Olympic Council of Asia

ANTI-DOPING RULES

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Applicable during Asian Games Series

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Preamble

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with OCA responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of OCA continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules are Rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing Anti-Doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these Rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

OCA has adopted these Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with WADA Code, expecting that in spirit of sport, it will contribute to fight against doping in sports movement in Asia.

Pursuant to Article 5.3 of the World Anti-Doping Code, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) is the supreme authority of the Asian Games. Any person or organization belonging in any capacity whatsoever to the OCA is bound by the provisions of the OCA Constitution and shall abide by the decisions of the OCA.

The OCA Constitution reflects the importance that the OCA places on the fight against doping in sport and its support for the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) which was accepted by the OCA upon the occasion of its 23rd General Assembly held in Doha on 1st July 2004.

The OCA has formed these OCA Anti-Doping Rules (Rules) in accordance with the WADA Code, expecting that, in the spirit of sports, it will contribute to the fight against doping in the Sports Movement in Asia. The Rules are complemented by other OCA documents and International Standards addressed throughout the Rules.

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition Rules are sport Rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel) accept these Rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the Rules.

The OCA Executive Board is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against
doping, including results and Anti-Doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the Code.

The President of the OCA shall appoint an Anti-Doping Commission which will perform its responsibilities and duties under the directions of the OCA Medical Committee. Unless specifically directed in the Rules, the Person responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the OCA Medical Committee Chairman. The OCA Medical Committee Chairman may delegate specific responsibilities to such Person or Persons at his discretion.

The OCA Therapeutic Use Exemption sub Commission (TUEC) is the sub Commission appointed by the OCA Medical Committee Chairman to assess each Therapeutic Use Exemption application (TUE) during the Games period.

NOTE: The Period of the Asian Games is defined as “the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Athletes Village for the Asian Games, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony”.

Clarification of Doping Control Responsibilities:

The collection of Samples for Doping Control will take place during the Asian Games. The OCA is solely responsible for the initiation and direction of Testing during the Asian Games. The Organizing Committee for the Asian Games is responsible for all Doping Control Requirements and Financial Costs. Doping Control procedures will be undertaken in conformance with the OCA, IOC and WADA Rules.

The meaning of the capitalized terms (appearing in italics) contained in these Rules are defined in Appendix 1 hereto.

In these Rules, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical person shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.
Fundamental Rationale for the Code and OCA’s Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-Doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport.

This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport". It is the essence of Olympism; the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person’s natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty.
- Health.
- Excellence in performance.
- Character and education.
- Fun and joy.
- Teamwork.
- Dedication and commitment.
- Respect for Rules and laws.
- Respect for self and other Participants.
- Courage.
- Community and solidarity.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.
Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply automatically to:

a. Olympic council of Asia (OCA); all Athletes entered in one of OCA Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of OCA for a future Event;

b. all Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes;

c. other Persons participating in the activities of OCA; and

d. any organization, body or entity operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of OCA.

Athletes entered in one of OCA’s Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of OCA for a future Event are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of eligibility to participate in such Events.

The Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes and other Persons participating in the activities of OCA are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of such support/participation.

Organizations, bodies or entities operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of OCA are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of their participation in the OCA activities.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which OCA has jurisdiction.
CHAPTER ONE
DOPING CONTROL
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 2.10 of these Rules.

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  The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample

2.1.1  It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping 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, where the Athlete’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

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

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

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

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was used or attempted to be used for an Anti-Doping rule violation to be committed.

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

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable Anti-Doping Rules.
2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

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

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substances or a Prohibited Methods

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

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

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

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

2.10.2 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 years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 3 Proof of Doping

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The OCA shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the OCA 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 these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.
3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

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

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then OCA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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

3.2.5 The Disciplinary Commission 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 Disciplinary Commission) and to answer questions from the Disciplinary Commission or OCA.

ARTICLE 4 The prohibited list

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 Specified Substances

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

4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an Anti-Doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
4.4.2 Athletes who wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method in connection with the Event and do not already have a TUE should apply to OCA TUE Committee (the “TUEC”) for a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional circumstances) at least 30 days before the Event. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decisions shall be reported via ADAMS. The provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. TUEs granted by the TUEC shall be effective for OCA Events only.

4.4.3 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation, he/she should apply to the TUEC for recognition of that TUE. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the TUEC must recognize it. If the TUEC decides the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the Athlete promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4 A decision by OCA TUEC not to recognize or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to the independent TUE Appeal Committee established by OCA for that purpose. If the Athlete does not appeal (or the TUE Appeal Committee decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognize the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the substance or method in question in connection with the Event, but any TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.

4.4.5 WADA may review TUEC decisions on TUEs 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.
ARTICLE 5  

Testing and Investigations

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for Anti-Doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of OCA supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities shall be conducted by OCA-MCADC in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. OCA MCADC shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

a) in relation to Atypical Findings, in accordance with Article 7.3, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

b) in relation to other indications of potential Anti-Doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 OCA-MCADC may obtain, assess and process Anti-Doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and
proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible Anti-Doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, OCA shall have In-Competition Testing authority for the Event Period and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes entered in one of its future Events or who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of OCA for a future Event. At the request of OCA MCADC, any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with OCA.

5.2.2 OCA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3.1 of the Code, OCA shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct Testing at the Event Venue during the Event Period. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the Code, not only OCA but also other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over Athletes participating at the Event may test such Athletes during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues. Such Testing shall be coordinated with the OCA.

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

5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 OCA has the authority to appoint any Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) it deems appropriate to collect Samples on its behalf. Such Sample Collection Authority shall comply with the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of such Testing.

5.3.2 OCA Medical Committee & Anti-Doping Commission will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by Asian Games Organising Committee (AGOC) and/or any Sample Collection Authority collecting Samples under its authority.
5.3.3 Doping Control may be monitored by members of the OCA Medical Commission or by other qualified Persons so authorized by OCA.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, AGOC under the authority of OCA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan for its Event(s) that prioritizes appropriately between sports, disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. OCA-MCADC shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 The NOC must provide the OCA with detailed information no later than the date of the opening of the Athlete Village for the Asian Games about the intended locations for their athletes during the Period of the Asian Games. The NOC may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate.

Athletes shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete; however, it shall be the responsibility of each NOC to obtain whereabouts information as requested by the OCA.

5.6.2 Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool, OCA may access his/her Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and
Investigations) for the period for which the Athlete is subject to OCA Testing authority. OCA will access the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings not via the Athlete but rather via the International Federations or National Anti-Doping Organization that is receiving the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings. OCA will not require the Athlete to file any different whereabouts information with it.

5.6.3 Where an Athlete is not in a Registered Testing Pool in the period for which the Athlete is subject to OCA Testing authority, OCA may require him/her to provide such information about his/her whereabouts in that period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct Testing upon him/her, up to and including information equivalent to the Whereabouts Filings that an Athlete would have to make in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations if he/she were in a Registered Testing Pool.

5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 An Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool who retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport may not participate in OCA’s Events until he/she has given his/her International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 12. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be Disqualified.
5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in any OCA’s Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to his/ her International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.8 Independent Observer Program

OCA shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at its Event(s).

ARTICLE 6 Analysis of samples

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of accredited and approved laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be determined by OCA.

6.2 Purpose of analysis of samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods 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 in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate Anti-Doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
6.2.2 OCA-MCADC shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.4.1 OCA-MCADC may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 OCA-MCADC may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of the country or sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

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

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2.1:

a) by WADA at any time; and/or

b) by OCA at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by OCA to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 Anti-Doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**ARTICLE 7**

**Results managements**

7.1 **Procedures and general provisions with respect to Anti-Doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Asian Games**

The Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) Executive Board has delegated to a disciplinary commission as set out in further detail below (the Disciplinary Commission), its powers to hear the Athletes and other Persons concerned in relation to all management of results and Anti-Doping rule violations (including but not limited to the handling of adverse analytical findings) arising upon the occasion of the Asian Games. The right of any Person who may be subject to a measure or sanction will be exercised before the Disciplinary Commission. The Disciplinary Commission will then provide the OCA Executive Board a report of the hearing, including a proposal as to the decision thereto. The proposal of the Disciplinary Commission is not binding upon the OCA Executive Board, who retains the ultimate authority to decide.

7.2 **Responsibility for Conducting Results Management**

7.2.1 The OCA President shall be responsible for results management and the conduct of hearings for Anti-Doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to the Consequences that are specified at Articles 9, 10.1 and 10.2.1.
7.2.2 The OCA President shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and four (4) other members with experience in Anti-Doping. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by OCA, the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7. No Person may be a member of the Doping Review Panel dealing with a specific case if he/she (i) has the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such Athlete or other Person, the National Olympic Committee, the National Federation or International Federation of such Athlete or other Person, or with any Person involved in the case in any way whatsoever; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel him/herself to be free and independent.

7.2.3 Responsibility for results management and the conduct of hearings for Anti-Doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to consequences that extend beyond OCA’s Event(s) (e.g., period of Ineligibility for other Events) shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.3 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by OCA

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by OCA (including any tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with AGOC) shall proceed as follows:

7.3.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to OCA- MCADC Chairman in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS.

7.3.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, OCA Anti-Doping Commission Review Panel shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
7.3.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.3.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.4 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.3.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, OCA-MCADC shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 13.1, of:

b) a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;

c) the Anti-Doping rule violated;

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

e) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or OCA-MCADC chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;

f) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and

g) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.
7.3.5 Where requested by the Athlete or the Athlete’s International or National Federation or NOC, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. OCA-MCADC may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.3.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of OCAMCADC, as well as a representative of the Athlete’s National Federation shall be allowed to be present.

7.3.7 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless OCA takes the case forward as an Anti-Doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.8 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances, laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, OCA-MCADC shall conduct a review to determine whether:

a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or
b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, OCA-MCADC shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.4, or else the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.4.5 OCA-MCADC will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

a) If OCA-MCADC determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.4(d) - (f).

b) If OCA-MCADC is asked (a) by another Major Event Organization shortly before one of its Events, or (b) by a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event or National Event, to disclose
whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the other Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, OCA- MCADC shall so advise the other Major event Organization or sports organization after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.5 Review of Whereabouts Failures

7.5.1 OCA shall refer potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the Athlete’s International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization receives that Athlete’s whereabouts filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that Athlete.

7.5.2 Where an Athlete who is not in a Registered Testing Pool is required to submit whereabouts information to OCA in accordance with Article 5.6.3, but fails to do so, OCA shall refer potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the Athlete's International Sports Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation receives that Athlete's whereabouts filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that Athlete.

7.6 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2 – 7.4

OCA shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible Anti-Doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.3 to 7.5. At such time as OCA is satisfied that an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA) notice of the Anti-Doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Provisional Suspensions

7.7.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article
7.3.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.3.4.

7.7.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other Anti-Doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.7.1, OCA may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the Anti-Doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.3-7.6 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.7.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, unless the Athlete or other Person shall be given either:

   a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 12.2 (save as set out in Article 7.7.3.1).

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

7.7.5 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that:

   a) the assertion of an Anti-Doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Athlete or other Person; or
b) the Athlete or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4 of the Code; or

c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Athlete or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.7.6 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.

7.7.7 In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an Anti-Doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.8 Resolution Without a Hearing

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

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

7.8.3 In cases where Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead OCA Anti-Doping Commission shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the Anti-Doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result.

OCA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

7.9 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where OCA has asserted the commission of an Anti-Doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an Anti-Doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, OCA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2.

7.9.1 Informing the OCA President

If the review under Article 7.3 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption (TUE) or departure that undermines the validity of the adverse analytical finding, the Chairman of the OCA medical Committee and Anti-Doping Commission shall immediately inform the OCA President of the existence of the
Adverse Analytical Finding, or other apparent Anti-Doping rule violation, and the essential details available to him concerning the case.

7.10 **Retirement from Sport**

If an Athlete or other Person retires while OCA is conducting the results management process, OCA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process.

If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and OCA 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, OCA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that Anti-Doping rule violation.

**ARTICLE 8**

**Right to a fair hearing**

8.1 **Setting up a Disciplinary Commission**

The OCA President shall immediately set up a Disciplinary Commission (OCA-DC). The Commission shall consist of Chairman or his alternative as appropriate of the OCA Medical Committee and Anti-Doping Commission, one member of the OCA Rules Committee, and one member from OCA Executive Board. (*)

8.2 **Hearings following the OCA’s result management**

8.2.1 When OCA Disciplinary Commission sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an Anti-Doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2, then the case shall be referred to the Disciplinary Commission for hearing and adjudication.

8.2.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may
be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the Disciplinary Commission.

8.2.3 The Disciplinary Commission shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.2.4 WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization and International Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, OCA-DC shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

NOTE TO ARTICLE 8.1: The Disciplinary Commission and some of the Secretarial Staff should stay until the receipt of the all results upon the OCA Medical Committee and Anti-Doping Commission Chairman’s request.

8.2.5 The Disciplinary Commission shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2.6 The Disciplinary Commission shall issue a timely reasoned decision. That decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12.

The principles contained at Article 13.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

8.3 General Provisions

8.3.1 Confidentiality

Any Person who has access to the file or who takes part in any stage of the procedure is bound by the duty of the third party Confidentiality.

8.3.2 No person may be a member of the OCA Disciplinary Commission if he:
   a) Has the same nationality as the Athlete, or other Person, concerned;
   b) Has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such Athlete, the National Olympic Committee, or International and Asian federations of such Athlete or any Person whatsoever involved in the case; or
c) In any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

8.3.3 Violation of Procedures and General Provisions
No violation of the above-noted procedures and general provisions can be invoked if the Person involved has not yet been prejudiced by such violation.

ARTICLE 9 Automatic disqualification of individual results

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

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

ARTICLE 10 Sanctions on individuals

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs
An Anti-Doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the Disciplinary Commission, 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 10.1.1. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results
in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s Anti-Doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

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

10.2 Ineligibility

10.2.1 Should an Athlete or other Person be found to have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation before he/ she has actually participated in a Competition at the Event or, in the case where an Athlete or other Person has already participated in a Competition at the Event but scheduled to participate in a additional Competitions at the Event, the Disciplinary Commission may declare the Athlete or other Person ineligible for such Competitions at the Event in which he/ she has not yet participated, along with other Consequences which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from the Event and the loss of accreditation.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.2.2, responsibility for the results management in terms of sanctions beyond the Event itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation. In this context, the Consequences for Anti-Doping rule violations as mentioned and specified under the following Articles of the Code shall apply:

a) Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method;
b) Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations;
c) Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence;
d) Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence;
e) Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault;

f) Multiple Violations;

g) Commencement of Ineligibility Period;

h) Status During Ineligibility.

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

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

10.4 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.5 Financial Consequences and other sanctions assessed against National Olympic Committees

10.5.1 The OCA Executive Board has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to NOCs that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
10.5.2 The OCA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against NOCs with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and Athletes to participate in Asian Games.

10.6 **Automatic Publication of Sanction**

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 13.3.

The OCA, the relevant International and Asian Federations and the NOC shall maintain the confidentiality of the results of all Doping Control and identities involved in proceedings under these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 7 that an Anti-Doping violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an Anti-Doping Rules violation has not been timely challenged or the Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported no later than twenty (20) days after such decision.

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**ARTICLE 11**

Consequences to teams

11.1 **Testing of Team Sports**

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an Anti-Doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, OCA-MCADC shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 **Consequences for Team Sports**

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation during an Event Period, the Disciplinary Commission shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any
Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the Anti-Doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Teams Sports
OCA may elect to establish Rules for the Event which imposes Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

ARTICLE 12 Appeals

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal
Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.3 through 12.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.1.1 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.

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed
In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 12 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the OCA’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the OCA’s process.
12.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

A decision that an Anti-Doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an Anti-Doping rule violation, or a decision that no Anti-Doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an Anti-Doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months’ notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.8; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.2 of the Code; a decision by OCA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an Anti-Doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an Anti-Doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.5; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; OCA’s failure to comply with Article 7.7; a decision that OCA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping rule violation or its Consequences; and a decision by OCA not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 14 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

12.2.1 In cases arising from the Event, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to the OCA Executive Board and then to CAS:

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

f) WADA.

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

12.2.3 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 12 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party’s answer.

12.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

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

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.4.
12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.3.2 as provided under Article 13.2.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

   a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

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

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

   a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or

   b) Twenty-one days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.
ARTICLE 13 Confidentiality and reporting

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

13.1.1 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 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

13.1.2 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 National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an Anti-Doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete’s competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Notice of Anti-Doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.
13.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an Anti-Doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 12 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

13.1.5 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 OCA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 13.3.

13.1.6 OCA 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 13.3, and shall include provisions in any contract entered into between OCA and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents and consultants, for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

13.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

13.2.1 Anti-Doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Articles 7.8, 8.2.4, 10.4 of the Code, 10.5 of the Code, 10.6 of the Code, 10.12.3 of the Code and 12.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, OCA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
13.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by OCA to have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by OCA only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7 and simultaneously to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization and International Federation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 13.1.2.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 12.3.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an Anti-Doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, OCA must Publicly Report the disposition of the 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. OCA must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning Anti-Doping rule violations, including the information described above.

13.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an Anti-Doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. OCA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, OCA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

13.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on OCA’s website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

13.3.5 Neither OCA, nor any of its officials, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an Anti-Doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

13.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 13.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case
involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

OCA shall, after each Event under its jurisdiction, publish a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. OCA may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

13.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, OCA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable Rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

13.6 Data Privacy

13.6.1 OCA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their Anti-Doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

13.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.
ARTICLE 14 Application and recognition of decisions

14.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12
Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by OCA.

14.2 Recognition of the taken measures
OCA shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the Rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 15 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 as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 16 OCA Compliance reports to WADA
OCA will report to WADA on OCA’s compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.
PART TWO
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
ARTICLE 17  Education

OCA shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information; education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

ARTICLE 18  Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules

18.1 Amendment of these Anti-Doping Rules
These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by OCA. They may be issued in English. In case of inconsistency, the English version of these Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail.

18.2 Interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules
These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 Headings of these Anti-Doping Rules
The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 Code and International Standards

The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
18.5 Adoption in accordance

These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 By reference

The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 19 Interpretation of the code

19.1 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.

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

19.3 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.
19.4 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.

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

19.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and its APPENDIX 1, DEFINITIONS and APPENDIX 2, EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.
ARTICLE 20 Additional roles and responsibilities of athletes and other persons

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

20.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

20.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

20.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.1.5 To disclose to OCA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

20.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

20.1.7 Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under OCA’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

20.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
20.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

20.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

20.2.4 To disclose to OCA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

20.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

20.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under OCA’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

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

20.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under OCA’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.
ARTICLE 21  Asian Independent Doping Control officers Exchange Program (AIDCOs)

The OCA shall invite Doping Control Officers (DCOs) across Asian country, or other continent whenever feasible, to take part in the Asian Games series. The number of DCOs shall be as follow:

21.1  Asian Games:

10 Doping Control Officers, or otherwise by mutual agreement between OCA and AGOC.

21.2  The rest of Asian Games:

5 Doping Control Officers, or otherwise by mutual agreement between OCA and AGOC.
APPENDIX ONE
DEFINITIONS
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 entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

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

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

**Athlete**
Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.”

**Athlete Biological Pasport**
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.

**Code**
Definitions

**Competition**

A single race, match, game or singular sport contest at the 2018 Asian Games. 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) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1 of the Code; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

**Contaminated Product**

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

See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

**Disqualification**

**Doping Control**

All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling laboratory analysis, TUEs, results managements and hearings.
Definitions

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

Event Venues
Those venues so designated by OCA.

Event Period
The period commencing on the date of the opening of the athlete village for the Event up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Event.

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

See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Financial Consequences

In-Competition
For purposes of this Anti-Doping Rules, “In-Competition “means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through to the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Independent Observer Program</strong></th>
<th>A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individual Sport</strong></td>
<td>Any sport that is not a Team Sport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ineligibility</strong></td>
<td>See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Event</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International-Level Athlete</strong></td>
<td>Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Standard</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Event Organisations</strong></td>
<td>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. For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Major Event Organization is Olympic Council of Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marker</strong></td>
<td>A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metabolite</strong></td>
<td>Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minor</strong></td>
<td>A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Anti-Doping Organisation</strong></td>
<td>The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Event</strong></td>
<td>A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Federation</strong></td>
<td>A national or regional entity 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National-Level Athlete</strong></td>
<td>Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Olympic Committee</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Fault or Negligence</strong></td>
<td>The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the prohibited Substance entered his or her system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No Significant Fault or Negligence

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

Out-of-Competition

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

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

Provisional Hearing  For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

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

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

Registered Testing Pool  The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

Definitions

Specified Substance  See Article 4.2.3.
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.

Substantial Assistance
For purposes of Article 10.6.1 of the Code, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

Target Testing

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

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

Definitions
Trafficking
Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support
Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping 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.

**TUE**

Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

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

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

**WADA** The World Anti-Doping Agency.
APPENDIX TWO

CRITERIA RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING & INVESTIGATIONS
This Doping Control Guide should be prepared by AGOC and approved by the OCA will address the technical operations of the Doping Control program at the Asian Games. This Guide will be distributed to the NOCs and the International and Asian Federations around 6 Months prior to the Asian Games, and will include the relevant Prohibited List in force for the Asian Games.