

ANTI-DOPING

KEY INFORMATION ON ANT-DOPING PROCEEDINGS

What are the applicable rules?

Anti-doping in cycling is governed by the UCI Anti-Doping Regulations (available [here](#)) and the [Prohibited List](#) established by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

The UCI Anti-Doping Rules (UCI ADR) mirror the World Anti-Doping Code ([WADA Code](#)). As a signatory of the WADA Code, the UCI is required to use the WADA Code without substantial changes, in particular with respect to the definition of the anti-doping offences, provisional suspension, sanctions and communication.

What is an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)?

An AAF is when the analysis of a rider's sample reveals the presence of a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited method. An AAF is not necessarily an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

What is an Anti-Doping Rule Violation?

The WADA Code and the UCI ADR foresee several Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the relevant Anti-Doping Rule Violation is the "Presence of a prohibited substance or method".

Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations are for example:

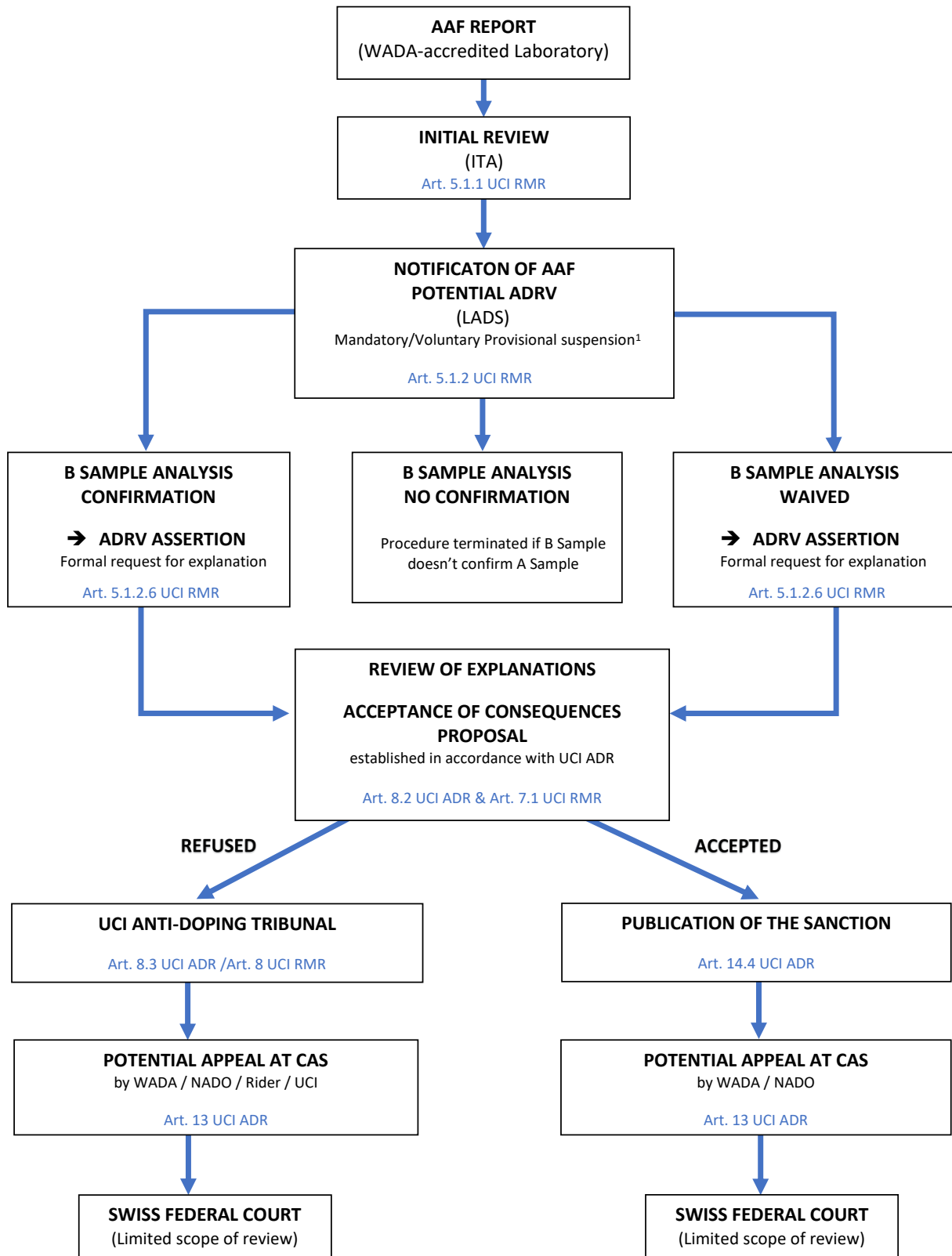
- use, possession, trafficking or administration of a prohibited substance or method;
- evasion of and/or tampering with the doping control;
- whereabouts failures.

What are the different stages of the procedure and who is involved?

1. The International Testing Agency ([ITA](#)) is the independent body mandated by the UCI to define and carry out the anti-doping strategy in cycling, in particular the testing strategy. When the ITA becomes aware of an Adverse Analytical Finding, it informs the UCI Legal Anti-Doping Services (LADS).
2. The LADS is a specialised unit independent from UCI Management. The LADS conducts a summary analysis of the documentation accompanying the Adverse Analytical Finding and notifies the rider, his/her National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation as well as WADA. At the same time, UCI Management is informed of the existence of the case but will not be involved in the proceedings, which will be handled by the LADS in consultation with the UCI External Legal Counsel.

3. Upon notification, the rider can ask for his/her B sample to be analysed. If the B sample analysis confirms the result of the A sample, or if the rider does not request the opening of the B sample, the LADS gives the rider the opportunity to provide an explanation for the Adverse Analytical Finding. The LADS will then open disciplinary proceedings and offer the rider an “Acceptance of Consequences” taking into account the rider’s explanations, if any. The Acceptance of Consequences is established according to the UCI ADR. If the rider agrees to the Acceptance of Consequences proposed by the UCI, the agreement can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) by the rider’s National Anti-Doping Organisation as well as by WADA.
4. If the rider refuses the Acceptance of Consequences, the matter is referred to the UCI Anti-Doping Tribunal (UCI ADT) for adjudication.
5. The UCI ADT is an independent tribunal established by the UCI in January 2015, to adjudicate the international cases in a professional and consistent way. The UCI ADT will decide whether the rider committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and what the applicable sanction shall be. The UCI ADT’s decisions can be appealed to the CAS not only by the rider and the UCI, but also by the rider’s National Anti-Doping Organisation as well as by WADA.

UCI Results Management Process - Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)



¹ Non-Specified Substance -> Mandatory Provisional Suspension -> Published on UCI website
Specified Substance -> Voluntary Provisional Suspension-> Not Published on UCI website

What is a provisional suspension?

The provisional suspension means that a rider is suspended even before a final decision is made (either by Acceptance of Consequences or by decision of the UCI ADT). In accordance with the WADA Code, the UCI ADR provide a dual regime for the imposition of a provisional suspension, which depends mainly on the nature of the substance found in the rider's sample:

- Provisional suspension is mandatory and automatically imposed when the Adverse Analytical Finding is for a so-called "non-Specified Substance" (i.e. a prohibited substance that is not listed as a "Specified Substance" by WADA).
- If the Adverse Analytical Finding is for a Specified Substance (i.e. a substance that WADA considers more likely to have been consumed for a purpose other than performance enhancement), the rider is not subject to mandatory provisional suspension. The rider can however decide to voluntarily suspend himself/herself.

In both cases, the period of provisional suspension served and respected will be deducted from the suspension eventually imposed.

How is the sanction determined?

Under the UCI ADR, and in accordance with the WADA Code, the level of the sanction for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation ranges from a reprimand to a 4-year ban depending on the nature of the substance for which the rider tested positive and the specific circumstances of the case, in particular the rider's level of fault or negligence and willingness to provide substantial assistance to discover other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

What are the UCI's communication rules and policy concerning anti-doping?

When a rider is provisionally suspended, the UCI updates the table of "License Holders provisionally suspended" published on its [website](#). When it considers justified under the circumstances, it also publishes a statement announcing the rider's provisional suspension.

In cases where there is no provisional suspension, the UCI does not render the matter public until its resolution, unless it considers justified under the circumstances.

In all cases, as required under the UCI ADR, once the matter has been resolved, the UCI publicly discloses the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rider or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. When it considers justified under the circumstances, it also publishes a statement announcing the rider or other person's sanction.

The decisions of the UCI ADT and the CAS award rendered on appeal against such decisions are available in full on the UCI website.