

**At the National Swimming Pool Complex
Msida, Malta**

Decision of the National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel

Appeal Case Reference: 02/2017/NADAP

Anti-Doping Commission (Malta) – (Appellant)

Vs

Kevin Moore

**(Passport No. 839589 – Athlete, Member of the Malta Amateur Athletic Association) –
(Respondent)**

The National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Appeal Panel’ made up of the following :

Dr Carmel Cascun BA FCII MJur ACI Arb LLD – Chairman

Dr Anna McElhatton B.Pharm (Hons; Melit)., MA (Bioethics), MPhil (QUB). PhD (QUB)
– Member

Dr Sonia Consiglio LL.B. (Melit) LL.D. (Melit) – Member

Dr Kristina Pavia BA LLD – Secretary

Before the commencement of the appeal proceedings Dr Anna McElhatton and Dr Sonia Consiglio declared to the Chairman that they are not aware of any circumstances or conflict which could negatively affect their impartiality with respect to any of the parties involved in this appeal. A similar declaration was made by the Chairman.

In the proceedings the ADC was assisted by Dr Christina Borg Debono, whilst Kevin Moore was defended by Dr Giannella Demarco and Dr Adrian Camilleri.

1. Preliminaries

1.1 The Request to convene the National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel (hereinafter the ‘Appeals Panel’) by the National Anti-Doping Organisation, Malta (NADO Malta) was made on the 20th March 2017. These appeal proceedings were triggered following the submission of an appeal by the Anti-Doping Commission (Malta) on that same day against the decision handed down by the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel (hereinafter the ‘First Panel’) on the 1st March 2017 which decision revoked the provisional suspension imposed on Kevin Moore on 14th July 2016, and also acquitted him from the charges of breaching Regulation 3(2)(a) and

(b) of the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 during an athletic sports competition held at Marsa, Malta on 11th June 2016.

1.2 In brief the athlete Kevin Moore was tested for doping during the Small Nations Games held at Marsa, Malta on the 11th June 2016. His urine samples (Code: ID A490808 and B490808) were shipped on the 14th June 2016 to the Seibersdorf Laboratories (a WADA accredited Doping Control Laboratory) in Austria. They were delivered at the Seibersdorf Laboratories on the 16th June 2016.

1.3 On the 6th July 2016 the Seibersdorf Laboratories under the signature of Dr Gunter Gmeiner (Head of Laboratory) issued the following Adverse Analytical Finding report on Sample ID A490808 belonging to a male :

Quote

Adverse Analytical Finding

1,3-Dimethylbutylamine

Comment: The Stimulant 1,3- Dimethylbutylamine was found. This substance is regarded as a related substance (specified stimulant) under S6.b of the Prohibited List.

Adverse Analytical Finding

Methylhexaneamine (dimethylpentylamine)

Comment: The stimulant 4-Methyl-2-hexaneamine was found. This substance is a specified stimulant under section S6.b of the Prohibited List.

Adverse Analytical Finding

Tamoxifen metabolite

Comment: A metabolite of the selective estrogen receptor modulator tamoxifen has been found.

Quote

1.4 NADO Malta notified Kevin Moore about the Adverse Analytical Finding in his regard on the 7th July 2016. Whilst Mr Moore was offered the opportunity to have Sample B analysed at his expense in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(c) of the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015, NADO Malta also advised him that if an anti-doping rule violation were to be found such a violation would carry a period of ineligibility from any sports activities of four (4) years.

1.5 On the same date NADO informed the Malta Amateur Athletic Association (MAAA) about the Adverse Analytical Finding in the sample collected from Kevin Moore. In addition, NADO requested the MAAA to consider provisionally suspending Kevin Moore in terms of Regulation 8(1)(d) giving Kevin Moore the opportunity to opt for a provisional hearing within 10 days. Mr Moore was temporarily suspended by the MAAA as from the 14th July 2016.

1.6 Kevin Moore opted for a provisional hearing. The Ad Hoc Committee set up by the MAAA to conduct the Provisional Hearing (composed of Dr Peter Borg Costanzi, Mr Victor Battistino and Mr Charles Pullicino) held three sittings: on 26/07/2016, 10/08/2016 and 14/09/2016. During these three sittings this Committee in the presence of Kevin Moore's legal advisers heard the evidence of Kevin Moore, Edwin Attard, (President of the MAAA), Nevile Schembri (DCO), and Ivan Brincat (Chaperone). This Committee, was the first formal board that examined and recorded in detail the circumstances nearest to the occurrence of the event. The MAAA Ad Hoc Committee concluded that the provisional suspension of Mr Kevin Moore was not to be lifted.

1.7 In the meantime Mr Kevin Moore had opted to have the B-Sample analysed at his expense. Though initially Mr Moore intended to attend to the opening and the analysis of the B-Sample at the Seibersdorf Laboratories, on the 12th July 2016 he advised a change of plans. On the 14th July 2016 the Seiberdorf Laboratories under the signature of Ing T Geisendorfer (D/Head of Laboratory) reported that "*The analysis of the B-Sample confirms the result of the corresponding A-sample analysis*". In fact, the B-Sample produced an Adverse Analytical Finding with substances of Tamoxifen Metabolite, Methyhexaneamine and 1,3-Demethylbutylamine.

1.8 On the 15th July 2016 Kevin Moore was notified by NADO Malta of the Adverse Analytical Finding result of the B-sample. He was also advised that the Anti-Doping Commission will be informing the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel of the result in terms of Regulation 9 of the Anti-Doping Regulations (LN17/2015) to schedule a hearing in order to establish whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed and to determine the consequences.

1.9 The Anti-Doping Commission requested the Chairperson of the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel to schedule a hearing on the 15th July 2016.

2. Points raised before the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

2.1 The National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel held several sittings and eventually issued its decision on the 1st March 2017. This 'First Panel took note and reviewed various documents which were forwarded to the Panel. These, *inter alia*, included the following:

- The Entry / Exit Log of the doping tests dated the 11th June 2016;
- The Doping Control Form dated 11/06/2016;
- The Adverse Analytical Finding Report issued by the Seiberdorf Laboratories on 06/07/2016 subsequent to the analysis of the A-Sample;
- NADO's notification to Kevin Moore of a possible violation of the Anti-Doping Regulations;
- Request of B-Sample analysis by Kevin Moore dated 11/07/16;

- The Seiberdorf Laboratories report dated 14/07/2016 on B-Sample confirming the result similar to that of the A-Sample;
- Notification of Temporary/Provisional Suspension to Kevin Moore by the MAAA dated the 14/07/16;
- The transcript and the report of the Provisional Hearing before the Ad Hoc Committee set up by the MAA

Also the 'First Panel' heard the testimony under oath of various witnesses, namely: Dr Lucienne Attard (Chairperson, ADC), Kevin Moore, Neville Schembri (DCO), Ignatius Zammit (NADO Co-Ordinator) and Charlotte Wingfield (athlete) who were examined and cross examined by the Parties' defence lawyers.

2.2 Before the 'First Panel' Kevin Moore declared that he had not taken any prohibited substances and never did so in his career, including prior to the event under review – and in this respect the main thrust of his defence was *"...therefore the only reasonable conclusion is that the sample tested was not his or that his sample was contaminated due to serious procedural breaches by the anti-doping officers prior to, and after his sample was collected"*. In support of this alleged 'irregular' procedural behaviour Moore's able defendants emphasised on what they described as variations or procedural flaws between the procedure actually adopted by the DCO during the collection of the urine sample from Kevin Moore on the 11th June 2016 and the procedure for the Sample Collection Session laid down in the WADA International Standard.

2.3 In brief, it was recoded that on the 11th June 2016 Kevin Moore was notified to be tested for doping in between two sprint events at about 14.55 hours. At first Kevin Moore did not produce a sample, and as he had to compete in the 200m he was allowed to leave the doping control area, duly chaperoned, for his warming up. However during the warming up Kevin Moore felt the need to pass urine when he produced a sample of 120mls at 16.20 hours in a collecting vessel at the doping control station. As he had to participate in the 200m sprint race soon after, he was allowed to leave the Doping Control Area, immediately after he produced the sample into the collecting vessel, but before completing the sample splitting process. After the 200m race Kevin Moore returned to the Doping Control Room to finish the doping test procedure, however, he had to wait outside as the Doping Control Room was occupied by a female athlete. Again Kevin Moore had to leave without being able to conclude the doping test procedure to attend the medal presentation ceremony. However as the ceremony was postponed to 18.00 hours Moore returned to the Doping Control Room to conclude the doping test procedure, including the splitting of the sample. According to the Doping Control Form the procedure was completed at 17.25 hours. The Entry-Exit Log showed that Moore left the Doping Control Room at 17.32 hours. It was confirmed that Kevin Moore had been chaperoned all the time from the moment of notification until completion. In addition to this, and on basis of other questions raised like whether the collecting vessel was sealed, whether the number/s of the sample containers were written in the presence of the athlete, and whether the sample was left in

the room unattended, Moore's lawyers, argued both in their written and oral submissions that according to them:

- the evidence of the ADC's officials confirm that the facts are as stated by Moore'
- the ADC has failed to rebut the plausibility of the Athlete's arguments ,and
- the Panel cannot be comfortably satisfied that the Athlete had breached the anti-doping regulations,

and therefore this case merits the invalidation and the setting aside of the samples.

2.4 The ADC's lawyer in her final written submissions of the 21st January 2017, whilst highlighting the fact that prohibited substances were found in the Athlete's urine A and B Samples after being subjected to an 'in-competition' anti-doping test on the 11th June 2016 and having gone through the alleged irregularities during the sample collection procedure, argued that the Athlete had failed on a balance of probabilities to provide concrete evidence to discredit the samples or to provide evidence to the contrary that the Prohibited Substances found in the Athlete's samples were not taken intentionally.

2.5 The 'First Panel' apart from considering the testimony provided by the various witnesses produced and the submissions made by the able lawyers of Kevin Moore and the ADC, also looked at the procedure for the notification of the athlete according to the WADA International Standards for Testing and Investigations, particularly Article 7 and Annex D and Annex F therein. On this basis the Panel, apart from forming the opinion that the procedure adopted for the collection of the sample may have been irregular, they felt that Kevin Moore's evidence was more consistent than that of Neville Schembri as DCO which raised doubts to whether the collecting vessel was sealed, whether the details of the collection vessel were written in front of the Athlete and whether the doping control form was blank when Moore signed it. Consequently the 'First Panel' concluded that *"thus the athlete has proven by a balance of probability that the violation of this IST could reasonably have caused his positive test result and therefore the departure from the IST sample collection procedures did cause and invalidate the athlete's positive test"*.

2.6 . The 'First Panel' also cited with approval the admonition expressed by the panel in CAS 2009/A/1752 and 1753 and also by the Sole Arbitrator in CAS 2014/A/3639 at para 70 which stated *"Doping is an offence which requires the application of strict rules. If an athlete is to be sanctioned solely on the basis of the provable presence of a prohibited substance in his body, it is his or her fundamental right to know that the Respondent as the Testing Authority, including the WADA-accredited laboratories working with it, has strictly observed the mandatory safeguards. Strict application of the rules is the quid pro quo for the imposition of a regime of strict liability for doping offences. The fight against doping is arduous, and it may require strict rules. But the rule-makers and the rule appliers must begin by being strict with themselves."*



2.7 The National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel by their decision of the 1st March 2017 did not find that Kevin Moore had breached Regulations 3(2)(a) and (b) of the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 on the 11th June 2016, and consequently revoked his provisional suspension and acquitted him from the charges brought against him.

2.8 Subsequent to the 'First Panel' decision of the 1st March 2017, the ADC filed an appeal through its lawyer Dr Christina Borg Debono on the 20th March 2017.

3. Review by the National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel

3.1 The National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel (hereinafter the 'Appeals Panel') received the appeal application filed by the ADC on the 20th March 2017, and Kevin Moore's lawyers reply to the ADC's appeal on the 7th April 2017. The actual appeal hearing was held on the 22nd May 2017.

The Appeals Panel also took note and considered the following:

- All the documents that were made available to the First Panel including those listed under para 2,1 above,
- The appeal application filed by the Anti-Doping Commission on the 20th March 2017 through its lawyer Dr Christina Borg Debono,
- Kevin Moore's reply of the 7th April 2017 filed through his lawyers Dr Giannella Demarco and Dr Adrian Camilleri,
- The transcripts of the oral submissions made by Dr Giannella Demarco (for the Respondent) and by Dr Lucienne Attard (for the Appellant) during the sitting of the 22nd May 2017.

During this hearing both parties to the appeal have also elaborated on their Submissions orally, and also answered questions posed by the Appeals Panel.

3.2 In its appeal application the Appellant requested that following:

*"(1) To find the Athlete guilty of breaching Art 11(2)(a)(ii), and thus impose a four-year suspension from all sports, as provided for by the Regulations, and
(2) To commence the suspension from the date when the Athlete was tested by the Anti-Doping Commission i.e. 14th (11th) June 2016."*

3.3 In its appeal reply, the Respondent's lawyers asked the National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel:

"to confirm the decision of the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel dated the 1st March 2017 and dismiss the appeal of the Anti-Doping Commission dated the 20th March 2017."

3.4 The ADC had accused Kevin Moore of having breached the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 because prohibited substances were found in his body following a doping test conducted 'in-competition; on the 11th June 2017. In fact, the finding of these prohibited substances, which were also reconfirmed by the subsequent analysis of the B-Sample at the request of the Athlete, is a violation of Regulation 3(2)(a) [LN17/2015]. Furthermore, this violation under Regulation 3(2)(a) normally results into a period of ineligibility of four (4) years under Regulation 11(2)(a) (in

the absence of any applicable mitigating circumstance or provision as may be established under Regulation 11).

3.5 However the Appeals Panel observes that the Respondent did not question the results *per se* obtained from the analyses of the A and B Samples which produced three Adverse Analytical Finding (i.e. the findings of two prohibited stimulants and a metabolite). The Respondent's arguments principally reiterated and focused on what his lawyers described as deviations or flaws in the sample collecting procedure on the 11th June 2017. In this regard, whilst the Appellant did admit that there were some minor deviations, the ADC maintained that these minor deviations did not in any way compromise the doping control procedure. In fact the ADC stated that these minor deviations were effected in order to accommodate Kevin Moore not to miss his participation in a scheduled race.

3.6 Therefore in essence the question to be examined by this Appeals Panel is whether the alleged flaws or deviations (if any) were sufficiently serious to have fatally undermined the sample collecting procedure to the extent that it warranted the setting aside of urine samples collected from the Athlete and to declare them invalid for the purpose they were collected for.

3.7 Nevertheless before examining this aspect, primarily it is necessary to take note of what the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 (LN17/2017) provide with respect to (a) 'proof of doping' and (b) 'departures from any other international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy'.

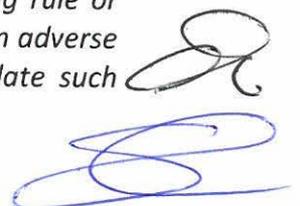
(a) Proof of Doping - [Regulation 4(1)]

"The ADC and, or the national associations shall have the burden of establishing whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.....A violation of these regulations shall be established if the ADC and, or, national association can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the disciplinary tribunal, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made, that any one of the provisions of regulation 3 has been violated. This degree of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond reasonable doubt. When these regulations 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, the degree of proof shall be by a balance of probability."

Therefore, whilst the degree of the burden of proof required of the Athlete is by a balance of probability, that of the ADC is required to be beyond the balance of probability but less than reasonable doubt.

(b) Departure from any other international standard etc - [Regulation 4(2)(c)]

"departures from any other international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or in these regulations which did not cause an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such



evidence or results. If the athlete or other person establishes a departure from another international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the ADC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical in or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation."

Therefore, departures from the international standard does not automatically invalidate the results unless such departure cause an adverse analytical finding. It is to be observed that this sub-regulation provides that it is first required of the athlete (on the balance of probability) to establish (a) a departure from an international standard (b) which could have causes an anti-doping violation. If the athlete succeeds in establishing this, then the onus to rebut will shift on to the ADC whose onus of proof will be greater than mere balance of probability.

3.8 Certainly in the opinion of the Appeals Panel it cannot be said that the adverse analytical finding resulting from the analysis of the sample of Kevin Moore (which gave the similar results when the A and B samples were analysed by the Seiberdorf Laboratories) were contaminated. Even though the Respondent underlined the point that the sample was not immediately placed in a refrigerator, which fact was also confirmed by the ADC, no proof or technical report was submitted showing that this has, in any way, altered or contaminated the samples to the extent it caused an adverse analytical finding. Here the Appeals Panel cites and supports what the Ad Hoc Committee (set up by the MAAA to conduct the Provisional Hearing) said in their thorough report about this point:

Quote

- *"Other than the allegation that the sample was left in the room and was not immediately placed in a fridge, no further evidence was provided to indicate any potential contamination.*
- *There was only one hour between the moment when the sample was collected and the time when it was split. The sample was in a room and the cup was inside a sealed plastic bag. No technical reports have been presented which shed any light whatsoever as to the possible contamination of the sample in such circumstances. No direct evidence has been submitted that the sample was left out for an undue period of time, that it was exposed to very high temperatures or that something happened which may have contaminated the sample.*
- *Therefore without hesitation the Committee finds that the complaint based on this ground has not been proven."*
- Unquote

As a matter of fact, no proof or technical report was put forward by the Athlete that the sample was contaminated.

3.9 From the evidence produced firstly during the Provisional Hearing(s) in front of the Ad Hoc Committee established by the MAAA (which was nearer to the event when the sample from Kevin Moore was taken) and secondly during the sittings before the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, without doubt there were



circumstances which did not allow the sample collection procedure on Kevin Moore to be executed from start to finish in one complete and at one-go continuous operation.

Whilst ideally a sample collection procedure should be dealt with and tackled at one-go from start to finish, even the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations (IST) - (Article 5.4.4 – 2015 IST p.47) allows for the temporary departure of the athlete from the Doping Control Station provided the athlete is continuously chaperoned. Among the activities for which an athlete may be allowed to leave during 'in-competition testing' one finds: 'competing in further competitions', 'participation in a presentation ceremony' and 'any other reasonable circumstances as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing Authority'. In the case under review though the collection of the sample (120mls) from Kevin Moore into the collecting vessel was done in between two races, the sample splitting procedure was completed after the second race which required Moore's departure from the Doping Control Station duly chaperoned with the permission of the DCO. However whilst this may not be considered as 'normal' procedure, it is not a departure which is disallowed by the IST.

- 3.10 The Respondent also raised questions and doubts as to whether the collection vessel was sealed, on the whereabouts of the collection vessel between the time from when the sample was collected from Kevin Moore before the race and the time the sample splitting procedure was carried out after the race, on the extent of supervision of the sample by the DCO in the Doping Control Room and as whether the Doping Control Form was fully completed in the presence of the Athlete. It is noticeable that there have been variations in the testimony given by different witnesses. Giving slightly different versions over different periods of time does not necessarily challenge the veracity of the witnesses, and taking into account all that had been said and reported in the proceedings, the Appeals Panel is not comfortably convinced that a serious flaw or deviation had occurred during the sample collecting procedure which merits the invalidation of the sample collected from Kevin Moore.

Furthermore, the Appeals Panel members are incredulous how Kevin Moore, an experienced athlete who had been subjected to some thirty-two (32) doping tests on previous occasions (as he himself declared before the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel during the sitting of 15/11/16), did not raise any complaint or utter any comment with the DCO during the sample collecting procedure on the 11th June 2016 either before the race or after the race. Then he simply proceeded signing the doping control form without saying anything. It was only some two days later that during a conversation with the President of the MAAA he mentioned that he had left the sample on the table unattended and in between races. From what has been said and recorded the Appeals Panel is of the opinion that perhaps the only real deviation in the sample collection procedure was the DCO's decision to initially treat the sample collected from Kevin Moore as a partial sample, when in fact it should have been considered as a full sample since 120 mls



were collected. But the Appeal Panel does not consider this as a major deviation which fatally invalidated the sample collection procedure.

3.11 The Appeals Panel observes that whilst the Athlete disclosed on the Doping Control Form that he had been taking Panadol and Codeine, during his evidence on the 26th July 2016 before the MAAA's Ad Hoc Committee, he also disclosed that *"I take a protein shake called C4 and another called ASNWPI. These items can be bought from normal retail outlets specialised in these supplements"*. No mention of these supplements have been made on the Doping Control Form, although the form requires the Athlete to 'List any prescription/non-prescription medicaments or supplements taken over the past 7 days (include dosage where possible)'. Hence the taking of these 'supplements', in the opinion of this Panel should have been declared by Kevin Moore at the material time. Here the Appeals Panel also notes that no requests for Therapeutic Exemption Use have been recorded for this Athlete.

3.12 Regulation 4(2)(c) of the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 not only requires that the athlete must first establish that there has been a departure from an international standard, but also that this departure could have reasonably caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding. The violation which Kevin Moore is accused of here is based on an adverse analytical finding, and specifically a breach as contemplated by Regulation 3(2)(a). In this respect the members of the Appeals Panel, having considered the alleged 'deviations' or 'departures' in the sample collection procedures adopted during the doping testing of Kevin Moore on the 11th June 2016, are of the opinion that the Athlete did not manage to prove on a balance of probability that such deviations or departures caused the adverse analytical finding.

The Appeals Panel feel appropriate to quote what the Ad Hoc Committee in its Provisional Hearing(s) report said:

Quote

"these anomalies however are not sufficient to overcome the fact that the sample collection vessel number was noted at the Doping Control Form and that a tempo verigne the Athlete raised no adverse comments.

Consequently the Committee is not of the opinion that on a 'balance of probabilities' Mr Moore has proved his case".

Unquote

3.13 The able defendants of Kevin Moore had quoted with emphasis the admonition repeated by the Panel in CAS 2015/A/3925 – which was expressed by the panel in CAS 2009/A/1752 and 1753 as well by the Sole Arbitrator in CAS 2014.A/3639 at para 70. This admonition has been quoted verbatim in paragraph deviations 2.6 above. However, citing also CAS2014/A/3636 at para 71, the Sole Arbitrator also added that:



“Strictness with the rules, however, has its limitations. Such provisions of the IST the NADA ADR cannot be strictly read in such a fashion where insignificant deviations therefrom (or typographical errors) are interpreted as having a significant or material impact on a testing result simply because of a clerical error was made.”

It is amply clear that for deviations to have a significant impact on a testing result these deviations must be significant. Only departures which by their very nature will be considered as serious will undermine the fairness of the testing process. The Appeals Panel does not consider that this has been the case on the occasion of Kevin Moore’s doping test.

In the opinion of the Appeals Panel the Respondent did not establish facts which the Panel can rationally infer a causative link – which must be more than merely hypothetical - between the alleged departures and the presence of the prohibited substance in Kevin Moore’s samples and/or which can persuade the Panel to invalidate the samples.

4. The Decision

On the basis of the foregoing the National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel determines this appeal by:

- a) By revoking in its entirety the decision (Case Ref: NADDP02/2017) handed down by the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel 1st March 2017;
- b) By confirming that the athlete Kevin Moore had violated Regulation 3(2)(a) of the Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 (LN17/2015 – Sports Act, Chapter 455, Laws of Malta) with the imposition of a period of ineligibility from any sports activities for a period of four (4) years in terms of Regulation 11(2)(a) (LN17/2015) to commence from date of this decision, but deducting from this penalty the period when Kevin Moore was provisionally suspended between the 14th July 2016 and 1st March 2017; and
- c) By ordering the athlete Kevin Moore, to forfeit any medals, prizes or points, he may have won during the sports event of the 11th June 2016 in terms of Regulation 10 of LN17/2015.



Dr Carmel Cascun
Chairman



Dr Sonia Consiglio
Member



Dr Anna McElhatton
Member

This 12th day of June 2017, At Msida, Malta

