



**commonwealth
sport**

**COMMONWEALTH SPORT ANTI-DOPING RULES
FOR THE 2026 COMMONWEALTH GAMES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	INTRODUCTION & DEFINITION OF DOPING	3
ARTICLE 2	ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	8
ARTICLE 3	PROOF OF DOPING.....	11
ARTICLE 4	THE <i>PROHIBITED LIST & THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS</i>	12
ARTICLE 5	<i>TESTING</i> AND INVESTIGATIONS.....	16
ARTICLE 6	ANALYSIS OF <i>SAMPLES</i>	20
ARTICLE 7	<i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS</i>	22
ARTICLE 8	<i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION</i>	24
ARTICLE 9	AUTOMATIC <i>DISQUALIFICATION</i> OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	26
ARTICLE 10	SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	26
ARTICLE 11	<i>CONSEQUENCES</i> TO TEAMS	36
ARTICLE 12	<i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS</i>	36
ARTICLE 13	CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING.....	38
ARTICLE 14	IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS	42
ARTICLE 15	STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	43
ARTICLE 16	<i>EDUCATION</i>	43
ARTICLE 17	ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CS.....	43
ARTICLE 18	INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>CODE</i>	43
ARTICLE 19	FINAL PROVISIONS.....	44
APPENDIX 1	DEFINITIONS	45
APPENDIX 2	TESTING PROTOCOLS SPECIFIC TO THE <i>2026 COMMONWEALTH GAMES</i>	53

COMMONWEALTH SPORT ANTI-DOPING RULES

In effect as from 24 April 2026

ARTICLE 1 INTRODUCTION & DEFINITION OF DOPING

1.1 Introduction

Commonwealth Sport (“**CS**”) is the ruling body and supreme authority in all matters concerning the Commonwealth Games staged in Glasgow in 2026 (the “**2026 Commonwealth Games**”). It is also a *Signatory* to the World Anti-Doping Code (the “**Code**”) and has the roles and responsibilities given to *Major Event Organisations* at Article 20.6 of the *Code*. In the discharge of those responsibilities, and as its contribution to the fight against doping in sport, *CS* has adopted these Anti-Doping Rules (as may be amended from time to time, the “**Rules**”), which are intended to implement the *Code* and its supporting *International Standards* (each as amended from time to time) at the *2026 Commonwealth Games*. If these *Rules* conflict with the *Code* or the *International Standards*, the *Code* and *International Standards* shall prevail.

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

These *Rules* also acknowledge the *Athletes’ Anti-Doping Rights Act* referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the *Code*, which provides the rights of *Athletes* that are specifically identified in the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

Defined terms used in these *Rules* (denoted with initial capital letters and in italics: e.g. *Athlete Support Personnel*) have the meaning given to them in Appendix 1 of these *Rules*.

These *Rules* are intended to be adopted by *Commonwealth Games Associations* (“**CGA**”) in accordance with *CS*’s Constitution.

These *Rules* are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played, aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonised manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. 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 *Rules*, which implement 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.

As provided in the *Code*, *CS* shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of *Doping Control* at the *2026 Commonwealth Games*. Any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* may be delegated by *CS* to a *Delegated Third Party*, however, *CS* shall require the *Delegated Third Party* to perform such aspects in compliance with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these *Rules*. *CS* may delegate its adjudication responsibilities and *Results Management* to the *Delegated Third Party*. When *CS* has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of its *Doping Control* to a *Delegated Third Party*, any reference to *CS* should be intended as a reference to that *Delegated Third Party*, where applicable, and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. *CS* shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the *Code*.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these *Rules*. The headings used in these *Rules* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these *Rules* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

1.2 Scope of these Rules

These *Rules* apply to and are binding upon the following *Persons* as a condition of their eligibility to be accredited for, to participate in, or to be involved in any other way in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*:

- 1.2.1 CS, including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;
- 1.2.2 CS's *Delegated Third Parties* and any of their employees who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control* on behalf of CS;
- 1.2.3 all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of CS for the *2026 Commonwealth Games*;
- 1.2.4 all *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes*;
- 1.2.5 other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, including *International Federations*, *CGAs* and *National Olympic Committees*; and
- 1.2.6 any *Person*, organisation, body or entity (including their employees, board members, directors, officers that are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*) operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of CS.

1.3 Submission to these Rules

Each of the abovementioned *Persons* is deemed, as a condition of their accreditation, participation or involvement in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* to have agreed:

- 1.3.1 to be bound by and comply strictly with these *Rules*;
- 1.3.2 to have submitted to the authority of CS to apply and enforce these *Rules*, throughout the *Games Period* for the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, and any *Consequences* for the breach thereof;
- 1.3.3 to provide all requested assistance to CS and its *Delegated Third Parties* (as applicable) in the application and enforcement of these *Rules* including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation, *Results Management*, and/or proceedings conducted pursuant to these *Rules* in relation to any potential anti-doping rule violation;
- 1.3.4 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 12 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these *Rules*;
- 1.3.5 Not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of such hearing panels.

1.4 Anti-doping rules of other Anti-Doping Organisations

It is acknowledged that certain *Athletes* and other *Persons* who are subject to the authority of CS may also be subject to the anti-doping rules of other *Anti-Doping Organisations*, including their *International Federation*, and that the same conduct of such *Athletes* and other *Persons* may engage not only these *Rules* but also the rules of such other *Anti-Doping Organisations*. These

Rules are not intended to limit the responsibilities of any *Athlete* or other *Person* under such other rules. The jurisdictional and other issues arising when the same conduct engages these *Rules* and such other rules shall be resolved in accordance with the *Code* and *International Standards*.

1.5 Commonwealth Sport responsibilities under these Rules

It is the responsibility of CS to carry out or delegate to a third party the roles and responsibilities as set out in *Code* Article 20.5, including:

- 1.5.1 acting as the *Results Management Authority* under these *Rules*;
- 1.5.2 exercising the powers and discharging the responsibilities given to it in these *Rules*;
- 1.5.3 being independent in its operational decisions and activities from sport and government, including (without limitation) prohibiting any involvement in its operational decisions and activities by any *Person* who is at the same time involved in the management or operations of any *International Federation*, CS or other *Major Event Organisation*, CGA, *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee*, or government department with responsibility for sport or anti-doping;
- 1.5.4 being the authority on anti-doping *Education* for the *2026 Commonwealth Games* and planning, implementing, evaluating and promoting anti-doping education in line with the requirements of the *International Standard for Education*;
- 1.5.5 not knowingly employing a *Person* in any position involving *Doping Control* (other than authorised anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programmes) who is serving a *Provisional Suspension* or a period of *Ineligibility* or, if not subject to the *Code*, has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years that would have constituted an anti-doping rule violation if these *Rules* had been applicable to such *Person*;
- 1.5.6 cooperating fully with WADA in connection with investigations conducted by WADA pursuant to *Code* Article 20.7.14; and
- 1.5.7 reporting to WADA on CS's compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* in accordance with *Code* Article 24.1.2.

1.6 Athlete responsibilities under these Rules

It is the personal responsibility of each *Athlete*:

- 1.6.1 to acquaint themselves, and to ensure that each *Person* (including medical personnel) from whom they take advice is acquainted, with all of the requirements of these *Rules*, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and of the substances and methods that have been included on the *Prohibited List*;
- 1.6.2 to comply with these *Rules* in all respects at all times;
- 1.6.3 to take full responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*;
- 1.6.4 to carry out research regarding any products or substances which they intend to *Use* (prior to such *Use*) to ensure that *Using* them will not constitute or result in

an anti-doping rule violation. Such research shall, at a minimum, include a reasonable internet search of:

- (a) the name of the product or substance;
- (b) the ingredients/substances listed on the product or substance label; and
- (c) other related information revealed through research.

- 1.6.5 to ensure that any medical treatment they receive does not infringe these *Rules*;
- 1.6.6 to make themselves available for *Testing* at all times;
- 1.6.7 to disclose to CS and to their *International Federation* any decision (whether by a *Signatory* or a non-*Signatory*) that the *Athlete* infringed anti-doping rules within the previous ten (10) years;
- 1.6.8 to disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request to CS and/or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over them;
- 1.6.9 to cooperate fully with CS and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations;
- 1.6.10 not to engage in offensive conduct towards any *Doping Control Officer* or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*; and
- 1.6.11 to disclose to CS if they have been notified of a potential outstanding or unresolved anti-doping rule violation and in the event they have been, to not attend or compete in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*.

1.7 Athlete Support Personnel responsibilities under these Rules

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

- 1.7.1 to acquaint themselves with all of the requirements of these Rules, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included on the *Prohibited List*;
- 1.7.2 to comply with these Rules in all respects at all times;
- 1.7.3 not to *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification. An *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* who *Uses* or *Possesses* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification may not provide support to any *Athlete*;
- 1.7.4 to cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* programme;
- 1.7.5 to use their influence to foster anti-doping attitudes among *Athletes* and other *Persons*;
- 1.7.6 to disclose to CS and to their *International Federation* any decision (whether by a *Signatory* or non-*Signatory*) that they infringed anti-doping rules within the previous ten (10) years;
- 1.7.7 to cooperate fully with CS and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations; and
- 1.7.8 not to engage in offensive conduct towards any *Doping Control Officer* or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*.

1.8 Other *Person* responsibilities under these *Rules*

It is the personal responsibility of each other *Person*:

- 1.8.1** to acquaint themselves with all of the requirements of these *Rules*, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included on the *Prohibited List*;
- 1.8.2** to comply with these *Rules* in all respects at all times to the extent the *Rules* impose obligations on them;
- 1.8.3** to disclose to CS and to their *International Federation* any decision (whether by a *Signatory* or non-*Signatory*) that they infringed anti-doping rules within the previous ten (10) years;
- 1.8.4** to cooperate fully with CS and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations; and
- 1.8.5** not to engage in offensive conduct towards any *Doping Control Officer* or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*.

1.9 CGA responsibilities under these *Rules*

Each *CGA* is responsible for the following, and in case of default may be sanctioned in accordance with CS's rules and regulations:

- 1.9.1** ensuring that their delegations, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of the *Prohibited List* and any amendments thereto coming into effect during the *Games Period*;
- 1.9.2** comply with the *Code*, the *International Standards* and these *Rules* and implement and enforce them with respect to all of its delegation.
- 1.9.3** collecting and providing current whereabouts information for *Athletes* in its delegation to CS, in accordance with Article 5.4;
- 1.9.4** cooperating with investigations conducted by or on behalf of CS into potential anti-doping rule violations by *Athletes* or other *Persons* in the *CGA's* delegation or otherwise under its authority or control, in accordance with Article 5.9.6;
- 1.9.5** not commenting on proceedings arising under these *Rules* other than as permitted in accordance with Article 13.3.6;
- 1.9.6** including in its policies, rules and programmes the provisions necessary to ensure that CS may enforce these *Rules* (including carrying out *Testing*) directly in respect of *Athletes* and other *Persons* under their *Anti-Doping Authority*;
- 1.9.7** incorporating these *Rules* either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules and ensure that all *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and *Persons* under its jurisdiction agree to be bound thereby as a condition of participating in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*;

- 1.9.8 recognise, abide by, and implement the decisions made pursuant to these *Rules*, including the decisions imposing *Consequences* on *Persons* under their authority, in accordance with the provisions of these *Rules*;
- 1.9.9 conduct *Education* in coordination with CS and its *National Anti-Doping Organisation*; and
- 1.9.10 ensuring that no *Athlete* who is part of their delegation, competes at the *2026 Commonwealth Games* who has been notified of a potential outstanding or unresolved anti-doping rule violation.

1.10 Definition of Doping

- 1.10.1 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 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 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*

- 2.1.1 It is the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analysed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analysed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*; or where the *Athlete's A or B Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Athlete* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.
- 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards*, or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person

2.9.1 Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule

violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited Association by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

CS shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether CS 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, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, 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 or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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 CS 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 *Rules* shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure, then CS shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case CS shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (ii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* or *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case CS shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the B *Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case CS shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (iv) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to *Athlete* notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case CS shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST & THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

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

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these *Rules* three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by CS. 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 familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto. Ignorance of the *Prohibited List* will not constitute a defence for any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is bound by these *Rules*.

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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

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

4.2.2 *Specified Substances or Specified Methods*

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except as identified on the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*.

4.2.3 *Substances of Abuse*

For purposes of applying Article 10, *Substances of Abuse* shall include those *Prohibited Substances* which are specifically identified as *Substances of Abuse* on the *Prohibited List* because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

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

4.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

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* and the conditions set out in this Article 4.

4.5 *TUE Recognition*

4.5.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation* or *International Federation*:

- (a) If that *TUE* is available on ADAMS, CS will automatically recognise that *TUE* as valid for purposes of the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, without any further steps being required on the part of the *Athlete*.
- (b) If that *TUE* is not available on ADAMS, the *Athlete* must submit the *TUE* to the *CS TUE Committee ("TUEC")* at least 30 days prior to the start of the *Games Period* if they want it to be recognised for the purposes of the *2026 Commonwealth Games*.

4.5.2 The *TUEC* will be entitled to review any *TUE* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation* or *International Federation* (whether or not submitted for recognition) in order to ensure that it meets the criteria set out in the

International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If necessary, the TUEC may request the provision of further supporting documentation to complete that review.

- 4.5.3** If the TUEC determines that a TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, it must promptly notify the Athlete, WADA, the Athlete's CGA, and the National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation that granted the TUE that the TUE will not be recognised for purposes of the 2026 Commonwealth Games, explaining its reasons. Such decision will also be reported via ADAMS. In such circumstances, the TUE will remain valid for purposes other than the 2026 Commonwealth Games, but it will not be valid for the 2026 Commonwealth Games.
- 4.5.4** If the TUEC determines that a TUE meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, CS will recognise it. The TUEC's decision will be notified in writing to the Athlete and the Athlete's CGA, and the National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation and will be made available to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations via ADAMS.
- 4.5.5** A decision not to recognise a TUE may be appealed pursuant to Article 4.7. A failure to decide on an application for recognition within a reasonable period will be deemed a refusal of the application for these purposes thus triggering the rights of appeal set out in Article 4.7.

4.6 New TUEs

- 4.6.1** If an Athlete needs to make therapeutic Use of a Prohibited Substance and/or a Prohibited Method in connection with the 2026 Commonwealth Games but does not already have a TUE for such Use:
- (a) The Athlete must apply directly to the TUEC for a TUE as soon as possible, and (subject only to Article 4.5) before Using the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question or having it in their Possession.
 - (b) For substances prohibited In-Competition only, the Athlete must apply for a TUE as soon as possible and in any event at least 30 days prior to the Games Period, unless it is an emergency or exceptional situation.
- 4.6.2** The application for grant of a TUE must be made in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, following the process and using the form posted on CS's website (at <https://www.commonwealthsport.com/>). The form and all supporting documentation should be emailed to tue@commonwealthsport.com.
- 4.6.3** An Athlete who has had an application for a TUE rejected by their National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation may not apply to the TUEC for a TUE on the same grounds.
- 4.6.4** The TUEC will evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It will issue its decision as quickly as possible after all of the necessary information has been received, and usually (unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than 21 days of receipt of a complete application. A failure to make the decision within a reasonable time after all of the necessary information has been received will be considered a denial of the application, triggering the rights of appeal and review set out in Article 4.7.

- 4.6.5** The *TUEC*'s decision will be notified in writing to the *Athlete* and the *Athlete's CGA*, and to *WADA* and the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *International Federation* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It will also be promptly reported into *ADAMS*.
- 4.6.6** A *TUE* granted by the *TUEC* for the *2026 Commonwealth Games* will be effective for the *2026 Commonwealth Games* only. If the *TUE* is granted subject to conditions or restrictions and the *Athlete* does not comply with those conditions or restrictions, the *TUE* may be cancelled and/or it may be deemed ineffective to excuse the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or *Use* or *Attempted Use*, and/or *Possession* and/or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that is the subject of the *TUE*.
- 4.6.7** The *Athlete* may only apply to the *TUEC* for a retroactive *TUE* if one of the following circumstances applies:
- (a) the *Athlete* is not an *International-Level Athlete* or a *National-Level Athlete* and is *Using a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons, and *CS* has collected a *Sample* from them;
 - (b) emergency or urgent treatment of a medical condition was necessary;
 - (c) there was insufficient time, opportunity or other exceptional circumstances that prevented the *Athlete* from submitting (or the *TUEC* from considering) the application for the *TUE* prior to *Sample* collection;
 - (d) the *Athlete Used Out-of-Competition*, for therapeutic reasons, a *Prohibited Substance* that is only prohibited *In-Competition*; or
 - (e) in accordance with Article 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, it would be manifestly unfair not to grant a retroactive *TUE*. For *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes*, the *TUEC* may grant an *Athlete's* application for a retroactive *TUE* pursuant to this Article only with the prior approval of *WADA*.

4.7 Reviews and appeals of *TUE* decisions:

- 4.7.1** A decision by the *TUEC* not to recognise or not to grant a *TUE* may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to an *independent TUE appeals body operated by the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)*. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or if the appeal is unsuccessful), the *Athlete* may not *Use the Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in connection with the *2026 Commonwealth Games*.
- 4.7.2** *WADA* may review *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *WADA* may reverse it.
- 4.7.3** A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and/or *CS* exclusively to *CAS* in accordance with Article 12.

4.8 CS TUE Committee

- 4.8.1** The *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission* shall appoint the *TUEC* who shall determine all TUE Applications at the *2026 Commonwealth Games*. The *TUEC* will operate in accordance with their Terms of Reference.
- 4.8.2** When an application to CS for the grant or recognition of a *TUE* is made, the *TUEC* members shall consider the application.
- 4.8.3** Before considering a *TUE* application, each member of the *TUEC* shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Athlete making the application. If a member of the *TUEC* is unwilling or unable to assess the *Athlete's TUE* application, for any reason, the Chair may appoint a replacement or appoint a new member to the *TUEC*. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the *TUEC* if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the *TUE* decision.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

- 5.1.1** CS may undertake *Testing* and investigations under these Rules for any legitimate anti-doping purpose. It shall conduct these in conformity with the provisions of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and (in respect of *Testing*) the specific protocols of CS that are set out in Appendix 2 supplementing that *International Standard*.
- 5.1.2** *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the *Athlete* has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*) or Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use* by an *Athlete* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*).

5.2 Authority to Test

- 5.2.1** CS has authority during the *Games Period* to conduct *In-Competition Testing* and/or *Out-of-Competition Testing* of all *Athletes* who are entered to participate in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*
- 5.2.2** CS may require any *Athlete* over whom it has *Testing* authority to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.
- 5.2.3** If CS delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* directly, that *National Anti-Doping Organisation* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, CS shall be notified.

In accordance with Code Article 5.3.1, not only CS but also *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over *Athletes* participating at the *2026 Commonwealth Games* may conduct *Testing* of such *Athletes* during the *Games Period* outside of *Games Venues*. Such testing should be communicated and coordinated with CS.

- 5.2.4** If an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Games Venues* during the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall first confer with CS. If the *Anti-Doping Organisation* is not satisfied with the

response from CS, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* may, in accordance with the procedures described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing CS. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in these *Rules*.

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

5.3 Testing Requirements

5.3.1 CS shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.3.2 Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.4 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.4.1 For periods when *Athletes* are subject to the *Testing* authority of CS:

- (a) if an *Athlete* is in a *Registered Testing Pool*, CS may access the *Athlete's* whereabouts filings (as defined in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) for the relevant period in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* of such *Athlete*. CS will access the *Athlete's* whereabouts filings via ADAMS or via the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organisation* that is receiving the *Athlete's* whereabouts filings. If the *Athlete* is specifying their location at a *Team Hotel* as part of their whereabouts filing/information for the *Games Period*, they must include their hotel room number in their whereabouts filing/information, or such filing/information will be deemed insufficient to find them at that specified location, which may lead to a filing failure or a missed test (as those terms are defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*), if applicable, or to other consequences under the rules of any other testing pool they are in. CS will report all apparent filing failures and missed tests or other failures identified as a result of *Testing* pursuant to these *Rules* to whichever of the *Athlete's International Federation* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* has *Results Management* authority in respect thereof, further to and in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management* and *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.
- (b) In addition, each CGA must provide to CS, in the manner specified by the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission*, further details regarding the location of all *Athletes* in their delegation (whether or not those *Athletes* are in a *Registered Testing Pool*) during the *Games Period* as soon as the CGA becomes aware of those details, including arrival/departure dates, the name of the hotel and room number at which an *Athlete* is staying, details of the *Athlete's* training schedule and venues, and such other information as the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission* may specify from time to time. Each CGA must also monitor and manage the whereabouts information and provide any further assistance requested by CS to locate *Athletes* belonging to their delegations during the *Games Period*.

- 5.4.2** The *Athlete* and their *CGA* must update whereabouts information provided in accordance with this Article 5 as necessary to ensure that it is accurate, complete and current at all times.
- 5.4.3** Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.

5.5 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.5.1** If an *International-* or *National-Level Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* until the *Athlete* has made themselves available for *Testing*, by giving six-months prior written notice to their International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 12.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.5.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

- 5.5.2** If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* must notify the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that imposed the period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Athlete* then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* until the *Athlete* has made themselves available for *Testing* by giving six-months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to the *Athlete's* International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

5.6 Independent Observer Program

- 5.6.1** CS and the *Organising Company* for the *2026 Commonwealth Games* shall authorise and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at the *2026 Commonwealth Games*.

5.7 Testing of Minors

- 5.7.1** The consent of a parent or guardian to *Testing* pursuant to these Rules of an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* will be inferred from the fact that the *Minor* has been permitted by their parent or guardian to be selected to participate in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*. CS may require the provision of written confirmation of such consent as a pre-condition to the *Minor's* participation in the *2026 Commonwealth Games*.
- 5.7.2** *Testing* of an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* will be conducted in accordance with Annex B (Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*) of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.8 Liability for Testing

- 5.8.1** While every reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to *Athletes* as a result of *Testing*, CS and any *Delegated Third Party* and their respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents, and representatives will not be liable for any inconvenience or loss suffered by an *Athlete* as a result of *Testing*.

5.9 Investigations

- 5.9.1** CS will have the power to gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with this Article 5.9, the *Code*, and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, into matters that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an anti-doping rule violation.
- 5.9.2** In particular (but without limitation), CS may conduct an investigation of an *Athlete Support Person* who is subject to these *Rules*:
- (a) where the *Athlete Support Person* has provided support to a *Protected Person* who is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation; and
 - (b) where the *Athlete Support Person* has provided support to more than one *Athlete* that is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 5.9.3** CS may conduct investigations in cooperation with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other *Anti-Doping Organisations* and/or other relevant regulatory, administrative, or criminal authorities. Where it deems appropriate, CS may stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other *Anti-Doping Organisations* and/or other relevant authorities.
- 5.9.4** In investigating a potential anti-doping rule violation, CS may seek information from any source, which may include (without limitation):
- (a) requesting voluntary and consensual access to any premises, place, conveyance, or personal belongings, for the purpose of obtaining information that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an anti-doping rule violation;
 - (b) requiring an *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide information that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an anti-doping rule violation; and/or
 - (c) requiring the *Athlete* or other *Person* to attend an interview and/or to provide a written statement setting out their knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances within a deadline specified by CS.
- 5.9.5** Any information provided to CS will be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information in order to advance the investigation of and/or to bring proceedings relating to an anti-doping rule violation (either under these *Rules* or under another *Anti-Doping Organisation's* anti-doping rules), or when such information is reported to other regulatory, administrative, criminal or judicial authorities.
- 5.9.6** *Athletes* and other *Persons* must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 5.9. A failure or refusal to do so without acceptable

justification will amount to misconduct under CS's Charter of Good Conduct and may be sanctioned accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, an *Athlete* or other *Person* may not refuse or fail to cooperate with an investigation on the grounds that doing so may incriminate them in a criminal offence or an anti-doping rule violation or other disciplinary offence.

5.9.7 An *Athlete* or other *Person* who subverts or *Attempts* to subvert the investigation process (e.g., by providing false, misleading, or incomplete information, and/or by destroying potential evidence) may be charged with an Article 2.5 anti-doping rule violation (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering*).

5.9.8 CS will keep WADA informed of its investigations in accordance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, including advising WADA where CS decides following an investigation not to assert that an *Athlete* or other *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation. That decision will be notified to other parties pursuant to Article 7.6 and may be appealed pursuant to Article 12.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

6.1 Purpose of analysis

Samples collected pursuant to these *Rules* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information will be analysed:

- (a) to detect *Prohibited Substances* (and/or their *Metabolites* or *Markers*) and *Prohibited Methods* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in *Code* Article 4.5;
- (b) to detect evidence of the *Use of Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*;
- (c) to assist CS in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling; and/or
- (d) for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

6.2 Use of accredited laboratories, approved laboratories, and other laboratories

6.2.1 For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, *Samples* collected pursuant to these *Rules* will be analysed only by a laboratory or laboratories chosen by CS that are accredited or otherwise approved by WADA.

6.2.2 Laboratories will analyse *Samples* collected pursuant to these *Rules*, and will report the results of such analysis, in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Laboratories and Technical Documents* in force at the time of analysis.

6.2.3 Any *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*, or *Adverse Passport Finding* reported by the laboratory in respect of a *Sample* collected pursuant to these *Rules* will be dealt with in accordance with the *International Standard for Laboratories*, the *International Standard for Results Management*, and Article 7 of these *Rules*, save that *Results Management* in respect of the *Adverse Passport Finding* will not lie with CS under these *Rules* but instead will lie with the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that is the custodian of the *Athlete Biological Passport*, acting under its own anti-doping rules.

6.2.4 CS will be responsible for the costs of analysis of *Samples* under these *Rules*.

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research purposes if the *Athlete* has provided their written consent. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information being traced back to a particular *Athlete*. Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

CS shall ask laboratories to analyse *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

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

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

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.1 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or WADA. Any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to test the *Athlete* that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored *Sample* may do so with the permission of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up *Results Management*. Any *Sample* storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall be at WADA's or that organisation's expense. Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

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

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any *Sample* and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation*. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation* in possession of the *Sample* or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the *Sample* or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation* before taking possession of a *Sample* or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose *Samples* or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and

any investigation of a seized *Sample* or data, *WADA* may direct another *Anti-Doping Organisation*, with authority to test the *Athlete*, to assume *Results Management* responsibility for the *Sample* or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

- 7.1.1** For *Results Management* relating to a *Sample* initiated and taken during the *2026 Commonwealth Games* or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, *CS* shall assume *Results Management* responsibility, including the imposition of any *Consequences*, if applicable. If *CS* delegates responsibility for such *Results Management* to a *Delegated Third Party*, that *Delegated Third Party* may represent and act on behalf of and in the name of *CS*, but *CS* will be considered the party asserting the anti-doping rule violation for the purposes of any proceedings brought as part of the *Results Management* process, including as the applicant before an Independent Tribunal and as appellant or respondent (as the case may be) before *CAS*.
- 7.1.2** In accordance with *Code* Article 7.1.4, in the event *CS* assumes only limited *Results Management* responsibility, *CS* will refer the case to the applicable *International Federation* to determine what further *Consequences* should be imposed under that *International Federation's* own anti-doping rules in respect of such anti-doping rule violations.
- 7.1.3** Other circumstances in which *CS* shall take responsibility for conducting *Results Management* in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving *Athletes* and other *Persons* under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the *Code*.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

- 7.2.1** *CS* shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation (including, without limitation, in respect of the right to have any B *Sample* analysed) in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 7.2.2** *CS* will also carry out the review and notification with respect to any formal assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, in accordance with Article 7 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 7.2.3** Where necessary (e.g., because an investigation has had to be completed), notification pursuant to these *Rules* of a potential anti-doping rule violation and/or formal assertion of the commission of an anti-doping rule violation may take place after the *Games Period*. In either case, *CS* will retain jurisdiction over the matter pursuant to these *Rules* until the full and final disposition of the matter in accordance with these *Rules*.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an *Athlete* or other *Person* notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, *CS* shall refer to *ADAMS* and contact *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.3.1 Decision not to move forward

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the formal assertion of the commission of an anti-doping rule violation CS decides not to move forward with a matter, it will so notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* (if they had already been informed of the ongoing *Results Management*), WADA, the CGA, National Anti-Doping Organisation and International Federation of the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

7.4 *Provisional Suspensions*

7.4.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension* after an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Adverse Passport Finding*

If CS receives an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Adverse Passport Finding* (upon completion of the *Adverse Passport Finding* review process) for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, it shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2. The scope of the *Provisional Suspension* will be limited to the 2026 Commonwealth Games.

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if: (i) the *Athlete* demonstrates to the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*, or (ii) the violation involves a *Substance of Abuse* and the *Athlete* establishes entitlement to a reduced period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.2.4.1.

The Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension* Based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for *Specified Substances*, *Specified Methods*, *Contaminated Products*, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

CS may impose a *Provisional Suspension* for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the *Athlete's* B *Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8. The scope of the *Provisional Suspension* will be limited to the 2026 Commonwealth Games.

An optional *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted at the discretion of CS at any time prior to the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*.

The imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*, or the decision not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 12.2.

7.4.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent B *Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Athlete* or CS) 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 the 2026 Commonwealth

Games based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the 2026 Commonwealth Games, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the 2026 Commonwealth Games.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

CS may reach agreement with an *Athlete* or other *Person* on acceptance of an asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and of proposed *Consequences* (a) without reference to WADA (e.g., in accordance with Code Article 10.8.1); or (b) with WADA as a party to the agreement, in accordance with Code Article 10.8.2.

A *Results Management* decision by CS shall address and determine, at a minimum, the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles violated, and (ii) applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, and any period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*.

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

CS shall notify *Athletes*, other *Persons*, *Signatories* and WADA of *Results Management* decisions as provided in Article 13 and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

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

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

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

8.1 The Independent Tribunal

8.1.1 CS has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities to Sport Resolutions. The procedural rules of Sport Resolutions pertaining to the composition of first instance hearing panels and the conduct of proceedings before them will apply to proceedings brought under these *Rules*. Sport Resolutions will always ensure that the *Athlete* or other *Person* is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial, and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1.2 When CS sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing, the case will be referred to the chairperson designated by Sport Resolutions. The chairperson will select one or more persons (which may include the chairperson) to form an Independent Tribunal to hear and determine the case. The hearing and adjudication will be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management*. CS will also send a copy of the notice to WADA and to

the *CGA*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, and the *International Federation of the Athlete* or other *Person*.

8.1.3 Hearings held in connection with the *2026 Commonwealth Games* will be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time and will ordinarily be held remotely. They may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal.

8.1.4 *WADA*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, and the *International Federation of the Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, *CS* will keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Evidence

The Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal will have the power to decide on the admissibility, relevance, and weight of any evidence (including the testimony of any fact or expert witness) and will not be bound by any legal rules in relation to such matters. Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions or reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of laboratories accredited or approved by *WADA*.

8.3 Notice of Decisions

8.3.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and Article 7.5 of these *Rules*.

8.3.2 *CS* shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*, and *Publicly Disclose* it in accordance with Article 13. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 12.

8.4 Waiver of Hearing

8.4.1 An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the *Consequences* proposed by *CS*.

8.4.2 However, 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 *CS* asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.

8.4.3 In cases where Article 8.4.1 or 8.4.2 applies, a hearing before the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal shall not be required. Instead, *CS* shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and Article 7.5 of these *Rules*.

8.4.4 *CS* shall notify that decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*. *CS* shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes*, *National-Level Athletes* or other *Persons* may, with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* (as applicable), *CS* (where

it has *Results Management* responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

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.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in the 2026 Commonwealth Games during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with the *2026 Commonwealth Games* may, upon the decision of the Sport Resolutions Independent Tribunal, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in the *2026 Commonwealth Games* might include, for example, the seriousness of the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Athlete* tested negative in the other *Competitions*.

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

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

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility*, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

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

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method* and CS can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those *Athletes* or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a *Specified*

Substance and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Substance of Abuse*:

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

In addition, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the *Athlete* or other *Person* satisfactorily completes a *Substance of Abuse* treatment program approved by CS. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of *Aggravating Circumstances* under Article 10.4.

10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

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

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

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall

result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- 10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.
- 10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

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

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a

maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.3 *Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes*

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

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

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

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

10.7.1.1 CS may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 12 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organisation* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to CS or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a *Signatory*, WADA-accredited laboratory, or *Athlete* passport management unit (as defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*) for non-compliance with the *Code*, *International Standard* or *Technical Document*; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 12 or the expiration of time to appeal, CS may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete*

or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, CS shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If CS decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 12.

10.7.1.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organisations*, at the request of CS or at the request of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the *Code*, WADA may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an appellate decision under Article 12, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 12, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If CS suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided in Article 13.

In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise CS to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

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

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence

of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.7, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

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

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person*, after being notified by CS of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of *Ineligibility* of four (4) or more years (including any period of *Ineligibility* asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of *Ineligibility* no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a one-year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* asserted by CS. Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other Article.

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by CS and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to CS and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by CS and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Athlete* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The decision by WADA and CS to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of the period of *Ineligibility*, are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 12.

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

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

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

(b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:

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

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

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

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.9.1.3 The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if CS can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after CS made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If CS cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.10.

10.9.3.2 If CS establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the

additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If CS establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

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

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

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

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

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, CS may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to recover from the *Athlete* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.12.2 CS's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these *Rules*.

10.13 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

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

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*

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

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

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

10.13.2.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from CS and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 13.1.

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

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

10.14 Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

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

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

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

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory's* member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility*, including a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, may be adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under Article 12.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* who violates the prohibition against participation during a *Provisional Suspension* described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served and the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified*.

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

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by CS.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one (1) member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, CS shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Games Period*.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two (2) members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Games Period*, the hearing panel shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Consequences for Teams in sports which are not Team Sports

If one or more members of a team in a sport, which is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, the hearing panel shall apply the rules of the relevant International Federation to determine the *Consequences* on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or the *2026 Commonwealth Games*, or other *Consequences*), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

Should the relevant International Federation not have such rules or, if in the hearing panel's discretion, the rules of the relevant International Federation do not adequately protect the integrity of the *Competition*, the hearing panel shall have the authority to determine the *Consequences* for the team, including the *Disqualification* of the team's results in any *Competition*, or the *2026 Commonwealth Games* or any other *Consequences*. The hearing panel may only take such action in circumstances when one or more members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and, in the Panel's discretion, the violation may have affected the results of the team in the concerned *Competition(s)* or *2026 Commonwealth Games*.

ARTICLE 12 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or these *Rules* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 12.2 through 12.6 or as otherwise provided in these *Rules*, the *Code* or *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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

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 CS's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the CS's process.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six-months' notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning *Results Management* under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by CS not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*; a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; CS's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that CS lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the *Code*; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by CS not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision under Article 14; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the *Code* may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2.

12.2.1 In cases arising from participation in the 2026 *Commonwealth Games*, 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 CAS: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* 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.

12.2.3 Duty to Notify

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

12.2.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

12.2.5 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 by CS

Where, in a particular case, CS 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 CS 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 CS.

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.7.

12.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

CS shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that had *Results Management* authority;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

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.

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

13.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, International Federations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, International Federation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, CS decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right of appeal under Article 12.2.2.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

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

Notice provided under this Article can be done via email.

13.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, International Federation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 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 organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *CGA*, *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until CS has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 13.3.

13.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of CS

CS 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. CS shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and *Delegated Third Parties* are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

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

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.5, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 12.5, shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, CS shall

provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

- 13.2.2** An *Anti-Doping Organisation* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public Disclosure

- 13.3.1** After notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organisations* in accordance with Article 13.1.2, the identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension*, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by CS.
- 13.3.2** No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, 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 otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, CS must *Publicly Disclose* the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. CS must also *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 13.3.3** After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, CS may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.
- 13.3.4** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be *Publicly Disclosed*. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be *Publicly Disclosed* except with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. CS shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, CS shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.
- 13.3.5** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on CS's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.
- 13.3.6** Except as provided in Articles 13.3.1 and 13.3.3, no *Anti-Doping Organisation*, *National Federation*, *CGA*, or *WADA*-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.

- 13.3.7** The mandatory *Public Disclosure* 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*, a *Protected Person* or a *Recreational Athlete*. Any optional *Public Disclosure* in a case involving a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

CS shall, after the 2026 *Commonwealth Games*, publish publicly a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. CS may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*.

13.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organisations*, CS shall report to WADA through ADAMS *Doping Control*-related information, including, in particular:

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

as required under the applicable *International Standard(s)*.

- 13.5.1** To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organisations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, CS shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to WADA by entering the *Doping Control* forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations*.
- 13.5.2** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *TUEs*, CS shall report all *TUE* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 13.5.3** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, CS shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a *Provisional Suspension*.
- 13.5.4** The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and International Federation, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

13.6 Data Privacy

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

13.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, CS shall:

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

ARTICLE 14 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by *Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations*

14.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation*, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the *Code*) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon CS, as well as every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:

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

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

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

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

14.1.2 CS shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 14.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date CS

receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

14.1.3 A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, an appellate body or *CAS* to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon *CS*, as well as each *Signatory*, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date *CS* receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

14.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 14.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organisation* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on *CS* or other *Signatories* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organisation* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

14.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

CS may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organisations* not described in Article 14.1.1 above, such as a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a *Provisional Hearing* or acceptance by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the *Code* shall be implemented by *CS*, if *CS* finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with 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 (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 16 EDUCATION

CS shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote *Education* in line with the requirements of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Education*.

ARTICLE 17 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CS

17.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.6 of the *Code* for Major Event Organizations, *CS* shall report to *WADA* on *CS*'s compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 18 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

18.1 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.

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

18.3 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.

- 18.4** 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.
- 18.5** Where the term “days” is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 18.6** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.
- 18.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 19 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 19.1** Where the term “days” is used in these *Rules*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 19.2** These *Rules* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 19.3** These *Rules* have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards*. The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these *Rules* and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 19.4** The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 19.5** These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 24 April 2026.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

2026 Commonwealth Games: As per the Introduction of these *Rules*, the XXIII Commonwealth Games, to be staged in Glasgow in 2026.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Organisation*). An *Anti-Doping Organisation* 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*.” In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyse *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organisation* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the

international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organisation accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee: A specialist sports medical advisory committee appointed by the Australian Federal Minister for Sport.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

Commonwealth Games Associations: An affiliated Commonwealth Games Association as defined in Commonwealth Sport's Articles of Association as 'Affiliated CGAs'.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *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 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under 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* 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.

CS: Commonwealth Sport.

CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission: Commonwealth Sport's Anti-Doping and Medical Commission as appointed by the Commonwealth Sport Executive Board.

CS TUE Committee: A panel of at least three physicians appointed by the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission*, each with experience in the care and treatment of *Athletes* and sound knowledge of clinical, sports, and exercise medicine.

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

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

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

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including, but not limited to *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

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

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

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

Games Period: The period commencing on 19 July 2026, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *2026 Commonwealth Games* on 2 August 2026.

Games Venues: Those venues so designated by CS as official *2026 Commonwealth Games* venues for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from CS and any other areas that are specifically designated as such by CS. These include, but are not limited to, Hutcheson Grammar School Beaton Road, Hutcheson's at Pollok Park, Scotstoun Stadium, SEC Halls 1-5, Tollcross International Swimming Centre, The Armadillo, The Arena, The Hydro and The Velodrome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*. For the purpose of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Major Event Organisation* is Commonwealth Sport.

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation's sport in that nation or region.

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

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries

where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

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

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

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

Organising Company: GLASGOW 2026 LIMITED with registered office address at 5th Floor, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 7HX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protected Person: An *Athlete* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an

open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, 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: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

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

Recreational Athlete: A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organisation*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) or *National-Level Athlete* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation* consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*), has represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

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 Organisations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

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

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

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

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an

important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

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

Team Hotel: This includes the Courtyard, Clayton, Crowne Plaza, Glasgow Marriott, Hilton Doubletree, Hilton Garden Inn, Ibis Central, Ibis Glasgow City, Leonardo Royal, Maldron, Mercure, Novotel, Moxy, Premier Inn, Radisson Blu, Radisson Red, Village Glasgow, Voco and any other hotel where an *Athlete* is staying during the *Games Period*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organisation* and an *Athlete* or other *Person* that allows the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* against the *Athlete* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in this

particular setting may not be used by the *Athlete* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organisation*, *Athlete* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

APPENDIX 2 TESTING PROTOCOLS SPECIFIC TO THE 2026 COMMONWEALTH GAMES

The following protocols are designed to supplement the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) as necessary to reflect the specificities of the *2026 Commonwealth Games*. They are not intended to amend or contradict the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. In the event of any conflict between these protocols and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the latter will prevail.

1. Validation of *Athlete* identity

- 1.1. *Sample* collection personnel will validate the identity of any *Athlete* selected to provide a *Sample* using the *Athlete's* accreditation card (and if the accreditation card is not available, using Government- issued identification to the satisfaction of the Doping Control Officer ('**DCO**')).

2. Notification

- 2.1. No advanced notice testing will be the standard method of sample collection. The *Athlete* will be the first person notified that they have been selected for sample collection unless prior contact with a third party is required (for example if the *Athlete* is a minor or an interpreter is required).
- 2.2. Where an *Athlete* has been injured prior to or after notification and is no longer fit to provide a sample, the sample collection session may not be able to continue. If the *Athlete* has not yet been notified, the DCO will seek a report from a suitably qualified and (where possible) independent doctor and report to UKAD's Doping Control Command Centre who will decide if the *Athlete* is medically unfit and unable to continue and if another *Athlete* will be selected for testing. If the *Athlete* has already been notified, the Chaperone will stay with the *Athlete* until UKAD's Doping Control Command Centre determines that the *Athlete* is medically unfit and cannot complete sample collection. At this stage the Failure to Comply process will be followed, with a report from a suitably qualified and (where possible) independent doctor obtained, and all the information submitted to the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission*. If it is not possible to complete the Failure to Comply process with the *Athlete*, it will be explained to a representative or the doctor who has signed the *Athlete* off as medically unfit.

3. Delayed reporting to the *Doping Control* station

- 3.1. The Chaperone and/or DCO may consider any reasonable third-party requirement or any request by the *Athlete* for permission to delay reporting to the *Doping Control* station following the acknowledgement and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the *Doping Control* station temporarily after arrival. In the absence of any such request or if not approved, the *Athlete* will be required to report to the *Doping Control* station immediately.
- 3.2. The Chaperone and/or DCO may grant such permission if the *Athlete* can be continuously chaperoned and observed during the delay and if the request relates to the following activities:

For In-Competition Testing:

- a) Participation in a victory ceremony;
- b) Fulfilment of media commitments;
- c) Competing in further *Competitions*;
- d) Performing a warm down;
- e) Obtaining necessary medical treatment;
- f) Locating a representative and/or interpreter;
- g) Obtaining photo identification; or
- h) Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, which must be documented.

For Out-of-Competition Testing:

- a) Locating a representative;

- b) Completing a training session;
- c) Receiving necessary medical treatment;
- d) Obtaining photo identification; or
- e) Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, which must be documented.

3.3. A request for delay from an *Athlete* will be rejected if it will not be possible for the *Athlete* to be continuously chaperoned.

3.4. The Chaperone and/or the DCO will document any reasons for an *Athlete*'s delay in reporting to the *Doping Control* station and/or for leaving the *Doping Control* station that may require further investigation. Any failure of the *Athlete* to remain continuously chaperoned will also be recorded and investigated.

3.5. Where an *Athlete* has been selected for a blood test and as part of their training and recovery they wish to use an ice bath, they will be advised of the possible difficulties this may cause when attempting to collect the sample (e.g. delay in locating a suitable vein). As long as continuous chaperoning is possible, however, *Athletes* will not be prevented from using an ice bath.

4. Sample collection session

4.1. In addition to the *Athlete*, the persons authorised to be present during a *Sample* collection session are: (a) the DCO and any other Sample Collection Personnel (as that term is defined in the ISTI), (b) the persons identified at ISTI Article 6.3.3, and (c) a CS representative and/or their designee(s).

4.2. No photography or audio or video recording of the *Sample* collection session is permitted. Instead, the Doping Control Form will be the definitive record of the *Sample* collection session, and any comments regarding the *Sample* collection session must be recorded on the Doping Control Form. An *Athlete* may not make their participation in a *Sample* collection session conditional upon being permitted to photograph or record the session. Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* insists on photographing or recording the session in violation of this provision, then (subject to the review in accordance with Article 7.2) a case may be brought against the *Athlete* or other *Person* for breach of CS's Charter of Good Conduct. Where the conduct of the *Athlete* or other *Person* results in the *Sample* collection session being discontinued, then (subject to the review in accordance with Article 7.2) a case may be brought against the *Athlete* and/or other *Person* (on its own or in the alternative) for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.3 and/or Article 2.5. For the avoidance of doubt, any conduct by an *Athlete Support Person* or other member of the *Athlete*'s entourage in relation to a *Sample* collection session may in appropriate circumstances be imputed to the *Athlete* for these purposes.

4.3. If a *Sample* collection session cannot be completed at the location where it was started (for example, due to the venue closing), the process may be relocated to another suitable location (such as the *Team Hotels*) for completion. This is at the discretion of the *Doping Control* station manager following agreement from the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission* and/or UKAD or other *Delegated Third Party* acting as Sample Collection Authority, but is only permitted where continuous chaperoning and secure transport of any partial samples is possible.

4.4. Where an *Athlete* needs additional equipment to provide a sample (in line with Annex A of the ISTI), such as a catheter, they should ensure they have that equipment with them upon arrival at the *Doping Control* station. The Sample Collection Authority will not have this equipment available. It will be at the discretion of the DCO as to what equipment is used, to ensure there is no possibility of tampering.

5. Storage of Samples and Sample collection documentation

5.1. Storage of Samples (ISTI Article 8.3.1):

5.1.1. The *Doping Control* station manager and/or the DCO is responsible for ensuring that all *Samples* are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity, and security.

- 5.1.2.** The *Doping Control* station manager and/or the DCO must keep the *Samples* secured and under their control until the *Samples* are passed to a third party (e.g., the Doping Control Command Centre, the laboratory, or a courier to take them to the laboratory). *Samples* collected at the *2026 Commonwealth Games* must not be left unattended, unless they are locked away in a refrigerator or cupboard or in a secure area only accessible to authorised personnel. In the absence of a secure area where the *Samples* may be left, the *Doping Control* station manager and/or the DCO must keep the *Samples* under their control. Access to *Samples* must be restricted at all times to authorised personnel.
- 5.1.3.** Where possible, *Samples* will be stored in a cool environment. Warm conditions should be avoided.
- 5.2.** Secure handling of *Sample* collection documentation (ISTI Article 8.3.2):
- 5.2.1** The *Doping Control* station manager and/or the DCO is responsible for ensuring that the *Sample* collection documentation for each *Sample* is securely handled after completion.
- 5.2.3** Those parts of the *Sample* collection documentation that identify the Athlete or could be used to identify the Athlete that provided a particular *Sample* must be kept separately from the *Samples* themselves. Where a separate secure storage site is available at the collection site (lockable and/or accessible only by authorised personnel), the documentation may be stored there. Otherwise, it will be kept by the DCO and taken away from the site overnight.
- 5.2.4** Following completion of the paperwork and the *Sample* collection session, the remaining *Sample* code stickers will be returned to the *Doping Control* station manager, who will use some of those remaining for the Chain of Custody. Any spare stickers will then be destroyed.
- 6. Lack of *Sample* with a suitable specific gravity for analysis**
- 6.1.** If a *Sample* collected from an *Athlete* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), the DCO will inform the *Athlete* that they are required to provide a further *Sample* or *Samples*, until a *Sample* that has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. (See ISTI Annex F). To facilitate this, the *Athlete* should fully void their bladder when providing a *Sample*, and is recommended to wait for at least forty five minutes after the previous *Sample* was collected before trying to provide a further *Sample*. This waiting period is a recommendation only and if the *Athlete* wishes to provide a *Sample* earlier, they may do so. In the meantime, the *Athlete* shall be advised to not hydrate (i.e., intake liquid) (unless necessary to avoid or treat dehydration) as this may delay production of a suitable *Sample*.
- 6.2.** The DCO shall continue to collect additional *Samples* until the requirement for suitable specific gravity is met, or if it is determined that there are exceptional circumstances that make it impossible to continue with *Sample* collection. The decision whether and when exceptional circumstances exist that mean a *Sample* collection session should be abandoned without collecting a *Sample* with a suitable specific gravity for analysis will be taken by the *Doping Control* station manager and/or the DCO alone, following consultation with the *CS Anti-Doping and Medical Commission* via UKAD's Doping Control Command Centre and such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.