2015 *UCI* Anti-Doping Regulations

*UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*
UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations

The UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations ("UCI TIR") are mandatory regulations supplementing the UCI Anti-Doping Regulations ("UCI ADR"), in particular articles 5 and 6 of the UCI ADR.

The UCI TIR comes into effect on 1 January 2015. The official text of the UCI TIR shall be maintained by UCI and shall be published in English and French. In the Event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, UCI ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1.0 Introduction and scope

The UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations (UCI TIR) are mandatory regulations supplementing the UCI Anti-Doping Regulations (UCI ADR), in particular UCI ADR Articles 5 and 6.

The first purpose of the UCI TIR is to plan for intelligent and effective Testing, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition, and to maintain the integrity and identity of the Samples collected from the point the Rider is notified of the test to the point the Samples are delivered to the laboratory for analysis. To that end, the UCI TIR (including its Annexes) establishes mandatory standards for whereabouts information, notification of Riders, preparing for and conducting Sample collection, security/post-test administration of Samples and documentation, and transport of Samples to laboratories for analysis.

The second purpose of the UCI TIR is to establish standards for the efficient and effective gathering, assessment and use of anti-doping intelligence and for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations.

Like the UCI ADR, the UCI TIR has been drafted giving due consideration to the principles of respect for human rights, proportionality, and other applicable legal principles. It shall be interpreted and applied in that light.

Terms used in this UCI TIR that are defined terms from the UCI ADR are written in italics. Terms that are defined in this UCI TIR are underlined.

2.0 UCI ADR provisions

The following articles in the 2015 UCI ADR are directly relevant to the UCI TIR.

UCI ADR Article 2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Riders or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rider’s Sample

[...]

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2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rider of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[...]

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

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

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading Sample collection" if it were established that a Rider was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Rider, while "evading" or "refusing" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Rider.]

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations, within a twelve-month period by a Rider in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

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

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[...]

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

[...]

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rider In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rider Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition
2.9 Complicity
Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

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

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

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

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

[...]

UCI ADR Article 5 Testing and Investigations

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations
Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Rider’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:
(a) in relation to Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

(b) in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.
5.2 Scope of Testing

Any Rider may be required to provide a Sample at any time and at any place by the UCI or any other Anti-Doping Organization with Testing authority over him or her.

Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3:

5.2.1 The UCI shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Riders who are subject to its rules as defined in the Introduction of these Anti-Doping Rules.

5.2.2 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority to conduct Testing, in exceptional circumstances, on its own initiative or as requested by the UCI.

[Comment to Article 5.2.2: WADA is not a Testing agency, but it reserves in Article 20.7.8 of the Code the right, in exceptional circumstances, to conduct its own tests where requested by Anti-Doping Organizations. Pursuant to the Comment to Article 20.7.8 of the Code, WADA is not a Testing agency, but it reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to conduct its own tests where problems have been brought to the attention of the relevant Anti-Doping Organization and have not been satisfactorily addressed.]

5.2.3 The UCI may test any Rider over whom it has Testing authority who has not retired, including Riders serving a period of Ineligibility.

5.2.4 If the UCI delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the UCI shall be notified. The responsibility for results management in either case shall be as set forth in Article 7.1.

[Comment to Article 5.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be conferred by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories. Unless the Rider has identified a 60-minute Testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing a Rider between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., an Anti-Doping Organization should have serious and specific suspicion that the Rider may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether an Anti-Doping Organization had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]
5.3 **Event Testing**

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*.

At *UCI International Events*, the collection of *Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the *UCI*.

At *UCI International Events*, any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with the *UCI*.

5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* which would otherwise have *Testing* authority desires to conduct *Testing* of *Riders* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with the *UCI* to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*.

If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from the *UCI*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with procedures published by *WADA*, ask *WADA* for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. *WADA* shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing the *UCI*. *WADA*’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal.

Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the authorization to conduct *Testing*.

*[Comment to Article 5.3.2: The UCI may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organizations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process, including National Anti-Doping Organizations, in which case results management authority shall be as set forth in Article 7.1, unless otherwise determined in the delegation or contract]*.

5.3.3 Notwithstanding Article 5.3, the *UCI* may elect to conduct *Testing* during a *National Event Period* on *Riders* under its *Testing* authority participating in such *Event*, including, with the authorization of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* having *Testing* responsibility for the *Event*, at the *Event Venues*.

5.4 **Test Distribution Planning**

5.4.1 The *UCI* shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate *Test Distribution Plan* that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Riders*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis. The *UCI* shall provide *WADA* upon request with a copy of its current *Test Distribution Plan*.

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

All Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be conducted in conformity with the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*.

The *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*, and related Technical Documents, are integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

They may be amended by the *UCI* from time to time (including upon amendment of the corresponding *International Standard* or Technical Document by *WADA*) and are available in their current version on the *UCI Website*.

5.6 **Rider Whereabouts Information**

The *UCI* shall establish a *Registered Testing Pool* of Riders subject to the whereabouts requirements as set forth in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*. The *UCI* shall make available, through the *UCI Website*, a list which identifies those Riders included in its *Registered Testing Pool* either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria.

Riders included in the *UCI Registered Testing Pool* shall provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*.

Riders shall be notified (a.) when they are included in the *UCI Registered Testing Pool*, and (b.) when they are removed from the *UCI Registered Testing Pool*.

For purposes of Article 2.4, failure by a Rider included in the *UCI Registered Testing Pool* to comply with the requirements set forth in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations* shall be deemed a *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test* (as defined in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations*) where the conditions set forth in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations* are met.

A Rider in the *UCI Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements unless and until (a) the Rider gives written notice to the *UCI* of his/her retirement as set forth in the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations* or (b) the *UCI* notifies the Rider that he/she is removed from the *UCI Registered Testing Pool*.

The whereabouts information provided while in the *Registered Testing Pool* may be made accessible, through ADAMS, to *WADA* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the Rider.

This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes, in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*. 
5.7 Retired Riders Returning to Competition

5.7.1 If a Rider in the UCI Registered Testing Pool retires in accordance with the UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Rider shall not compete in International Events until the Rider has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six months prior written notice to the UCI.

WADA, in consultation with the UCI, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to a Rider. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

5.7.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.

5.7.2 If a Rider retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility and then wishes to return to active Competition in sport, the Rider shall not compete in International Events until the Rider has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rider retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the UCI.

Moreover, the Rider shall comply with the requirements set out under article 10.12.5, if applicable.

5.8 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

The UCI will ensure that they are able to do each of the following, as applicable and in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations:

5.8.1 Obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate Test Distribution Plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s); and

5.8.2 Investigate Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively; and

5.8.3 Investigate any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates a possible anti-doping rule violation(s), in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, in order either to rule out the possible violation or to develop evidence that would support the initiation of proceedings for an anti-doping rule violation.

UCI ADR Article 6 Sample Analysis

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples.

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA under the Monitoring Program pursuant to Article 4.5, or to assist an Anti-Doping Organization in profiling relevant parameters in a Rider’s urine, blood or other
matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

The International Standard for Laboratories, and related Technical Documents, are integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

A WADA Technical Document will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus and as set forth in this Technical Document, except as follows:

6.4.1 The UCI may request that laboratories analyze Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 The UCI may request that laboratories analyze Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its Test Distribution Plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

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

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

6.5.1 Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by the UCI at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the UCI to the Rider as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

6.5.2 Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the UCI or WADA. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA’s expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations.

6.6 Ownership of Samples

6.6.1 Samples collected from a Rider under these Anti-Doping Rules are owned by the UCI.
6.6.2 The UCI may transfer ownership of the Samples to another Anti-Doping Organization, or receive ownership of Samples from other Anti-Doping Organizations.

**UCI ADR Article 7 Results Management and Investigation Procedures**

**7.1 Responsibility for Results Management and Investigations**

Except as provided for in Articles 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 below, for violation of these rules, results management and hearing shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection (and if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organization which first provides notice to the Rider or other Person of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doing rule violation).

**7.1.1 General Responsibilities of the UCI**

The UCI shall have responsibility for results management and investigations conducted under these Anti-Doping Rules as follows, subject to Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.4. below:

7.1.1.1 For potential violations arising in connection with Testing conducted by the UCI under these Anti-Doping Rules, including investigations against Rider Support Personnel or other Persons potentially involved in such violations;

[Comment: violations arising in connection with Testing shall include, without limitation, Article 2.1, 2.2 (where the violation is based on Test results), 2.3 or 2.5]

7.1.1.2 For potential violation of these Anti-Doping Rules where no Testing is involved and where the following apply:

either:

a) for all violations involving International-Level Riders, Rider Support Personnel or other Persons who have an involvement in any capacity in International Events or with International-Level Riders;

or:

b) for all violations occurring in connection with - or discovered on the occasion of - an International Event;

and:

c) where the UCI is the Anti-Doping Organization which first provides notice to a Rider or other Person of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation.

[...]

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7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

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

Upon receipt of an *Atypical Finding*, the UCI shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted in accordance with Article 4.4 and the UCI TUE Regulations, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*.

If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the UCI shall conduct the required investigation.

After the investigation is completed, the Rider and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* identified in Article 14.2 shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The Rider shall be notified as provided in Article 7.3.

7.4.1 The UCI will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If the UCI determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under Article 7.4, the UCI may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rider, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.3(d)-(f).

(b) If the UCI receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any Rider identified on a list provided by the *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, the UCI shall so identify any such Rider after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the Rider.

[Comment to Article 7.4.1(b): Under the circumstance described in Article 7.4.1(b), the option to take action would be left to the Major Event Organization or sport organization consistent with its rules.]

[Comment to Article 7.4: The "required investigation“ described in this Article will depend on the situation. For example, if it has previously been determined that a Rider has a naturally elevated testosterone/epitestosterone ratio, confirmation that an Atypical Finding is consistent with that prior ratio is a sufficient investigation.]
7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations, International Standard for Laboratories, WADA’s Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines and respectively related Technical Documents.

At such time as the UCI is sufficiently satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rider notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.2.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

Review of potential Filing Failures and Missed Tests shall take place as provided in the UCI Testing & Investigations Regulations. At such time as the UCI is sufficiently satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rider notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.2.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.1–7.6

Within the scope of its responsibilities under Article 7.1, the UCI shall conduct any investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation as may be required under applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the Code or the UCI otherwise considers appropriate.

The UCI may, prior to the completion of the investigation, inform the Rider or other Person of the possible anti-doping rule violation, to request further information the Rider or other Person or give the Rider or other Person an opportunity to provide explanations.

At such time as the UCI is sufficiently satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rider or other Person notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.2.

UCI ADR Article 10 Sanctions on Individuals

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

[...]

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations
10.6.1.1 The UCI may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has Results Management Authority where the Rider or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in:

(i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or

(ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to the UCI.

After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, the UCI may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Rider or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rider or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Rider or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, the UCI shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If the UCI decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

[...]
establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give the Anti-Doping Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an International Federation from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

**UCI ADR Article 14 Confidentiality and Reporting**

**14.1 Notices and Time Limits under these Anti-Doping Rules**

**14.1.1 In General**

Unless otherwise specified, notice by and to the UCI under these Anti-Doping Rules, UCI Regulations, procedures or other document adopted in connection therewith, may be given by any means permitting proof of receipt, including registered or ordinary mail by post or private courier services, electronic mail or facsimile.

If a notice triggers the start of a time limit under the Anti-Doping Rules (including the time limit to appeal to CAS under Article 13), the time limit shall start running on the day following notice. Official holidays and non-working days are included in the calculation of time limits. The time limits fixed under these Rules are respected if the communications by the parties are sent before midnight, time of the location where the notification has to be made, on the last day on which such time limits expire. If the last day of the time limit is an official holiday or a non-business day in the country where the notification is to be made, the time limit shall expire at the end of the first subsequent business day.

Notice shall be deemed to have occurred when delivered within the addressee’s sphere of control. Proof that the addressee was, without his or her fault, not in a position to have knowledge of a notice so delivered shall be on the addressee.

**14.1.2 Notice to Riders and other Persons under these Anti-Doping Rules**

Notice to a Rider or other Person may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to his or her National Federation or Team.

The National Federation or Team shall be responsible for making immediate contact with the Rider or other Person.

[...]

**14.2.3 Status Reports**

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.2.1, the Anti-Doping Organizations referenced in Article 14.2.1 shall be regularly updated on the
status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to
Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned
explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

**UCI ADR Article 21 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of Riders and
other Persons**

**21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Riders**

[...]

21.1.2 To be available for *Testing* at all times.

[...]

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

**21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Rider Support Personnel**

[...]

21.2.2 To cooperate with the *Rider Testing* program.

[...]

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

[...]

**3.0 Definitions and interpretation**

**3.1 Defined terms from the UCI ADR that are used in the UCI TIR.**

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

*Adverse Analytical Finding:* A report from a *WADA* -accredited laboratory or other
*WADA* -approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for
Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence
of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated
quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited
Method.*

*Adverse Passport Finding:* A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as
described in the applicable *International Standards, WADA’s Athlete Biological
Passport Operating Guidelines* or applicable *UCI Regulations.*

*Anti-Doping Organization:* A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for
initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This
includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International
Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at
their *Events, WADA, International Federations,* and *National Anti-Doping
Organizations.*
Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the applicable WADA Guidelines and Technical Documents and UCI Testing and Investigation Regulations.

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


Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences "): A Rider’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Rider’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rider or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rider or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Competition: A single race organized separately (for example: each of the time trial and road race at the road World Championships; a stage in a stage race; a Cross-country Eliminator heat) or a series of races forming an organizational unit and producing a final winner and/or general classification (for example: a track sprint race tournament, a cyclo-ball tournament).

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

Event: A single Competition organized separately (for example: a one day road race) or a series of Competitions conducted together as a single organization (for example: road World Championships; a road stage race, a track World Cup Event); a reference to Event includes reference to Competition, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Event Venues: At UCI International Events, the area where the Event is taking place as well as the accommodations where the Riders participating in such Event are staying.

Event Period: Period which starts at midnight the day before the Event is set to take place and finishes at midnight the day on which the Event ends. However for Grand Tours the period commences at midnight three days before the Event is set
to begin and finishes at midnight the day on which the Event ends (for example: the Event Period for a one-day road race scheduled to start on 19 December at 10:00 starts on 18 December at 00:01 and finishes on 19 December at 23:59).

In-Competition: The Event Period. However, for the purpose of the Prohibited List, In-Competition is the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Rider is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

For the purpose of Article 5.3 exclusively, International Events are Events for which the UCI has Testing responsibility and are referred to as "UCI International Events". UCI International Events are defined annually by the UCI. The list of such UCI International Events is communicated to the relevant Anti-Doping Organizations.

International-Level Rider: Riders who compete in sport at the international level, as defined in the Introduction of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

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

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Riders that is not an International Event or an UCI International Event within the meaning of the second paragraph of the definition of International Event.

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

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.
Registered Testing Pool (or RTP): The pool of highest-priority Riders established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s Test Distribution Plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6.

Rider: Any Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules who competes in the sport of cycling, whether at the international level as defined by the UCI in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (International-Level Rider), at the national level (National-Level Rider) as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, or otherwise.

An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rider who is neither an International-Level Rider nor a National-Level Rider, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Rider.” In relation to Riders who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Riders, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rider over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rider.

[Comment to Rider: This definition makes it clear that all International and National-Level Riders are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National- Level Riders to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 13.4.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Riders who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

E0317 UCI Testing and Investigation Regulations 23
Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code and the International Standards.

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


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

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


3.2 Defined terms specific to the UCI Testing and Investigations Regulations:

Blood Collection Officer (or BCO): An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood Sample from an Athlete.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been delivered to the laboratory for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at the election of the Sample Collection Authority): notification of the Rider selected for Sample collection; accompanying and observing the Rider until arrival at the Doping Control Station; and accompanying and/or observing Riders who are present in the Doping Control Station.

Doping Control Officer (or DCO): An official who has been trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the UCI TIR.
**Doping Control Station:** The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted.

**Event Testing:** Testing organised in the scope of an Event during the Event Period.

**Failure to Comply:** A term used to describe violations under UCI ADR Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5 and/or with respect to the requirements with respect to whereabouts filings requirements.

**Filing Failure:** A failure by the Rider (or by a third party to whom the Rider has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Rider to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article 5.3 of the UCI TIR.

**List for notification purposes:** List of Riders selected for Doping Controls in the scope of Post-Finish Testing, published as per Article 7.2.4.

**Missed Test:** A failure by the Rider to be available for Testing at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his/her Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article 5.3.2 of the UCI TIR.

**No Advance Notice Testing:** Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the Rider and where the Rider is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

**Post-Finish Testing:** Event Testing organized following a Competition or Event for the purpose of Testing Riders that participated in the Competition or Event.

**Random Selection:** Selection of Riders for Testing that is not Target Testing.

**Results Management Authority:** The organization that is responsible, in accordance with UCI ADR Article 7.1, for the management of the results of Testing (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organization (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organization, WADA, an International Federation, or a National Anti-Doping Organization); or (2) another organization acting pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization (for example, a National Federation that is a member of the UCI).

**Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes:** The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for the results management of Whereabouts Failures.

**Retirement:** For the sport of cycling, when a Rider no longer intends on and effectively no longer competes in International Events.

[Comment: Retirement is effective only when the UCI has received the Rider’s written notice or as from the 1st January of the year for which the Rider has not requested a licence allowing participation in International Events.]
**Sample Collection Authority:** The organisation that is responsible for the collection of *Samples* in compliance with the requirements of the UCI TIR, whether (1) the *Testing Authority* itself; or (2) another organization (for example, a third party contractor) to whom the *Testing Authority* has delegated or sub-contracted such responsibility (provided that the *Testing Authority* always remains ultimately responsible under the UCI ADR for compliance with the requirements of the UCI TIR relating to collection of *Samples*).

**Sample Collection Equipment:** Containers or apparatus used to collect or hold the *Sample* at any time during the *Sample Collection Session*. *Sample Collection Equipment* shall, as a minimum, consist of:

- For urine *Sample* collection:
  - Collection vessels for collecting the *Sample* as it leaves the *Rider’s* body;
  - Suitable kit for storing partial *Samples* securely until the *Rider* is able to provide more urine; and
  - Sealable and tamper-evident bottles and lids for storing and transporting the complete *Sample* securely.

- For blood *Sample* collection:
  - Needles for collecting the *Sample*;
  - Blood tubes with sealable and tamper-evident devices for storing and transporting the *Sample* securely.

**Sample Collection Personnel:** A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the *Sample Collection Authority* to carry out or assist with duties during the *Sample Collection Session*.

**Sample Collection Session:** All of the sequential activities that directly involve the *Rider* from the point that initial contact is made until the *Rider* leaves the *Doping Control Station* after having provided his/her *Sample*(s).

**Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis:** For *Samples* with a minimum volume of 90ml and less than 150ml, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For *Samples* with a volume of 150ml and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

*(text modified on 10.03.2020)*

**Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis:** A minimum of 90 mL, whether the laboratory will be analysing the *Sample* for all or only some *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

**Team Activity/Activities:** Sporting activities carried out by *Riders* on a collective basis as part of a team (e.g., training, travelling, tactical sessions) or under the supervision of the team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor).
**Test Distribution Plan:** A document written by the UCI that plans Testing on Riders over whom it has Testing Authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 of the UCI TIR.

**Testing Authority:** The organization that has authorized a particular Sample collection, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organization (for example, the UCI, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organization, WADA, or a National Anti-Doping Organization); or (2) another organization conducting Testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization (for example, a National Federation that is a member of the UCI).

**Unsuccessful Attempt Report:** A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a Sample from an Rider in a Registered Testing Pool, setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the Rider (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt.

**Whereabouts Failure:** A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

**Whereabouts Filing:** Information provided by or on behalf of a Rider in a Registered Testing Pool or Testing Pool that sets out the Rider’s whereabouts during the following quarter, in accordance with Article 5.3 and respectively 5.3bis of the UCI TIR.

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

**Witness:** Sample Collection Personnel authorized to Witness the passing of a urine Sample.

[Comment: For avoidance of doubt, a Chaperone is not allowed to be a Witness.]

**3.3 Interpretation:**

3.3.1 Unless otherwise specified, references below to Articles are references to Articles of the UCI TIR.

3.3.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the UCI TIR shall be used to interpret the UCI TIR.

3.3.3 The Annexes to the UCI TIR have the same mandatory status as the rest of the UCI TIR.

3.3.4 The official text of the UCI TIR shall be maintained by the UCI and shall be published in English and French. In the Event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
PART TWO: STANDARDS FOR TESTING

4.0 Planning effective Testing

4.1 Objective

4.1.1 In furtherance of UCI ADR Article 5.4, the UCI shall plan and implement intelligent Testing that is proportionate to the risk of doping among Riders under its jurisdiction, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices. The objective of this Section 4 of the UCI TIR is to set out the steps that are necessary to produce a Test Distribution Plan that satisfies this requirement. This includes establishing the overall pool of Riders within the UCI’s anti-doping program, and assessment of which Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods are most likely to be abused in the cycling disciplines, followed by appropriate prioritization between the disciplines, between categories of Riders, between types of Testing, between types of Samples collected, and between types of Sample analysis.

4.1.2 The UCI shall ensure that Rider Support Personnel and any other Persons with a conflict of interest are not involved in Test Distribution Planning for their Riders or in the process of selection of Riders for Testing.

4.1.3 The UCI shall document its Test Distribution Plan and shall file that Test Distribution Plan with WADA (a) when seeking WADA’s approval pursuant to UCI ADR Article 6.4.2 to analyse Samples using a less extensive menu than that set out in the Technical Document referenced at UCI ADR Article 6.4. in accordance with Article 4.7.1 of this UCI TIR; and (b) where requested by WADA, as part of the process of demonstrating the UCI’s satisfaction of the requirements of Code Article 5.4.

4.1.4 The main activities are therefore risk assessment and prioritization, including information and intelligence gathering, monitoring and follow-up; developing a Test Distribution Plan based on that risk assessment and prioritization; filing and discussing that Test Distribution Plan with WADA (where applicable); monitoring, evaluating, reviewing, modifying and updating that Test Distribution Plan as necessary in light of changing circumstances; and implementing the Test Distribution Plan.

4.2 Risk assessment

4.2.1 As set out in UCI ADR Article 5.4, the starting point of the Test Distribution Plan must be a considered assessment, in good faith, of which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods are most likely to be abused in the sport of cycling and its disciplines in question. This assessment should take into account (at a minimum) the following information:

   a) The physical and other demands of the sport of cycling (and/or its disciplines), considering in particular the physiological requirements of the sport of cycling/its disciplines;

   b) The possible performance-enhancing effects that doping may elicit in sport of cycling/its disciplines;
c) The rewards available at the different levels of sport of cycling/its disciplines and/or other potential incentives for doping;

d) The history of doping in the sport of cycling/its disciplines;

e) Available research on doping trends (e.g., peer-reviewed articles);

f) Information received/intelligence developed on possible doping practices in the sport (e.g., Riders’ testimony; information from criminal investigations; and/or other intelligence developed in accordance with WADA’s Guidelines for Coordinating Investigations and Sharing Anti-Doping Information and Evidence) in accordance with Section 11 of the UCI TIR; and

g) The outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles.

4.2.2 In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the UCI shall be bound by the UCI ADR Article 5.4.1 and 6.4. Additionally, the UCI shall conduct its own risk assessment. It should take into account in good faith any risk assessment for the sport or discipline in question carried out by another Anti-Doping Organization with overlapping Testing Authority. However, the UCI is not bound by a National Anti-Doping Organization’s assessment of the risks of doping in the sport of cycling or its disciplines, and a National Anti-Doping Organization is not bound by the UCI’s assessment of the risks of doping in the sport of cycling or its disciplines.

4.2.3 The UCI shall also consider the potential doping patterns in the sport of cycling, nation or Event (as applicable). This shall include assessing matters such as:

   a) which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods the Rider would consider most likely to enhance performance in the sport of cycling or its disciplines;

   b) at what points in his/her career in the sport the Rider would be most likely to consider obtaining such an illicit advantage; and

   c) given the structure of the season for the sport of cycling or its disciplines in question (including standard Competition schedules and training patterns), at what time(s) during the year the Rider would be most likely to undertake doping practices.

4.2.4 All of the remaining steps to be taken in developing a Test Distribution Plan (as set out in the rest of this Section 4 below) are to be based on the risk assessment set out in this Article 4.2. The UCI must be able to demonstrate to WADA’s satisfaction that it has made a proper assessment of the relevant risks and has adopted an appropriate Test Distribution Plan based on the results of that assessment.

4.2.5 Test Distribution Planning is intended to be an ongoing process, not a static one. The UCI shall review the Test Distribution Plan regularly and shall adapt it as necessary to reflect new information gathered and intelligence developed by the UCI, and to take into account Testing conducted by other Anti-Doping Organizations. However, any revision to the risk assessment set out in the
Technical Document referenced in UCI ADR Article 6.4 would have to be agreed by WADA.

4.3 Establishing the overall pool of Riders

4.3.1 In recognition of the finite resources of Anti-Doping Organizations, the UCI ADR definition of "Rider" allows the UCI to focus its anti-doping program (including Testing) on those who compete regularly at the international level (i.e., International-Level Riders, as defined in the UCI ADR).

[Comment: Nothing prevents the UCI from Testing a Rider under its jurisdiction who is not an International-Level Rider, if it sees fit, e.g., where he/she is competing in an International Event. Furthermore, as set out in the UCI ADR definition of "Rider", a National Anti-Doping Organization may decide to extend its anti-doping program (including Testing) to sportsmen and women who compete below national level. However, the main focus of the UCI's Test Distribution Plan should be International-Level Riders, and the main focus of a National Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan should be National-Level Riders and above.]

4.3.2 Therefore, once the risk assessment described in Article 4.2 is completed, the next step is to establish the overall pool of Riders who are in principle going to be subject to Testing by the UCI, fixing an appropriate definition of International-Level Rider.

4.4 Prioritizing between disciplines

4.4.1 Next, the UCI should consider whether there are any factors warranting allocating Testing resources to the respective disciplines or nation (as applicable) under its jurisdiction in priority to others. This means assessing the relative risks of doping as between the different disciplines and nations within its sport.

4.4.2 Another factor relevant to the allocation of Testing resources within the Test Distribution Plan will be the number of Riders involved at the relevant level in the sport of cycling, its disciplines and/or nation(s) in question. Where the risk of doping is assessed to be equal as between the different disciplines or nations, more resources should be devoted to the discipline or nation involving the larger number of Riders.

4.5 Prioritizing between different Riders

4.5.1 Once the overall pool of Riders has been established (see Article 4.3), and the priority disciplines/nations have been established (see Article 4.4), an intelligent Test Distribution Plan uses Target Testing to focus Testing resources where they are most needed within the overall pool of Riders. Target Testing shall therefore be made a priority, i.e., a significant amount of the Testing undertaken as part of the UCI's Test Distribution Plan shall be Target Testing of Athletes within its overall pool.

[Comment to 4.5.1: Target Testing is a priority because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested enough. The UCI ADR does not impose any reasonable suspicion or
probable cause requirement for Target Testing. However, Target Testing should not be used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control.

4.5.2 The UCI shall consider conducting Target Testing on the following categories of Riders:

a) Riders (especially from its priority disciplines or nations) who compete regularly at the highest level of international Competition (e.g., candidates for Olympic, Paralympic or World Championship medals), as determined by rankings or other suitable criteria;

b) Riders serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension;

c) Riders who were high priority for Testing before they retired from the sport and who now wish to return from retirement to active participation in the sport.

4.5.3 The relevant factors to determining who should be made the subject of Target Testing are likely to include some or all of the following Rider’s behaviours/factors indicating possible doping/increased risk of doping:

a) prior anti-doping rule violations/test history, including any abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc);

b) sport performance history, including in particular sudden major improvements in performance, and/or sustained high performance without a commensurate Testing record;

c) repeated Failure to Comply with whereabouts requirements;

d) suspicious Whereabouts Filing patterns (e.g., last-minute updates of Whereabouts Filings);

e) moving to or training in a remote location;

f) withdrawal or absence from expected Competition;

g) association with a third party (such as a team-mate, coach or doctor) with a history of involvement in doping;

h) injury;

i) age/stage of career (e.g., move from junior to senior level, nearing end of contract, approaching retirement);

j) financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities; and/or

k) reliable information from a third party, or intelligence developed by or shared with the UCI in accordance with Section 11 of the UCI TIR.

4.5.4 Testing which is not Target Testing shall be determined by Random Selection, which shall be conducted using a documented system for such selection. Random Selection may be either completely random (where no pre-determined
criteria are considered, and Riders are chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of Riders’ names), or weighted (where Riders are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection). Random Selection that is weighted shall be conducted according to defined criteria and may take into account the factors listed in Article 4.5.3 (as applicable) in order to ensure that a greater percentage of ‘at risk’ Riders is selected.

4.5.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the development of criteria for selection of Riders for Testing, and in particular for Target Testing of Riders, as well as the fact that as a general rule Testing should take place between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. unless valid grounds exist for Testing overnight, the fundamental principle remains (as set out in UCI ADR Article 5.2) that a Rider may be required to provide a Sample at any time and at any place by any Anti-Doping Organization with Testing Authority over him/her, whether or not the selection of the Rider for Testing is in accordance with such criteria. Accordingly, a Rider may not refuse to submit to Sample collection on the basis that such Testing is not provided for in the UCI’s Test Distribution Plan and/or is not being conducted between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m., and/or that the Rider does not meet the relevant selection criteria for Testing or otherwise should not have been selected for Testing.

4.6 Prioritizing between different types of Testing

4.6.1 Based on the risk assessment and prioritization process described in Articles 4.2 to 4.5, the UCI must determine to what extent each of the following types of Testing is required in order to detect and deter doping practices within the relevant disciplines and/or nations intelligently and effectively:

a) In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing;

b) Testing of urine;

c) Testing of blood; and

d) Testing involving longitudinal profiling, i.e., the Athlete Biological Passport program.

4.6.2 Save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances, all Testing shall be No Advance Notice Testing:

a) For In-Competition Testing, placeholder selection may be known in advance. However, random Rider/placeholer selection shall not be revealed to the Rider until notification.

b) All Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice Testing save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances.

4.6.3 In order to ensure that Testing is conducted on a No Advance Notice Testing basis, the UCI (and the Sample Collection Authority, if different) shall ensure that Rider selection decisions are only disclosed in advance of Testing to those who need to know in order for such Testing to be conducted.
4.7 **Sample analysis**

4.7.1 *The UCI* shall ask laboratories to analyze the *Samples* they have collected in a manner that is tailored to the particular circumstances of the discipline/country in question. In accordance with *UCI ADR* Article 6.4, the starting-point is that *the UCI* shall have all *Samples* collected on its behalf analyzed in accordance with the *Sample* analysis menus specified in the Technical Document referenced at *UCI ADR* Article 6.4; but (a) the *UCI* may always ask laboratories to analyze its *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document; and (b) the *UCI* may also ask laboratories to analyze some or all of its *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document where the *UCI* has satisfied *WADA* that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport or discipline or nation (as applicable), as set out in the *Test Distribution Plan*, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

4.7.2 *WADA* will approve the analysis of *Samples* for less than the *Sample* analysis menu specified in the Technical Document where it is satisfied that such an approach will lead to the most intelligent, effective and efficient use of available *Testing* resources.

4.7.3 The *UCI* shall incorporate into its *Test Distribution Plan* a strategy for retention of *Samples* and the documentation relating to the collection of such *Samples* so as to enable the further analysis of such *Samples* at a later date in accordance with *UCI ADR* Article 6.5. Such strategy shall comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, and shall take into account the purposes of analysis of *Samples* set out in *UCI ADR* Article 6.2, as well as (without limitation) the following elements:

a) Laboratory recommendations;

b) The possible need for retroactive analysis in connection with the *Athlete Biological Passport* program;

c) New detection methods to be introduced in the near future relevant to the *Rider*, sport and/or discipline; and/or

d) *Samples* collected from *Riders* meeting some or all of the ‘high risk’ criteria set out at Article 4.5.

4.8 **Collecting whereabouts information**

4.8.1 Whereabouts information is not an end in itself, but rather simply a means to an end, namely the efficient and effective conduct of *No Advance Notice Testing*. Therefore, where the *UCI* has determined that it needs to conduct *Testing* (including *Out-of-Competition Testing*) on particular *Riders*, it must then consider how much information it needs about the whereabouts of those *Riders* in order to conduct that *Testing* effectively and with no advance notice. The *UCI* must collect all of the whereabouts information that it needs to conduct the *Testing* identified in its *Test Distribution Plan* effectively and efficiently. It must not collect more whereabouts information than it needs for that purpose.
4.8.2 The UCI may determine that it needs more whereabouts information in respect of certain categories of Rider than others. It should consider adopting a ‘pyramid approach’, based on the risk assessment and prioritizing exercises set out at Articles 4.2-4.5. According to this approach, Riders are put into different tiers, depending on the priority that is placed on Testing those Riders. The UCI should determine, in the case of each tier of Riders, how much whereabouts information it needs in order to conduct the amount of Testing allocated to those Riders in the Test Distribution Plan effectively and efficiently.

In accordance with the foregoing, four different tiers are established:

Tier 1: Riders included in the UCI Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and therefore required to provide full Whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.3.

Tier 2: Riders included in the UCI Testing Pool (TP) and therefore required to provide limited Whereabouts information, as provided in Article 5.3bis.

Tier 3: Riders included in the UCI General Pool (GP) and whose whereabouts information are limited to those collected from their team in accordance with Article 5.10.4.

Tier 4: Riders that are not required to provide whereabouts information.

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

4.8.3 Where ADAMS is used to collect whereabouts information from Riders in the RTP or TP, then the names of those Riders will automatically be available to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, as required under UCI ADR Article 5.6. Otherwise, however, to comply with UCI ADR Article 5.6, the UCI shall make available, through the UCI Website, a list which identifies those Riders included in its RTP either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria.

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

4.8.4 The UCI shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including Riders in its RTP, TP and GP, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose, i.e., they are capturing all appropriate Riders. It should take into account the Competition calendar for the relevant period. For example, it may be appropriate to change or increase the number of Riders in the Registered Testing Pool in the lead-up to an Olympic or Paralympic Games or a World Championship.

4.8.5 In addition, the UCI shall periodically review the list of Riders in its RTP and TP to ensure that each listed Rider continues to meet the relevant criteria. Riders who no longer meet the criteria should be removed from the RTP or TP and Riders who now meet the criteria should be added to the RTP or TP. The UCI must advise such Riders of the change in their status, and make a new list of Riders in the RTP available in accordance with UCI ADR Article 5.6, without delay.

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

4.8.6 For periods when Riders come under the Testing Authority of a Major Event Organization:
4.9 Co-ordinating with other Anti-Doping Organizations

4.9.1 The UCI shall coordinate their Testing efforts with the efforts of other Anti-Doping Organizations with overlapping Testing Authority, in order to maximise the effectiveness of those combined efforts and to avoid unnecessarily repetitive Testing of particular Riders. In particular:

a) Anti-Doping Organizations shall consult with other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations in order to coordinate Testing activities and to avoid duplication. Clear agreement on roles and responsibilities for Event Testing shall be agreed in advance in accordance with UCI ADR Article 5.3. Where such agreement is not possible, WADA will resolve the matter in accordance with the principles set out at Annex I – Event Testing.

b) Anti-Doping Organizations shall, without any unnecessary delay, share information on their completed Testing with other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, via ADAMS or any other system approved by WADA.

4.9.2 The UCI may contract other Anti-Doping Organizations or third parties to act as Sample Collection Authorities on its behalf. In the terms of the contract, the UCI (which, for these purposes, is the Testing Authority) may specify how any discretion afforded to a Sample Collection Authority under the UCI TIR is to be exercised by the Sample Collection Authority when collecting Samples on behalf of the UCI.

4.9.3 The UCI should consult and coordinate with other Anti-Doping Organizations, with WADA, and with law enforcement and other relevant authorities, in obtaining, developing and sharing information and intelligence that can be useful in informing Test Distribution Planning, in accordance with Section 11 of the UCI TIR.
PART THREE: WHEREABOUTS REQUIREMENTS

5.0 Whereabouts requirements for Riders in the UCI Registered Testing Pool (RTP)

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

5.1 Introduction

In furtherance of UCI ADR Article 5.6, the Rider who is in the UCI RTP shall provide Whereabouts Filing in compliance with the requirements described in Article 5.3 and shall abide by the obligations stemming from the inclusion in the UCI RTP.

5.2 Entering and leaving a Registered Testing Pool

5.2.1 The UCI shall notify each Rider designated for inclusion in its RTP of the following:

a) the fact that he/she has been included in its RTP;

b) the whereabouts requirements with which he/she must therefore comply; and

c) the Consequences if he/she fails to comply with those whereabouts requirements.

5.2.2. If the Rider is included in both the UCI RTP and in the National Anti-Doping Organization RTP (or in the RTP of more than one National Anti-Doping Organization or more than one International Federation), then each of them shall notify the Rider that he/she is in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they must agree between themselves which of them the Rider should provide his/her Whereabouts Filing to, and each notice sent to the Rider should specify that he/she should provide his/her Whereabouts Filings to that Anti-Doping Organization only. The Rider shall file his Whereabouts Filing and abide by the obligations stemming for the RTP inclusion in accordance with the rules and instructions of the Anti-Doping Organization with whom he files his information. In all cases, the Rider must not be asked to provide Whereabouts Filing to more than one Anti-Doping Organization.

The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for receiving the Rider’s Whereabouts Filing will then share the Rider’s information with the Anti-Doping Organization(s) who has included the Rider in its RTP and for any other Anti-Doping Organizations having Testing jurisdiction over the Rider.

[Comment: If the respective Anti-Doping Organizations cannot agree between themselves which of them will take responsibility for collecting the Rider’s whereabouts information, and for making it available to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to test the Rider, then they should each explain in writing to WADA how they believe the matter should be resolved, and WADA will decide based on the best interests of the Rider. WADA’s decision will be final and may not be appealed.]
5.2.3 A Rider who has been included in the UCI RTP shall continue to be subject to the UCI ADR Article 5.6 Whereabouts Requirements, including the obligation to provide up-to-date Whereabouts Filing, unless and until:

a) he/she has been given written notice by the UCI that he/she is no longer designated for inclusion in the UCI’s RTP;

b) he/she gives written notice of his/her retirement to the UCI.

[Comment: For avoidance of doubt, removal of a Rider from the UCI’s RTP in accordance with Article 5.2.3 has no bearing on the Rider’s inclusion in any other National Anti-Doping Organisation or other International Federation RTP. Same applies if Rider is excluded from another Anti-Doping Organization’s RTP and not from the UCI’s. The Rider remains bound by such inclusion(s) as per such Anti-Doping Organisation’s rules and instructions.]

5.3 Whereabouts Filing Requirements

5.3.1 The Rider in the UCI RTP shall file, within the deadline set by the UCI, quarterly Whereabouts Filing that provide accurate and complete information about the Rider’s whereabouts during the forthcoming quarter, which shall comply with the instructions provided by the UCI. A failure to do so may be declared a Filing Failure. The Whereabouts Filing shall contain at least the following information:

a) a complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to the Rider for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the Rider five working days after it was deposited in the mail;

b) an email address where correspondence may be sent to the Rider;

c) at least one designated daily phone number that the UCI may use, if necessary, to reach the Rider at any time for Testing and notice purposes;

d) details of any impairment of the Rider that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a Sample Collection Session;

e) for each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Rider will be staying overnight (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);

f) for each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Rider will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g. school), as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities;

g) the Rider’s Competition schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Rider is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which he/she is scheduled to compete at such location(s);
h) the Rider’s travel schedule;

i) Any additional information deemed necessary to enable any Anti-Doping Organization wishing to locate the Rider for Testing; and

j) One daily specific 60-minute time slot between 5am and 11pm as detailed in Article 5.3.2.

5.3.2 In furtherance of Article 5.3.1.i), the Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. where the Rider will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location. This does not limit in any way the Rider’s UCI ADR Article 5.2 obligation to submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an Anti-Doping Organization with Testing Authority over him/her. Nor does it limit his/her obligation to provide the information specified in Articles 5.3.1, 5.3.3 and 5.3.4 as to his/her whereabouts outside that 60-minute time slot. However, if the Rider is not available for Testing at such location during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his/her Whereabouts Filing, that failure may be declared a Missed Test.

5.3.3 It is the Rider’s responsibility to ensure that he/she provides all of the information required in a Whereabouts Filing accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any Anti-Doping Organization wishing to do so to locate the Rider for Testing on any given day in the quarter at the times and locations specified by the Rider in his/her Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing. More specifically, the Rider must provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the Rider at the location. Where the Rider does not know precisely what his/her whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, he/she must provide his/her best information, based on where he/she expects to be at the relevant times, and then update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 5.3.4.

A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure or a Missed Test and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under UCI ADR Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under UCI ADR Article 2.5. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Filing Failure or a Missed Test or an anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.3 and/or 2.5 that the UCI could have detected the inaccuracy or incompleteness of the Whereabouts Filings before conducting the Test.

[Comment: For example, specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (e.g., a "restricted-access" building or area) is likely to result in a Filing Failure. The UCI may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Rider and is unable to locate him/her. In either case, the matter should be pursued as an apparent Filing Failure or Missed Test, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under UCI ADR Article 2.3, and/or as Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control under UCI ADR Article 2.5.]
5.3.4 Where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete, the Rider must file an update so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. In particular, the Rider must always update his/her Whereabouts Filing to reflect any change in any day in the quarter in question (a) in the time or location of the 60-minute time slot specified in Article 5.3.2; and/or (b) in the place where he/she is staying overnight. The Rider must file the update as soon as possible after the circumstances change, and in any Event prior to the 60-minute time slot specified in his/her filing for the day in question. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure or Missed Test and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under UCI ADR Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under UCI ADR Article 2.5.

[Comment: For the avoidance of doubt, the Rider who updates his/her 60-minute time slot for a particular day prior to the original 60-minute slot must still submit to Testing during the original 60-minute time slot, if he/she is located for Testing during that time slot.]

5.3.5 The Rider may choose to delegate the task of making his/her Whereabouts Filings (and/or any updates thereto) to a third party. In all cases, however:

a) each Rider remains ultimately responsible at all times for making accurate and complete Whereabouts Filings, whether he/she makes each filing personally or delegates the task to a third party. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Filing Failure that the Rider delegated such responsibility to a third party and that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements; and

b) such Rider remains personally responsible at all times for ensuring he/she is available for Testing at the whereabouts declared on his/her Whereabouts Filings. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Missed Test that the Rider delegated responsibility for filing his/her whereabouts information for the relevant period to a third party and that third party failed to file the correct information or failed to update previously-filed information so as to ensure that the whereabouts information in the Whereabouts Filing for the day in question was current and accurate.

[Comment: For example, if an attempt to test a Rider during a 60-minute time slot designated within a particular Team Activity period is unsuccessful due to a team official filing the wrong information in relation to the Team Activity, or failing to update previously-filed information where the details of the Team Activity have subsequently changed, the Rider himself/herself will still be liable for a Whereabouts Failure. This must be the case because if a Rider would be able to pass on the blame to his/her team if he/she is not available for Testing at a location declared by his/her team, then he/she will be able to avoid accountability for his/her whereabouts for Testing.]
5.4 Conditions to Declare a Filing Failure

5.4.1 A Rider may only be declared to have committed a Filing Failure where the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes establishes each of the following:

a) that the Rider was duly notified in accordance with Article 5.2.1;

b) that the Rider failed to comply with the requirements as provided for in 5.3.;

[Comment: The Rider fails to comply with the requirement to make Whereabouts Filings (i) where he/she does not make any such filing, or where he/she fails to update the filing as required by Article 5.3.4; or (ii) where he/she makes the filing or update but does not include all of the required information in that filing or update (e.g. he/she does not include the place where he/she will be staying overnight for each day in the following quarter, or for each day covered by the update, or omits to declare a regular activity that he/she will be pursuing during the quarter, or during the period covered by the update); or (iii) where he/she includes information in the original filing or the update that is inaccurate (e.g., an address that does not exist) or insufficient to enable the Anti-Doping Organization to locate him/her for Testing.]

c) (in the case of a subsequent (second or third) Filing Failure):

i. that the Rider was given notice, in accordance with Article 5.7.2.1 of the previous Filing Failure (or Missed Test if the Whereabouts Filing deficiencies which caused the previous Missed Test are related to this subsequent Filing Failure at hand); and/or

ii. if the previous Filing Failure revealed deficiencies in the Whereabouts Filing that would lead to further Filing Failures if not rectified, that the Rider was advised in the notice that in order to avoid a further Filing Failure he/she must file the required Whereabouts Filing (or update) by the deadline specified in the notice and yet failed to rectify that Filing Failure by the deadline specified in the notice; and

[Comment: The requirement is to give the Rider notice of the first Filing Failure (or Missed Test if the Whereabouts Filing deficiencies which caused the previous Missed Test are related to this subsequent Filing Failure at hand) and an opportunity to avoid a subsequent one, before a subsequent Filing Failure may be pursued against him/her. But that is all that is required. In particular, it is not necessary to complete the results management process with respect to the first Whereabouts Failure before pursuing a second Filing Failure against the Rider.]

d) that the Rider’s Failure to Comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Rider will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he/she was notified of the requirements yet failed to comply with them. That presumption may only be rebutted by
the Rider establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to the failure.

5.4.2 For the purpose of determining whether a Filing Failure occurred within the 12-month period referred to in UCI ADR Article 2.4, a Filing Failure will be deemed to have occurred on the first day of the quarter for which the Rider fails to make a (sufficient) filing in accordance with Article 5.3 or; on the date he/she failed to comply with other requirements as provided for in Article 5.3 and following.

5.5 Availability for Testing

5.5.1 While UCI ADR Article 5.2 specifies that every Rider must submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an Anti-Doping Organization with Testing jurisdiction over him/her, in addition a Rider in a RTP shall specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his/her Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the Rider has specified for that time slot in such filing. A Failure to Comply with this requirement shall be pursued as an apparent Missed Test. If the Rider is tested during such a time slot, the Rider must remain with the DCO until the Sample collection has been completed, even if this takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of UCI ADR Article 2.3 (refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection).

5.6 Conditions to Declare a Missed Test

5.6.1 A Rider may only be declared to have committed a Missed Test where the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes can establish each of the following:

a) that the Rider was duly notified in accordance with Article 5.2.1;

b) that a DCO attempted to test the Rider on a given day in the quarter, during the 60-minute time slot specified in the Rider’s Whereabouts Filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that time slot;

[Comment: If the Rider is not available for Testing at the beginning of the 60-minute time slot, but becomes available for Testing later on in the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should collect the Sample and should not process the attempt as an unsuccessful attempt to test, but should include full details of the delay in availability of the Rider in the mission report. Any pattern of behaviour of this type should be investigated as a possible anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.3 and/or Article 2.5.

If a Rider is not available for Testing during his/her specified 60-minute time slot at the location specified for that time slot for that day, he/she will be liable for a Missed Test even if he/she is located later that day and a Sample is successfully collected from him/her.]

c) that during that specified 60-minute time slot, the DCO did what was reasonable in the circumstances (i.e. given the nature of the specified location) to try to locate the Rider, short of giving the Rider any advance notice of the test;
d) (in the case of a (subsequent) second or third Missed Test):

i. that the Rider was given notice, in accordance with Article 5.7.2.1 of the previous Missed Test (or Filing Failure if the Whereabouts Filing deficiencies which caused the previous Filing Failure are related to this subsequent unsuccessful attempt at hand).

[Comment: For avoidance of doubt, this requirement applies to any subsequent unsuccessful attempt regardless which Anti-Doping Organization conducted the attempt.

Furthermore, this requirement is to give the Rider notice of the first Missed Test (or Filing Failure if the Whereabouts Filing deficiencies which caused the previous Filing Failure are related to this subsequent unsuccessful attempt at hand) and an opportunity to avoid a subsequent one, before a subsequent Missed Test may be pursued against him/her. But that is all that is required. In particular, it is not necessary to complete the results management process with respect to the first Whereabouts Failure before pursuing a second Missed Test against the Rider.]

e) that the Rider’s failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Rider will be presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set out at sub-Articles 5.6.1(a) to (d). That presumption may only be rebutted by the Rider establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to his/her failure (i) to be available for Testing at such location during such time slot, and (ii) to update his/her most recent Whereabouts Filing to give notice of a different location where he/she would instead be available for Testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day.

5.6.2 For the purpose of determining whether a Missed Test occurred within the 12-month period referred to in UCI ADR Article 2.4, the Missed Test will be deemed to have occurred on the date that the Sample collection was unsuccessfully attempted.

5.7 Results Management of Whereabouts Failures

[Comment: As provided for in Article 5.10, the UCI or the Anti-Doping Organization(s) may delegate to one another the results management of Whereabouts Failures. Therefore, the attribution of the Results Management Authority for Whereabouts purposes can be different than what is provided for in Article 5.7. The rules of the Results Management of all Anti-Doping Organizations are expected to comply with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and should not deviate substantially from this section. However, differences both in rules may exist.]

5.7.1 Results Management Authority for Whereabouts Purposes

5.7.1.1 In accordance with UCI ADR Articles 7.1.2 and 7.6, the UCI is the Results Management Authority for Whereabouts purposes for Whereabouts Failures committed by the Rider who files his Whereabouts Filing with the UCI. The
management of these Whereabouts Failures shall be governed by the UCI TIR and UCI ADR.

For the Rider who files his Whereabouts Filing with another Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 5.2.2, the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes is that other Anti-Doping Organization. The management of those Whereabouts Failures shall be governed by the rules of that Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment: To avoid delays in the results management, when the Anti-Doping Organization who uncovers the Whereabouts Failures is different from the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes, the former shall provide the Unsuccessful Attempt Report and/or other relevant information to the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes without delay, and thereafter it shall assist the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes as necessary in obtaining information from the DCO or other Sample collection personnel in relation to the apparent Whereabouts Failure.]

5.7.1.2 When the UCI delegates to another Anti-Doping Organization the results management of Whereabouts Failures, the management of the Whereabouts Failure at hand shall be governed by the rules of the organisation who actually handles the results management.

5.7.1.3 Pursuant to Article 5.7.1.2, the Whereabouts Failure declared by the other Anti-Doping Organization shall be recognized by the UCI provided it has been declared in compliance with the applicable requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigation.

[Comment: If an Anti-Doping Organization who is Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes removes the Rider from its RTP after recording one or two Whereabouts Failures against him/her, then if the Rider remains in (or is put in) another Anti-Doping Organization RTP, and that other Anti-Doping Organization starts receiving his/her Whereabouts Filings, then that other Anti-Doping Organization becomes the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes in respect of all Whereabouts Failures by that Rider, including those recorded by the first Anti-Doping Organization. In that case, the first Anti-Doping Organization shall provide the second Anti-Doping Organization with full information about the Whereabouts Failure(s) recorded by the first Anti-Doping Organization in the relevant period, so that if the second Anti-Doping Organization records any further Whereabouts Failure(s) against that Rider, it has all the information it needs to bring proceedings against him/her for violation of UCI ADR Article 2.4.]

5.7.2 Results Management

5.7.2.1 When the UCI concludes that all of the relevant requirements have been prima facie met to declare a potential Whereabouts Failure, it notifies the Rider inviting a response within a reasonable deadline of receipt of the notice.

5.7.2.2 If the Rider does not respond within the specified deadline, the UCI notifies the Rider that the alleged Whereabouts Failure is to be recorded against him/her.
5.7.2.3 If the Rider responds within the deadline, the UCI considers whether his/her response changes its original decision that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure have been met. If the UCI maintains, notwithstanding the Rider’s response, that there has been a Whereabouts Failure, the UCI notifies the Rider that the alleged Whereabouts Failure is to be recorded against him/her.

5.7.2.4 If the UCI finds that not all the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure have been met, the UCI notifies the Rider that the UCI will not pursue the alleged Whereabouts Failure any further.

5.7.2.5 In the notice about the UCI’s decision that the Whereabouts Failure is to be recorded, the UCI advises the Rider that he/she has the right to request an administrative review of that decision within a specified deadline.

5.7.2.6 If the Rider does not request an administrative review within the specified deadline, the Whereabouts Failure is recorded against the Rider without further notice.

5.7.2.7 If the Rider requests an administrative review within the specified deadline, it shall be carried out, based on written submissions only, by one or more persons not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent Whereabouts Failure. The purpose of the administrative review is to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are met.

5.7.2.8 If the conclusion following the administrative review is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are not met, the UCI notifies the Rider that the Whereabouts Failure will not be recorded against him/her by the UCI.

If the conclusion is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are met, the UCI shall record the Whereabouts Failure against the Rider and shall notify the Rider thereof.

5.7.2.9 If a new fact is revealed of a nature which might alter the decisions issued by the UCI or the Person(s) in charge of the administrative review in the scope of Article 5.7.2., such new fact may be taken into consideration and the decision may be reviewed. In all cases, the Rider will be notified thereof in due time.

5.8 Reporting

5.8.1 The UCI shall advise WADA, the National Anti-Doping Organization(s) and the Anti-Doping Organization that uncovered the alleged Whereabouts Failure (as applicable) of the decision according to which:

   a) not all the requirements to bring forward an alleged Whereabouts Failure have been met;

   b) not to record the alleged Whereabouts Failure in accordance with Article 5.7.2.4.); and

   c) the conclusion following the administrative review that not all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure have been met.
The UCI will give reasons for the aforementioned decisions to WADA, the National Anti-Doping Organization(s) and the Anti-Doping Organization that uncovered the alleged Whereabouts Failure (as applicable). Each of them, exclusively, shall have a right of appeal against the aforementioned decisions in accordance with UCI ADR Article 13.

5.8.2 The UCI shall report a decision to record a Whereabouts Failure against the Rider to WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or other system approved by WADA.

[Comment: For the avoidance of doubt, the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purpose is entitled to notify other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations (on a strictly confidential basis) of the apparent Whereabouts Failure at an earlier stage of the results management process, where it considers it appropriate (for test planning purposes or otherwise).

5.9 Disciplinary Proceedings – UCI ADR Article 2.4

5.9.1 Three Whereabouts Failures by a Rider within any 12-month period amount to an anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.4. The Whereabouts Failures may be any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests declared in accordance with the UCI TIR requirements and adding up to three in total.

[Comment: While a single Whereabouts Failure will not amount to an anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.4, depending on the facts it could amount to an anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.3 (Evading Sample Collection) and/or UCI ADR Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control).]

5.9.2 The 12-month period referred to in UCI ADR Article 2.4 starts to run on the date that a Rider commits the first Whereabouts Failure being relied upon in support of the allegation of a violation of UCI ADR Article 2.4. If two more Whereabouts Failures occur during the ensuing 12-month period, then a UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation is committed, irrespective of any Samples successfully collected from the Rider during that 12-month period. However, if a Rider who has committed one Whereabouts Failure does not go on to commit a further two Whereabouts Failures within 12 months of the first, at the end of that 12-month period the first Whereabouts Failure “expires” for purposes of UCI ADR Article 2.4, and a new 12-month period begins to run from the date of his/her next Whereabouts Failure.

[Comment: To give Riders the full benefit of the changes to the 2015 Code (reducing the relevant period under UCI ADR Article 2.4 from 18 months to 12 months), any Whereabouts Failure that occurred prior to 1 January 2015 will "expire" (for purposes of UCI ADR Article 2.4) 12 months after the date of its occurrence.

Where a Rider retires from but then returns to active participation in cycling (i.e. intends on partaking in International Events), his/her period of non-availability for Out-of-Competition Testing shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating the 12-month period referred to in UCI ADR Article 2.4. As a result, Whereabouts Failures committed by the Rider prior to retirement may be combined, for purposes of UCI ADR Article 2.4, with Whereabouts
Faces committed by the Rider after he/she again becomes available for Out-of-Competition Testing. For example, if a Rider committed two Whereabouts Failures in the six months prior to his/her retirement, then if he/she commits another Whereabouts Failure in the first six months in which he/she is again available for Out-of-Competition Testing, that amounts to a UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation.]

5.9.3 Where three Whereabouts Failures are recorded against the Rider within any 12-month period, the Results Management Authority for whereabouts purposes shall bring proceedings against the Rider alleging violation of UCI ADR Article 2.4. If the Results Management Authority fails to bring such proceedings against the Rider within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the recording of that Rider’s third Whereabouts Failure in any 12-month period, then the Results Management Authority for Whereabouts purposes shall be deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, for purposes of triggering the appeal rights set out at UCI ADR Article 13.2.

5.9.4 A Rider alleged to have committed a UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to have such allegation determined in accordance with UCI ADR Article 8. The hearing panel shall not be bound by any determination made during the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a Whereabouts Failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden shall be on the Anti-Doping Organization bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged Whereabouts Failure to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel. Both Anti-Doping Organization and the Rider may raise arguments before the hearing panel that were not raised at the stage of the results management process. If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) Whereabouts Failures(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged Whereabouts Failure(s) has/have not, then no UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation shall be found to have occurred. However, if the Rider then commits one (or two, as applicable) further Whereabouts Failure(s) within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the Whereabouts Failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the Whereabouts Failure(s) subsequently committed by the Rider.

[Comment: Nothing in Article 5.9.4. is intended to prevent the Anti-Doping Organization challenging an argument raised on the Rider’s behalf at the hearing on the basis that it could have been but was not raised at an earlier stage of the results management process.]

5.9.5 A finding that a Rider has committed a UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has the following Consequences: (a) imposition of a period of Ineligibility in accordance with UCI ADR Article 10.3.2 (first violation) or UCI ADR Article 10.7 (subsequent violation(s)); and (b) in accordance with UCI ADR Article 10.8, Disqualification (unless fairness requires otherwise) of all individual results obtained by the Rider from the date of the UCI ADR Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation through to the date of commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, with all of the resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. For these purposes, the anti-doping rule violation shall be deemed to have occurred on the date of the third Whereabouts Failure found by the hearing panel to have occurred. The impact of any UCI ADR Article
2.4 anti-doping rule violation by an individual Rider on the results of any team for which that Rider has competed with during the relevant period shall be determined in accordance with UCI ADR Article 11.

5.10 Responsibilities

5.10.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the UCI may delegate some of its responsibilities regarding whereabouts information to a Anti-Doping Organization having included the Rider in its RTP as well, if that Anti-Doping Organization agrees. The UCI or the Anti-Doping Organization shall inform the Rider of such delegation.

The UCI may delegate some or all of its responsibilities regarding whereabouts information to the Rider’s National Federation. The UCI or the National Federation shall inform the Rider of such delegation.

Where WADA determines that the UCI or the Anti-Doping Organization (as applicable) is not discharging some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under this section, WADA may delegate some or all of UCI’s and the Anti-Doping Organization’s whereabouts responsibilities to any other appropriate Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment: likewise a Anti-Doping Organization may delegate some or all of the responsibilities regarding whereabouts information to the UCI or the Rider’s National Federation or other appropriate Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Rider in question. Where no appropriate National Anti-Doping Organization exists, the National Olympic Committee shall assume the responsibilities of the National Anti-Doping Organization regarding Whereabouts Information.]

5.10.2 A National Federation must use its best efforts to assist the UCI and/or Anti-Doping Organization (as applicable) in collecting Whereabouts Filing from Riders who are subject to that National Federation’s authority, including (without limitation) making special provision in its rules for that purpose.

5.10.3 Without prejudice to the Rider’s obligations described in this section, during races, to enable the DCO to locate the Rider in an efficient manner, the Team shall provide a detailed list of its Riders’ accommodations to the Sample Collection Authority as soon the information becomes available.

[Comment: For the sake of clarity, this list shall include the precise address of the accommodations and exact room number for each Rider shall be indicated on such list, amongst other.

Failure to provide correct information about Rider’s whereabouts or Refusal to give information (such as the list of accommodations referred to above) or Obstructing Testing in any other way may be pursued ((if the circumstances so warrant) as an anti-doping violation under article UCI ADR 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering) against the Rider Support Personnel.)]
5.10.4 UCI WorldTeams, UCI ProTeams and UCI Women’s WorldTeams must submit their provisional annual training camp and competition schedule before the beginning of the next year, including a provisional list of participants, to the best of their knowledge. This information shall be updated on a regular basis or provided upon request.

At a minimum, the teams will submit their provisional training camps and competitions schedule for the next year on 15 December and will update it on 15 February, 15 April, 15 June, 15 August, 15 October.

[Comment: When a team does not know precisely what its training camps/competitions schedules or the attendance will be for the upcoming season, it must provide the information to the best of its knowledge and then update the information on a regular basis.]

Teams shall indicate the name and contact details of the person responsible for providing this information in their team.

Other teams registered in the UCI (i.e. other than UCI WorldTeams, UCI ProTeams and UCI Women’s WorldTeams) can also be subject to this obligation upon UCI’s request.

In the event the set deadlines are not respected, the Team shall pay a fine of 1000 CHF per day of delay to the UCI.

In addition, when the delays exceed 15 days, the Team shall, unless circumstances of exceptional nature require otherwise, be suspended from participation in any international event for a period determined by the UCI Disciplinary Commission. The suspension shall not be less than 15 days and no more than 45 days.

A reminder shall be sent to the teams before the expiration of the relevant deadlines indicating the applicable consequences for non-compliance.

[Comment: The deadline to submit the provisional annual training camps and competitions schedule for 2020 is 15 January 2020 instead of 15 December 2019. The other deadlines remain unchanged.]
5.0 Bis Whereabouts requirements for Riders in the UCI Testing Pool (TP)

5.1bis Introduction

In furtherance of UCI TIR Article 4.8.2, the Rider who is in the UCI TP shall provide Whereabouts Filing in compliance with the requirements described in Article 5.3bis and shall abide by the obligations stemming from the inclusion in the UCI TP.

(Article introduced on 10.03.2020)

5.2bis Entering and leaving a Testing Pool

5.2.1 The UCI shall notify each Rider designated for inclusion in its TP of the following:

   a) the fact that he/she has been included in its TP;

   b) the whereabouts requirements with which he/she must therefore comply; and

5.2.2 A Rider who has been included in the UCI TP shall continue to be subject to the UCI TIR Article 6.3 Whereabouts Filing Requirements, including the obligation to provide up-to-date Whereabouts Filing, unless and until:

   a) he/she has been given written notice by the UCI that he/she is no longer designated for inclusion in the UCI’s TP;

   b) he/she gives written notice of his/her retirement to the UCI.

[Comment: For avoidance of doubt, removal of a Rider from the UCI’s TP in accordance with Article 6.2.3 has no bearing on the Rider’s inclusion in any other National Anti-Doping Organisation or other International Federation TP. Same applies if Rider is excluded from another Anti-Doping Organization’s TP and not from the UCI’s. The Rider remains bound by such inclusion(s) as per such Anti-Doping Organisation’s rules and instructions.]

(Article introduced on 10.03.2020)

5.3bis Whereabouts Filing Requirements

5.3.1 The Rider in the UCI TP shall file, within the deadline set by the UCI, quarterly Whereabouts Filing that provide accurate and complete information about the Rider’s whereabouts during the forthcoming quarter, which shall comply with the instructions provided by the UCI.

The Whereabouts Filing shall contain at least the following information:

   a) a complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to the Rider for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the Rider five working days after it was deposited in the mail;
b) an email address where correspondence may be sent to the Rider;

c) at least one designated daily phone number that the UCI may use, if necessary, to reach the Rider at any time for Testing and notice purposes;

d) details of any impairment of the Rider that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a Sample Collection Session;

e) for each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Rider will be staying overnight (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);

f) for each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Rider will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g. school), as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities;

g) the Rider’s Competition schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Rider is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which he/she is scheduled to compete at such location(s);

h) the Rider’s travel schedule;

i) Any additional information deemed necessary to enable any Anti-Doping Organization wishing to locate the Rider for Testing.

5.3.2 Where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete, the Rider must file an update so that the information on file is again accurate and complete.

(Article introduced on 10.03.2020)

5.4bis Failure

The failure by a Rider in TP to comply with his/her obligations by failing to timely, accurately or completely provide required whereabouts information may result in a Rider being added in the RTP.

(Article introduced on 10.03.2020)
PART FOUR: TESTING

[Comment: This section governs Testing initiated by the UCI as per UCI ADR Article 5. The following requirements equally apply to Event Testing as well as Out-of-Competition Testing, where applicable. Riders may also be subject to Testing initiated by other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction to test under the Code. Testing by other Anti-Doping Organizations is governed by the rules of the respective Anti-Doping Organization. As Anti-Doping Organizations are expected to adopt rules in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, the rules covering Testing should not deviate substantially from this Section. However, differences both in rules and on-site practices may exist.]

6.0 Preparing for the Sample Collection Session

[Comment: Preparing for the Sample Collection Session starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the Sample Collection Equipment conforms to the specified criteria.]

6.1 General

6.1.1 In general, the Sample Collection Authority shall appoint and authorise Sample Collection Personnel to conduct or assist with Sample Collection Sessions who have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, who do not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the Sample collection, and who are not Minors.

6.1.2 In the scope of Event Testing, the UCI shall appoint and authorise the DCO in accordance with Article 6.1.1.

The organizer shall appoint and authorise the Chaperones and Witnesses to assist with Sample Collection Sessions in accordance with Article 6.1.1.

The organizer is required to provide at least one Chaperone for every Rider selected to undergo Testing. Whenever applicable, the chaperons shall be of the same gender as the Riders.

The organizer shall ensure the availability of Witnesses of the same gender as the Riders who are expected to be called for Urine Sample Collection.

The race medical staff shall not be appointed as Witnesses for Urine Sample Collection.

6.1.3 If necessary and without prejudice to the responsibility of the National Federation, the DCO may appoint Sample Collection Personnel on-site or the DCO may conduct the Testing alone, provided he/she appoints, where applicable, a Witness of the same gender as the Rider.

6.1.4 The DCO shall have official documentation, provided by the UCI, evidencing his/her authority to collect a Sample from the Rider, such as an authorisation letter from the UCI. DCOs shall also carry complementary identification which includes their name and photograph (i.e., identification card from the UCI, driver's licence, health card, passport or similar valid identification) and the expiry date of the identification.
The organizer shall provide **official documentation** to the all **Sample Collection Personnel**.

[Comment: With respect to **Sample Collection Personnel** other than the DCO, accreditation from the organizer is deemed sufficient evidence of authority to partake in the **Sample Collection Session**.]

### 6.2. The National Federations’ and Organizers’ Responsibilities

6.2.1 The organizer of the **Event** has the overall responsibility for the practical aspects of the organization of the **Event Testing**.

The organizer of the **Event** must ensure that all **Sample Collection Personnel** other than those appointed by the **UCI** and all infrastructure and equipment are available so that **Testing** can be carried out in accordance with the **UCI ADR** and **UCI TIR**.

The National Federation of the organizer of the **Event** must assist the organizer to carry out the practical aspects of **Event Testing**, if needed. The National Federation remains ultimately responsible for the overall organization of the practical aspects thereof.

6.2.2 Without prejudice to the application of article 12.1.008 of the Cycling Regulations to the organizer, in the **Event** of negligence in the practical organization of the **Event Testing**, the National Federation and the he organizer shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine not exceeding 10’000 CHF. For **Events** which last more than one day, the fine may be multiplied by the number of days for which the negligence continues.

6.2.3 If, as a result of negligence during the practical organization of the **Event Testing**, the **DCO** appointed by the **UCI** is unable to carry out his mission properly, the National Federation and the organizer shall be jointly and severally liable to refund his expenses.

### 6.3 Requirements for preparing for the **Sample Collection Session**

6.3.1 The **UCI** shall establish a system for obtaining all the information necessary to ensure that the **Sample Collection Session** can be conducted effectively, including identifying special requirements to meet the needs of **Riders** with impairments (as provided in Annex B – Modifications for **Riders** with Impairments) as well as the needs of **Riders** who are **Minors** (as provided in Annex C – Modifications for **Riders** who are **Minors**).

6.3.2 The **Doping Control Station** shall, at a minimum, ensure the **Riders’ privacy** and where possible is used solely as a **Doping Control Station** for the duration of the **Sample Collection Session**. The **DCO** shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.

The **Doping Control Station** shall be located in the immediate vicinity of the finish area. The location must be clearly signposted from the finish line.

The organizer shall protect the entrance of the **Doping Control Station** and prevent access to persons who are not involved in the **Event Testing**.
6.3.3 During the UCI World Championships, a Hot Seat must be available to accommodate the team that has set the best time so far during the Team Time trial. There must also be a Hot Seat for the three Riders who have established the best times so far during the Individual Time Trial.

During any other Event which includes a Team and/or Individual Time Trial, a Hot Seat must be made available and accommodate one Rider.

6.3.4 The UCI shall establish criteria for who may be authorized to be present during the Sample Collection Session in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel. At a minimum, the criteria shall include:

a) The Rider’s entitlement to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the Sample Collection Session, except when the Rider is passing a urine Sample;

b) A Minor Rider’s entitlement (as provided for in Annex C – Modifications for Riders who are Minors), and the Witness’ entitlement to have a representative observe the Witness when the Minor Rider is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Rider;

c) The entitlement of a Rider with an impairment to be accompanied by a representative as provided for in Annex B - Modifications for Riders with Impairments;

d) A WADA observer where applicable under the Independent Observer Program. The WADA observer shall not directly observe the passing of a urine Sample.

6.3.4 The UCI shall only use Sample Collection Equipment systems which, at a minimum:

a) Have a unique numbering system incorporated into all bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the Sample;

b) Have a sealing system that is tamper-evident;

c) Ensure the identity of the Rider is not evident from the equipment itself; and

d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the Rider.

6.3.5 The UCI shall develop a system for recording the Chain of Custody of the Samples and Sample collection documentation which includes confirming that both the Samples and Sample collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations.
7.0 **NOTIFICATION OF RIDERS**

7.1 **General**

Save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances, **No Advance Notice Testing** shall be the method for **Sample** collection.

Notification of **Riders** starts when the **Sample Collection Authority** initiates the notification of the selected **Riders** and ends when the **Riders** arrives at the **Doping Control Station** or when the **Rider**’s possible **Failure to Comply** is brought to the **UCI’s** attention. The main activities are:

a) Locating the **Rider** and/or ensuring that the **List for notification purposes** is displayed, where applicable;

b) Confirming the **Rider’s** identity;

c) Informing the **Rider** that he/she has been selected to provide a **Sample** and of his/her rights and responsibilities;

d) For **No Advance Notice Testing**, continuously chaperoning the **Rider** from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated **Doping Control Station**; and

e) Documenting the notification, or notification attempt.

7.2 **Means of Notification and Rider’s Obligations**

7.2.1 The **Rider** shall first be notified in **Person** that he/she has been selected for **Sample** collection, except where:

a) Prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Article 7.2.2;

b) Where notification can be done through the **Rider Support Personnel** as provided for in Article 7.2.3;

c) Where the **Rider** has the obligation to consult the **List for notification purposes** as described in Article 7.2.4 and following.

7.2.2 The **Sample Collection Authority/DCO/Chaperone**, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to notification of the **Rider**, when the **Rider** is a **Minor** (as provided for in Annex C – Modifications for **Riders** who are **Minors**), or where required by a **Rider’s** impairment (as provided for in Annex B - Modifications for **Riders** with Impairments), or in situations where an interpreter is required and available for the notification.

7.2.3 Whenever the **Rider Support Personnel** is found at the place where the notification was due to take place, the **Rider** may be validly notified via his **Rider Support Personnel**.

For such purpose, especially during stage races and World Championships, **Rider Support Personnel** must always be in a position to indicate where his **Riders** are in order that they may be contacted as quickly as possible.
[Comment: Failure to provide correct information about Rider’s whereabouts or Refusal to give information or Obstructing Testing in any other way may be pursued ((if the circumstances so warrant) as an anti-doping violation under article UCI ADR 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering) against the Rider Support Personnel.]

7.2.4 In the scope of Post-Finish Testing, the Riders who are required to appear for Sample Collection may be identified on the List for notification purposes.

7.2.4.1 If instructed by the UCI, the Sample Collection Authority or Personnel will draw up the List for notification purposes of Riders to be tested in the scope of Post-Finish Testing. The List for notification purposes shall be displayed at the finish line and at the entrance of the Doping Control Station as per the UCI’s instructions.

7.2.4.2 Riders shall be identified on the List for notification purposes by either their name, race number or place in the ranking.

7.2.5 Any Rider participating in an Event, including any Rider who has abandoned or did not otherwise finish the Event, shall be responsible for ensuring whether he/she has been selected to undergo Sample collection in the scope of Post-Finish Testing.

For such purposes, should a Rider not have been notified by a Chaperone within ten minutes after he/she crossed the finish line, where applicable, the Rider shall locate and proceed to the place where the List for notification purposes is displayed and/or must directly go to the Doping Control Station.

For avoidance of doubt, a Rider who has abandoned or did not otherwise finish the Event shall comply with the same obligations as the Rider who finished the Event. More precisely, the Rider who abandoned or did not otherwise finish the Event, must attend the Doping Control Station within 30 (thirty) minutes of the finishing time of the last classified Rider, at the latest.

7.2.6 The absence of notification by a Chaperone, abandoning and/or not otherwise finishing the Event, shall not exonerate the Rider from his obligation to report in time to the Doping Control Station and to submit to Sample collection, if required.

7.2.7 The absence of the Rider’s name, race number or placing from the List for notification purposes shall not be deemed an as excuse if the Rider is identified in another manner or if it is established that he/she had become aware in another way that he was required to appear for Sample collection.

[Comment: No additional form of notification (for example: audio announcement) has to be used. The absence of an additional form of notification shall not be interpreted as an indication that no Testing will take place and is no excuse for failing to submit to Sample collection. When a Rider does not appear for Sample collection, there is no obligation for the Sample Collection Personnel or organizer to try to contact or notify the Rider.]
7.2.8 If a Rider foresees that he/she might be prevented from reporting within the time-limit provided for in Article 7.4.1, he/she shall try, by all available means, to inform the DCO.

7.2.9 The Rider or, if Article 7.2.3 applies, the Rider Support Personnel, shall sign the original notification form. The signature of the Rider Support Personnel on the notification form shall bind the Rider. If the Rider or his Rider Support Personnel refuses to sign that he has been notified or evades notification, the Sample Collection Personnel shall note this on the form.

7.2.9.1. For the sake of clarity, a notification form in electronic format is deemed valid and sufficient proof of notification and acceptance and produces the same effects as a paper document.

7.3 Requirements for Notification of Riders

7.3.1 When initial contact is made, the DCO/Chaperone or other Sample Collection Personnel, as applicable, shall ensure that the Rider and/or a third party is informed:

a) That the Rider is required to undergo a Sample collection;

b) Of the authority under which the Sample collection is to be conducted;

c) Of the type of Sample collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the Sample collection;

d) Of the Rider’s rights, including the right to:

i. Have a representative and, if available, an interpreter accompany him/her, in accordance with Article 6.3.3(a)

[Comment: The Rider, his attendant and the interpreter and any objects they bring with them may be searched.]

ii. Ask for additional information about the Sample collection process;

iii. Request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons; and

iv. Request modifications as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Riders with Impairments

e) Of the Rider’s responsibilities, including the requirement to:

i. Remain within direct observation of the DCO/Chaperone at all times from the point initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until the completion of the Sample collection procedure;

[Comment: Rider Support Personnel must not hinder the Chaperone from continuously observing the Rider.]

ii. Produce identification;
a. If deemed appropriate by the DCO, the Rider may be asked to provide further identification in due time, including after the Sample collection. The Rider shall comply with the DCO’s instructions to that effect.

b. Failure to provide further identification or confirm the identity of the Rider shall be documented and reported to the UCI, which shall decide whether it is appropriate to follow up in accordance with Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply.

iii. Comply with Sample collection procedures (and the Rider should be advised of the possible Consequences of Failure to Comply or Refusing, namely that such facts may amount to a potential anti-doping rule violation under UCI ADR Article 2.3.); and

iv. Report immediately for Sample collection and at the latest within 30 (thirty) minutes of finishing the Event, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Article 7.4.2.

f) Of the location of the Doping Control Station and that once the Rider enters the Doping Control Station, that he/she shall remain there until the completion of the Sample collection procedure, unless authorized by the DCO as provided for in Article 7.4. and under the continuous observation by a Chaperone or other Sample Collection Personnel;

g) That should the Rider choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a Sample, he/she does so at his/her own risk;

h) Not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable Sample; and

i) That any urine Sample provided by the Rider to the Sample Collection Personnel must be the first urine passed by the Rider subsequent to notification, i.e. he/she must not pass urine otherwise prior to providing a Sample to the Sample Collection Personnel. In any case, at no time can the Rider shower during the Sample Collection Session.

7.3.2 The Chaperone/DCO shall have the Rider and/or a third party sign an appropriate form to acknowledge and accept the notification. Rider and/or a third party shall be provided with a copy of such form.

The signature of the Rider and/or a third party on the notification form shall bind the Rider.

If the Rider and/or a third party refuses to sign that he/she has been notified, or evades the notification, the Chaperone/DCO shall, if possible, inform the former of the Consequences of refusing or failing to comply, and the Chaperone (if not the DCO) shall immediately report all relevant facts to the DCO. When possible the DCO shall continue to collect a Sample. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the UCI. The UCI shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply.
7.4 Time-limit and Permissible Delays

7.4.1 The time-limit within which the Rider is to appear for Sample taking shall be set by the DCO, taking account of the circumstances. Sample collection shall start as soon as possible and, except in abnormal circumstances, not later than one hour after the Rider and/or third party’s acceptance and acknowledgment of the notification as per Article 7.3.2, except where Article 7.4.2 applies.

7.4.2 The DCO may at his/her discretion consider any reasonable third party request or any request by the Rider for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the Doping Control Station temporarily after arrival, and may grant such permission only if the Rider can be continuously chaperoned and kept under direct observation during the delay. For example, delayed reporting or temporary departure from the Doping Control Station may be permitted for the following activities:

a) In the scope of Event Testing exclusively:
   i. Participation in a presentation ceremony (the deadline to report shall be 30 (thirty) minutes of the end of the ceremony);
   ii. Fulfilment of media commitments; (the deadline to report shall then be 30 (thirty) minutes of the moment that his presence is no longer required at the press conference).
   iii. Competing in further Competitions;

   [Comment: A Rider who has to take part in another Event on the same day may, within the time-limit provided for in Article 7.4.1, ask permission from the DCO to submit to Sample collection after the other Event. The DCO shall decide whether the test should take place immediately or following the other Event.]

   iv. Performing a warm down;
   v. Obtaining necessary medical treatment;
   vi. Locating a representative and/or interpreter;
   vii. Obtaining photo identification; or
   viii. Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account the instructions provided by the UCI.

7.4.3 The DCO or other authorised Sample Collection Personnel shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station and/or reasons for leaving the Doping Control Station that may require further investigation by the UCI. Any failure of the Rider to remain under constant observation shall also be recorded.

7.4.4 A DCO shall reject a request for delay from a Rider if it will not be possible for the Rider to be continuously observed during such delay.
7.4.5 If the Rider delays reporting to the Doping Control Station other than in accordance with Article 7.4.1 but arrives prior to the DCO’s departure, the DCO shall decide whether to process a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible the DCO shall proceed with collecting a Sample, and shall document the details of the Rider’s delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station.

7.4.6 If Sample Collection Personnel observe any matter with potential to compromise the collection of the Sample, the circumstances shall be reported to and documented by the DCO. If deemed appropriate by the DCO, the DCO shall follow the requirements of Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply, and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional Sample from the Rider.

7.4.7 If the DCO gives approval for the Rider in accordance with Article 7.4, the DCO shall agree with the Rider on the following conditions of leave:

   a) The reason of the delay or purpose of the Rider leaving the Doping Control Station;

   b) The time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);

   c) That the Rider must remain under continuous observation of the Sample Collection Personnel throughout;

   d) That the Rider shall not pass urine until he/she gets back to the Doping Control Station; and

   e) The DCO shall document the time of the Rider’s departure and return.
8.0 Conducting the Sample Collection Session

8.1 General

The Sample Collection Session starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the Sample Collection Session and ends once the Sample has been collected and secured and the Sample collection documentation is complete.

The Sample Collection Session will be conducted in a manner that ensures the integrity, security and identity of the Sample and respects the privacy and dignity of the Rider.

8.2 Requirements Prior to Sample Collection

8.2.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the Sample Collection Session, with specific responsibilities delegated to the DCO.

8.2.2 The DCO shall ensure that the Rider has been informed of his/her rights and responsibilities as specified in Article 7.3.1.

8.2.3 The DCO shall provide the Rider with the opportunity to hydrate. The Rider should avoid excessive rehydration, having in mind the requirement to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

8.2.4 The Rider shall only leave the Doping Control Station under continuous observation by the DCO or Chaperone and with the approval of the DCO. The DCO shall consider any reasonable request by the Rider to leave the Doping Control Station, as specified in Articles 7.4. until the Rider is able to provide a Sample.

8.3 Requirements for Sample collection

8.3.1 The DCO shall collect the Sample from the Rider according to the following protocol(s) for the specific type of Sample collection:

a) Annex D: Collection of Urine Samples;

b) Annex E: Collection of Blood Samples.

8.3.2 Any behaviour by the Rider and/or Persons associated with the Rider or anomalies with potential to compromise the Sample collection shall be recorded in detail by the DCO. If appropriate, the UCI shall institute Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply.

8.3.3 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the Sample, the Rider shall be asked to provide an additional Sample. If the Rider refuses to provide an additional Sample, the DCO shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal, and the UCI shall institute Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply.

8.3.4 The DCO shall provide the Rider with the opportunity to document any concerns he/she may have about how the Sample Collection Session was conducted.
8.3.5 In conducting the Sample Collection Session, the following information shall be recorded as a minimum:

a) Date, time and type of notification (no advance notice or advance notice);

b) Arrival time at Doping Control Station;

c) Date and time of completion of Sample collection process (i.e., the time when the Rider signs the declaration at the bottom of the Doping Control form);

d) The name of the Rider;

e) The date of birth of the Rider;

f) The gender of the Rider;

g) The Rider's home address, email address and telephone number;

h) The Rider's sport and discipline;

i) The name of the Rider's coach and doctor;

j) The Sample code number;

k) The type of the Sample (urine, blood, etc);

l) The type of test (In-Competition or Out-of-Competition);

m) The name and signature of the witnessing DCO/Chaperone;

n) The name and signature of the Blood Collection Officer (where applicable);

o) Partial Sample information, as per Article F.4.4;

p) Required laboratory information on the Sample (i.e., for a urine Sample, its volume and specific gravity);

q) Medications and supplements taken within the previous seven days and where the Sample collected is a blood Sample, blood transfusions within the previous three months, as declared by the Rider;

r) Any irregularities in procedures;

s) Rider's comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample Collection Session, as declared by the Rider;

t) Rider consent for the processing of Sample collection data;

u) Rider consent or otherwise for the use of the Sample(s) for research purposes;
v) The name and signature of the Rider’s representative (if applicable), as per Article 8.4.6;

w) The name and signature of the Rider;

x) The name and signature of the DCO;

y) The name of the Testing Authority;

z) The name of the Sample Collection Authority.

8.3.6 At the conclusion of the Sample Collection Session the Rider and DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the Rider’s Sample Collection Session, including any concerns expressed by the Rider. The Rider’s representative (if any) and the Rider shall both sign the documentation if the Rider is a Minor. Other persons present who had a formal role during the Rider’s Sample Collection Session may sign the documentation as a Witness of the proceedings.

8.3.7 By appending his signature on the Doping Control Form, the Rider confirms that, subject to any concern recorded by the Rider:

1. the Sample collection was conducted in accordance with applicable regulations;
2. any subsequent complaint is excluded;
3. he/she received a copy of the records of the Sample Collection Session that have been signed by the Rider.

[Comment: The notification form mentions the Rider’s main aforementioned rights and responsibilities. Riders should read the contents of the form before signing it. By his/her signature on the form, the Rider confirms that he/she has taken note of the contents of the form.]

8.3.8 For the sake of clarity, the Doping Control Form in electronic format is deemed valid and sufficient proof and produces the same effects as a paper document.

8.3.9 Should the DCO discharge a Rider or terminate the Sample Collection Session before the Rider has been tested, the Rider concerned shall be considered as not to have been selected for Sample taking and shall not have committed an anti-doping violation for having left the Doping Control Station.
9.0 Security/Post-test administration

9.1 General

Post-test administration begins when the Rider has left the Doping Control Station after providing his/her Sample(s), and ends with preparation of all of the collected Samples and Sample collection documentation for transport.

9.2 Requirements for security/post-test administration

9.2.1 The UCI shall define criteria ensuring that each Sample collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station. At a minimum, these criteria should include detailing and documenting the location where Samples are stored and who has custody of the Samples and/or is permitted access to the Samples. The DCO shall ensure that any Sample is stored in accordance with these criteria. The organizers shall provide the DCO with all necessary equipment to ensure that the samples collected are stored accordingly.

9.2.2 The UCI shall develop a system to ensure that the documentation for each Sample is completed and securely handled.

9.2.3 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system to ensure that, where required, instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis. In addition, the Sample Collection Authority shall provide the laboratory with information as required under Article 8.3.5 c), f), h), j), k), l), o), p), q), y), z) and for result reporting and statistical purposes.
10.0 Transport of Samples and documentation

10.1 General

10.1.1 Transport starts when the Samples and related documentation leave the Doping Control Station and ends with the confirmed receipt of the Samples and Sample Collection Session documentation at their intended destinations.

10.1.2 The main activities are arranging for the secure transport of Samples and related documentation to the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis, and arranging for the secure transport of the Sample Collection Session documentation to the UCI.

10.2 Requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation

10.2.1 The UCI shall authorize a transport system that ensures Samples and documentation are transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

10.2.2 Samples shall always be transported to the laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples using one of the Sample Collection Authority’s the authorised transport methods, as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session. Samples shall be transported in a manner which minimizes the potential for Sample degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.

10.2.3 Documentation identifying the Rider shall not be included with the Samples or documentation sent to the laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples.

10.2.4 The DCO shall send all relevant Sample Collection Session documentation to the Sample Collection Authority, using the Sample Collection Authority’s authorised transport method, as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session.

10.2.5 If the Samples with accompanying documentation or the Sample Collection Session documentation are not received at their respective intended destinations, or if a Sample’s integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport, the Sample Collection Authority shall check the Chain of Custody, and the UCI shall consider whether the Samples should be voided.

10.2.6 Documentation related to a Sample Collection Session and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by the UCI for the period specified in the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

10.3 Reporting

10.3.1 The UCI will report, through ADAMS or otherwise, all Testing conducted under the UCI ADR to WADA, including the name of the Rider, the date and place of the test and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition.

10.3.2 National Federations that conduct Testing under the UCI ADR shall report all Testing to the UCI immediately after Testing.
10.3.3 *WADA* shall make the information accessible, through *ADAMS* or otherwise, to the *Rider*, the *Rider’s National Federation*, *National Olympic Committee* or National Paralympic Committee, *National Anti-Doping Organization* and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee.

10.3.4 Where appropriate in order to ensure coordinated *Testing*, the *UCI* may make the information also directly available to the *Rider’s National Olympic Committee* or National Paralympic Committee, *National Anti-Doping Organization* and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee and the *UCI* may receive such information from same.
PART FIVE: STANDARDS FOR INTELLIGENCE-GATHERING AND INVESTIGATIONS

11.0 Gathering, assessment and use of intelligence

11.1 Gathering of anti-doping intelligence

In furtherance of UCI ADR Article 5.8, the UCI shall do everything in its power to ensure that it is able to capture or receive anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, including Riders and Rider Support Personnel (including Substantial Assistance provided pursuant to UCI ADR Article 10.6.1) and members of the public (e.g., by means of a confidential telephone hotline), Sample Collection Personnel (whether via mission reports, incident reports, or otherwise), laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, National Federations, law enforcement, other regulatory and disciplinary bodies, and the media.

11.2 Assessment and analysis of anti-doping intelligence

11.2.1 The UCI shall ensure that it is able to assess all anti-doping intelligence upon receipt for relevance, reliability and accuracy, taking into account the nature of the source and the circumstances in which the intelligence has been captured or received.

11.2.2 All anti-doping intelligence captured or received by the UCI should be collated and analysed to establish patterns, trends and relationships that may assist the UCI in developing an effective anti-doping strategy and/or in determining (where the intelligence relates to a particular case) whether there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, such that further investigation is warranted in accordance with Section 12 of UCI TIR.

11.3 Intelligence outcomes

11.3.1 Anti-doping intelligence shall be used to assist in developing, reviewing and revising the Test Distribution Plan and/or in determining when to conduct Target Testing, in each case in accordance with Section 4 of the UCI TIR, and/or to create targeted intelligence files to be referred for investigation in accordance with Section 12 of the UCI TIR.

11.3.2 The UCI should also develop and implement policies and procedures for the sharing of intelligence (where appropriate, and subject to applicable law) with other Anti-Doping Organizations (e.g., if the intelligence relates to Riders or other Persons under their jurisdiction) and/or law enforcement and/or other relevant regulatory or disciplinary authorities (e.g., if the intelligence suggests the possible commission of a crime or regulatory offence or breach of other rules of conduct).
12.0 Investigations

12.1 Objective

12.1.1 The objective of this Section is to establish standards for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations that the UCI must conduct under the UCI ADR, including:

a) the investigation of Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with UCI ADR Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively;

b) the investigation of any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence where there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, in accordance with UCI ADR Articles 7.6 and 7.7 respectively; and

c) where an anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor or Rider Support Personnel who has provided support to more than one Rider found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the investigation into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in either violation.

12.1.2 In each case, the purpose of the investigation is to achieve one of the following: either (a) to rule out the possible violation/involvement in a violation; or (b) to develop evidence that supports the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding in accordance with UCI ADR Article 8.

12.2 Investigating Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

12.2.1 The UCI shall ensure that they are able to investigate confidentially and effectively Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings arising out of Testing conducted on its behalf and/or for which it is the Results Management Authority, in accordance with the requirements of UCI ADR Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, and of the International Standard for Laboratories.

12.2.2 The UCI shall provide to WADA upon request further information regarding the circumstances of Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other potential anti-doping rule violations, such as (without limitation):

a) the Competition level of the Rider in question;

b) what whereabouts information (if any) the Rider in question provides, and whether that information was used to locate him/her for the Sample collection that led to the Adverse Analytical Finding or the Atypical Finding;

c) the timing of the Sample collection in question relative to the Athlete's training and Competition schedules; and

d) other such profile information as determined by WADA.

12.3 Investigating other possible anti-doping rule violations

12.3.1 When there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, the UCI shall notify WADA that it is starting an investigation into the matter in accordance with UCI ADR Article 7.6 or Article
7.7, as applicable. Thereafter the UCI shall keep WADA updated on the status and findings of the investigation upon request.

12.3.2 The UCI will gather and record all relevant information and documentation as soon as possible, in order to develop that information and documentation into admissible and reliable evidence in relation to the possible anti-doping rule violation, and/or to identify further lines of enquiry that may lead to the discovery of such evidence. The UCI shall ensure that investigations are conducted fairly, objectively and impartially at all times. The conduct of investigations, the evaluation of information and evidence identified in the course of that investigation, and the outcome of the investigation, shall be fully documented.

12.3.3 The UCI should make use of all investigative resources reasonably available to it to conduct its investigation. This may include obtaining information and assistance from law enforcement and other relevant authorities, including other regulators. However, the UCI should also make full use of all investigative resources at its own disposal, including the Athlete Biological Passport program, investigative powers conferred under the UCI ADR and the power to suspend a period of Ineligibility imposed on a Rider or other Person in return for the provision of Substantial Assistance in accordance with UCI ADR Article 10.6.1.

12.3.4 Riders and Rider Support Personnel are required under UCI ADR Article 21 to cooperate with investigations conducted by Anti-Doping Organizations. If they fail to do so, disciplinary action may be taken against them under applicable rules. If their conduct amounts to subversion of the investigation process (e.g. by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings against them for violation of UCI ADR Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering) may be brought forward by the UCI.

12.4 Investigation outcomes

12.4.1 The UCI shall come to a decision efficiently and without undue delay as to whether proceedings should be brought against the Rider or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation. As set out in UCI ADR Article 13.3, if the UCI fails to make such decision within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the UCI had rendered a decision finding that no anti-doping rule violation has been committed. As noted in the comment to UCI ADR Article 13.3, however, before taking such action WADA will consult with the UCI and give it an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.

12.4.2 Where the UCI concludes based on the results of its investigation that proceedings should be brought against the Rider or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall give notice of that decision in the manner set out in UCI ADR Articles 7.4 to 7.7 (as applicable) and shall bring the proceedings against the Rider or other Person in question in accordance with UCI ADR Article 8.

12.4.3 Where the UCI concludes, based on the results of its investigation, that proceedings should not be brought against the Rider or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation:

   a) It shall notify WADA and the Rider’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organization in writing of that decision, with reasons, in accordance with UCI ADR Article 14.2.3.
b) It shall provide such other information about the investigation as is reasonably required by WADA and/or National Anti-Doping Organization in order to determine whether to appeal against that decision.

c) In any Event, it shall consider whether any of the intelligence obtained and/or lessons learned during the investigation should be used to inform the development of its Test Distribution Plan and/or to plan Target Testing, and/or should be shared with any other body in accordance with Article 11.3.2.
PART SIX: ANNEXES

Annex A - Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply

A.1 Scope

Investigating a possible Failure to Comply begins when the UCI or a DCO becomes aware of a possible Failure to Comply and ends when the UCI takes appropriate follow-up action based on the outcome of its investigation.

A.2 Responsibility

A.2.1 The UCI is responsible for ensuring that:

a) when the possible Failure to Comply comes to its attention, it notifies WADA, and instigates an investigation of the possible Failure to Comply based on all relevant information and documentation;

b) the Rider or other party is informed of the possible Failure to Comply in writing and has the opportunity to respond in accordance with UCI ADR Article 7.7 or Article 5.7.2.1, where applicable;

c) the investigation is conducted without unnecessary delay and the evaluation process is documented; and

d) the final determination (i.e., whether or not to assert the commission of an anti-doping rule violation), with reasons, is made available without delay to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with UCI ADR Articles 7.10 and 14.2.3 or Article 5.8, where applicable.

A.2.2 The DCO is responsible for:

a) informing the Rider or other party of the Consequences of a possible Failure to Comply;

b) completing the Rider’s Sample Collection Session where possible; and

c) providing a detailed written report of any possible Failure to Comply.

A.2.3 Sample Collection Personnel are responsible for:

a) informing the Rider or other party of the Consequences of a possible Failure to Comply; and

b) reporting to the DCO any possible Failure to Comply.

A.3 Requirements

A.3.1 Any potential Failure to Comply shall be reported by the DCO and/or followed up by the UCI as soon as practicable.
A.3.2 If the UCI determines that there has been a potential Failure to Comply, the Rider or other party will be promptly notified in writing in accordance with UCI ADR Article 7.7 or Article 5.7.2.1, where applicable:

a) of the possible Consequences; and

b) that the potential Failure to Comply will be investigated by the UCI and appropriate follow-up action will be taken.

A.3.3 Any additional necessary information about the potential Failure to Comply will be obtained from all relevant sources (including the Rider or other party) as soon as possible and recorded.

A.3.4 The UCI will establish a system for ensuring that the outcomes of its investigation into the potential Failure to Comply are considered for results management action and, if applicable, for further planning and Target Testing.
Annex B - Modifications for Riders with Impairments

B.1 Objective

To ensure that the particular needs of Riders with impairments are considered in relation to the provision of a Sample, where possible, without compromising the integrity of the Sample Collection Session.

B.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where Sample collection involves Riders with impairments and ends with modifications to Sample collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible.

B.3 Responsibility

B.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the DCO has any information and Sample Collection Equipment necessary to conduct a Sample Collection Session with a Rider with an impairment.

B.3.2 The DCO has responsibility for Sample collection.

B.4 Requirements

B.4.1 All aspects of notification and Sample collection for Riders with impairments shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and Sample collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the Rider’s impairment.

[Comment: For example, it may be appropriate, in the case of an Rider with an intellectual impairment, to obtain consent to Testing from his/her representative.]

B.4.2 In planning or arranging Sample collection, the Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall consider whether there will be any Sample collection for Riders with impairments that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or Sample collection, including Sample Collection Equipment and facilities.

B.4.3 The Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the Sample. All such modifications must be documented.

B.4.4 A Rider with an intellectual, physical or sensorial impairment may be assisted by the Rider’s representative or Sample Collection Personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorized by the Rider and agreed to by the DCO.

B.4.5 The DCO may decide that alternative Sample Collection Equipment or facilities will be used when required to enable the Rider to provide the Sample, as long as the Sample’s identity, security and integrity will not be affected.
B.4.6 Riders who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine Sample for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system should be replaced with a new, unused catheter or drainage system prior to collection of the Sample. The catheter or drainage system is not a required part of Sample Collection Equipment to be provided by the Sample Collection Authority; instead it is the responsibility of the Rider to have the necessary equipment available for this purpose.

B.4.7 The DCO will record modifications made to the standard Sample collection procedures for Riders with impairments, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions.
Annex C - Modifications for Riders who are Minors

C.1 Objective

To ensure that the particular needs of Riders who are Minors are met in relation to the provision of a Sample, where possible, without compromising the integrity of the Sample Collection Session.

C.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where Sample collection involves Riders who are Minors and ends with modifications to Sample collection procedures where necessary and where possible.

C.3 Responsibility

The UCI has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the DCO has any information necessary to conduct a Sample Collection Session with the Rider who is a Minor. This includes confirming wherever necessary that the organiser of the Event obtains the necessary parental consent for Testing any participating Rider who is a Minor.

C.4 Requirements

C.4.1 All aspects of notification and Sample collection for Riders who are Minors shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and Sample collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the Rider being a Minor.

C.4.2 In planning or arranging Sample collection, the Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall consider whether there will be any Sample collection for Riders who are Minors that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or Sample collection.

C.4.3 The DCO and the Sample Collection Authority shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the Sample.

C.4.4 Riders who are Minors should be notified in the presence of an adult, and may choose to be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire Sample Collection Session. The representative shall not Witness the passing of a urine Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor. The objective is to ensure that the Witness is observing the Sample provision correctly.

C.4.5 The DCO shall determine who (in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel) shall be present during the collection of a Sample from a Rider who is a Minor, namely a representative of the Minor to observe the Sample Collection Session (including observing the Witness when the Minor is passing the urine Sample, but not directly observing the passing of the urine Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor) or the Witness’ representative, to observe the Witness when a Minor is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested by the Minor to do so.
C.4.6 Should a Rider who is a Minor decline to have a representative present during the Sample Collection Session, this should be clearly documented by the DCO. This does not invalidate the test, but must be recorded. If a Minor declines the presence of a representative, the representative of the Witness must be present.

C.4.7 The preferred venue for all Out-of-Competition Testing of a Minor is a location where the presence of an adult is most likely, e.g., a training venue.

C.4.8 The Sample Collection Authority shall consider the appropriate course of action when no adult is present at the Testing of a Rider who is a Minor and shall accommodate the Rider in locating a representative in order to proceed with Testing.
Annex D - Collection of Urine Samples

D.1 Objective

To collect a Rider’s urine Sample in a manner that ensures:

a) consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognised standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the Rider and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;

b) the Sample meets the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis. Failure of a Sample to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the Sample for analysis. The determination of a Sample’s suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant laboratory, in consultation with the UCI for the Sample Collection Session in question;

c) the Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;

d) the Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and

e) the Sample is securely sealed in a tamper-evident kit.

D.2 Scope

The collection of a urine Sample begins with ensuring the Rider is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the Rider’s Sample Collection Session.

D.3 Responsibility

D.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that each Sample is properly collected, identified and sealed.

D.3.2 The Witness has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine Sample.

D.4 Requirements

D.4.1 The DCO shall ensure that the Rider is informed of the requirements of the Sample Collection Session, including any modifications as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Riders with Impairments.

D.4.2 The DCO shall ensure that the Rider is offered a choice of appropriate equipment for collecting the Sample. If the nature of a Rider’s impairment requires that he/she must use additional or other equipment as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Riders with Impairments, the DCO shall inspect that equipment to ensure that it will not affect the identity or integrity of the Sample.

D.4.3 The DCO shall instruct the Rider to select a collection vessel.
D.4.4 When the Rider selects a collection vessel, and for selection of all other Sample Collection Equipment that directly holds the urine Sample, the DCO will instruct the Rider to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the Rider is not satisfied with the selected equipment, he/she may select another. If the Rider is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the Rider that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Rider to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the Rider that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

D.4.5 The Rider shall retain control of the collection vessel and any Sample provided until the Sample (or partial Sample) is sealed, unless assistance is required by reason of a Rider’s impairment as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Riders with Impairments. Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any Rider by the Rider’s representative or Sample Collection Personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorised by the Rider and agreed to by the DCO. In such Event, the additional assistance shall be documented by the DCO.

D.4.6 The Witness shall be of the same gender as the Rider providing the Sample.

D.4.7 The Witness should, where practicable, ensure the Rider thoroughly washes his/her hands, but without soap, prior to the provision of the Sample or wears suitable (e.g., latex) gloves during provision of the Sample.

D.4.8 The Witness and Rider shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a Sample.

D.4.9 The Witness shall ensure an unobstructed view of the Sample leaving the Rider’s body. The Witness and/or the DCO must continue to observe the Sample after provision until the Sample is securely sealed. In order to ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the passing of the Sample, the Witness shall instruct the Rider to remove or adjust any clothing that restricts the Witness’ clear view of Sample provision. The Witness shall ensure that all urine passed by the Rider at the time of provision of the Sample is collected in the collection vessel.

D.4.10 The DCO shall verify, in full view of the Rider, that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided.

D.4.11 Where the volume of urine provided by the Rider is insufficient, the DCO shall follow the partial Sample collection procedure set out in Annex F – Urine Samples – Insufficient Volume.

D.4.12 Once the volume of urine provided by the Rider is sufficient, the DCO shall instruct the Rider to select a Sample collection kit containing A and B bottles in accordance with Article D.4.4.

D.4.13 Once a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the Rider shall check that all code numbers match. If the Rider or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Rider to choose another kit in accordance with Article D.4.4. The DCO shall record the matter.
D.4.14 The Rider shall pour the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis into the B bottle (to a minimum of 30 mL), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the A bottle (to a minimum of 60 mL). The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. If more than the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided, the DCO shall ensure that the Rider fills the A bottle to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. Should there still be urine remaining, the DCO shall ensure that the Rider fills the B bottle to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The DCO shall instruct the Rider to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the DCO to test that residual urine in accordance with Article D.4.16.

D.4.15 The Rider shall then seal the A and B bottles as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the Rider, that the bottles have been properly sealed.

D.4.16 The DCO shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the Sample has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the DCO’s field reading indicates that the Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, then the DCO shall follow Annex G (Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis).

D.4.17 Once the requirements of Article D.4.16 are satisfied, the Rider shall check that the code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control Form.

D.4.18 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles have been filled to capacity in accordance with Article D.4.14 and the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Article D.4.16.

D.4.19 The DCO shall ensure that any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the Rider.
Annex E - Collection of Blood Samples

E.1 Objective
To collect a Rider’s blood Sample in a manner that ensures:

a) consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognised standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably qualified Person, so that the health and safety of the Rider and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;

b) the Sample is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines;

c) that Samples intended for use in connection with the measurement of individual Rider blood variables within the framework of the Athlete Biological Passport program are collected in a manner appropriate for such use.

d) the Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;

e) the Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and

f) the Sample is securely sealed.

E.2 Scope
The collection of a blood Sample begins with ensuring the Rider is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with properly storing the Sample prior to transport to the laboratory that will be analysing the Sample.

E.3 Responsibility
E.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that:

a) Each Sample is properly collected, identified and sealed; and

b) All Samples have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines.

E.3.2 The Blood Collection Officer has the responsibility for collecting the blood Sample, answering related questions during the provision of the Sample, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session.

E.4 Requirements
E.4.1 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

E.4.2 Blood Sample Collection Equipment shall consist of (a) one or several Sample tubes for Samples to be used in connection with an Athlete Biological
Passport program; and/or (b) both an A and B Sample tube for Samples not to be used in connection with an Athlete Biological Passport program; or (c) other equipment as otherwise specified by the relevant laboratory. Collection tubes shall be labelled with a unique Sample code number by the DCO/BCO if they are not pre-labelled. The types of equipment to be used and the volume of blood to be collected for particular analyses shall be as set out in WADA’s Blood Collection Guidelines.

E.4.3 The DCO shall ensure that the Rider is properly notified of the requirements of the Sample collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Riders with Impairments. If the Sample is to be used in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport program, the DCO/BCO shall use the Doping Control form that is specific to the Athlete Biological Passport program. If such form is not available, the DCO/BCO shall use a regular Doping Control form, but he/she shall collect and record the following additional information on a supplementary report form that shall be signed by the Rider and the DCO/BCO:

a) whether the Rider has been seated 10 minutes prior to the blood collection;

b) whether the Sample is collected immediately following at least three consecutive days of Competition;

c) confirmation that the Rider did not participate in training or Competition in the last two hours before the Sample was collected (see Article E.4.5);

d) whether the Rider trained, competed or resided at an altitude greater than 1500 meters in the previous two weeks. If so, or if in doubt, the name and location of the place(s) where the Rider has been, as well as the duration of his/her stay there, shall be recorded, along with the estimated altitude there (if known).

e) whether the Rider used any form of altitude simulation (such as a hypoxia tent, mask, etc.) in the previous two weeks. If so, as much information as possible on the type of device and the manner in which it was used (frequency, duration, intensity, etc.) should be recorded;

f) whether the Rider received any blood transfusion(s) during the previous three months. Whether there was any blood loss due to accident, pathology or donation in the previous three months. In either case, if so, the estimated volume.

g) whether the Rider was exposed to extreme environmental conditions in the last two hours before the Sample was collected.

E.4.4 The DCO/Chaperone and Rider shall proceed to the area where the Sample will be provided.

E.4.5 The DCO/BCO shall ensure the Rider is offered comfortable conditions and shall instruct that the Rider shall remain in a normal seated position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a Sample. If the Sample is to be used in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport program, it should not be collected within two hours of the Rider training or competing. If the Rider has trained or competed within two hours of the time that the Rider is notified of his/her selection for Sample
collection, the DCO/BCO/Chaperone shall monitor the Rider continuously until the two-hour period has elapsed, after which the Sample shall be collected. The nature of the exertion (Competition, training, etc.), as well as its duration and general intensity, shall be recorded by the DCO/BCO in the mission documentation.

E.4.6 The DCO shall instruct the Rider to select the Sample collection kit(s) required for collecting the Sample and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and the seals are intact. If the Rider is not satisfied with a selected kit, he/she may select another. If the Rider is not satisfied with any kits and no others are available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the Rider that all of the available kits are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Rider to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the Rider that all available kits are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

E.4.7 When a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the Rider shall check that all code numbers match. If the Rider or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Rider to choose another kit. The DCO shall record the matter.

E.4.8 The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab in a location unlikely to adversely affect the Rider or his/her performance and, if required, apply a tourniquet. The BCO shall take the blood Sample from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the venipuncture has been made.

E.4.9 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the Sample analysis to be performed, as set out in WADA’s Blood Collection Guidelines.

E.4.10 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the Rider at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three attempts in total. Should all three attempts fail to produce a sufficient amount of blood, then the BCO shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and record this and the reasons for terminating the collection.

E.4.11 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s).

E.4.12 The BCO shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

E.4.13 If the Sample requires further on-site processing, such as centrifugation or separation of serum (for example, in the case of a Sample intended for use in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport program, after the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO shall remove the tube from the holder and homogenize the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three times), the Rider shall remain to observe the Sample until final sealing in secure, tamper-evident kit.

E.4.14 The Rider shall seal his/her Sample into the Sample collection kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the Rider, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The Rider shall check that the code number is recorded accurately.
by the DCO on the Doping Control Form. The Rider and the BCO/DCO shall sign the Doping Control form.

E.4.15 If the Sample is intended for use in connection with an Athlete Biological Passport program, the DCO/BCO shall place it in a storage device that is capable of maintaining blood Samples at a cool temperature for the duration of the period of storage and transport but without allowing whole blood Samples to freeze (such as a refrigerator, an insulated cool box, an isotherm bag, or any other device with such capability). If deemed appropriate in light of the circumstances, a temperature data logger should be used to record the temperature of the Sample during storage and transport. In choosing the storage device, the Sample Collection Authority shall take into account the duration of the period of storage and transport, the number of Samples to be stored together, and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures).

E.4.16 The sealed Sample shall be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station to the laboratory that will be analysing the Sample.

E.4.17 Blood Samples shall be transported in accordance with Section 10. The transport procedure is the responsibility of the DCO. Blood Samples shall be transported in a device that maintains the integrity of Samples over time notwithstanding changes in external temperature. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a method authorized by the Testing Authority. If the Sample is intended for use in connection with an Athlete Biological Passport program, it shall be transported rapidly to the laboratory so that analysis can be performed as per the requirements set in WADA’s Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines in force.
Annex F - Urine Samples - Insufficient Volume

F.1 Scope

The procedure begins with informing the Rider that the Sample that he/she has provided is not of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis and ends with the Rider’s provision of a Sample of sufficient volume.

F.2 Responsibility

The DCO has the responsibility for declaring the Sample volume insufficient and for collecting the additional Sample(s) to obtain a combined Sample of sufficient volume.

F.3 Requirements

F.3.1 If the Sample collected is of insufficient volume, the DCO shall inform the Rider that a further Sample shall be collected to meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis requirements.

F.3.2 The DCO shall instruct the Rider to select partial Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with Article D.4.4.

F.3.3 The DCO shall then instruct the Rider to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient Sample into partial Sample collection equipment and seal it as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the Rider, that the partial Sample collection equipment has been properly sealed.

F.3.4 The DCO and the Rider shall check that the equipment code number and the volume and identity of the insufficient Sample are recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control form. The DCO shall retain control of the sealed partial Sample.

F.3.5 While waiting to provide an additional Sample, the Rider shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate.

F.3.6 When the Rider is able to provide an additional Sample, the procedures for collection of the Sample shall be repeated as prescribed in Annex D – Collection of Urine Samples until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional Sample(s).

F.3.7 When the DCO is satisfied that the requirements for Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis have been met, the DCO and Rider shall check the integrity of the seal(s) on the container(s) containing the previously provided partial Sample(s). Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) will be recorded by the DCO and investigated according to Annex A – Investigating a Possible Failure to Comply.

F.3.8 The DCO shall then direct the Rider to break the seal(s) and combine the Samples, ensuring that additional Samples are added in the order they were collected to the original partial Sample until, as a minimum, the requirement for Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is met.

F.3.9 The DCO and the Rider shall then continue with Article D.4.12 or Article D.4.14 as appropriate.
F.3.10 The DCO shall check the residual urine in accordance with Article D.4.16 to ensure that it meets the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

F.3.11 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles have been filled to capacity in accordance with Article D.4.14 and the residual urine has been checked in accordance with Article F.4.10. The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum.
Annex G - Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis

G.1 Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO informing the Rider that a further Sample is required and ends with the collection of a Sample that meets the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, or appropriate follow-up action by the UCI if required.

G.2 Responsibility

The Sample Collection Authority is responsible for establishing procedures to ensure that a suitable Sample is collected. If the original Sample collected does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the DCO is responsible for collecting additional Samples until a suitable Sample is obtained.

G.3 Requirements

G.3.1 The DCO shall determine that the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis have not been met.

G.3.2 The DCO shall inform the Rider that he/she is required to provide a further Sample.

G.3.3 While waiting to provide a further Sample, the Rider shall remain under continuous observation and shall be advised not to hydrate since this may delay the production of a suitable Sample. In appropriate circumstances, further hydration after the provision of an unsuitable Sample may be pursued as a violation of Code Article 2.5.

[Comment: It is the responsibility of the Rider to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. Sample Collection Personnel shall advise the Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel as appropriate of this requirement at the time of notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete’s first sample. If the Athlete’s first Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, they shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided.]

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

G.3.4 When the Rider is able to provide an additional Sample, the DCO shall repeat the procedures for Sample collection set out in Annex D – Collection of Urine Samples.

G.3.5 The DCO shall continue to collect additional Samples until the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean, or as per the UCI’s instructions on the matter, it is impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.

[Comment: It is the responsibility of the Rider to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If his/her first Sample is too dilute,
he/she should not need further hydration and therefore should avoid drinking as far as possible until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. Sample Collection Authority and DCO should ensure they have adequate equipment to comply with the requirements of Annex G. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such additional Sample(s) with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. The UCI may specify procedures to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session.

(text modified on 10.03.2020)

G.3.6 The DCO shall record that the Samples collected belong to a single Rider and the order in which the Samples were provided.

G.3.7 The DCO shall then continue with the Sample Collection Session in accordance with Annex D.4.17.

G.3.8 The DCO shall send to the laboratory for analysis all Samples which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

G.3.9 The laboratory shall determine, in conjunction with the UCI, which Samples shall be analyzed.
Annex H - Sample Collection Personnel Requirements

H.1 Objective

To ensure that Sample Collection Personnel have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct Sample Collection Sessions.

H.2 Scope

Sample Collection Personnel requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for Sample Collection Personnel and end with the provision of identifiable accreditation.

H.3 Responsibility

The UCI has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex H.

H.4 Requirements - Qualifications and Training

H.4.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall:

a) determine the necessary competence and qualification requirements for the positions of DCO, Chaperone and BCO; and

b) develop duty statements for all Sample Collection Personnel that outline their respective responsibilities. As a minimum:

i) Sample Collection Personnel shall not be Minors; and

ii) BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein.

H.4.2 The UCI shall ensure that Sample Collection Personnel that have an interest in the outcome of a Sample Collection Session are not appointed to that Sample Collection Session. Sample Collection Personnel are deemed to have such an interest if they are:

a) Involved in the administration of the sport of cycling; or

b) Related to, or involved in the personal affairs of, any Rider.

H.4.3 The UCI shall establish a system that ensures that Sample Collection Personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

H.4.3.1 The training program for BCOs shall include, as a minimum, studies of all relevant requirements of the Testing process and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings.

H.4.3.2 The training program for DCOs shall include, as a minimum:

a) Comprehensive theoretical training in different types of Testing activities relevant to the DCO position;
b) Observation of all *Doping Control* activities that are the responsibility of the DCO as set out in the *UCI TIR*, preferably on-site; and

c) The satisfactory performance of one complete *Sample Collection Session* on site under observation by a qualified DCO or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of an urine *Sample* shall not be included in the on-site observations.

H.4.3.3 The training program for Chaperones shall include studies of all relevant requirements of the *Sample collection process*.

H.4.3.4. The training program for *Sample Collection Personnel* shall include requirements to enable them to carry out their activities with respect to Riders of different nationalities.

H 4.4 The UCI shall maintain records of education, training, skills and experience of all *Sample Collection Personnel*.

**H.5 Requirements - Accreditation, re-accreditation and delegation**

H.5.1 The UCI shall establish a system for accrediting and re-accrediting *Sample Collection Personnel*.

H.5.2 The UCI shall ensure that *Sample Collection Personnel* have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements of the *UCI TIR* before granting accreditation.

H.5.3 Accreditation shall only be valid for a maximum of two years. *Sample Collection Personnel* shall be required to repeat a full training program if they have not participated in *Sample* collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation.

H.5.4 Only *Sample Collection Personnel* who have an accreditation recognised by the UCI shall be authorised by the UCI to conduct *Sample* collection activities on behalf of the UCI.

H.5.5 DCOs may personally perform any activities involved in the *Sample Collection Session*, with the exception of blood collection unless particularly qualified, or they may direct a Chaperone to perform specified activities that fall within the scope of the Chaperone’s authorised duties.
Annex I – Event Testing

I.1 As anticipated by UCI ADR Article 5.3.2, this Annex sets out the procedure to be followed by WADA in considering requests made by Anti-Doping Organizations for permission to conduct Testing at an Event where they have been unable to reach agreement on such Testing with the ruling body of the Event.

I.2 WADA’s aim in considering such requests is to encourage collaboration and coordination between different Anti-Doping Organizations to optimize the effectiveness of their respective Testing programs while ensuring that each Anti-Doping Organization’s responsibilities are properly managed to avoid creating operational disturbance and harassment for Riders.

I.3 Any Anti-Doping Organization that is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event in accordance with UCI ADR Article 5.3.2, but which nevertheless desires to conduct Testing at such Event shall, prior to contacting WADA, request such permission from the UCI in written form with full supporting reasons.

I.4 Such request shall be sent to the UCI at least 35 days prior to the beginning of the Event (i.e., 35 days prior to the beginning of the In-Competition period as defined by the rules of the UCI).

I.5 If the UCI refuses, or does not respond within 7 days from receipt of the request, the requesting Anti-Doping Organization may send to WADA (with a copy to the UCI) a written request with full supporting reasons, a clear description of the situation, and all the relevant correspondence between the UCI and the requesting Anti-Doping Organization. Such request must be received by WADA no later than 21 days prior to the beginning of the Event.

I.6 Upon receipt of such request, WADA will immediately ask the UCI for its position on the request and the ground for its refusal. The UCI shall send WADA an answer within 7 days of receipt of WADA’s request.

I.7 Upon receipt by WADA of the UCI’s answer, or if no answer is provided by the UCI within the 7 days, WADA will render a reasoned decision within the next 7 days. In making its decision, WADA will consider, amongst others, the following:

a) The Test Distribution Plan for the Event, including the number and type of tests planned for the Event;

b) The menu of Prohibited Substances for which the Samples collected will be analyzed;

c) The overall anti-doping program applied in the sport;

d) The logistical issues that would be created by allowing the requesting Anti-Doping Organization to test at the Event;

e) Any other grounds submitted by the requesting Anti-Doping Organization and/or the UCI refusing such Testing; and
f) Any other available information that WADA considers relevant.

I.8 If WADA decides that permission for Testing at the Event should be granted, either as requested by the requesting Anti-Doping Organization or as proposed by WADA, WADA may give the UCI the possibility of conducting such Testing, unless WADA judges that this is not realistic and/or appropriate in the circumstances.