

PART XIV ANTIDOPING EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

New UCI antidoping examination regulation (AER) (entry into force on 1st July 2001)

I Chapter

DEFINITIONS

Art. 1 Masking agent: any substance or procedure designated as such in the list specified in article 5 and any other substance or procedure used for the purpose of or having the sole practical effect of altering or suppressing the integrity of samples used in doping controls.

Intentional doping: doping in circumstances where it is established that a rider acted knowingly or in circumstances amounting to gross negligence.

Blood doping: administration of blood (including a person's own blood), red corpuscles or related products to an athlete. This procedure may be preceded by a withdrawal of blood from the athlete who continues to train in such a blood-depleted state.

Sample: quantity of a bodily substance taken from a person for the purposes of testing: urine, blood, hair, exhaled air, etc.

International event: cycle race included on the world calendar or on a continental calendar.

National event: cycle race included on a national calendar.

Pharmaceutical, chemical and physical manipulation: the use of substances and methods, including masking agents which alter, attempt to alter or may reasonably be expected to alter the integrity and validity of urine samples used in doping controls, including, inter alia, catheterisation, urine substitution and/or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion such as by probenidol and related substances and alterations of testosterone and epitestosterone measurements such as epitestosterone application or bromantan administration.

Prohibited method: any method so described in these regulations, including those on the list referred to at Article 5.

Regulations: except where the context indicates another text, this Part entitled «Antidoping», including its appendices

Related substance: any substance having pharmacological action and/or chemical structure similar to a prohibited substance or any other substance referred to in these regulations.

Prohibited substance: any substance so described in these regulations, including inter alia any substance belonging to any of the categories of prohibited substances on the list referred to at Article 5.

Trafficking: Trafficking shall be deemed to occur when a person, without having expressly received prior authorisation from the competent body:

- (a) manufactures, extracts, transforms, prepares, stores, despatches, transports, imports, exports, handles, offers subject to payment or free of charge, distributes, sells, exchanges, brokers, obtains in any form, prescribes, markets, makes over, accepts, possesses, holds, buys or acquires prohibited substances in any manner;
- (b) takes any measures to this end, finances such substances or serves as an intermediary for their financing, provokes in any way the consumption or use of such substances, or establishes means of procuring or consuming such substances;
- (c) is party to prohibited methods.

Trafficking shall not have taken place where the act specified above is justified by a use of the substance or the method which is authorised under the present regulations.

Use: the application, ingestion, injection, and consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method. Use shall also include recommending, authorising, condoning or tolerating the use of any prohibited substance or method.

II Chapter PRINCIPLES

Art. 2 Scope
These regulations shall apply to all licence-holders and all cycle races.

These regulations and these alone shall apply to all aspects of antidoping controls in every international event and to out of competition tests by the UCI. National Federations shall neither deviate therefrom nor add thereto.

These regulations and these alone shall also apply to all aspects of antidoping controls in national events and to out-of-competition tests by the national federations. National federations may not depart from them or add clauses except as expressly permitted under these regulations. In issues which, under these regulations, are to be the responsibility of the national federations in their own respective national events, the national regulations shall follow the provisions of these regulations as closely as possible.

Prohibition of doping

- Art. 3
1. Doping contravenes the fundamental principle of Olympism and sports and medical ethics.
 2. Doping is forbidden.
 3. Recommending, proposing, authorising, condoning or facilitating the use of any substance or method covered by the definition of doping or trafficking is also forbidden.

- Art. 4
- Definition of doping
Doping is:
1. the use of an expedient (substance or method) which is potentially harmful to athletes' health and/or capable of enhancing their performance, or
 2. the presence in the athlete's body of a prohibited substance or evidence of the use or attempted use thereof or evidence of the use or attempted use of a prohibited method.

- Art. 5
- List of classes of prohibited substances and prohibited methods
1. The list of classes of prohibited substances and prohibited methods is drawn up by the UCI Antidoping Commission and submitted to the UCI president for approval. The approved list, as published in the «Information» bulletin, shall form an integral part of these regulations.
 2. The list is not exhaustive: it includes, for information, examples of each class of prohibited substances and prohibited methods.
 3. The list may lay down procedures for the application of this regulation, inter alia as regards the use of certain substances, therapeutic justification, testing, additional examinations, and proof.
 4. Each list shall remain in force until a subsequent list is published.

- Art. 6
- Material offence
- The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method is not a prerequisite. The fact alone of the presence, the use or an attempt to use the substance or method is sufficient for the offence to be deemed to have occurred. Participants in cycle races are expected to undertake not to use prohibited substances or prohibited methods, even if they consider that neither the sporting outcome nor their health will be influenced. No discussion of this subject shall be entertained.

- Art. 7
- The rider's personal duty
- Regardless of the obligation on other licence holders to respect the provisions of these regulations, it shall be the personal responsibility of every rider to ensure that they neither use any prohibited substance or prohibited method nor permit any such substance or method to be used.

Warning: riders must refrain from using any substance, foodstuff or drink of which they do not know the composition. It must be emphasised that the composition

indicated on a product is not always complete. The product may contain prohibited substances not listed in the composition.

Medical treatment

- Art. 8 No substance belonging to a prohibited class or doping method may be used for medical treatment, except where specified otherwise in the list: in such a case the burden of proof of medical treatment and use for the needs of such treatment shall lie with the rider.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 64, it must be proved that such medical justification existed and that the use of the substance or method occurred to this end and prior to the test. It must likewise be established that the documents raised in evidence predate the test, the date mentioned on the documents not constituting proof.

- Art. 9 A rider who is obliged to undergo medical treatment requiring the use of substances or methods which are forbidden at an out-of-competition test must inform the antidoping commission of the fact and submit such justifications as it may require and indicate the period during which the use of the substance or method in question may be detected during an antidoping control. During this period he shall hand in his licence to the antidoping commission and refrain from participation in any competition. Should an out-of-competition test during this period give rise to a positive result on analysis, the rider shall not be penalised if the conditions above have been fulfilled. In the case of a rider who does not take part in international events, the formalities in question must be carried out with his National Federation.

Proof

- Art. 10 Doping and any other offence under these regulations may be proved by any means including presumption.

- Art. 11 Accredited laboratories shall be presumed to have carried out the control and monitoring procedures in accordance with the rules and standard practice and the tests of the samples in accordance with acceptable current scientific standards. These assumptions may be overturned by proof to the contrary, but the laboratory shall not in the first instance be required to prove that it has carried out the procedures and tests in accordance with normal practice and standards.

Reports

- Art. 12 Any official, commissaire, antidoping inspector or medical inspector shall draw up a detailed report of any offence which he may observe or which may be reported to him. He shall note the identity of any witnesses. Witness statements may be included in the report and countersigned by the witnesses. This report and all the supporting documentation must be sent without delay to the UCI Antidoping Commission in the case of an international event and to the licence-holder's national federation in the case of a national event.

Costs

- Art. 13 (N) The costs of the antidoping controls shall be borne by the race organiser, without prejudice to the arrangements concerning the counter-analysis, appeals and controls outside competition.

III

Chapter SELECTION OF RIDERS AND RACES

Art. 14 This section shall apply to international events.

For national events, each national federation shall determine the events on its national calendar where antidoping tests will be carried out. It shall also set the number of riders to be tested and the procedures for selecting them.

Art. 15 International events where testing is to take place
Drug testing shall be mandatory at the following international events:

- a) World Championships, Continental Championships and Regional Games.
- b) World record and continental record attempts.
- c) Any other event on the international calendar designated by the Antidoping Commission; these events shall be included on the A list or the B list, depending on whether the antidoping inspector has been appointed by the UCI Antidoping Commission (A list) or the national federation of the organiser (B list), in accordance with article 28.

Drug tests conducted at international multidisciplinary competitions such as the Olympic Games shall be the subject of specific regulations.

Art. 16 A national federation may not organise antidoping tests at an international event without prior authorisation from the UCI antidoping commission. In such a case the controls shall be governed by the provisions concerning antidoping tests at international events, except where otherwise decided by the UCI Antidoping Commission.

Art. 17 Selection of riders to be tested
For each event listed in Articles 15 and 16 the UCI Antidoping Commission shall issue instructions to the antidoping inspector for the selection of riders to be tested.

In the absence of such instructions the riders to be tested shall be as designated in Appendices 1 and 2 of these regulations.

Art. 18 At the request of the antidoping inspector, antidoping tests shall be carried out on such other riders as he may nominate.

Art. 19 Drawing lots
For each event the antidoping inspector rider shall draw lots for a first and a second reserve rider who will be subjected to testing in that order if a rider drawn by lot in accordance with Appendix 1 or 2 is required to undergo tests as a result of his placing or if a rider meets two criteria for selection simultaneously or if one such rider is unable for practical reasons to undergo the antidoping tests (e.g. due to hospitalisation), so that the number of tests called for by the UCI Antidoping Commission or by Appendices 1 and 2 is carried out.

Art. 20 The reserve riders must attend the testing within the prescribed time limit or suffer the penalties outlined under Articles 131 and 132, even if they would not have been required to take the tests.

Art. 21 The lots shall be drawn by the antidoping inspector.

In massed start races and stages the lots shall be drawn to select riders around one hour before the expected time of finish.

Validity of non-obligatory tests

Art. 22 No rider may take as extenuating circumstances the fact that his tests were not obligatory or the fact that the antidoping tests had not been announced before the event.

IV

Chapter ORGANISATION OF antidoping TESTS

Art. 23 This section shall apply to international events. However the analysis of samples taken during national events must also be carried out by a laboratory accredited in accordance with the provisions of the Olympic Movement Antidoping Code or a laboratory accredited by the UCI.

National federation

Art. 24 The national federation of the organiser of the race or record attempt shall be responsible for the practical aspects of the organisation of the antidoping tests, including the obligations on the organiser. It must insure that all staff (inspector, doctor, nurse) and all infrastructure and equipment is available so that the antidoping tests can be carried out in accordance with these regulations.

Art. 25 Without prejudice to the application of article 12.1.008 to the organiser, in the event of negligence in the practical organisation of the antidoping tests during an international event the national federation of the organiser shall be liable to a fine not exceeding CHF. In events which last more than one day, the fine may be multiplied by the number of days for which the negligence continues.

Art. 26 If, as a result of negligence during the practical organisation of the antidoping tests, the inspector appointed by the UCI antidoping commission is unable to carry out his mission properly, the national federation and the organiser shall be jointly and severally liable to repay his expenses.

Antidoping Inspector

Art. 27 The progress of the antidoping tests shall be supervised by an Antidoping Inspector.

Art. 28 The Antidoping Commission shall appoint the antidoping inspector for such international events within its jurisdiction (list A) and for record attempts. In case of urgency the inspector shall be appointed by the president of the Antidoping Commission or his replacement. The Antidoping Commission shall notify the organiser's national federation of the appointment.

For other international events (list B) the inspector shall be appointed by the organiser's national federation who may appoint or accept as an inspector an agent of the national authority of that country having jurisdiction over doping.

Art. 29 The day before the event or, for stage races, the day before the first stage, the inspector shall convene a meeting with a representative of the organiser or his national federation.

The premises for the testing shall be inspected at this point. In stage races these premises shall be inspected in advance wherever possible.

The participants in the meeting shall also inspect the equipment required for the tests.

The equipment shall be held by the inspector.

Art. 30 For each antidoping test the antidoping inspector shall draw up a report in which he shall attest that the tests comply with these regulations or note the irregularities that he observed.

Within 48 hours of the despatch of the samples to the laboratory this report must be sent by registered letter to the Antidoping Commission for races on list A and to the antidoping Commission with a copy to the national federation for other events.

Medical inspector

Art. 31 For each set of tests the organiser's national federation shall appoint a doctor to supervise the testing and sampling operations described in these regulations. The National Federation may not appoint the race doctor as medical inspector.

If needs be and without prejudice to the responsibility of the National Federation, the antidoping inspector may appoint a medical inspector on the spot.

Art. 32 The organiser's national federation shall also appoint a female nurse to attend the taking of samples from women if the doctor is a man and a male nurse to assist in the taking of samples from men if the doctor is a woman.

Art. 33 The medical inspector may be assisted by another doctor or a nurse.

Art. 34 For the taking of samples other than urine and blood samples the federation may appoint another person with the appropriate qualifications in place of a doctor.

Laboratories

Art. 35 Samples taken for the purposes of antidoping tests shall be analysed by a laboratory accredited under the provisions of the Olympic Movement Antidoping Code or a laboratory accredited by the UCI. The list of accredited laboratories shall be published in «Information» or another UCI publication.

Art. 36 The laboratory handling the analysis of samples shall be selected by the event organiser's national federation unless the UCI antidoping commission itself

nominates a laboratory. For the World Championships the laboratory shall be selected by the UCI Antidoping Commission.

Art. 37 On request from the Antidoping Commission part of a sample may be analysed in a second laboratory which shall submit its report to the first laboratory. The report by the first laboratory shall indicate the procedures for packaging, transporting and opening the part sample. Additional expenses arising from the application of this provision shall be chargeable to the UCI.

Testing station

Art. 38 Premises suitable for the taking of samples must be provided in the immediate vicinity of the finish line. The location must be clearly signposted from the finish line.

Art. 39 The station shall be large enough and must comprise two separate sections (see the example in appendix 3 – if needs be two caravans may be set up if one is inadequate):

- one for the preliminary formalities,
- the other for the taking of samples (consulting area)

The testing station must be equipped in such a way as to facilitate the running of the tests.

A suggested list of equipment is included in Appendix 4.

Art. 40 At the request of the antidoping inspector, the organiser shall appoint an official to protect the entrance of the testing station and prevent access by persons not involved in the antidoping tests.

Art. 41 Samples of hair and exhaled air may be taken anywhere.

Forms

Art. 42 The fact that the test has been carried out shall be certified on a form following the model shown in Appendix 5. A separate form shall be made out for each rider.

Art. 43 The test form shall be filled out in triplicate comprising one original and two copies using a self-copying method, with the proviso that the entries which reveal the rider's identity shall not appear on the second copy.

The original shall be sent to the UCI for international events and to the national federation for national events.

The first copy shall be for the rider.

The second copy shall be for the laboratory.

Equipment

Art. 44 The equipment required for the antidoping tests is listed in Appendix 4.

Art. 45 A national federation which is unable to obtain previously approved equipment may use other equipment as long as they have it approved in advance by the UCI antidoping commission.

V

Chapter Antidoping TEST PROCEDURES

Art. 46 This section shall apply to international events. For national events the regulations of the relevant national federation shall be applied.

Sampling procedures

Art. 47 The sampling procedures for each type of antidoping test is described in the Appendixes.

Requirement to appear for testing

Art. 48 Any rider, including any rider who has abandoned the race, is obliged to ensure personally whether he is required to attend the antidoping tests.

Art. 49 The organiser and the inspector shall ensure that a list of the race numbers of the riders who are required to appear for testing shall be displayed at the finish line and at the entrance of the premises set aside for the tests.

Art. 50 No rider may take the absence of his race number from the displayed list as extenuating circumstances if he is identified in another manner or if it is established that he had learnt in another way that he was required to appear for testing.

Calling of riders

Art. 51 For road time trials, the inspector or a person appointed by him shall call the riders designated or drawn by lot following their ride, using the form shown in Appendix 6 to these regulations. A duplicate copy shall be given to the rider or to his team manager who shall sign the original as proof of receipt. Should this signature be refused the fact shall be noted on the form. Other riders must ensure personally whether they need to undergo the test in accordance with Article 48. To this end they will need to consult the list of rider numbers after the last rider finishes his ride.

Art. 52 A rider may be called for testing using the form from Appendix 6 on any occasion that conditions are appropriate.

Escort

Art. 53 At the inspector's request the organiser shall appoint escorts for riders who are required to attend for antidoping tests.

The escort shall remain close to the rider and observe him at all times, and accompany him to the place where the tests are being held.

No rider may plead the absence of an escort as an extenuating circumstance.

Time limit for attendance

Art. 54 Each rider to be tested must present himself at the first section of the place where the testing is taking place within 30 minutes of finishing the race or, where appropriate, within 30 minutes of the end of an official ceremony in which he has taken part. For a rider required to attend a press conference under a provision of the regulations, the deadline shall be extended by 50 minutes.

Art. 55 A rider who has abandoned the race must attend within 30 minutes of the finishing time of the last classified rider.

Art. 56 A rider who has to take part in another race on the same day may, within the time limit set as above, ask permission from the antidoping inspector to undergo the tests after the other race. The inspector shall decide whether the test should take place immediately or following the other event.

In this latter case the decision shall be announced in writing using the form in Appendix 6. A duplicate copy shall be given to the rider or to his team manager who shall sign the original as proof of receipt. Should this signature be refused the fact shall be noted on the form.

Art. 57 The testing may not be delayed, for example, to await the arrival of the rider's attendant or interpreter.

Attendants

Art. 58 The rider may be accompanied by a person of his choice and an interpreter.

Art. 59 The rider, his attendant and the interpreter and any objects they bring with them may be searched at the entrance to the testing premises.

Formalities

Art. 60 The rider shall present himself to the inspector who shall check his identity.

Art. 61 If the rider has any comments to make on the testing procedure he shall note them on the test form or have them written down on his behalf by the medical inspector or the antidoping inspector.

The rider shall, by appending his signature on the form, confirm that, subject to any comments as in the first paragraph of this Article :

1. the test was conducted in accordance with these Regulations
2. any subsequent complaint is excluded
3. he received a copy of the form

Art.62 At the end of the control, the anti-doping inspector gives back the first copy of the form to the rider.

Art. 63 Should the rider refuse to sign the form, the fact shall be noted by the medical inspector or antidoping inspector.

Medication

Art. 64 1. A rider who has used a substance or method included on the list of classes of banned substances and methods but who is authorised to do so under the conditions there specified must indicate the fact on the testing form.

2. A rider failing to do so shall, unless he belongs to a TT/I or TT/II, incur a penalty of between CHF 300 and CHF 8000 for the elite category and CHF 50 to 3000 for other categories.

Should the rider be charged with doping, this fine will be imposed by the competent body of the national federation or the CAS, even if the charge of doping is subsequently dropped. If the rider is found guilty of doping then the fine shall be applied in addition to the penalties for doping.

The UCI may lodge an appeal with the UCI Disciplinary Commission against the decision taken by the competent body of the national federation; such an appeal shall be restricted to the fine applied under this paragraph.

Should the rider not subsequently be charged with doping the fine shall be imposed either in accordance with Articles 12.2.013 to 12.2.21 of the Cycling Regulations or in accordance with Article 90 of these regulations.

3. In the case of a rider belonging to a TT/I or TT/II only substances or treatments noted in the rider's medical record may be taken into consideration to determine whether the medical conditions have been fulfilled: If the conditions are not fulfilled in line with the contents of the medical record, then the rider shall be declared positive. In exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the antidoping commission a rider shall be permitted to demonstrate to the antidoping commission that a failure to have something noted in the medical record is wholly excusable and to present documents which the antidoping commission will assess to see whether they can be accepted as proof of the medical justification subject to the conditions set out in the second paragraph of article 8.

Despatch of forms and samples

- Art. 65 After all the samples have been taken the antidoping inspector shall put all the samples in a box or other package, taking all appropriate measures to ensure that the samples are not damaged.
- Art. 66 The inspector shall seal the third and fourth copies of the forms into an envelope.
The inspector shall place this envelope in the package with the samples. He shall seal the package.
- Art. 67 The inspector shall personally ensure that the samples are despatched to the laboratory selected for the analyses. He shall choose the most secure and quickest form of transport. He shall indicate the time of despatch and the selected means of delivery in his report.
- Art. 68 At the inspector's request the organiser shall make available a car and driver available to transport the samples either directly to the laboratory or to the selected means of transport (railway station, airport, etc.).
- Art. 69 The inspector shall obtain a signed receipt from the person responsible for transport.
- Art. 70 In the case of a test during a world record attempt, the inspector shall send the samples either to the UCI antidoping commission, who shall send them to the

accredited laboratory of their choice, or directly to the laboratory indicated by the antidoping commission.

Art. 71 The inspector shall send the originals of the forms to the UCI antidoping Commission in a sealed envelope.

Negligence

Art. 72 A rider who fails to appear for testing within the time limit set in article 54 shall be presumed to have refused the test and shall incur the penalties set out in articles 131 and 132.

The antidoping inspector shall refuse to test a rider who appears after the time limit has expired.

Art. 73 A statement of negligence shall be drawn up on the lines of the model shown in appendix 7 or recorded in a report to that effect. However, any means may be used to prove negligence.

Art. 74 Should the rider leave the testing premises before the sample is taken, he shall be considered to have refused the test and shall incur the penalties set out in article 131.

Art. 75 Should a rider leave the premises after the samples are taken but before all the formalities are completed, the testing shall be deemed valid.

Art. 76 Should the medical inspector discharge a rider or terminate the tests before all the riders have had the opportunity to be tested, the riders concerned shall be considered as not to have been selected for the antidoping tests.

Art. 77 The events covered by articles 74 to 76 shall be set out in a report or noted on the testing form.

VI

Chapter COUNTER-ANALYSIS

Art. 78 This section shall apply to international events. For national events the regulations of the relevant national federation shall be applied. However, a rider may not be denied the right to a counter-analysis.

Art. 79 On receipt of the report on the analyses carried out by the laboratory, the UCI antidoping commission shall determine whether it is a case of doping in accordance with the UCI list of prohibited substances and methods.

If the antidoping Commission considers that doping has taken place, it shall advise the rider's national federation and send it a copy of the test analysis report. A copy of the statement may be sent to the rider and/or the rider's trade team, club or team.

Art. 80 The rider's national federation shall within two working days send a copy of the statement from the antidoping commission to the rider concerned. It shall also notify the UCI that this statement has been sent.

Art. 81 The notification of the rider's national federation under article 79 and the notification of the rider under article 80 shall be confirmed by the despatch of a registered letter with proof of delivery.

Any communication by the national federation will be deemed valid if sent to the most recent address for the rider as notified to the national federation.

Art. 82 A rider and/or his national federation shall be entitled to demand a counter-analysis.

The request for a counter-analysis shall be made directly to the laboratory by the rider's national federation, either on its own initiative or at the request of the rider. A copy of the request for a counter-analysis must be sent to the UCI at the same time.

Art. 83 To be acceptable, the request for the counter-analysis by the national federation shall be sent to the laboratory no more than five working days after receipt of the registered letter sent to the national federation of the rider informing it of the positive result.

Art. 84 The counter-analysis shall be conducted by the laboratory that conducted the first analysis.

However, for reasons which shall be stated, the UCI antidoping Commission may decide that the counter-analysis shall be carried out by another laboratory which it shall designate.

The counter-analysis may be carried out by two laboratories in accordance with article 37. Should the first analysis carried out in this fashion have shown that the positive result is verifiable in the second laboratory, the counter-analysis shall only be valid if carried out in this laboratory.

Art. 85 The counter-analysis may be attended by the rider, an expert designated by him or by his national federation, a representative of the rider's national federation and a representative of the UCI. The parties involved shall make contact with each other to set a date for the counter-analysis. The rider may not demand that this counter-analysis should take place later than the ten working days after the request specified in Article 83. Any problems resulting from this will be subject to the decision of the UCI antidoping Commission.

Art. 86 No party may claim their inability to attend for the counter-analysis on the date set as a reason for invalidating the counter-analysis.

Art. 87 The rider's national federation shall be responsible for the costs of the counter-analysis.

The rider's national federation may submit the request for a counter-analysis following payment by the rider of a sum not exceeding CHF 500.

VII
Chapter DEFENDANTS' RIGHTS – APPEAL

Art. 88 The present section shall apply to facts regarding international races and out-of-competition tests by the UCI.

Articles 101, 103, 105, 106, 111 and 116 to 123 also apply to facts concerning national races and out-of-competition tests by national federations. For other aspects the regulations of the relevant national federation shall be applied, without prejudice to the defendant's rights.

For facts that do not concern an international race or out-of-competition tests by the UCI, the first and second paragraph above shall apply, depending on whether the case is opened by the UCI or the national federation. The UCI and the national federation shall inform each other about the opening of the case. The UCI has the right to seize the case, in which case the procedure referred to in the first paragraph applies.

(Article applicable as from 4th July 2002)

Referral

Art. 89 If, after receiving a test analysis report, an inspectors statement or any other document or information regarding a possible breach of these regulations, the UCI antidoping Commission considers that no breach of the rules has taken place, then the case shall be taken no further. This decision shall not be definitive and the antidoping commission may reopen the case.

Art. 90 The antidoping Commission may order additional tests or investigations. They may also order a counter-analysis as of right.

Art. 91 If, following any counter-analysis or any other test to which the licence-holder has a right, or after the expiry of the deadline to request such a test, the antidoping commission considers that doping or another breach of the regulations has taken place, it shall notify the licence-holder's national federation and request it to instigate disciplinary proceedings. It shall also send a copy of the test analysis report and/or other documentation. A copy of the statement shall be sent to the licence-holder and/or the licence-holder's trade team, club or team.

Compromise

Art. 92 In the case of a breach of these regulations where the penalty may be limited to a warning or a fine alone, the antidoping commission may propose that the rider should accept the warning or pay the fine. Should the rider accept the warning or pay the fine within the time limit set by the antidoping Commission, the case shall be closed. Otherwise the antidoping Commission shall refer the case to the competent body.

Licence-holder called before a national federation

Art. 93 The licence-holder's national federation shall call the licence-holder before it to hear his grounds and explanations.

This summons must be sent within two working days of the receipt of the statement under Article 91.

Art. 94 The summons shall be sent by registered letter. It shall indicate the nature of the case against the licence-holder. The summons must be accompanied by a copy of the test analysis reports and documents received by the federation from the antidoping Commission. If these enclosures are missing, the licence-holder must notify the national federation without delay.

Art. 95 The summons must be sent at least 10 days before the hearing to which the rider or other licence-holder has been called. A copy of the summons shall be sent to the UCI at the same time.

Art. 96 The summons shall indicate the date, time and venue for the hearing.

Art. 97 A single postponement to the hearing may be granted of not more than 8 days, except where the party concerned establishes a case of force majeure.

Art. 98 The licence-holder may forgo the hearing in which event the case will be conducted in writing.

Rights of the defence

Art. 99 The licence-holder shall be heard and the case investigated by the competent body in accordance with the regulations of the licence-holder's national federation whilst taking account of the following Articles.

Art. 100 At the request of one of the parties to the case or at their own request the following shall also be heard: the organiser's national federation, the laboratory which carried out the analysis, the inspector, the medical inspector, witnesses and expert witnesses.

The interested party shall be responsible for calling these persons to the proceedings. It shall at the same time notify the other parties and the competent body.

Art. 101 The UCI may give its opinion in each case and sum up, either in writing or at the hearing.

It may call for a copy of the documentation of the case in full, including the proceedings of the hearing and the documents submitted by the parties.

Art. 102 The parties must provide each other with all the statements and documents which they intend to submit at the earliest opportunity. They shall also send them to the UCI at the same time.

Art. 103 The licence-holder has the right to see the contents of the case files. Each party may obtain a copy at its own expense.

Furthermore the case files may be consulted during the hearing.

Art. 104 The hearing shall be public unless the licence-holder requests otherwise.

The president of the body may also as of right prohibit public access to the room during all or part of the hearing in the interests of public order or when the protection of privacy or medical secrecy justifies it.

Art. 105 Each party shall have the right to be represented by a qualified lawyer or by a representative on presentation of authorisation in writing. The parties may be aided by any other person of their choice.

Art. 106 Each party and any witnesses and expert witnesses called shall be heard. The licence-holder shall have the right to speak last.

Art. 107 In the event that a party who has been convened should fail to appear, the case will be heard in that party's absence. The decision shall be deemed to have been taken after due hearing of the parties.

The ruling

Art. 108 The ruling shall note the identities of the parties called or heard and shall contain a brief summary of the procedure.

It shall bear the names of the persons who took the decision and must be signed by them.

Art. 109 The ruling shall be dated and reasoned.

It shall, where appropriate, indicate the prohibited products or methods for which the rider has been declared positive.

It shall indicate the penalties imposed on the licence-holder.

Costs

Art. 110 In the absence of a specifically justified decision, each party shall bear the costs which it incurs.

However, if the rider is penalised for doping, he shall be liable for the costs of the counter-analysis; his national federation shall also be jointly and severally liable for their payment.

Should the rider be acquitted the party nominated in the ruling shall be liable for the costs of the counter-analysis.

Notification of the ruling

Art. 111 One full copy of the ruling shall be sent to the licence-holder and the UCI. These copies shall be sent by registered post with proof of receipt within three working days of the date of the ruling. The text of the ruling shall be sent to the organiser's national federation.

Exclusion of an appeal at national level

Art. 112 The ruling by the competent body of a licence-holder's national federation shall not be subject to an appeal before another body (appeals board, tribunal, etc.) at national federation level, unless such an appeal is required by the legislation of the country in question or is directed against a decision which does not affect the basis

of the case. The licence-holder and the national federation shall notify the UCI immediately of the lodging of such an appeal.

In these two cases the licence-holder may forgo this second body and take his appeal directly to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

If in such cases the UCI is unable to take an appeal to this second body, then it may take its appeal directly to the CAS.

Any appeal to the CAS, however limited, shall as of right constitute a referral of the whole case to the CAS.

Duration of the proceedings

- Art. 113
1. The proceedings before the competent body of the licence-holder's national federation must be completed within one month of the time limit set for the despatch of the summons. If a second body at national federation level required by law is involved, the deadline is extended to two months.
 2. If the final ruling is not made within the time set, the licence-holder shall provisionally be suspended automatically until the ruling is made, unless an extension of the deadline is granted by the antidoping Commission.

The national federation shall be penalised by the disciplinary commission, incurring a fine of CHF 5000 for each week's delay without prejudice to the obligation to complete proceedings as fast as possible.
 3. In the event of persistent delays the UCI may bring the case directly before the CAS at the responsibility and at the expense of the national federation. The case shall be handled in accordance with the CAS appeal procedure. There is no time limit for appeals.

New evidence

- Art. 114
1. If any new fact is revealed of a nature which might alter the final verdict issued by the licence-holder's national federation after the date of pronouncement, the interested party may request that the case be reopened before the national federation, unless it is possible to raise the new issue in existing proceedings before the CAS.
 2. The new evidence must predate the final ruling, and the party submitting it must establish that it could not have known about it prior to the hearing where the final ruling was issued.
 3. The request to reopen the case must be made within one month of the party's becoming aware of the evidence in question or it shall be debarred. The burden of proof regarding this date shall lie with the party submitting the new evidence.

Appeal to the CAS

- Art. 115
- The person penalised or the UCI may appeal against a ruling made by the national federation specified in article 99 or, where appropriate, article 112, by starting

arbitration proceedings before an arbitration tribunal set up in accordance with the constitution and regulations of the CAS in Lausanne.

No other form of appeal shall be permitted.

Art. 116 The UCI may take action against the licence-holder's national federation or the body that acted on his behalf. The national federation or body concerned shall be liable for costs if the body which made the ruling against which the appeal has been made has applied the regulations incorrectly.

Art. 117 An appeal by the person penalised shall be made against his national federation.

The national federation must immediately send the UCI a copy of the declaration of appeal and of any statement submitted before the CAS.

The UCI shall have the right to take part in the proceedings before the CAS and to make the closing speech.

Art. 118 The declaration of appeal by the person penalised must be submitted to the CAS within one month of his receiving the full ruling, without prejudice to articles 147 and 148. Failure to respect this time limit shall result in the appeal's being disbarred.

The declaration of appeal by the UCI must be submitted to the CAS within one month of receipt of the full case file from the competent body of the national federation. Failure to respect this time limit shall result in the appeal being disbarred. Should the UCI not request the file within fifteen days of receiving the decision, the time limit for appeals shall be one month from the reception of the full ruling.

Art. 119 If the respondent makes a counter-appeal, the petitioner has the right to respond within one month of receiving the respondent's reply, except where extended by the CAS. If the respondent is the person penalised, he shall have the right to submit an additional statement within fifteen days of receiving the petitioner's reply, unless the time limit is extended by the CAS.

Art. 120 An appeal to the CAS by the person penalised shall not suspend the execution of the ruling, without prejudice to the right to apply to the CAS for it to be suspended.

Art. 121 The CAS shall consider the case as a whole. Its ruling shall not be subject to appeal and shall be binding on all the parties.

Art. 122 The CAS may increase the penalties on the petitioner at the request of another party.

Art. 123 In the national procedures referred to in the second and third paragraphs of article 88, the licence-holder penalised, the UCI and any person or body having the right under the regulations of the national federation may appeal against the final ruling made at the level of the national federation by starting arbitration proceedings before an arbitration tribunal constituted in accordance with the constitution and regulations of the CAS in Lausanne.

No other form of appeal shall be permitted.

Articles 116 to 122 shall apply.

(Article applicable as from 4th July 2002)

VIII

Chapter

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

A. PRINCIPLES

Art. 124 Within the limits set by the present regulations, the penalties imposed must be proportionate with the offence committed, taking account of both the specific details of the case in hand and the characteristics of cycle sport and its various disciplines. Therefore the following elements, inter alia, will be considered:

- the circumstances surrounding the offence,
- the character, age and experience of the transgressor,
- the gravity of the consequences of the penalty for his social, sporting and economic position,
- the risk to a professional career,
- the rider's normal discipline and programme, particularly as regards the length of the season for that discipline and the number and importance of the events.

Art. 125 The duration of suspension from all competition may be reduced below the minimum laid down hereafter as long as such a reduction is expressly based on the aspects covered by article 124.

In no case may the duration of the suspension from all competition be reduced to less than a quarter of the minimum laid down hereafter.

The minimum length of the suspension under point 1 of article 129 may not be reduced.

Art. 126 Deferment may be granted for the part of the suspension exceeding the minimum duration imposed under these regulation, where appropriate following application of a reduction under article 125. The person benefiting from deferment shall serve the deferred part of the suspension in the event of subsequent offences or in the event of a failure to respect the ban on taking part in the event or events specified by the disciplinary body in accordance with article 127. Deferment may not be granted for such a ban.

Art. 127 As well as suspension from all competition a ban may be imposed on the offender's participating in any capacity whatsoever in one of more events specified by the disciplinary body and run off after the end of the suspension.

Art. 128

1. Without prejudice to the cases where provision is made for a specific fine, any doping offence may be penalised by a fine in addition to suspension from any sporting activity and, where applicable, a ban on taking part in specific competitions.
2. The fine is obligatory for licence-holders exercising a professional cycling activity and in any event for members of a TT/I, TT/II, TT/III, women's trade team or mountain bike trade team.

3. The value of the fine shall be set in line with the gravity of the offence and the financial situation of the person penalised.
4. For licence-holders covered by point 2 above, a minimum fine must be imposed of CHF 2000 for elite men, CHF 1000 for elite women and CHF 500 for under 23 riders. These amounts shall be doubled in the event of a subsequent offence, refusal or fraud and in the event of complicity. They may be reduced by two thirds for licence-holders resident outside Europe in line with incomes and the cost of living.
5. No fine may exceed CHF 1 000 000.

B. OFFENCES

Art. 129 Doping with a «soft» substance

In cases of doping where the substance detected is ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, caffeine, strychnine or related substances, the rider shall be penalised as follows:

1. first offence, other than intentional doping:
 - suspension for a period of between one and six months

However, if it is demonstrated that the offence was caused by simple inattention, a warning may instead be issued. In this case a subsequent doping offence with a «soft» substance, other than intentional doping, will be considered as a first offence for which the suspension must be imposed.

2. second offence or intentional doping:
 - suspension for a period of between two and eight years.

Doping in general

Art. 130 In cases of doping other than those covered by Article 129, the rider shall be penalised as follows:

1. first offence, other than intentional doping:
 - suspension for at least two years.
2. second offence or intentional doping:
 - suspension for a minimum of four years up to and including suspension for life.

Refusal and fraud

Art. 131 1. In the event of

- a) refusal to undergo a test under these regulations
- b) a fraudulent act or fraudulent circumstances such as, for example, the use of a masking agent or a procedure which may prevent or distort any test under these regulations

the rider shall be penalised as follows:

- suspension for a minimum of four years up to and including suspension for life.
2. If the rider is penalised for an act covered by paragraph 1.b) then a negative or invalid test result shall not be taken into consideration.
 3. Paragraph 1.b) shall also apply to a rider who commits an act noted in that paragraph in connection with a test on another rider.

Negligence

Art. 132 A rider who fails to appear for testing within the time limit shall be presumed to have refused the test and shall incur the penalties set out in article 128. A rider who is able to disprove the presumption that he has refused to take the test shall be penalised by a suspension of between one and six months and/or a fine as per article 128. Where circumstances justify it, a simple warning may be issued.

Complicity

Art. 133 Any licence-holder who

- a) contributes directly or indirectly to doping a rider, including inter alia recommending, proposing, authorising, permitting, tolerating or facilitating the use of an substance or method which is defined as doping,
- b) hinders or tries to hinder the operations of an antidoping control,
- c) influences or tries in any manner to influence the result of a test,

shall be penalised as follows:

1. in the case of a rider vis-à-vis another rider:
 - suspension for a minimum of four years up to and including suspension for life
2. in the case of another licence-holder:
 - suspension for a minimum of four years up to and including suspension for life in the capacity for which he holds a licence

plus, in the case of a temporary suspension, a lifetime ban on taking part in any cycling event in such capacities as may be determined by the disciplinary body.

Declaration or admission of doping

- Art. 134
1. A rider or a licence-holder who is a former rider who declares or admits to having used doping substances or doping methods shall be considered as having tested positive on the day of the declaration or admission. If the facts admitted or declared can be tied to a specific instance, the penalties in force at the time of the events shall be applied.
 2. If the declaration or admission relates to a specific substance or method, the rider or licence-holder shall be penalised if the substance or method was on the list of classes of prohibited substances and prohibited methods at the time of its use and in accordance with the scale of penalties in force at that moment. If the moment cannot be determined, the scale which is most favourable to the rider or licence-holder shall be used.

3. The rider or licence-holder shall not be penalised if it is established that the use of doping substances or doping methods dates back to more than five years before the declaration or admission.
4. The rider shall not suffer disqualification unless the facts relate to a specific race.
5. The national federation of the interested party shall start disciplinary proceedings, either automatically or at the request of the UCI antidoping Commission.

Trafficking

- Art. 135
1. The trafficking of prohibited substances shall be penalised by suspension for life from all participation in any capacity in a sporting organisation, body, activity or a sporting event.
 2. Attempted trafficking shall be penalised in the same manner as the act itself.
 3. Ignorance of the nature or the composition of the prohibited substances or the nature or effects of the method in question shall not constitute attenuating circumstances or grounds for exemption from punishment unless the ignorance is excusable.
- Art. 136
- The trafficking of doping substances or means of influencing a test result by a rider on the occasion of a competition or training session shall be penalised as a case of doping except where it cannot reasonably be assumed that the substances or means in question were only intended for the rider's personal use.

C. GENERAL

- Art. 137
- Multiple offences**
In the event that a sample tests positive for more than one substance or where more than one prohibited method or substance is observed, this shall be considered as a single instance of doping. If a prohibited method is observed or one or more of the substances is a substance covered by article 130, the offence shall be penalised under that article.
- Art. 138
- Multiple doping offences committed by the same person for which no definitive judgement has yet been made shall be considered together and a single suspension and a single fine shall be imposed. All of these offences shall be considered as a single infraction for the purposes of the application of Article 139. Furthermore, if a rider is found positive several times within a brief period, he shall be disqualified from all the events ridden from the first to the last in which he was found positive.**
- Art. 139
- Subsequent offences**
A second or subsequent offence shall be considered to have occurred when a new doping offence is committed within a period of ten years from the date that the first penalty became definitive, regardless of its nature, its extent and the reasons for it.
- Art. 140
- Should the subsequent offence not be taken into consideration for any reason whatsoever, the case may be reopened under article 114 at the request of the

antidoping Commission or the licence-holder's national federation and a supplementary penalty may be applied. Articles 114.2 and 114.3 shall not apply.

Art. 141 Should an infraction be found to have occurred less than ten years after another which has already been ruled on, this later infraction shall be penalised as a second or subsequent offence.

Art. 142 When proceedings are begun in a case of infringement of the doping regulations following a national event or national out of competition testing, the national federation should consult the UCI antidoping Commission register to establish whether there has been a prior offence.

Disqualification

Art. 143 Any case of doping of a rider during competition shall automatically and independently of any penalty imposed, and even where it is not explicitly noted in the decision, lead to that rider's disqualification. A rider who is found to have committed an act covered under Article 131 or under Article 133 while participating in the competition in question shall also be disqualified automatically.

Art. 144 If a rider from a team is disqualified, the entire team shall be disqualified.

However, in the case of a team event during a stage race, the team shall be relegated to last place on the stage with its real time and with a 10 minute penalty on the general classification for teams.

Art. 145 If a case of doping covered under Article 129 is committed during a stage race and if this case is not penalised by a warning, the rider shall not be disqualified automatically. If he is not disqualified, the time taken by the rider during the stage in question shall be increased by 1% and all the classifications shall be amended accordingly. The rider shall forfeit any prize won during the stage in question.

Art. 146 The placing of the rider or team disqualified shall be taken by the next rider or team in the classification, so that all placings are always taken up.

In track events the disqualification of a rider or team shall not involve any changes to the classification.

Application of minimum and maximum penalties

Art. 147 If the offence is found to have occurred and no suspension is imposed or a suspension effectively shorter than the minimum period is applied, then the minimum period of effective suspension shall apply automatically, without prejudice to the right of appeal. The effective minimum suspension shall be determined in accordance with Article 125 solely if the conditions of application for that Article have been respected. The UCI, or, in the case of a national event, the national federation shall notify the guilty person of this. In such a case the time limit within which any appeal must be lodged shall run from the date of this notification.

Art. 148 If the offence is found to have occurred and no fine or a fine below the minimum level is imposed, then the minimum fine shall be applicable automatically. The UCI, or, in the case of a national event, the national federation shall notify the guilty person of

this. In such a case the time limit within which any appeal must be lodged shall run from the date of this notification.

Art. 149 If the fine or suspension issued exceeds the maximum set under these regulations, it shall automatically be reduced to this maximum, without prejudice to the right of appeal.

Suspension from all competition

Art. 150 As regards international races and UCI out-of-competition tests, the suspension shall come into effect on the day following the date of the decision. However, at the request of the person suspended, the UCI antidoping commission may allow the suspension to come into effect on the date set by the decision or the regulations of the National Federation, or if it is earlier than the former, the date on which the person suspended was informed of the decision.

As regards national races and national out-of-competition tests, the suspension shall come into effect on the date set by the decision or the regulations of the National Federation.

Art. 151 Where the period of suspension imposed is less than one year, the normal period of inactivity of the rider in question will automatically be added to it, in accordance with the following provisions:

- a) if the period of suspension imposed includes the first day of the normal period of inactivity, the period of suspension shall be extended by the duration of the normal period of inactivity;
- b) if the period of suspension imposed starts during the normal period of inactivity, the period of suspension shall be extended by a duration equal to that between the start of the suspension and the end of the normal period of inactivity.

Art. 152 The normal period of inactivity is determined as follows:

- a) for a rider whose primary activity is road racing, from 1 November to 31 January;
- b) for a rider whose primary activity is mountain biking, from 1 November to 31 January;
- c) for a rider whose primary activity is cyclo-cross, from 1 March to 30 September;
- d) for a rider whose primary activity is BMX, from 1 November to 28 February.

Art. 153 The UCI antidoping Commission or, for a national event, the national federation, shall determine which is the principal activity of the rider in question. It shall also determine the normal period of inactivity in other disciplines and in special cases such as for riders who normally participate in events in the southern hemisphere.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the members of a road trade team or mountain bike trade team shall be presumed to have road racing or mountain biking respectively as their principal activities.

- Art. 154 Where appropriate, the UCI antidoping Commission or, in the case of doping during a national event, the national federation shall notify the offender of the extension of the suspension period. The time limit for appeals shall run as from the date of this notification.
- Art. 155 During the period added automatically the rider may be authorised by the UCI antidoping commission to take part in races on the national calendar of his federation or another federation nominated by the antidoping commission, in disciplines other than those of his main activity. In the case of a rider who does not ride abroad, this authorisation may be granted by the decision imposing the penalty. Such participation in events shall not be taken into account for qualification, selection or for any classification based on a series of events.
- Art. 156 If the decision of the competent body of the national federation becomes definitive, then the antidoping Commission may decide that any inactivity imposed on the rider by his employer or team as a result of the doping offence in question shall be deducted from the period of suspension imposed under the decision. In the case of an occurrence covered by its national regulations, the deduction may be made by the national federation. In the event of an appeal to the CAS, the deduction may be made by the CAS.
- Art. 157 In the case of an appeal to the CAS, the CAS shall set the start and end dates of the period of suspension, taking account of the normal period of inactivity of the rider or licence-holder in question, so that the suspension shall be effective on a sporting level. For this purpose the final duration of the period of suspension may exceed the maximum duration laid down under article 129.1.
- Art. 158 **Non-licence-holders**
1. If a breach of these regulations is committed by a non-licence-holder, the antidoping Commission and/or any national federation involved shall take whatever steps are necessary to take proceedings before the competent bodies against the person in question.
2. After questioning, the antidoping Commission may ban this person from attending a cycling event. It may also ban any national federation, club or trade team from making use of services offered by this person, with breaches of such a ban being subject to a fine of between CHF 1000 and CHF 10 000 as determined by the disciplinary commission. These measures and sanctions may be taken independently of the procedure noted under paragraph 1.
- Art. 159 **Publication**
The definitive penalties and the name of the person penalised shall be published in the UCI information bulletin and/or in the official bulletin of the national federation of the person penalised.
- Art. 160 **Register**
The antidoping Commission shall maintain a register of the penalties applied. This shall list the name of the rider or licence-holder, his national federation, his category (elite or other), the name and date of the event, the penalties imposed, the date of the decision regarding the penalties and the body which imposed them.

The antidoping Commission is authorised to pass on information extracted from this register only to national federations which are able to demonstrate an interest and to the CAS.

IX

Chapter WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Art. 161 The following specific provisions shall apply to antidoping tests during World Championships.

Art. 162 The UCI shall supply the equipment required for antidoping tests and all the forms.

The meeting under Article 29 shall be held at least 48 hours before the first competition.

The inspector's report under article 30 and the original forms under article 71 shall be returned to the antidoping commission.

Art. 163 The Management Committee shall appoint a UCI official doctor who shall be a member of the antidoping commission or the medical commission or a doctor proposed by the antidoping commission.

Art. 164 The antidoping Commission shall be responsible for: -
- making contact with the organising national federation and arranging to receive the plan of the testing stations;
- making contact with the laboratory selected for the analyses and arranging the procedures for confirming the receipt of samples, analytical methods, deadlines for the notification of results and counter-analysis procedures;
- arranging the communications between the laboratory and the official doctor during the championships;
so that these issues are settled three months before the beginning of the championships.

Art. 165 The official doctor shall be the only person to make contact with the laboratory and to receive the results.

Art. 166 On the occasion of the first analysis, the laboratory shall notify the UCI official doctor of the results as quickly as possible. It shall furthermore send him its report at the earliest opportunity.

Art. 167 In the event of a positive result the official doctor shall notify the rider or, should this be impossible, his team manager immediately.

Art. 168 The UCI official doctor shall without further formalities call for a counter-analysis, at which he has the right to be present. He shall inform the rider and the delegation from his national federation of the place, date and time of the counter-analysis. No postponement of the counter-analysis may be granted.

- Art. 169 The result of the counter-analysis and the laboratory report shall be communicated to the UCI official doctor in accordance with the procedures set out in article 166.
- Art. 170 The official doctor shall confirm that it is a case of doping and inform the rider, the President of the Commissaires Panel, the UCI antidoping commission and the rider's national federation and send them a copy of the counter-analysis report.
- The notification of the rider's national federation may be made to the delegation from that federation attending the championships.
- Art. 171 The rider's national federation shall start disciplinary proceedings at the request of the antidoping Commission.
- Art. 172 1. The president of the commissaires panel who is notified of a positive counter-analysis result or receives a report of any other breach of these regulations shall summon the rider to be heard and announce his disqualification in accordance with the opinion of the president or another member of the UCI antidoping Commission.
- Where the event in question is a team race, the entire team shall be disqualified.
2. This disqualification is a provisional measure with the aim of preserving the sporting quality of the championships and shall not prejudice the final ruling. It shall not give rise to any claim should the rider be acquitted.
- Art. 173 If it is not possible for the test results to reach the UCI official doctor before the end of the championships, they shall be sent to the UCI antidoping commission.
- Art. 173bis If, during the World Championships, the antidoping commission is notified of the presence of a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited substance or method on a date prior to the start of the championships, and if the commission determines that this fact may have an impact on the sporting progress of the championship races, it can inform the official doctor about this, in accordance with articles 166 or 169. Articles 166 to 172 shall then apply.

(Article applicable as from 4th July 2002)

X

Chapter STAGE RACES SIX-DAY RACES

- Art. 174 This section shall apply to international events. For national events the matter shall be governed by the national regulations.

Stage races

- Art. 175 In stage races where antidoping tests are organised, testing must be carried out following each daily stage unless determined otherwise by the antidoping commission. If more than one event is run on a given day, the riders nominated for antidoping tests in each stage shall all be tested at the end of the last event.

Art. 176 If the laboratory is able to send its counter-analysis report to the antidoping inspector by the day before the final stage, the following specific provisions shall apply.

Otherwise, and on each occasion that the specific provisions below cannot be applied, the general provisions shall apply.

Art. 177 The laboratory shall send the test reports to the antidoping inspector at the earliest opportunity.

Art. 178 After checking that the matter in hand is a case of doping in accordance with the UCI's list of prohibited substances and methods, the inspector shall warn the rider that the first analysis has had a positive result. The President of the Commissaires Panel shall hear the rider's explanations.
The rider shall confirm the warning and the hearing using the form in Appendix 8.

Art. 179 Should the rider fail to request the counter-analysis within the time set down in Article 180, he shall be withdrawn from the race automatically.

Art. 180 The formal request for the counter-analysis shall be submitted in writing to the antidoping inspector within three hours of the warning specified in Article 178 (form in Appendix 9).

The rider shall be issued with a receipt stating the time that the request was submitted.

Art. 181 No postponement of the counter-analysis may be granted in order to permit attendance by the persons noted in article 85 beyond four days from the date of the request for the counter-analysis.

Art. 182 The antidoping inspector shall submit the counter-analysis report to the President of the Commissaires Panel.

Art. 183 1. Should the President of the Commissaires Panel be informed of a positive result of a counter-analysis or receive a report concerning any other breach of these regulations, he shall summon the rider to be heard and declare the rider's disqualification subject to the due opinion of the president or another member of the UCI antidoping Commission.

In the case of an event for teams, the team shall be relegated to last place on the stage and given its actual time.

2. Withdrawal from the race is a provisional measure intended to preserve the sporting nature of the event. It shall not prejudice the definitive decision and shall not give rise to any claim in the event that the rider is acquitted.

Six-day races

Art. 184 Articles 176 to 183 shall also apply to six-day races.

However, antidoping controls shall be carried out on a maximum of two days.

Art. 184bis

If, during a stage race or a six day race, the antidoping commission is notified of the presence of a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited substance or method on a date prior to the start of the race, and if the commission determines that this fact may have an impact on the sporting progress of the race, it can inform the inspector about this, in accordance with articles 178 or 183. Articles 178 or 183 shall then apply.

(Article applicable as from 4th July 2002)

XI

Chapter OUT OF COMPETITION TESTING

Art. 185 Riders shall be obliged to undergo out of competition testing by the UCI.

Art. 186 National federations may conduct out of competition testing on their own licence-holders only.
The organisation of such tests shall be governed by their national regulations.

Art. 187 Out of competition testing shall be taken to mean antidoping tests other than those carried out following an event under section V of these regulations.

Out of competition testing may take place, for example:

- during stage races and World Championships, during rest days or before the start of a race,
- following a race where testing is not obligatory under these regulations,
- during training sessions, including those outside the normal season for the discipline.

Art. 188 The UCI antidoping commission shall determine the place and time and the riders to be tested.

Art. 189 The doctors and antidoping inspectors shall be appointed by the antidoping Commission.

The antidoping Commission may arrange to have out of competition testing carried out by a specialist institute or company. The tasks of the doctor and the antidoping inspector shall be carried out by the persons designated for such a purpose by the institute or company in question, unless decided otherwise by the antidoping Commission.

Art. 190 Except where the tests are to be carried out on the occasion of an event where the same persons have been appointed to carry out the testing after the race, the doctors and medical inspectors shall have authorisation in the form of a letter of appointment and they must present their identity card and their letter of appointment when the tests are carried out.

Art. 191 The UCI representatives, the doctor and the antidoping inspector may present themselves without warning at any place where they consider that they may find the rider.

- Art. 192 The antidoping inspector shall notify the rider of the time and venue for the antidoping tests, either in person or, during stage races and the World Championships, via his team manager using the form from appendix 6 to these regulations. The rider or his team manager must sign the second copy of the notification to acknowledge receipt. Otherwise, the reason for the absence of the signature shall be noted on the form.
- Art. 193 The time limit within which the rider is to appear for testing shall be set by the inspector taking account of the circumstances. Except in abnormal circumstances the tests shall be carried out within one hour of the rider receiving notification.
- Art. 194 The antidoping tests shall be carried out in the best possible manner in accordance with in Article 47 and as discreetly as possible.
- Art. 195 Substances which are prohibited during out of competition tests are listed in a special section of the list of prohibited substances and methods.
- Art. 196 The laboratory shall send its analysis report to the UCI antidoping Commission.
- Art. 197 During stage races, a rider who tests positive who has continued in the race following the out of competition test shall be penalised as if he had tested positive during the stage which followed the test.
- Art. 198 The expenses of out-of-competition testing shall be paid by the UCI. However, should a rider be penalised following such a test, he shall bear the costs incurred.
- Art. 199 During stage races and World Championships, the team manager must always be in a position to indicate where his riders are in order that they may be contacted as quickly as possible.

Team managers who give incorrect information, refuse to give information or obstruct antidoping tests in any other way shall be subject to the penalties applicable under Article 133.

XII
Chapter

FINAL PROVISIONS

- Suspension from major competitions
- Art. 200 A rider who stands accused of doping or a related offence shall not be eligible for selection for the World Championships, the Olympic Games or any Continental Championships and may not take part in these competitions prior to the end of the period of suspension imposed or his definitive acquittal. Acquittal shall not give rise to any claim.

Unless decided otherwise by the antidoping Commission, the paragraph above shall also apply in the case of an instance of doping or a related infraction or proceedings under any law or other regulations concerning doping.

Specific cases shall be adjudged by the antidoping Commission or its president. There shall be no appeal against their decision.

For the purposes of this article a positive A sample shall be considered as an instance of doping.

Art. 201 Ownership of samples
The samples taken during international races or during out-of-competition testing by the UCI shall become the property of the UCI. The UCI may provide for any laboratory report or sample to be retained or returned to it for further analysis and research.

Art. 202 Third sample
The UCI shall have the right to demand that a third sample be taken at an antidoping test. The antidoping Commission shall issue instructions to this end to the inspector. The sampling procedures shall be applied mutatis mutandis. The taking of a third sample shall be noted in the report made in accordance with article 30 and on the form mentioned in Article 42.

Where appropriate the further examination of such samples shall give rise to the penalties applicable under these regulations.

Art. 203 A rider who refuses to provide a third sample or a licence-holder who hinders the taking of a third sample shall be penalised by a suspension of up to three months and/or a fine of between CHF 2000 and CHF 4000. However, these sanctions shall not be imposed on a rider who is penalised under Articles 129 to 131 or to a licence-holder who is penalised under Article 133 in connection with the same antidoping tests.

Art. 204 Medication
In races designated by the antidoping commission, team or club doctors will be obliged to list all medicines taken by each rider and their dosages and any medical treatment that they may have undergone during the preceding 72 hours using the form in appendix 10. Failure to do so shall make the team ineligible to start the race.

Art. 205 Errors in procedure – emergency measures
The formalities, procedures and time limits for antidoping tests set out in these regulations are intended to ensure that tests are carried out correctly. A failure to respect these conditions shall not of itself render the test null and void.

Furthermore the President of the UCI antidoping Commission or the antidoping inspector may at any time impose measures which are urgently required to ensure that controls are effective and carried out where deemed necessary.

Art. 206 No omission, negligence or error may be made grounds for dispute unless the omission, negligence or error was liable to falsify the result of the analysis.

Art. 207 Failure to meet the time limits within which an appeal is to be made shall disqualify that appeal.

Organiser's national federation

Art. 208 As regards the tasks and obligations imposed under these regulations on the rider's national federation and the organiser's national federation respectively, should the organiser's national federation also be that of the rider, then these regulations shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Art. 209 For the purposes of these regulations, the organiser's national federation shall take on the role of the rider's or licence-holder's national federation as regards riders or licence-holder who have obtained their licence directly from the UCI.

Art. 210 **Duty of confidentiality**
Persons carrying out a task at antidoping tests and the members of disciplinary bodies are required to observe strict confidentiality regarding any information concerning antidoping tests which is not required to be notified or made public under these regulations.

Such breaches of confidentiality shall be penalised by a fine of between CHF 1000 and CHF 10 000 as decided by the UCI Disciplinary Commission, which may also suspend the person in question from specified tasks for such time as it shall determine.

Art. 211 The appendices to these regulations are drawn up by the UCI antidoping commission and submitted to the President of the UCI for approval. In urgent cases the amended forms may be used prior to their publication.

Art. 212 **Entry into force**
For international events the present version of the antidoping regulations shall come into force on 1 July 2001. It shall apply to all antidoping controls carried out from 1 July 2001 onwards and to all offences committed on or after that date. Controls and offences dating from before that date remain subject to the version of the regulations in force at the time they took place.

For national events the present regulations shall come into force on 1 January 2002.

Amendments to the provisions of these regulations shall come into force on the date of their publication in the bulletin «Information» unless this publication specifies a different date for entry into force.

(Appendix 1)

SELECTION OF RIDERS TO BE TESTED

(Article 17 of the regulations)

(In the absence of specific instructions from the antidoping commission)

A. World Championships, Continental Championships, regional games
See appendix 2

B. Other events

I. One day events (all disciplines)

• General rule

1. The winner,

2. Two riders selected at random by the inspector.

- Half-stages

1. The winner of the first half-stage,
2. The winner of the second half-stage,
3. One rider selected at random by the inspector for each half-stage.

- Team events

1. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the winning team,
2. Two riders selected at random by the inspector from all other teams.

II. Stage races (all disciplines, including prologues)

- General rule

1. The stage winner,
2. The leader on general classification after the stage,
3. Two riders selected at random by the inspector.

- Team time trial stage

1. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the winning team,
2. The leader on general classification after the stage,
3. Two riders selected at random by the inspector from all other teams.

- Half-stages

1. The winner of the first half-stage,
2. The winner of the second half-stage,
3. The leader on general classification after the second half-stage.

III. Specific time trial events

- Individual

1. The first three placed riders,
2. Two riders selected at random by the inspector.

- For teams

1. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the winning team,
2. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the second-placed team,
3. One rider selected at random by the inspector from each of four different randomly selected teams.

IV. Track events (all disciplines)

- Individual

1. The winner,
2. Three riders selected at random by the inspector.

- For teams

1. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the winning team,
2. Three riders selected at random by the inspector from all other teams.

V. Six-day races

1. One rider selected at random by the inspector from the winning team,
2. Three riders selected at random by the inspector from three other different teams.

(Appendix 2)

SELECTION OF RIDERS TO BE TESTED AT
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

(In the absence of specific instructions from the antidoping commission)
(Article 17 of the regulations)

This table will also be applied to Continental Championships and regional games.

A - WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Track

Men

• Kilometre time trial – first 4 + 1 selected at random	5
• Sprint	
– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– Final – first 4 riders	7
• Individual pursuit	
– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the four riders	7
• Team pursuit	
– qualification – 1 rider from the 2 teams with the best times +	
– 1 rider selected at random from the other teams.	
– Final – 1 rider per team	7
• Points race – 4 first + 1 selected at random	5
• Olympic Sprint	
– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the rider covering the final lap for each team	7
Total	38

Women

• Sprint	
– qualification – 1 best time + 1 selected at random	
– Final – first 4	6
• Individual pursuit	
– qualification – 1 best time + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the four riders	6
• Points race – first 4 + 1 selected at random	5
• 500 m standing start time trial	
– first 4 + 1 selected at random	5
Total	22

Total: 60 tests

B – WORLD CYCLO-CROSS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Juniors

– first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
----------------------------------	---

Under 23

– first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
----------------------------------	---

Elite

– first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
Total	18

C – WORLD ROAD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Junior Women

• Individual – first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
• Individual time trial – first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
Total	12

Junior Men

• Individual – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
• Individual time trial – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
Total	12

Under 23

• Individual – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
• Individual time trial – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
Total	12

Elite Women

• Individual – first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
• Individual time trial – first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
Total	12

Elite Men

• Individual – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
• Individual time trial – 4 first + 2 selected at random	6
Total	12

Total: 60 tests

D – WORLD TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men

• Kilometre – 4 first + 1 selected at random	5
• Sprint	
– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– final – 4 first	7
• Individual pursuit	
– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the four riders	7
• Team pursuit	
– qualification – 1 rider from the 2 teams with the best times +	
– 1 rider selected at random from the other teams	
– Final – 1 rider per team	7
• Points race – first 4 + 2 selected at random	6
• Keirin – first 4	4
• Madison – 1 rider per team of the 3 first teams + 2 riders selected at random from the other teams	5
• Olympic sprint	

– qualification – 2 best times + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the rider covering the final lap for each team	7
Total	48

Women

• Sprint	
– qualification – 1 best time + 1 selected at random	
– Final – first 4	6
• Individual pursuit	
– qualification – 1 best time + 1 selected at random	
– Final – the four riders	6
• Points race	
– first 4 + 1 selected at random	5
• 500 m standing start time trial	
– first 4 + 1 selected at random	5
Total	22

Total: 70 tests

E – WORLD MOUNTAIN BIKE CHAMPIONSHIPS

- first 2 riders in the general classification for each category
- 1 selected at random from each category

F – WORLD INDOOR CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

- Artistic cycling: the champions in each discipline
- Cycle-ball: in each group A/B/C – 1 player selected at random from the 2 teams contesting the final.

G – WORLD BMX CHAMPIONSHIPS

for each category

- winner
- 2 selected at random

(Appendix 3)

PLAN OF STANDARD TESTING STATION FOR

Antidoping TESTS

(Article 39 of the regulations)

Image

(Appendix 4)

EQUIPMENT LIST

(article 39 of the regulations)

1. During track competitions, it is recommended that a television or screen to show the events taking place on the track should be installed in the testing station.
2. Equipment to be made available:

- packaging with adhesive address labels,
- coloured felt pens(2),
- typewriter and paper,
- adhesive tape,
- A4 and A5 format envelopes,
- glue,
- lead seals, sealing wire
- towels and soap,
- string,
- scissors,
- sealing wax,
- drinks in large quantities (such as lemonade, mineral water, etc.)

3. Furnishings

First room
(20-25 m2)

- 2 tables,
- 10 chairs,
- 1 refrigerator,
- 1 waste bin,
- 1 cupboard,
- 1 wardrobe,
- 1 telephone connection.

Second room

- 4 tables,
- 2 chairs,
- toilet (WC),
- sink, shower,
- telephone,
- ventilation or opening window.

(Appendix 5)

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION ANTIDOPING TESTS

TEST CERTIFICATE

(article 42 of the regulations)

On chemical self-copying paper (see article 43) in triplicate (1 top copy + 2 each white, green copies).

- Original to the UCI.
- Copy 1 (white)
 - to rider (same text as the original)
- Copy 2 (green)
 - to laboratory with A and B sample (analysis and counter-analysis)
(items 5 to 9, 15, 16 omitted)

1. Date
 2. Place.....
 3. Race (name, stage).....
 4. Discipline
 5. Surname of rider
- First name

Address of the rider to which all valid communications regarding this test shall be sent:

- 6. Licence number.....7. Random yes no.....
- 8. Country.....
- 9. Assistant.....
- 10. Presentation time
- 11. Time of sample.....
- 12. Bottle codes.....
- 13. Time of rider's refusal.....
- 14. Remarks - Pharmaceutical drugs taken by the rider
- 15. Subject to the comments below, I confirm that the sample was taken in accordance with the regulations
- Rider's signature who also acknowledges receipt of his copy
- 16. Assistant's signature
- 17. Medical inspector
- (name) (signature).....
- 18. Anti-doping Inspector
- (name) (signature).....

(Appendix 6)

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION ANTIDOPING TESTS

NOTIFICATION TO THE RIDER
(Articles 51 and 192 of the regulations)

Where applicable,
Name of the race

The rider
Surname of rider

Licence number

National federation.....

is required to attend the antidoping tests at .. [time] precisely at the following location:

In the event of failure to attend, you will be considered to have tested positive and penalised in accordance with Section VIII of the antidoping regulations.

This notification was issued
Place

Date.....

Time

Signature for receipt
The rider.....
and/or
The team leader/team manager
Name.....

Signature:
antidoping Inspector
Name
Signature

(Appendix 7)

Antidoping TESTS

NO-SHOW REPORT
(article 73 of the regulations)

To be sent to the UCI with a copy to the licence-holder's national federation
I the undersigned
appointed to officiate as antidoping inspector for the event.....
on at.....
do hereby certify that:

Rider No., who was properly designated to undergo the antidoping tests and notified by all the means made available to me by the organiser, did not attend at the designated testing station within 30 minutes of finishing or the official ceremony1).

- Time of arrival at the finish line
- End of the official ceremony
- Time when the rider's deadline was observed to have expired

In consequence, the present no-show report has been issued in his/her regard.
Done in, at.....
Signature of the antidoping inspector.....

for nomination2)

- m Placing at the finish
- m Drawn by lot
- m Reserve

Means made available by the organiser to notify the rider2)

- m Radio announcement to
- m Posted at the finish line
- m Posted on the door of the testing station
- m Written summons issued.....

Distance from finish line to the testing station.....

Further information on the rider

Name.....
First name

Nationality

Licence number

Category.....

- 1) Delete as inapplicable
- 2) Check as appropriate

(Appendix 8)

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION ANTIDOPING TESTS

NOTIFICATION TO THE RIDER OF A POSITIVE RESULT
(Article 178 of the regulations)

Name of the race

The rider

• name

• licence number

• national federation

is hereby informed that he/she was found to have tested positive after the following stage

Name of the stage

Date of the stage

name of the six-day event

Date of testing

The analysis carried out at the following laboratory

Name of laboratory

Full address

has shown the presence of

Name of the substances or methods

The rider has been questioned. He/she has received two copies of the form for the request of a counter-analysis.

Please note:

- 1) The rider has the right to call for a counter-analysis;
- 2) Such a request must be submitted to the inspector within 3 hours of receiving the present notification;
- 3) If not, the rider shall automatically be disqualified.

Done on:

Date Place Time

By:

Name of inspector

Signature

Confirmed by

Name of rider

Rider's comments

Name and address of the rider's expert

Rider's signature

(Appendix 9)

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION ANTIDOPING TESTS

REQUEST FOR COUNTER-ANALYSIS

(Article 180 of the regulations)

(to be submitted to the inspector in duplicate, within 3 hours of notification of the positive result).

Name of the race
The undersigned
Name
Licence number
National federation
Function
requests a counter-analysis in connection with the positive result of the antidoping tests

Name of rider
Name and date of the stage for which the result was positive
Date of antidoping test (six-day events)

Done on:
Place
Date
Time
Signature

Request received at
Place
Date
Time
by:
Name
Signature

Copy of the request received by
Name
Signature

(Appendix 10)

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION ANTIDOPING TESTS

LIST OF MEDICINES TAKEN

(Article 204 of the regulations)

Name of race.....Country.....
Date of the race
Team/Club.....
The undersigned team/club doctor.....
Name and address.....

declare that in the 72 hours prior to the start of the event the following riders* have taken medicines or undergone treatment as follows:

Rider	Medicine or treatment (indicate dose and manufacturer)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Date.....
Signature.....

* N.B.- All the riders of the team/club taking part in the event must be listed; where applicable indicate «none».

(Appendix 11)

CODE OF SPORTS-RELATED ARBITRATION (CAS)
(available on request)

(Appendix 12)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR URINE SAMPLES
(Article 47 of the regulations)

Preliminary provision

There follows a description of the procedure for taking a urine sample in practical circumstances which permit it. Variations from the procedure as described below shall have no effect on the validity of the procedure. They may only be raised in the event that they are liable to falsify the result of the analysis.

Art. 1 The receptacles for the taking of urine samples shall be transparent or translucent and must have a capacity of at least 150 cc. They must be chemically pure and individually pre-packaged.

Art. 2 The flasks for the packaging of the urine shall be transparent and must have a capacity of at least 50 cc. They must be chemically pure, individually pre-packaged and provided with an inert stopper.

Art. 3 The receptacles, the flasks, the means of sealing the flasks, and the means for marking the codes onto the flasks, must comply with model approved by the UCI antidoping commission. Models shall be submitted to the UCI secretariat.

The shape of the receptacles and flasks alone may vary from those of the approved model.

Art. 4 In the presence of the inspector, the rider shall select a receptacle and two flasks.

Art. 5 The rider shall remain in the first room of the testing station until such time as he is called into the second room by the medical inspector, who determines the order of sampling.

Art. 6 The rider must undress from head to knees.

The medical inspector shall ensure that the rider passes at least 75 cc of fluid. To this end he shall, if the rider is unable to produce a large enough sample at the first attempt, keep the rider in view until enough fluid has been passed. The partially filled flask shall be sealed, and another flask shall be used for the remainder.

The medical inspector shall take all steps required to avoid fraud; to this he may, inter alia, submit the rider to a body search.

Art. 7 The urine shall be collected directly in the receptacle. Then about two thirds of the urine shall be poured into the flask marked A and the remaining third into the flask marked B.

Art. 8 The rider shall close and seal each flask using the sealing wax and apply the UCI seal. He may leave these operations to the inspector.

Each flask must be placed in a hard plastic tube or a cardboard box or other similar system to protect the flask in transit.

These operations can be replaced by the use of an integrated packing and sealing system approved by the UCI.

All the operations noted under articles 7 and 8 shall be carried out in the presence of the rider.

Art. 9 The Examining Doctor shall fill out items 11 (possibly 13), 14 and 17 on the form.

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