learning and Research Committee, plans, implements, evaluates and promotes *Education* in line with the requirements of *Code* Article 18.2 and the *International Standard for Education*.

The Anti-doping Education, Learning and Research Committee drafts and implements information and training programmes aimed at defending the spirit of sport and protecting the health of *Athletes*, with a view to preventing the intentional or unintentional *Use of Prohibited Substances, Prohibited Methods* or practices.

These programmes, always accompanied by accurate and up-to-date information on the fight against doping, are aimed at *Athletes*, especially the youngest ones, for whom the themes of in-depth anti-doping *Education* will be developed also in school courses. The in-depth studies will also be dedicated to families, sports managers, coaches, medical staff and communication agencies.

The activities will be directed to the development of the values of the individual *Athlete*, so as to encourage an increase in their autonomous decision-making capacity, based on the principle of ethically appropriate behavior.
The Anti-doping Education, Learning and Research Committee also promotes research projects in compliance with the ethical practices recognized at national and international level, also in collaboration with WADA.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

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

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

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

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

23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

23.6 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 Code Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

23.7 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Code Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

24.1 Where the term “days” is used in this ADSC, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

24.2 This ADSC shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

24.3 This ADSC have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of this ADSC and shall prevail in case of conflict.
24.4 The Introduction and the Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of this ADSC.

24.5 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into the ADSC, shall be treated as if set out fully herein, and shall be used to interpret this ADSC.

24.6 This ADSC shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the “Effective Date”). It repeals any previous version of NADO Italia’s anti-doping sports rules.

24.7 This ADSC shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

24.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 11 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

24.7.2 Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in this ADSC, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 11.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 21 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in this ADSC (provided, however, that Article 21 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

24.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.

24.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to NADO Italia or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction
in the period of Ineligibility in light of this ADSC. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 18.2. This ADSC shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

24.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 11.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had this ADSC been applicable, shall be applied.

24.7.6 Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances or methods on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method has been removed from the Prohibited List, an Athlete or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may apply to NADO Italia or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the removal of the substance or method from the Prohibited List.
APPENDIX 1  DEFINITIONS

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

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

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers 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.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Athlete or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

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

Anti-Doping Detective Inspector (ADDIs): Carabinieri from the Department for Health Protection (i.e., the Italian anti-adulteration unit locally known as “NAS” or “CCTS”), accredited by NADO Italia and authorized to take part in the anti-doping activities in conjunction with Doping Control Officers/Blood Control Officers, sample collection physicians from FMSI,
pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22 July 2022 between NADO Italia and the NAS.

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


*Athlete*: Any *Person* who competes in sport under the aegis of the relevant International Federation and/or the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI) and Italian Paralympic Committee (IPC).

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

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

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

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

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

*CAS*: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.


*Competition*: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.
Consequences of Anti-Doping 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) Indisibility 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 ADSC Article 11.14; (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 ADSC Article 9; (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 means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with ADSC Article 18. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in ADSC Article 12.

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.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which an Anti-Doping Organization delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organizations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for the Anti-Doping Organization, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for the Anti-Doping Organization (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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 and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of ADSC Article 11.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

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

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.
Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete’s 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 Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under ADSC Article 11.6.1 or 11.6.2.

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

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by all Major Event Organizations for that particular sport.

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

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

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

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management.

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

International-Level Athlete: 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.

**Italian Sports Medicine Federation (FMSI)**: The only National Entity recognized as a member of the International Sports Medicine Federation (FIMS), recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the European Sports Medicine Federation (EFMS) that ensures the (i) execution of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition doping controls through its own DCOs/BCOs, sample collection physicians, (ii) delivery of sample tests through the WADA-accredited Laboratory based in Rome or other WADA-accredited laboratories.

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

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

**Metabolite**: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

**Minor**: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

**National Anti-Doping Appeal Body (NADAB)**: The National Anti-Doping Appeal Panel competent to judge appeals against first instance decisions of the NADT as pursuant to Code Article 13.2 and against any decision of rejection of a TUE by the TUEC of NADO Italia.

**National Anti-Doping Organization**: 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, manage test results and conduct Results Management 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. In Italy, the National Anti-Doping Organization is NADO Italia.

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

**National Sports Federation**: A national or regional entity in Italy which is a member of – or is recognized by – an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation’s sport in that nation or region in Italy.

**National-Level Athlete**: An Athlete included in the national RTP; Athletes included in the Club Olimpico (who receive funding from Sports movement); an Athlete who currently or in the last
six (6) months has represented Italy at senior level; an Athlete who has been selected to represent Italy in International Events or Competitions, not classified as International-Level Athlete by the relevant International Federation.

**National Olympic Committee.** The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area. In Italy, the National Olympic Committee is Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano (CONI).

**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 Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete’s system.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence.** The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that any 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 Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete’s system.

**Operational Independence.** This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organization or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Protected Person:** An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

**Provisional Hearing:** For purposes of Article 8.4, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under RMP Article 3.3 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:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

**Recreational Athlete:** In Italy, Recreational Athlete is any Person member of a Sport Promotion Entity, or any Person who takes part in local Competitions or competes at lower level Team Sports. In any case, Recreational Athlete does not include who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation: (i) has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by NADO Italia or other National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations); (i) has represented Italy or any other country in an International Event in an open category; (iii) or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation, NADO Italia or other National Anti-Doping Organization.

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

**Registered Testing Pool (RTP):** The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organization.
Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Code Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. In Italy, NADO Italia’s Registered Testing Pool is defined as set out in ADSC Article 6.5.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Results Management Procedure (RMP): The document adopted by NADO Italia implementing the International Standard for Results Management, regulating the Results Management procedure from the review and notification of a potential anti-doping rule violation until the appeals. The RMP is published on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

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

Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 5.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 5.2.2.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 5.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 11.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 11.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional 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, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization or TUE committee or hearing panel,
procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organization or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.


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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.


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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows an Athlete with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions’ Application Procedure (TUE_AP): The procedure adopted by NADO Italia for the TUEs’ application, published on NADO Italia’s website (www.nadoitalia.it).

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

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.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 11.7.1.1 and 11.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organization and an Athlete or other Person that allows the Athlete or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organization in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the Athlete or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organization against the Athlete or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organization in this particular setting may not be used by the Athlete or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organization in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organization, Athlete or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.