

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

Before:
Charles Hollander KC (Sole Chair)

BETWEEN:

WORLD ATHLETICS

Anti-Doping Organisation

and

Mohamed KATIR

Respondent

DECISION OF THE DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

I. INTRODUCTION

1. World Athletics (“**WA**”) is the international federation governing the sport of Athletics worldwide. It has its registered seat in Monaco. WA is represented in these proceedings by the Athletics Integrity Unit (“**AIU**”), which has delegated authority for Results Management and Hearings, pursuant to Rule 1.2 of the 2024 World Athletics Anti-Doping Rules (“**ADR**”).
2. The Respondent, Mr Mohamed Katir (“**the Athlete**”) is a 26-year-old middle-distance runner from Spain. He has achieved considerable success in competitions held under World Athletics. Most notably he won the bronze medal in the 1500 metres at the 2022 World Athletics Championships and the silver medal in the 1500 metres at the 2023 World

Athletics Championships. The Athlete is an International-Level Athlete for the purposes of the ADR.

3. Hereafter, WA and the Athlete are referred to collectively as the “**Parties**”.

II. FACTUAL SUMMARY

4. In a Notice of Charge (“**NoC**”) dated 12 June 2024, the AIU asserted an anti-doping rule violation (“**ADRV**”) against the Athlete pursuant to Rule 2.5 of the 2021 World Athletics Anti-Doping Rules based on his submission of falsified/manipulated documents to the AIU on 9 March 2023 and 29 March 2023 when providing an explanation for a Whereabouts Failure on 28 February 2023.
5. On 2 March 2023, the AIU issued the Athlete with a Notice of an Apparent Whereabouts Failure following an unsuccessful attempt to test him Out-of-Competition in the evening of 28 February 2023 (outside the Athlete’s specified 60-minute time slot) at a registered address in Murcia, Spain (the “**Murcia Address**”). The Notice stated:

“Pursuant to the foregoing, the AIU has concluded that the criteria of Article B.2.1 of the International Standard for Results Management (“ISRM”) have been satisfied and has therefore initiated this evaluation procedure against you for an apparent Whereabouts Failure, specifically for your failure to update your whereabouts information as soon as possible after your circumstances changed

YOUR EXPLANATION

Notwithstanding the requirement on you to [update/make] your Whereabouts Filing as set out above, you must also respond to this letter by no later than 16 March 2023 and provide an explanation for the apparent Whereabouts Failure alleged against you. You should enclose copies of any documents or evidence that you will rely upon to support your explanation.

The AIU will review your response and, if it demonstrates that a Whereabouts Failure should not be recorded against you, the apparent Whereabouts Failure will not be confirmed against you. However, if you fail to respond or if your explanation is insufficient, then the AIU shall record a Whereabouts Failure against you.

Please send your response along with any supporting documents and/or evidence to:

- missed-test@athleticsintegrity.org

6. On 9 March 2023, the Athlete replied to the AIU's Notice stating that he had been at the Murcia Address on the morning of 28 February 2023 in accordance with his 60-minute time slot (between 07:00 and 08:00) but that he had also received a call from his fiancée that morning informing him that she was sick and asking him to travel to see her, so he had immediately booked a flight and travelled to Lisbon, Portugal the same day. The Athlete's letter stated:

"As referred to in my Whereabouts information, I was in my house during the slot time that I had written down on this and where clearly you can see that on February 28th, my slot time was from 07.00 to 08.00. And during this period I can assure you that I was there and nobody came to my house. So for this reason I was totally convinced that I was doing the correct thing. And if somebody comes to my house at 20.10 to do a Control OUT OF THE TIME SLOT, and as far as I understand (please correct me if I am wrong), I am not obliged to stay localized 24 hours a day every day.

Once I have given you the facts, let me explain you the situation. On February 28th, and after 08.30, I went for an easy training and I received a telephone call from my fiancé, telling me that she was sick and asking me to go to see her. Immediately I made a reservation and took a plane to Lisbon (attached boarding card). As soon as I decided this I also updated my Whereabouts for the following day and I informed Whereabouts about her address in Portugal (attached document). So I think I did everything correctly. Besides, my Whereabouts were updated for the first quarter.

In conclusion, I feel sure that I acted according to Whereabouts protocol. For this reason, I hope you acknowledge these allegations as truthful and honest, and that you therefore do not consider this a missed test. Of course I recognise as important and necessary the fight against doping, which I firmly believe in."

7. As proof of travel to Lisbon on 28 February 2023, the Athlete included copies of a travel itinerary (the **"Travel Itinerary"**) and a boarding pass (the **"Boarding Pass"**) showing the flight details of Ryanair flight FR3267 from Alicante to Lisbon on 28 February 2023.

8. On 22 March 2023, the AIU asked the Athlete to provide the booking confirmation for his flight to Lisbon on 28 February 2023 (in addition to the Travel Itinerary and the Boarding Pass already provided).
9. The AIU repeated its request to the Athlete on 28 March 2023 and, on 29 March 2023, the Athlete replied attaching a booking confirmation document (**the “Booking Confirmation”**) for a flight from Alicante to Lisbon on 28 February 2023 (which indicated that the flight had been booked on 26 February 2023).
10. On 31 March 2023, the AIU wrote to the Athlete and confirmed a Filing Failure on 28 February 2023 as his first Whereabouts Failure on the basis that he had failed to update his Whereabouts information as soon as possible after his circumstances had changed.
11. On 3 April 2023, the Athlete committed a second Whereabouts Failure. On 10 October 2023, the Athlete committed a third Whereabouts Failure.
12. On 7 February 2024, the AIU issued a Notice of Allegation to the Athlete for a violation of Rule 2.4 ADR based on his commission of three (3) Whereabouts Failures in the twelve-month period beginning on 28 February 2023, which sought Consequences including a period of Ineligibility of two (2) years and Disqualification of the Athlete’s results since 10 October 2023.
13. On 13 February 2024, the Athlete admitted that he had committed an ADRV pursuant to Rule 2.4 ADR and accepted the Consequences specified by the AIU in the Notice of Allegation.
14. Thereafter, the AIU further reviewed the information that the Athlete had submitted to support his explanation for the 28 February 2023 Whereabouts Failure (in particular, the Travel Itinerary, the Boarding Pass and the Booking Confirmation). Upon that review, the AIU considered that those documents had been falsified/manipulated because:
 - a) According to publicly available information, Ryanair did not operate flight FR3267 from Alicante to Lisbon on 28 February 2023, contrary to the Travel Itinerary whereas it did operate that flight on 26 February 2023. On 22 March 2023, the AIU asked the Athlete to provide the Booking Confirmation for his flight to Lisbon (in addition to the Travel

Itinerary, the Boarding Pass and the Booking Confirmation, whereas it did operate that flight on 26 February 2023;

b) the Travel Itinerary gives the day as “dom” (i.e., Domingo (Sunday)) “28 feb”, whereas 28 February 2023 was a Tuesday (i.e., Martes), and the Sunday (“dom”) was 26 February 2023;

c) the Booking Confirmation includes conflicting dates for the date of flight FR3267 showing both “26 feb” and “28 feb” as the travel date; and

d) the Travel Itinerary, the Boarding Pass and the Booking Confirmation all exhibit irregularities with regards to the shape, size, alignment and appearance of the font for the respective references to “28 feb”.

15. On 18 March 2024, the AIU issued the Athlete with a Notice of Allegation for a potential violation of Rule 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering) including a written Demand to attend an interview with the AIU to provide his explanation for the documents that he had submitted.

16. On 3 April 2024, the Athlete attended the interview with the AIU, accompanied by his legal counsel. The Athlete made the following admissions at his interview on 3 April 2024:

a) that he had travelled to Lisbon on 26 February 2023, and not on 28 February 2023 as suggested by the Travel Itinerary, the Boarding Pass and the Booking Confirmation that he had submitted to the AIU;

b) that he had falsified the Travel Itinerary, the Boarding Pass and the Booking Confirmation to make them look like he had travelled to Lisbon on 28 February 2023;

c) that he had falsified the documents himself (using Instagram to change the information/dates) and that nobody had helped him in doing so; and

d) that he travelled to see his girlfriend because it was her birthday.

17. On 12 June 2024, the AIU issued the Athlete with a Notice of Charge for committing an ADRV pursuant to 2024 ADR 2.5. On 25 June 2024, the Athlete responded to the Notice

of Charge and denied that he had committed an ADRV and requested a hearing in this matter.

18. I was appointed to determine this matter on 15 July 2024. The Parties agree that I should hear the matter as sole arbitrator.

III. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

19. An oral hearing took place on 29 November 2024 by video conference. The Athlete gave evidence and was the only witness.

20. The following individuals were also in attendance at the hearing:

For the AIU:

- a) Mr Adam Taylor, Of Counsel, Kellerhals Carrard;
- b) Mr Tony Jackson, Deputy Head of Case Management, AIU;
- c) Mr Tuomo Salonen, Case Manager, AIU.

For the Athlete:

- d) Mr Mohamed Katir;
- e) Mr Borja Osés, Athlete's Counsel, Landaberea & Abogados;
- f) Mr Toni Garcia, Athlete's Counsel.

Other:

- g) Ms María Díaz, an interpreter of Spanish to English was present throughout the hearing to assist the Athlete during his testimony.

IV. JURISDICTION

21. There was no dispute that the Disciplinary Tribunal had jurisdiction over the Athlete.
22. Pursuant to Rule 8.2(a) 2024 ADR, the Disciplinary Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters in which an ADRV is asserted by the AIU against an International-Level Athlete. The AIU's responsibility for the Results Management for potential violations in connection with any testing conducted by WA or the AIU under the ADR is set out in Rule 7.1.3 2023 ADR.
23. The Athlete has not challenged the application of the ADR, the jurisdiction of the AIU, or that of the Disciplinary Tribunal.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

24. The 2024 ADR, which applies in accordance with Rule 1.7, provides at Rule 2

“Each of the following constitutes an anti-doping rule violation:

[...]

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by an Athlete or other Person”

25. Appendix 1 of the 2024 ADR defines Tampering and Attempted Tampering:

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.*

[Comment: For example, this Rule would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct that occurs during the Results Management process. See Rule 10.9.3(c). However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defence to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control that does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]

[...]

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

[...]

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)."*

26. As to the burden and standard of proof:

“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 3.2.3 and 3.2.4, the standard of proof will be by a balance of probability.”

27. The procedure in relation to Whereabouts Failure is set out in the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for Results Management (“**ISRM**”) at Annex B:

“ANNEX B – RESULTS MANAGEMENT FOR WHEREABOUTS FAILURES

[...]

B.2.1 *An Athlete may only be declared to have committed a Filing Failure where the Results Management Authority establishes each of the following:*

- a) *That the Athlete was duly notified: (i) that they had been designated for inclusion in a Registered Testing Pool; (ii) of the consequent requirement to make Whereabouts Filing; and (iii) of the Consequences of any Failure to Comply with that requirement;*
- b) *That the Athlete failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;*

[Comment to Article B.2.1(b): An Athlete fails to comply with the requirement to make Whereabouts Filing (i) where they do not make any such filing, or where they fail to update the filing as required by Article 4.8.8.6 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations; or (ii) where they make the filing or update but do not include all of the required information in that filing or update (e.g. they do not include the place where they will be staying overnight for each day in the following quarter, or for each day covered by the update, or omit to declare a regular activity that they will be pursuing during the quarter, or during the period covered by the update); or (iii) where they include 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 them for Testing (e.g., “running in the Black Forest”).]

[...]

d) That the Athlete's failure to file was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Athlete will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that they were notified of the requirements yet did not comply with them. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Athlete establishing that no negligent behavior on their part caused or contributed to the failure."

A. Tampering: The Submissions

28. WA submitted that this was a straightforward case. The Athlete submitted on two (2) separate occasions, namely 9 March 2023 and 29 March 2023, false information and altered documentation in order to persuade the AIU that they should not treat his failure to appear for testing on 28 February 2023 as a Whereabouts Failure.
29. It was submitted on behalf of the Athlete that the Whereabouts Failure was complete when he failed to update his details on the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System ("**ADAMS**"). Indeed, long before it was appreciated that the documents had been altered by the Athlete, the AIU rejected the Athlete's contention that he had a reasonable excuse for the Whereabouts Failure. Thus, there was no causative link between the explanation given on 9 March 2023 and the Filing Failure. And thus, it was submitted that what occurred had no relevance to the Whereabouts Failure and could not be treated as Tampering.

B. Tampering: Discussion

30. There can be no doubt that:
 - a) The Athlete put forward a false version of events and altered documents.
 - b) He did so in order to persuade WA that his Filing Failure on 28 February 2023 should not be treated as a Whereabouts Failure.
31. In those circumstances, it is obvious that the Athlete committed an ADRV by Tampering, or Attempted Tampering under Rule 2.5 ADR. Whether his efforts were ultimately successful is irrelevant.

32. Although the argument of the Athlete entirely fails, in any event it is wrong even on its own terms. It is not correct that the Whereabouts Failure was established before the AIU received the Athlete's letter of 9 March 2023. A Whereabouts Failure involves negligence under Annex B 4.8.2.1 and the procedure set out in Annex B gives the Athlete a chance to explain before the Whereabouts Failure can be confirmed. The letter of 9 March 2023 seeks to provide such an explanation.

C. Other Arguments raised on behalf of the Athlete

33. It was argued that it was unfair that the Athlete should be penalised twice in relation to the same matter, as he was already now serving a two (2) year period of Ineligibility for three (3) Whereabouts Failures and this Charge relates to one of those Whereabouts Failures, namely the first.

34. Moreover, it was said that there was unfair delay in bringing this Charge in that it was obvious to anyone who gave the documents provided by the Athlete the slightest scrutiny what he had done. It was submitted on behalf of the Athlete that the AIU should be criticised for not appreciating from the outset that the documents had been doctored.

35. I reject these arguments.

36. In effect, the argument put forward on behalf of the Athlete was that the AIU should be criticised for not spotting his dishonesty earlier. That is, with respect, a thoroughly misconceived and unmeritorious argument. It means that the more successful the deception, the more the perpetrator should benefit which cannot be accepted as a fair argument made on behalf of someone who had sought to deceive the AIU

37. Further, the two-year period of Ineligibility imposed under Rule 2.4 proceeds on the assumption that the Athlete had acted honestly. But he did not. This Charge is entirely different in nature. Moreover, there is no unfairness to the Athlete because any violation of Rule 2.5 of the 2024 ADR would be considered together as a single (first) ADRV resulting in a sanction running concurrently with the existing Rule 2.4 period of Ineligibility.

38. Thus, I find the Tampering charge under Rule 2.5 proved.

VI. SANCTON: RELEVANT RULES

39. So far as relevant, 2024 ADR Rule 10 provides;

“10.3.1 For violations of Rule 2.3 or Rule 2.5, the period of Ineligibility will be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility will be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility will be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault; [...]

[...]

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances that may increase the period of Ineligibility

If the Integrity Unit or other prosecuting authority establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Rule 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), Rule 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), Rule 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or Rule 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or other Person to discourage or retaliate against reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable will be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that they did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

[...]

10.9.3 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

(a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Rule 10.9, except as provided in Rules 10.9.3(b) and 10.9.3(c), an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second (or third, as applicable) violation if the Integrity Unit can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed

the additional anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Rule 7, or after the Integrity Unit made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the Integrity Unit cannot establish this, the violations will be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed will be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. [...]

[...]

10.10 Disqualification of results in Competitions subsequent to Sample collection or commission of an anti-doping rule violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition that produced the positive Sample under Rule 9, all other competitive results obtained by the Athlete from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition) or other anti-doping rule violation occurred through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, will, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points, prize money, and prizes.

[...]

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility period

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

10.13.1 Delays not attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control, and the Athlete or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to him/her, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing

as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility will be Disqualified.

[Comment to Rule 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Rule 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Rule to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.

VII. SANCTION: DISCUSSION

40. There were a number of submissions from both the AIU and the Athlete in relation to sanction.
41. As I have found the Tampering/Attempted Tampering Charge proved, the starting point is a four (4) year ban which is imposed concurrently with the current two (2) year Missed Tests suspension.
42. The AIU invited me to increase the sanction by an extra year because of Aggravating Circumstances under Rule 10.4. They relied on (i) the seriousness of the offence; (ii) that there was a deception on two separate occasions; and (iii) that the deception was hidden and not admitted.
43. In my view, this is a case close to requiring a further year's ban as the Rule 2.5 Charge has been proven and the arguments put forward by the Athlete in his defence lacked merit.
44. However, I note that (i) the deception entirely failed and had no effect; (ii) there was a full admission by the Athlete at interview; (iii) the deception related to a first Whereabouts Failure; (iv) a Tampering Charge inevitably involves intentional deceptive conduct so that must be allowed for in the standard sanction. Although I regard a deception of this nature

as a serious matter, on balance I do not consider the justification for extending the sanction in this case beyond the four (4) year period is made out.

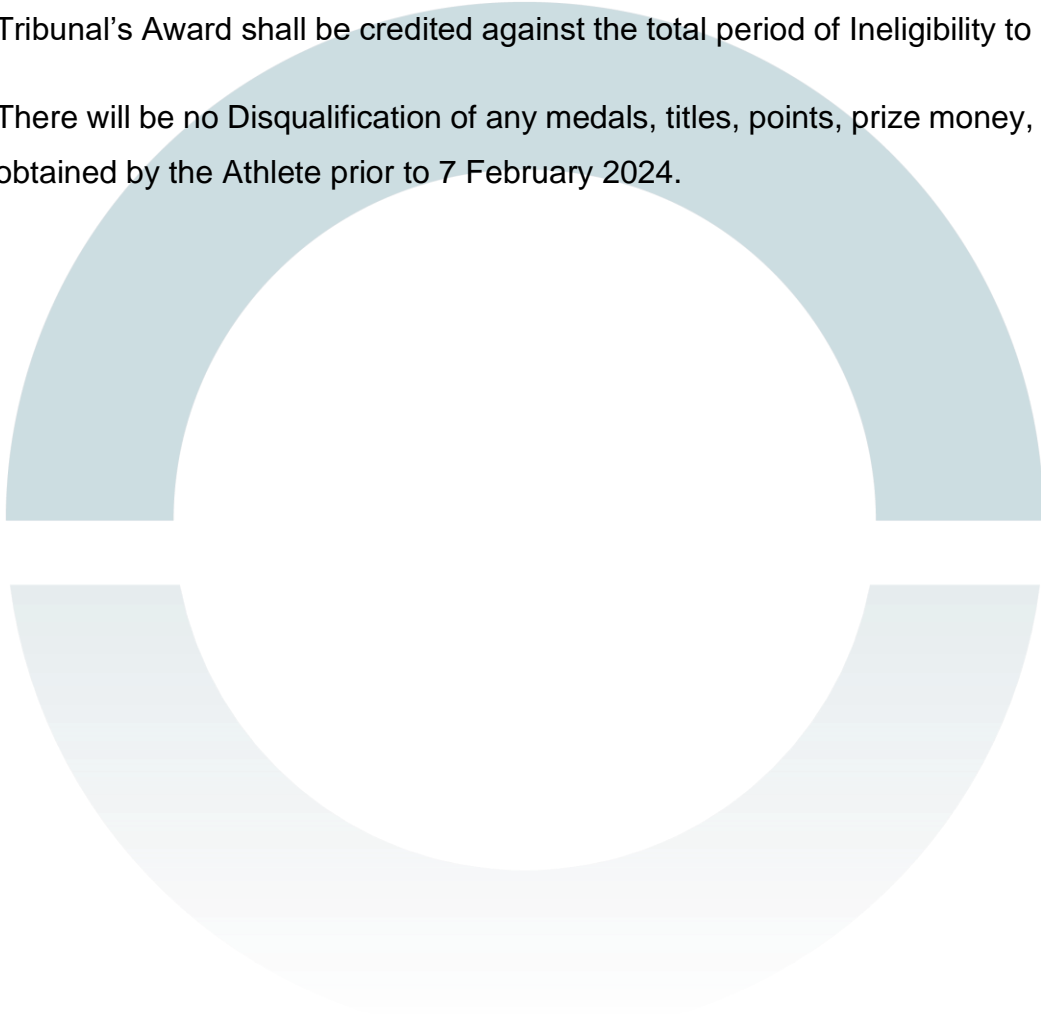
45. I reject the submission on behalf of the Athlete that, in some way, exceptional circumstances as per Rule 10.3 2024 ADR apply or that there are circumstances which justify a lesser period of sanction. This was a dishonest attempt to deceive the AIU and it might be said that the arguments in favour of a period of Ineligibility exceeding four (4) years are much stronger than those in favour of a reduction.
46. I also for the same reason reject the submission by the Athlete that the delay in bringing proceedings should be reflected in the deemed start date for Ineligibility, under Rule 10.13.1 2024 ADR.
47. The agreed Consequences for the purpose of the Rule 2.4 violation involved disqualification of the Athlete's results from 10 October 2023. For the purpose of the Rule 2.5 violation, the AIU asked that the Athlete's results be Disqualified from the date of the deception, 9 March 2023, which follows from Rule 10.10 2024 ADR "*unless fairness requires otherwise*".
48. In my view fairness does require otherwise. Where there is an ADRV in the form of a positive test, the Athlete will have had the benefit of obtaining results that were potentially affected by the doping violation and Disqualification of those results is appropriate. But this has no application to the present circumstances, as in the present case, the Tampering occurred at the time of a first Whereabouts Failure and the Athlete has not benefited from a competitive advantage, which affected his results. Thus, in my view, fairness requires there be no backdating of the Disqualification of results.
49. This was a short hearing at a time when the Athlete is already Disqualified (and thus not earning money as an athlete). I do not regard an order for costs as necessary.

VIII. **ORDER**

50. For the reasons set out above, I rule as follows:

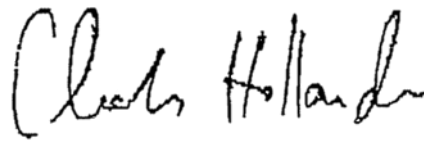
- a) The Disciplinary Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide over the present matter.

- b) The Athlete has committed an ADRV pursuant to Rule 2.5 2024 ADR.
- c) The Athlete is sanctioned with a period of Ineligibility of four (4) years starting on the date of the Disciplinary Tribunal's Award set out below.
- d) This period shall operate concurrently with the period of Ineligibility currently being served by the Athlete in relation to the Rule 2.4 ADR violation, and the period of Ineligibility being served since 7 February 2024 until the date of the Disciplinary Tribunal's Award shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.
- e) There will be no Disqualification of any medals, titles, points, prize money, and prizes obtained by the Athlete prior to 7 February 2024.



IX. RIGHT OF APPEAL

51. This decision may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration in 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.
52. In accordance with Rule 13.6.1(a) ADR, the deadline for filing an appeal with the CAS is thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of this decision.



A large, light blue circular graphic is centered on the page, containing the handwritten signature of Charles Hollander.

Charles Hollander, KC (Sole Chair)

London, UK

11 December 2024

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