

**IN THE MATTER OF PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT UNDER THE WORLD ATHLETICS ANTI-DOPING RULES**

*Before:*

Charles Hollander KC (Chair)

Dr Tanja Haug

Hannu Kalkas

**BETWEEN:**

**WORLD ATHLETICS**

*Anti-Doping Organisation*

and

**EGLAY NAFUNA NALYANYA**

*Respondent*

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**DECISION OF THE DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. World Athletics is the international federation governing the sport of Athletics worldwide.
2. Ms Eglay Nafuna Nalyanya (“the Athlete”) is a 26-year-old track and field athlete from Kenya.
3. The Athletics Integrity Unit (the “AIU” or the “Integrity Unit”) has asserted the following anti-doping rule violations against the Athlete, based on (i) the presence of 19-Norandrosterone (a Metabolite of Nandrolone) in two urine samples collected from the Athlete on 1 February 2022 and on 12 February 2022 (the “Samples”) and (ii) an allegation she submitted fraudulent medical documents to the AIU on 25 March 2022 in an attempt to explain the presence of 19-Norandrosterone in the Samples:

- 3.1. Presence of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete's Sample (specifically 19-Norandrosterone) pursuant to Rule 2.1 of the World Athletics Anti-Doping Rules ("ADR");
  - 3.2. Use of a Prohibited Substance (specifically Nandrolone and/or Nandrolone precursors) pursuant to Rule 2.2 ADR; and
  - 3.3. Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by an Athlete pursuant to Rule 2.5.
4. An oral hearing took place remotely before the Panel on 8 March 2023. The AIU was represented by Mr Adam Taylor, of Kellerhals Carrard. The Athlete was represented by Mr Max Shephard, of 4-5 Gray's Inn Chambers, acting pro bono.

## **II. FACTUAL SUMMARY**

5. On 1 February 2022, the Athlete provided a urine Sample In-Competition at the Nationales Breuninger Hallenmeeting, Hartwig-Gauder-Halle held in Erfurt, Germany (the "First Sample"). On 12 February 2022, the Athlete provided a urine Sample In-Competition at the PSD Bank Indoor Meeting held in Dortmund, Germany (the "Second Sample").
6. On 7 March 2022, the World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA") accredited laboratory in Cologne, Germany reported the results of its analysis of the Second Sample in the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System ("ADAMS"), which revealed the presence of 19-Norandrosterone at a concentration greater than 15ng/mL (the "Second Sample Adverse Analytical Finding").
7. On 18 March 2022, in accordance with Article 5.1.2.1 of the International Standard for Results Management ("ISRM"), the AIU issued the Athlete with a Notice of Allegation of anti-doping rule violations imposing a Provisional Suspension.
8. On 25 March 2022, the Athlete submitted by email her explanation for the Second Sample Adverse Analytical Finding:

*“1. On the night of 10<sup>th</sup> January I started to feel a growing pain in my belly, losing blood. The next day, the pain became very strong and the quantity of blood I continue to lose increased*

*2. In the morning of 12<sup>th</sup> January 2022 I decided to go to Uasin Gishu county hospital because pain was really too strong I was introduced to Dr. Davis Lukorito Wanambisi, never met before.*

*3. In that situation I forgot to inform the doctor that I was an athlete of international level my only thought was to try to solve my problem.*

*4. Since I had previous [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], the doctor treated me like any other patient.*

*5. He gave me an intramuscular injection and oral tablets with aim to improve my hormonal imbalance, in my current situation, at that time I didn't ask which components the medicines included, and the doctor didn't inform me.*

*6. I stopped training completely for a week, after the period, my situation became normal and I resumed my training.*

*7. After only one week of new training, I went to the home of my management (Golazo) in Belgium to start my indoor season running in Erfurt (Germany) 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022.*

*8. After the race that I won, I had an anti-doping test in competition, nothing wrong was tested.*

*9. When I asked the doctor, after my positive test in competition on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2022, how it's possible that the two tests can produce different results since I never took anything between the two competition, he answered that the effect of the medicine that he gave me continue to start growing for more than one month, so its normal that ten days before the second test the production of nandrolone (evolution of the injection of the testosterone) could be lower than ten days later.*

*10. I admit that was superficial while in the hospital and didn't inform the doctor I was an athlete, however in that situation my only thought was for my health and for finishing the pain, and didn't think of the implication for my running activity.”*

9. The Athlete enclosed three medical documents with this explanation, all alleged to be from the Uasin Gishu County Hospital (“the Hospital”) recording a visit on 12 January 2022. According to those documents, the Athlete was injected with Sustanon 250mg (Testosterone) to treat a hormonal imbalance during that visit.

10. The first medical document, a letter (on the Hospital's letterhead) signed by Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi states as follows:

*"This is to declare that I met Ms Eglay Nalianya on 12th January 2022 and examined her with her history of previous [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. She presented with tender and weak muscles both on the lower torso and lower limbs with decreasing energy. I diagnosed a hormonal imbalance and gave an intramuscular injection of 250 mg sustanon (testosterone) in combination with celebrex orally to tone the muscles and improve mobility and try to regulate her hormones.*

*All this while it did not occur to me that she was an international athlete under WADA protocols and treated her like any other patient. Any assistance accorded to her would be highly appreciated."*

11. The Athlete also produced:

11.1. an Attendance Card for the Uasin Gishu County Hospital,

11.2. a Prescription Form dated 12 January 2022, with serial number 13554, producing the pink (undercopy) not the white top copy.

12. On 27 March 2022, the AIU submitted a request to the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya ("ADAK") for assistance in the context of an investigation to determine the veracity of the Athlete's asserted medical treatment and the supporting medical documents from the Hospital that the Athlete submitted to the AIU.

13. On 6 April 2022, the WADA accredited laboratory in Kreischa, Germany reported the results of its analysis of the First Sample in ADAMS which confirmed that analysis via GC/C/IRMS had revealed results consistent with the exogenous origin of 19-Norandrosterone (the "First Sample Adverse Analytical Finding").

14. On 12 April 2022, in accordance with Article 5.1.2.1 ISRM, the AIU issued the Athlete with a further Notice of Allegation of anti-doping rule violations imposing a Provisional Suspension and invited the Athlete to provide a detailed written explanation for the First Sample Adverse Analytical Finding.

15. On 14 April 2022, the Athlete submitted an explanation for the First Sample Adverse Analytical Finding to the AIU. The Athlete referred to the explanation dated 25 March 2022 filed in relation to the Second Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and confirmed that she had nothing to add to that explanation.

16. Also on 14 April 2022, the AIU received a response from ADAK following the AIU's request for assistance on 27 March 2022 enclosing a letter from the Hospital Manager/Medical Superintendent of the Uasin Gishu County Hospital dated 5 April 2022. According to that letter:

16.1. the Athlete attended the Hospital on 12 January 2022, according to the Hospital's Outpatient Department Register;

16.2. the asserted intramuscular injection of sustanon was not administered from the Hospital on 12 January 2022;

16.3. the Hospital does not have a doctor named Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi in the Register of Medical Officers practising in the Hospital; and

16.4. the medical documents submitted by the Athlete are to be treated as "*falsified/not authentic*".

17. On 13 June 2022, the AIU issued the Athlete with a Notice of Charge for committing anti-doping rule violations based on the First Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the Second Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, and the documents submitted on 25 March 2022 and the letter from the Hospital.

18. On 21 June 2022, the Athlete responded to the Notice of Charge with further information concerning the circumstances of the adverse analytical findings in the Samples. In summary, the Athlete explained that:

18.1. she has had a problem with her "*hormonal cycle*" for several years;

18.2. she visited the Uasin Gishu County Hospital on 10 January 2022 for medical assistance and continues to visit that hospital;

- 18.3. after registering at the Uasin Gishu County Hospital, the Athlete recalled “*someone asking me what my problem was*” and being taken to a room by someone who “*said he was a doctor (Davis Wanambisi)*”;
- 18.4. that individual claimed that he could help the Athlete but “*that the drugs were not available at the hospital*” so the Athlete gave him money to purchase them at a chemist and the Athlete was then given “*one injection and tablets to stop the pain*”;
- 18.5. following notification (of the Second Sample Adverse Analytical Finding), the Athlete “*immediately called him back to seek explanation and this is when he promised to do a reply to clarify the development*”. The Athlete “*waited in a hotel as he sought the letter for response and true to his words he brought me a letter that I forwarded to AIU*”.
19. The Athlete claimed that she had no reason to doubt that she was not being given legitimate medical treatment because she is “*not in the know at medicines*”. Furthermore, the Athlete claimed that she did not know she was dealing with “*the wrong person*” or that the documents were not authentic because the individual was “*wearing a mask all the way*”. In addition, the Athlete claimed that, because she had a limited time to respond to the AIU, she was duped/trapped because the medical documents appeared genuine; otherwise, she would not have forwarded them to the AIU. The Athlete denied having any intention to violate the Rules or to forge any documents and expressed remorse for “*this grievous mistake*” and claimed to be an “*innocent victim*”.

### **III. APPLICABLE RULES**

20. Rule 2 of the WA ADR specifies the circumstances and conduct that constitute anti-doping rule violations. Rule 2.1 specifies that the Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is an anti-doping rule violation:

*“2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample.*

*2.1.1 It is each Athlete’s duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present*

*in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary to demonstrate intent, Fault, Negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part in order to establish a Rule 2.1 anti-doping rule violation."*

21. Rule 2.2 also provides that the Use of a Prohibited Substance is an anti-doping rule violation:

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

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

22. Rule 2.5 provides that Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by an Athlete shall also constitute an anti-doping rule violation. In that respect, the Rules define the following:

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

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

23. Rule 5.7.9 also confirms the provision of false or misleading information/documentation to the AIU may result in proceedings being brought for an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Rule 2.5:



*“5.7.9 If an Athlete or other Person obstructs or delays an investigation (e.g., by providing false, misleading or incomplete information or documentation and/or by tampering or destroying any documentation or other information that may be relevant to the investigation), proceedings may be brought against them for violation of Rule 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).”*

24. Rule 3.1 provides that the AIU (on behalf of World Athletics) shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed to the comfortable satisfaction of the Tribunal:

***“3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof***

*The Integrity Unit or other Anti-Doping Organisation will have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof will be whether the Integrity Unit or other Anti-Doping Organisation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that has been made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Rules 3.2.4 and 3.2.5, the standard of proof will be by a balance of probability.”*

#### **IV. JURISDICTION**

25. There was no dispute as to the jurisdiction of the Panel. The Athlete is an elite international athlete who is bound by the World Athletics Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with Rule 1.4.

#### **V. THE HEARING**

26. The Panel heard oral evidence from Mr Isaac Chesire, Clinical Officer in charge at Uasin Gishu County Hospital, Prof Martial Saugy, anti-doping scientific adviser and, prior to his retirement, Professor at the University of Lausanne, and the Athlete herself.



27. It was the evidence of Prof Saugy that an injection of sustanon could not be the source of the adverse analytical findings for 19-Norandrosterone, a metabolite of Nandrolone, despite the similarities in the molecular structure of the two compounds.

28. Mr Chesire is the clinical officer (effectively an assistant doctor) in charge of the Uasin Gishu County Hospital and has worked there for a number of years. His evidence was that the Athlete's name appears in the extract of the Hospital Outpatient Register for 12 January 2022. However,

28.1. The Patient Treatment Card, with serial number 65801 dated 12 January 2022, cannot have been completed or issued on that date. According to hospital records, Patient Treatment Cards with serial numbers ranging from 64001 to 66000 were not issued from storage until 23 March 2022.

28.2. No doctor by the name of Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi existed in the Register of Medical Officers practising in the Hospital in January 2022.

28.3. Mr Chesire does not recognise the signature on the Patient Treatment Card or the letter from Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi as belonging to any of those individuals identified in the Register of Medical Officers as of January 2022 or those who were on duty on 12 January 2022.

28.4. The Patient Treatment Card and the Prescription Form with serial number 13554 include a reference to an intramuscular (IM) injection of 250mg of sustanon. However, to the best of his knowledge, the Hospital has never stocked sustanon in all the time that he has worked there and in his clinical experience, it is very rare that this medication would be prescribed.

28.5. The Prescription Form with serial number 13554 is the pink (copy) page that is usually retained by the doctor/clinical officer in their book of Prescription Forms. It is unusual for this (pink) undercopy to be kept by a patient and for it to be completed in pen (it is the white top sheet that should be written in pen).

28.6. The Hospital has never issued the Prescription Form with serial number 13554. The Prescription Book beginning with the Prescription Form with serial number

13501, that contains the Prescription Form with serial number 13554, is still retained by the Hospital in its stores.

29. Mr Chesire was cross-examined at length by counsel for the Athlete. Mr Chesire was a helpful and reliable witness whose evidence we accept. It is relevant to have in mind that, as was apparent from the documents and photographs shown to us, Uasin Gishu County Hospital is a very small hospital with a small staff consisting of two doctors and about a dozen clinical staff.

## **VI. DISCUSSION**

30. The Athlete gave evidence largely in accordance with her statement and the previous explanations she had given to the AIU.

31. It appears that the Athlete did attend Uasin Gishu County Hospital on 12 January 2022.

32. Beyond that we do not accept any part of her evidence. We have no doubt that her evidence was entirely untrue:

32.1. According to the Athlete, she attended the Hospital and was treated by a doctor who does not exist and is not known to Uasin Gishu County Hospital.

32.2. She claimed the doctor gave her an injection of sustanon but had to get the medicine from a nearby pharmacy first. She had given him the money for it beforehand and had waited at the Hospital in the meantime.

32.3. She claimed that the doctor had not done any further clinical tests or examinations, apart from a pregnancy test, before giving her the sustanon injection and painkillers.

32.4. She claimed that she had not thought to inform the doctor that she was an international athlete, subject to the anti-doping control system, and that the doctor had not asked about her personal circumstances.

32.5. She produced a pink copy prescription form allegedly given to her by the Hospital, but this is not a prescription form issued by the Hospital and she would in any event have been given the white top copy not the pink undercopy.

32.6. She claims that after the adverse analytical finding, on 24 March, she went back to the Hospital without an appointment, but did not see the doctor who had treated her (Dr Wanambisi). However, in her explanation on 25 March to the AIU, only one day after she said she had visited the Hospital again, she said:

*“When I asked the Doctor, after my positive test in competition on 12th February, how it’s possible that the two tests can produce different results, since I never took anything between the two competitions, he answered that the effect of the medicine he gave me continue, to grow for more than one month, so it’s normal that 10 days before the second test the production of Nandrolone (evolution of the injection of Testosterone) could be lower than 10 days later.”*

32.7. That explanation seems only to be consistent with an assertion that she saw the non-existent Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi again on 24 March and discussed her prior treatment with him. As that was obviously untrue, that in itself makes it impossible for her truthfully to suggest that she was in some way duped or misled. When that anomaly was put to her in evidence, she suggested that on 24 March she may have spoken to another doctor who then provided her with the documentation she produced, after (as she assumed) speaking to Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi. But that is not what her explanation given on 25 March said at all.

32.8. In evidence, the Athlete claimed that she had written the email of 25 March 2022 (as well as her handwritten response to the Notice of Charge, received by the AIU on 22 June 2022) herself without any assistance. But in view of the level of sophistication and apparent pharmaceutical knowledge in that email (and response), that is not credible.

33. In fact, an injection of sustanon could not cause the adverse analytical finding (as confirmed by Prof Saugy) but the similarity of their respective molecular structures might

be thought by someone with a degree of medical knowledge to explain the adverse analytical finding.

34. In light of the above, we are satisfied that the Athlete knowingly provided fraudulent documentation and a false explanation to the AIU on 25 March in order to explain away the adverse analytical sample and thus we find the tampering charge proved.

35. In such circumstances we do not consider any question arises by way of a defence to the Rule 2 charges. The Athlete has not credibly explained the adverse analytical findings; indeed, in light of the fraudulent explanation we are entitled to infer that the ingestion was deliberate.

## **VII. THE LEMPUS CASE**

36. On 13 January 2023, the AIU published a decision in the case of Betty Lempus, another Kenyan road runner. On 1 December 2021, the Athlete was issued with a Notice of Allegation of anti-doping rule violations and was requested to provide a written explanation for the adverse analytical finding.

37. On 11 February 2022, Ms Lempus provided four medical documents said to have been issued by the Uasin Gishu County Hospital:

37.1. An outpatient treatment card dated 20 August 2021 recording an injection of triamcinolone acetonide;

37.2. A prescription form dated 20 August 2021 recording an injection of triamcinolone acetonide;

37.3. An attendance card dated 20 August 2021; and

37.4. A medical certificate dated 9 February 2022 emanating from a Dr Philip Murey and confirming the treatment given to the Athlete on 20 August 2021.

38. The letter from Dr Murey had the same heading as that provided from Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi in the present case. It stated as follows:

*"I Dr Philip Murey 88055 declare that I met Ms Betty Lempus on 20/8/21 and diagnosed tendonitis in her right Achilles tendon.*

*I gave one injection under the tendon sheath with Triamcinolone Acetonide, oral Aceclofenac 100 mg daily for 10 days, and recommended firm socks to assist in mobility.*

*All the while, it did not occur to me that she was an international athlete under the WADA protocols and as such I treated the condition using the normal treatment protocol for tendonitis like any other patient.*

*Kindly accord her any necessary assistance."*

The phone number of this letter was 254 721 1823 732 whereas that on the letter provided by the Athlete in the present case was 254 101 1823 732.

39. On 6 June 2022, the AIU were provided with a letter from the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital dated 2 June 2022, according to which:

39.1. Ms Lempus attended the Hospital on 20 August 2021; however,

39.1.1. she did not receive an intramuscular injection of triamcinolone acetonide at the Hospital on this date;

39.1.2. the postal address and phone number appearing on the documents were both incorrect;

39.1.3. the Hospital did not employ a Dr Philip Murey, and the Doctor's registration number was falsified; and

39.1.4. the documents bearing Ms Lempus' name and Dr Murey were not issued by the Hospital.

40. In light of this information Ms Lempus admitted the tampering charge.

41. Counsel for the Athlete in the present case cautioned us against the use of this material in circumstances where our knowledge of the circumstances of the Lempus case and the reasons for the guilty plea were not clear. We did not need to rely upon this material

for our findings against the Athlete because the evidence was overwhelming. But it gives rise to serious concerns.

42. It is obvious from the almost identical wording of parts of the letter from the supposed doctor in the Lempus case that it was written by the same individual as the equivalent letter in the present case. The Lempus letter was written a month before the letter from Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi in the present case. The pattern of behaviour is remarkably similar in both cases. There is no possibility in our view that the Athlete in the present case had the sophistication or medical knowledge either to draft the letter from Dr Davis Lukorito Wanambisi nor the email of 24 March 2022, nor indeed to set up the scheme employed in the present case.

43. It seems that elite Kenyan athletes are being assisted by a person or persons, including someone with considerable medical knowledge, to commit what amounts to criminal conduct involving frauds on the AIU, and that this is not limited to a single case but evidences a pattern of behaviour. We regard this conduct as a matter of the greatest possible concern and urge the AIU to take all possible steps to establish how this is occurring.

## **VIII. CONCLUSION**

44. We therefore find each of the charges proved to the necessary standard.

## **IX. SANCTIONS**

45. Rule 10.2.1 of the WA ADR provides that the period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations under Rule 2.1 and Rule 2.2 that involve a non-Specified substance shall be four years unless the Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violations were not intentional:

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

*The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Rule 2.1, Rule 2.2 or Rule 2.6 will be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Rules 10.5, 10.6 and/or 10.7:*

*10.2.1 Save when Rule 10.2.4 applies, the period of Ineligibility will be four years where:*

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

46. The anti-doping rule violations pursuant to Rule 2.1 and Rule 2.2 (for both the First and the Second Adverse Analytical Findings) and Rule 2.5 constitute a single anti-doping rule violation for the purposes of the Rules: see Rules 10.9.3(a) and (c).

47. We therefore impose a (single) four-year ban for the breach of Rule 2.1 and Rule 2.2 ADR.

48. In terms of the period of Ineligibility to be imposed for the violation of Rule 2.5, Rule 10.3.1 ADR specifies that a period of Ineligibility of four years shall be imposed, absent exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction in the period of Ineligibility which, if present, would justify a period of Ineligibility between two and four years depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault.

49. There are no exceptional circumstances and therefore pursuant to Rule 10.9.3(c), we impose a further consecutive four-year ban for the breach of Rule 2.5 ADR.

50. We also hold that all the Athlete's results obtained on and since 1 February 2022 be disqualified pursuant to Rules 9, 10.1 and 10.10 ADR with all resulting consequences including the forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money. We do not think it is necessary to make an order for costs in addition.

## **X. DISPOSITION**

51. We find each of the charges proved.

52. We impose a four-year period of Ineligibility for breach of Rules 2.1 and 2.2 of the WA ADR.



53. We impose a four-year period of Ineligibility for breach of Rule 2.5 ADR, such period to be served consecutively.

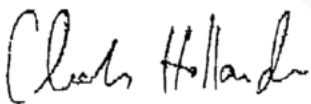
54. Taking into account, the Provisional Suspension issued on 18 March 2022, the period of Ineligibility will end at 23:59 on 17 March 2030.

55. We hold that all the Athlete's results obtained on and since 1 February 2022 be disqualified pursuant to Rules 9, 10.1 and 10.10 ADR with all resulting consequences including the forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.

## **XI. RIGHT OF APPEAL**

56. This decision may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS"), located at Palais de Beaulieu Av. des Bergières 10, CH-1004 Lausanne, Switzerland (procedures@tas-cas.org), in accordance with Rule 13 ADR of the WA ADR 2021 and its relevant subsection(s).

57. In accordance with Rule 13.6 ADR, parties shall have 30 days from receipt of this decision to lodge an appeal with the CAS.



Charles Hollander KC  
Chair, on behalf of the Panel  
London, UK  
20 March 2023

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