
Advanced Certificate in International Sports Arbitration

or descriptions)

****Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):**** A process used to resolve disputes without litigation, such as arbitration or mediation. In the context of sports, ADR is often used to resolve disputes between athletes, teams, and organizations.

****Arbitration:**** A form of ADR in which a neutral third party, called an arbitrator, hears evidence and arguments from both sides and makes a binding decision. In sports arbitration, the decision is often final and cannot be appealed.

****Arbitrator:**** A neutral third party who hears evidence and arguments from both sides in an arbitration and makes a binding decision.

****Athletes' Commission:**** A group of current or former athletes who serve as representatives for athletes within a sports organization. The Athletes' Commission may be involved in decision-making processes and may also have a role in resolving disputes involving athletes.

****Challenge Tribunals:**** A panel of experts who review challenges to decisions made by anti-doping organizations. Challenge tribunals are typically used to review decisions related to the interpretation and application of anti-doping rules.

****Code of Ethics:**** A set of principles and guidelines that govern the behavior of individuals within a specific profession or organization. In sports, a code of ethics may include provisions related to fair play, sportsmanship, and the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

****Confidentiality:**** The principle that certain information, including evidence and arguments presented during arbitration, should be kept private and not disclosed to outside parties.

****Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS):**** An independent organization that provides ADR services for the resolution of sports-related disputes. CAS is often the final stop for athletes, teams, and organizations seeking to resolve disputes through arbitration.

****Doping:**** The use of performance-enhancing drugs or other substances in violation of anti-doping rules.

****Doping Control Officer (DCO):**** An individual who is responsible for overseeing the doping control process, including the collection of samples and the administration of tests.

****Doping Control Station (DCS):**** A designated location where doping control procedures are carried out.

****Doping Violation:**** A breach of anti-doping rules, such as the use of performance-enhancing drugs or refusing to submit to a doping test.

****Draft Doping Control Form (DDCF):**** A standardized form used to document the doping control process

and the results of doping tests.

****Evidence:**** Information or materials presented during arbitration to support a party's case.

****Independent Observer (IO):**** An individual or group who observes the doping control process to ensure that it is carried out in accordance with established procedures and rules.

****International Standard for Laboratories (ISL):**** A set of requirements that govern the operation of laboratories that conduct doping tests.

****International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI):**** A set of requirements that govern the collection and analysis of doping samples.

****Jurisdiction:**** The authority of a court or other body to hear and decide a case. In the context of sports arbitration, jurisdiction refers to the authority of CAS or another arbitration body to resolve a particular dispute.

****Mediation:**** A form of ADR in which a neutral third party, called a mediator, helps the parties in a dispute to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

****Mediator:**** A neutral third party who facilitates the mediation process and helps the parties in a dispute to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

****National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO):**** An organization that is responsible for implementing and enforcing anti-doping rules within a specific country.

****Neutrality:**** The principle that arbitrators and other decision-makers in sports arbitration should be impartial and unbiased.

****Procedural Rules:**** A set of rules that govern the conduct of arbitration proceedings, including the submission of evidence, the scheduling of hearings, and the issuance of decisions.

****Result Management Authority (RMA):**** An organization or individual who is responsible for managing the results of doping tests and determining whether a doping violation has occurred.

****Sanction:**** A penalty imposed on an individual or organization for a doping violation.

****Standard for Laboratories (SL):**** A set of requirements that govern the operation of laboratories that conduct doping tests.

****Test Distribution Plan (TDP):**** A plan that outlines the schedule and locations for doping tests.

****Third-Party Rights:**** The rights of individuals or organizations who are not parties to a dispute but who may be affected by the outcome of the arbitration.

****Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE):**** An exception to anti-doping rules that allows an athlete to use a prohibited substance or method for medical reasons.

****WADA Code:**** The World Anti-Doping Agency's code of anti-doping rules and regulations. The WADA Code is binding on all signatories, including National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations, and Major Event Organizers.

****World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA):**** An independent organization that is responsible for coordinating the global fight against doping in sports. WADA develops and enforces the WADA Code, and also conducts research and education on anti-doping issues.