



DECISION of the FEI TRIBUNAL

dated 6 June 2017

Positive Anti-Doping Case No.: 2016/BS08

Horse: HOUKOUMI G **FEI Passport No:** 104XV97/BEL

Person Responsible/NF/ID: Evelyne Stoffel/10128731/BEL

Event/ID: CEI1* 100 – Virton (BEL) - 2016_CI_0860_E_S_01_01

Date: 4 September 2016

Prohibited Substance: O-Desmethyl-Tramadol

I. COMPOSITION OF PANEL

Mr. Erik Elstad, chair
Mr. Chris Hodson QC, member
Ms. Jane Mulcahy QC, member

II. SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

- 1. Memorandum of case:** By Legal Department.
- 2. Summary information provided by Person Responsible (PR):**
The FEI Tribunal duly took into consideration all evidence, submissions and documents presented in the case file, as also made available by and to the PR.
- 3. Oral hearing:** none

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE FROM THE LEGAL VIEWPOINT

1. Articles of the Statutes/Regulations which are applicable:

Statutes 23rd edition, effective 29 April 2015 ("**Statutes**"), Arts. 1.4, 38 and 39.

General Regulations, 23rd edition, 1 January 2009, updates effective 1 January 2016, Arts. 118, 143.1, 161, 168 and 169 ("**GRs**").

Internal Regulations of the FEI Tribunal, 2nd edition, 1 January 2012 ("IRs").

FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations ("EADCMRs"), 2nd edition, effective 1 January 2016.

FEI Equine Anti-Doping Rules ("EAD Rules"), 2nd edition, effective 1 January 2016.

Veterinary Regulations ("VRs"), 13th edition, effective 1 January 2016, Art. 1055 and seq.

FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse.

2. Person Responsible: Ms. Evelyne Stoffel

3. Justification for sanction:

GRs Art. 143.1: "Medication Control and Anti-Doping provisions are stated in the Anti-Doping Rules for Human Athletes (ADRHA), in conjunction with the World Anti-Doping Code, and in the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (EADCM Regulations)."

EAD Rules Art. 2.1.1: "It is each *Person Responsible's* personal duty to ensure that no *Banned Substance* is present in the *Horse's* body. *Persons Responsible* are responsible for any *Banned Substance* found to be present in their *Horse's Samples*, even though their *Support Personnel* will be considered additionally responsible under Articles 2.2 – 2.8 below where the circumstances so warrant. It is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing *Use* be demonstrated in order to establish an *EAD Rule* violation under Article 2.1."

EADCMRs APPENDIX 1 – Definitions:

"Fault. Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel's degree of Fault include, for example, the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's experience, whether the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support

Personnel's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that the Person Responsible would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Person Responsible only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

No Fault or Negligence. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had administered to the Horse, or the Horse's system otherwise contained, a Banned or Controlled Medication Substance or he or she had Used on the Horse, a Banned or Controlled Medication Method or otherwise violated an EAD or ECM Rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establishing that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the EADCM Regulation violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system."

IV. DECISION

Below is a summary of the relevant facts, allegations and arguments based on the Parties' written submissions, pleadings and evidence adduced. Additional facts and allegations found in the Parties' written submissions, pleadings and evidence may be set out, where relevant, in connection with the legal discussion that follows. Although the Tribunal has fully considered all the facts, allegations, legal arguments and evidence in the present proceedings, in its decision it only refers to the submissions and evidence it considers necessary to explain its reasoning.

1. Factual Background

- 1.1 HOUKOUMI G (the "**Horse**") participated at the CEI1* 100 in Virton, Belgium, on 4 September 2016 (the "**Event**"), in the discipline of Endurance. The Horse was ridden by Ms. Evelyne Stoffel who is the Person Responsible in accordance with Article 118.3 of the GRs (the "**PR**").
- 1.2 The Horse was selected for sampling during the Event, on 4 September 2016

- 1.3 Analysis of the urine and blood sample no. 5548393 taken from the Horse at the Event was performed at the FEI approved laboratory, the LGC Newmarket Road Laboratory ("**LGC**") in Fordham, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom. The analysis of the sample revealed the presence of O-Desmethyl-Tramadol in the urine.
- 1.4 The Prohibited Substance detected is O-Desmethyl-Tramadol. O-Desmethyl-Tramadol is an opioid analgesic used in humans for the control of moderate to severe pain and is classified as Banned Substance under the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (the "**FEI Prohibited List**"). Therefore, the positive finding for O-Desmethyl-Tramadol (hereinafter "**Tramadol**") in the Horse's sample gives rise to an Anti-Doping Rule violation under the EAD Rules.

2. The Further Proceedings

- 2.1 On 12 October 2016, the FEI Legal Department officially notified the PR through the Belgium National Federation ("**BEL-NF**"), of the presence of the Prohibited Substance following the laboratory analysis, the possible rule violation and the possible consequences. The Notification Letter included notice that the PR was provisionally suspended and granted her the opportunity to be heard at a Preliminary Hearing before the Tribunal.
- 2.2 The Notification Letter further included notice, in accordance with Article 7.4 of the EAD Rules, that the Horse was provisionally suspended for a period of two (2) months, from the date of Notification, *i.e.*, 12 October 2016, until 11 December 2016. The above Provisional Suspension of the Horse has not been challenged, and the Horse has served the entire period of Provisional Suspension.

3. The B-Sample analysis

- 3.1 Together with the Notification Letter of 12 October 2016, the PR was also informed that she was entitled (i) to the performance of a B-Sample confirmatory analysis on the positive sample; (ii) to attend or be represented at the B-Sample analysis; and/or (iii) to request that the B-Sample be analysed in a different laboratory than the A-Sample.
- 3.2 The PR has not requested for the B-Sample to be analysed, and thus accepted the respective results of the A-Sample analysis.

4. Written submissions by and on behalf of the PR

- 4.1 On 27 November 2016, the PR provided her explanations to the positive findings. Together with her explanations, the PR provided statements by Dr. Mathieu Henry and Dr. S. Thiry.

- 4.2 Dr. Henry stated that he was the referent veterinarian of the Horse, and certified that he had not prescribed any anti-inflammatory medicines since October 2015, and that he had never prescribed any Tramadol. In addition, he confirmed that the PR and her husband, Mr. Dany Marmignon, had always privileged the health of their animals rather than competition or financial gain.
- 4.3 Dr. Thiry stated that he was the treating doctor of Mr. Marmignon, and that Mr. Marmignon took Tramadol for chronic treatment, 120 drops per day. That his client had had a heavy accident and was polytraumatized, and that Tramadol was given to divers pains after the accident. He prescribed it in a careful manner, two bottles of 50 ml Tramadol per month.
- 4.4 In essence, the PR explained that:
- a) She was a horsewoman and owner of horses for over twenty-five (25) years. She practiced endurance since 1998 for the sport of it and in order to exceed her own limits, and not in order to sell her horses. Further, that she competed only in Belgium and that she was not yearning after championships. In 2013, a friend of hers lent her the Horse, and she persuaded her friend to sell her the Horse after what she called a "fantastic encounter", which her friend did.
 - b) Furthermore, that her husband was disabled since 1987 due to a car accident, and that his aches, as a consequence of this accident, were treated with Tramadol. That her husband drove and assisted her during competitions, and so did also her son.
 - c) Regarding how the Banned Substance entered the Horse's system, the PR stated that she regularly used the flowers of Dr. Bach for herself and for her animals (homeopathic medicine). That she had given the Horse "I' impatient (impatience)" and "Hornbeam" one week prior to the Event. That, as she used "Hornbeam" herself and already gave "I' impatient" to another horse, it had been complicated to carry the same bottle from her house to the two (2) different meadows where the horses were staying. Consequently, she made a 50/50 mixture of the two, which she had put in an empty bottle. As her husband used Tramadol every day, they regularly had empty bottles of his product. These bottles were equipped with a rather handy dropper. She had therefore, without any bad intentions, taken an empty bottle of Tramadol and filled it with the flowers of Bach, so she could leave the bottle in the grooming box. She had given the Horse 25 drops of this product (the 2 flowers of Bach and the residue of Tramadol) every day of the week prior to the Event. That, if only she had realized that some Tramadol residue could have remained in the bottle, she would never have used it. She perfectly understood that what she considered as empty, was not considered as such for a laboratory.
 - d) Moreover, that she had requested Dr. Henry whether the dosage of the product administered was compatible with the concentration of the

Tramadol found in the Horse's urine sample, which Dr. Henry had confirmed to her having seen the analysis report.

- e) That during the Event it had rained a lot and that the ground had become very slippery, which the Horse did not like. In addition, she had realised that the Horse had been very tired. That with seven (7) km to go in the competition, she had started walking next to the Horse because of that. That the organisers had passed by and had told her to go back on the Horse and finish the competition, as she had been laying in third (3) place at the time, which she had not realised. Eventually, that she had finished the competition at a slow-pace, and the Horse had passed the control, *i.e.*, the vet check, where everything had been fine. That in the afternoon she had the Horse checked by a veterinarian several times, as the Horse had been very tired and had laid down in the paddock in order to sleep.
- f) Finally, that if she had given a "useful" quantity of doping to the Horse on the day prior to the competition or even on the day of the competition, this would have shown in the blood sample taken from the Horse, which however it did not. Further, that on the day of the competition, they had used the original bottles of the products as they had a dropper permitting to put the product into the mouth of a horse, which the bottles of Tramadol did not have.

5. Written submissions by the FEI

- 5.1 On 28 March 2017, the FEI submitted its Response to the explanations received by the PR.
- 5.2 The FEI submitted in essence that:
 - a) Article 3.1 of the EAD Rules made it the FEI's burden to establish all of the elements of the EAD Rule violation charged, to the comfortable satisfaction of the Tribunal. The elements of an Article 2.1 violation were straightforward. "*It is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use be demonstrated in order to establish an EAD Rule violation under Article 2.1*". Instead it was a "strict liability" offence, established simply by proof that a Banned Substance was present in the Horse's sample. The results of the analysis of the A-Sample taken from the Horse at the Event confirmed the presence of Tramadol in the urine sample, and constituted "sufficient proof" of the violation of Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules. The PR did not dispute the presence of the Prohibited Substance in the Horse's sample. Accordingly, the FEI has discharged its burden of establishing that the PR has violated Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules.
 - b) Where a Banned Substance was found in a horse's sample, a clear and unequivocal presumption arose under the EAD Rules that it was administered to the horse deliberately, in an illicit attempt to enhance its performance. As a result of this presumption of fault, Article 10.2

of the EAD Rules provided that a Person Responsible with no previous doping offences who violated Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules was subject to a period of Ineligibility of two (2) years, unless she was able to rebut the presumption of fault. And that to do this the rules specified that she must establish to the satisfaction of the Tribunal (it being her burden of proof, on a balance of probability) (i) How the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system; and (ii) that she bore No Fault or Negligence for that occurrence; or in the alternative (iii) that she bore No Significant Fault or Negligence for that occurrence. If the PR failed to discharge this burden, the presumption of intentional administration and performance stood.

- c) The FEI submitted in this context that the PR had to provide clear and convincing evidence that proved how the Tramadol has entered the Horse's system. The PR has submitted that her husband is prescribed Tramadol for his disability. She further explained how she has used old Tramadol bottles for putting plant extracts to give to her horses, including the Horse. The explanation seemed like a plausible explanation of how the substance entered the Horse' system and the FEI was therefore satisfied that the PR has established the source of the Prohibited Substance.
- d) In terms of the degree of Fault and Negligence by the PR for the rule violation, the FEI argued that the starting point of any evaluation of the degree of Fault and Negligence by the PR for the rule violation was the "*personal duty*" of the PR following from Article 2.1.1 of the EAD Rules, *i.e.*, her personal duty to ensure that "*no Banned Substance is present in the Horse's body*".
- e) Further that it was necessary to look at the definitions of fault, as defined in Appendix 1 of the EAD Rules, *i.e.*, Fault, No Fault or Negligence, and No Significant Fault or Negligence.
- f) Furthermore, that making the PR prima facie responsible for the condition of the Horse while competing, subject to her ability to prove she bears No (Significant) Fault or Negligence for the Horse' "doped condition", was a reasonable and justifiable stance. In this respect, CAS (CAS 2015/A/4190 Mohammed Shafi Al Rumaithi v. FEI) had endorsed the rationale behind the FEI's policy of making the Athlete/rider the Person Responsible. The CAS Decision states as follows (at para 57):

"No doubt the degree of care is high; but horses cannot care for themselves. As the Respondent (the FEI) put it in its skeleton argument

"The FEI believes that making the rider the responsible in this way is necessary to protect the welfare of the horse, and to ensure fair play. It strongly incentivises riders to ensure compliance with the rules, whether by caring for the horse personally or else by entrusting that task only to third parties who are up to the job. In the case of such delegation, it protects the welfare of the horse, and clean sport, by

requiring the rider to stay apprised of and be vigilant with respect to the way the horse is being prepared for competition, including as to any treatments given to the horse"

The Sole Arbitrator respectfully agrees."

- g) In the case at hand, the PR explained how her husband is disabled and under long term treatment for pains with Tramadol. Tramadol comes in bottles with a handy dripping function. She further explained how she has used the old practical Tramadol bottles for her collection of herbals that she has given to her horses. The PR claims that without any bad intention, she took an empty bottle in the grooming box. She gave 25 drops of these plant products (the 2 flowers of Bach and a residue of Tramadol) every day of the week before the competition. If she had only realized, that the feeble residue of Tramadol could have remained in the bottle, she would not have used it.
- h) The FEI was of the opinion that it was an unsafe practice and common sense should have told the PR to avoid such a situation, *i.e.*, using vessels which previously contained a Banned Substance to then hold a preparation to be given to a competition horse, especially as in this particular situation the bottles were not rendered clean. Further, that it could potentially have put the Horse in danger.
- i) The FEI was satisfied how the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system. However, the PR had not shown that she was not at fault for the rule violation. No Fault and Negligence could not be applied in the case at hand since the PR knew that she used old Tramadol bottles for her herbal mix. The FEI was of the opinion that she should reasonably have been able to understand that there could be some traces of Tramadol in those bottles and should definitely have been more precautious. Further, that she had not shown that she had procedures in place to avoid a positive test, or if she had even checked if the substance Tramadol was on the Prohibited List. The FEI was therefore of the opinion that she did not act with utmost caution to avoid that a Banned Substance entered the Horse's system.
- j) The degree of negligence of the PR was to be considered as high in this case. That, even if she was to be considered not to be at significant fault for the rule violation she had definitely been highly negligent in her behaviour, while using old bottles of a human medicine, which was a banned substance, when preparing herbal mixes for her horses. The FEI expected more awareness from a rider who competes at an international level.
- k) The FEI was therefore of the opinion that the PR had not fulfilled no significant fault and negligence and no reduction of the sanction was possible. The FEI respectfully submitted that the period of Ineligibility imposed on the PR should be two (2) years.
- l) Pursuant to Article 9 of the EAD Rules, the result of the PR and Horse

combination obtained in the Competition shall be disqualified with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any related medals, points and prizes. This rule applied even if the period of Ineligibility was reduced or eliminated under Article 10 of the EAD Rules, *e.g.*, on the basis of No (or No Significant) Fault or Negligence. Furthermore, since these were cases with a Banned Substance, occurring during or in connection with an Event, and in order to safeguard the level playing field, the FEI may disqualify all of the Persons Responsible's individual results obtained in that Event, with any and all Horses with which the Persons Responsible competed, with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, in accordance with Article 10.1.2 of the EAD Rules.

- m) As fairness did not dictate that no fine be levied in the cases at hand, the FEI duly requested that a fine be imposed on the PR, and that the PR was ordered to pay the legal costs that the FEI has incurred in pursuing this matter. The FEI requested that the Tribunal fined the PR in the amount of 2 500 CHF, and ordered the PR to pay the legal costs of 1 000 CHF that the FEI has incurred in these proceedings.

6. Jurisdiction

The Tribunal has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the Statutes, GRs and EAD Rules.

7. The Person Responsible

In accordance with Article 118.3 of the GRs, the PR is the Person Responsible in the case at hand, as she has competed with the Horse at the Event.

8. The Decision

- 8.1 As set forth in Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules, sufficient proof of an EAD Rule violation is established by the presence of a Banned Substance in the Horse's A-Sample where the PR waives analysis of the B-Sample and the B-Sample is not analysed. The Tribunal is satisfied that the laboratory reports relating to the A-Sample reflect that the analytical tests were performed in an acceptable manner and that the findings of the FEI approved laboratory LGC are accurate. The Tribunal is satisfied that the test results evidence the presence of Tramadol in the urine sample taken from the Horse at the Event. The PR did not contest the accuracy of the test results or the positive finding. Tramadol is a Banned Substance under the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List and the presence of the substance in a Horse's body is prohibited at all times under Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules.

- 8.2 As a result, the FEI has thus established an Adverse Analytical Finding, and has thereby sufficiently proven the objective elements of an offence in accordance with Article 3 of the EAD Rules.
- 8.3 In cases brought under the EADCMRs, a strict liability principle applies as described in Article 2.1.1 of the EAD Rules. Once an EAD Rule violation has been established by the FEI, the EADCMRs may still allow the PR to avoid being sanctioned with a period of Ineligibility by showing that she bore "No Fault or Negligence" for the presence of the substance in the Horse's system, or alternatively, the period of Ineligibility might be reduced, where the PR establishes that she bore "No Significant Fault or Negligence".
- 8.4 In an EAD Rule violation the PR must establish as a threshold requirement how the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system in order to claim "No Fault or Negligence" or "No Significant Fault or Negligence".
- 8.5 To start with the Tribunal has taken note of the PR's explanation on how the Tramadol entered the Horse's system, namely by having put herbal products destined for her horses, including the Horse, in an empty Tramadol bottle, and by having administered 25 drops of these plant products (the 2 flowers of Bach and a residue of Tramadol) every day of the week prior to the competition to the Horse. The Tribunal has further taken note of the FEI's position with regard to the source of the Prohibited Substance, namely finding the PR's explanation plausible. The Tribunal finds that the PR has established - on a balance of probability, as required under Article 3.1 of the EAD Rules - how the Prohibited Substance has entered the Horse's system.
- 8.6 In a second step, the Tribunal needs to examine the degree of fault of the PR for the rule violation. To start with, in accordance with Article 2.1.1 of the EAD Rules, the Tribunal considers that it is the PR's personal duty to ensure that no Banned Substance is present in the Horse's body at any time. For No Fault or Negligence to apply, pursuant to the Definition of No Fault or Negligence (Appendix 1 of the EADCMRs), the PR has to establish that she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that she had administered to the Horse, or the Horse's system otherwise contained, a Banned Substance.
- 8.7 In the case at hand, the Tribunal finds that the PR, even if she did not know - as she is claiming -, at least could have reasonably suspected that the empty Tramadol bottle might still contain some residuals of that substance. The Tribunal finds, that the PR, by using the empty Tramadol bottle accepted the risk that the empty bottle could still have some residuals of Tramadol in it, even more so if no cleaning of the bottle has been done, which seems to be the case in the case at hand.
- 8.8 No Significant Fault or Negligence applies where the PR establishes that her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or

Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the EAD Rule violation.

- 8.9 The Tribunal finds that, while the PR has been negligent in not cleaning the empty Tramadol bottle, and thus risking for such residuals to enter the Horse's system, at the same time her fault for the rule violation has not been significant. The Tribunal has taken note that the PR seems to generally take good care for the welfare of her horses, and also believes that the PR was not aware – while she should have – that there could still be some residuals of the Tramadol medication from her husband in the empty bottle. Moreover, the Tribunal is also taking into consideration that the PR is an Amateur rider, who is riding only in Belgium, although at times participating in international competitions, such as it was the case in the case at hand, and who is merely riding for the love of the sport.
- 8.10 Therefore, when considering all circumstances of this specific case, the PR's fault was not significant in relationship to the EAD Rule violation in the case at hand, and the Tribunal finds that Article 10.5.2 of the EAD Rules is applicable in the case at hand. Following Article 10.5.2 of the EAD Rules, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the PR's degree of fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.
- 8.11 As a result, the Tribunal finds the period of Ineligibility of the PR for the present rule violation shall be fifteen (15) months. In this regard the Tribunal takes note that the PR has been provisionally suspended since 12 October 2016, *i.e.*, over seven (7) months, which shall be taken into account.

9. Disqualification

Since the EAD Rules have been violated, and for reasons of ensuring a level playing field, – even though the PR bore no significant fault for the rule violation, the Tribunal disqualifies the Horse and the PR combination from the Competition and the entire Event, and all medals, points and prize money won must be forfeited, in accordance with Articles 9 and 10.1.2 of the EAD Rules.

10. Sanctions

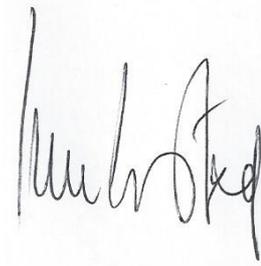
- 10.1 As a result of the foregoing, the period of Ineligibility imposed on the PR for the present rule violation shall be fifteen (15) months.
- 10.2 The Tribunal takes note that the PR has been provisionally suspended since 12 October 2016, *i.e.*, for over seven (7) months. The Tribunal finds, that the period of Provisional Suspension shall be credited against the period of Ineligibility imposed.

- 10.3 The Tribunal imposes the following sanctions on the PR in accordance with Article 169 of the GRs and Article 10 of the ECM Rules:
- 1) The PR shall be suspended for a period of **fifteen (15) months**. The period of Provisional Suspension, effective from 12 October 2016 shall be credited against the Period of Ineligibility imposed in this decision. Therefore, the PR will be ineligible **through 11 January 2018**.
 - 2) The PR is fined **two thousand five hundred Swiss Francs (CHF 2'500,-)**.
 - 3) The PR shall contribute **one thousand Swiss Francs (CHF 1'000,-)** towards the costs of the judicial procedure.
- 10.4 No Person Responsible who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity that is authorised or organised by the FEI or any National Federation or be present at an Event (other than as a spectator) that is authorized or organized by the FEI or any National Federation, or participate in any capacity in Competitions authorized or organized by any international or national-level Event organisation (Article 10.11.1 of the EAD Rules).
- 10.5 Where a Person Responsible who has been declared Ineligible violates against participation or attendance during Ineligibility, the results of any such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. In addition, further sanctions may be imposed if appropriate (Article 10.11.3 of the EAD Rules).
- 10.6 According to Article 168 of the GRs, the present decision is effective from the day of written notification to the persons and bodies concerned.
- 10.7 In accordance with Article 12 of the EAD Rules the Parties may appeal against this decision by lodging an appeal with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) within twenty-one (21) days of receipt hereof.

V. DECISION TO BE FORWARDED TO:

- a. The person sanctioned: Yes**
- b. The President of the NF of the person sanctioned: Yes**
- c. The President of the Organising Committee of the Event through his NF: Yes**
- d. Any other: No**

FOR THE PANEL

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erik Elstad', is centered on the page. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'E'.

THE CHAIR, Mr. Erik Elstad