



UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations

WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

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Preamble

The following regulations have been adopted by the UEFA Executive Committee on the basis of Article 50(1) of the *UEFA Statutes*.

Doping is a constant preoccupation of international sports organisations and national governments.

The fundamental aims of UEFA's anti-doping programme are:

- to uphold and preserve the ethics of sport;
- to safeguard the physical health and mental integrity of football players;
- to ensure that all competitors have an equal chance.

Doping controls were introduced to ensure that the results of the matches in UEFA's competitions are a fair reflection of the strength of the contenders.

I General provisions

Article 1

Doping and scope of application

- 1.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth under paragraph 2.01 below.
- 1.02 These regulations apply whenever expressly referred to by specific regulations governing a competition to be played under the auspices of UEFA.
- 1.03 These regulations regulate all parts of UEFA's anti-doping work and are in compliance with the Code and international standards. The Code prevails in case of any doubts of interpretation or contradictions between these regulations and the Code and its standards.

Article 2

Anti-doping rule violations

- 2.01 The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:
 - a) Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample
 - i) It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body. Players are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.
 - ii) Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation is established by any of the following: presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the player's A sample where the player waives analysis of

the B sample and the B sample is not analysed; or, where the player's B sample is analysed and the analysis of the player's B sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the player's A sample; or, where the player's B sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the first bottle.

- iii) Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified on the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample constitutes an anti-doping rule violation.
 - iv) As an exception to the general rule of this paragraph 2.01a, the Prohibited List or international standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- b) Use or attempted use by a player of a prohibited substance or prohibited method
- i) It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body and that no prohibited method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
 - ii) The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
- c) Evading, refusing, or failing to submit to sample collection
- Evading sample collection, or refusing or failing to submit to sample collection without compelling justification, after notification in accordance with these regulations.
- d) Whereabouts failures
- Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures by a player in a UEFA testing pool within a 12-month period, as set out in Appendix C and in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control
- Conduct which subverts the doping control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of prohibited methods. Tampering includes, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a doping control official, providing fraudulent information to an anti-doping organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

- f) Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
 - i) Possession by a player in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition unless the player establishes that the possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) granted in accordance with the procedure defined in the circular referred to under Article 5 of the present regulations or other acceptable justification.
 - ii) Possession by a player support person in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player support person out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support person establishes that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a player in accordance with the procedure defined in the circular referred to under Article 5 of the present regulations or other acceptable justification.
- g) Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method
- h) Administration or attempted administration to any player in-competition of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out-of-competition
- i) Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted anti-doping rule violation.
- j) Prohibited association

Association by a player or other person subject to the authority of an anti-doping organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any player support person who:

 - i) if subject to the authority of an anti-doping organisation, is serving a period of ineligibility; or
 - ii) if not subject to the authority of UEFA, and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such person. The disqualifying status of such person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal,

- professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- iii) is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in sub-paragraphs i) and ii) above.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the player or other person has previously been advised in writing by an anti-doping organisation with jurisdiction over the player or other person, or by WADA, of the player support person's disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the player or other person can reasonably avoid the association. The anti-doping organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the player support person who is the subject of the notice to the player or other person that the player support person may, within 15 days, come forward to the anti-doping organisation to explain in what way the criteria described in sub-paragraphs i and ii above do not apply to him.

Notwithstanding the ten-year statute of limitations on anti-doping rule violations, this paragraph applies even when the player support person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to 1 January 2015.

The burden is on the player or other person to establish that any association with player support person described in sub-paragraphs i and ii above is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

UEFA will submit to WADA information it becomes aware of regarding player support person who meet criteria described in sub-paragraphs i, ii and iii above.

Article 3

Burden and standard of proof

- 3.01 UEFA has the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof is whether UEFA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. Where a player or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation has the burden of rebutting a presumption or establishing specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof is the balance of probability.

Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

- 3.02 Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof are applicable in doping cases:
- a) Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any player or other person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a

condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel appoints an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA also has the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

- b) WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. A player or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding.
- c) If a player or other person rebuts the aforementioned presumption by showing that a departure from the international standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.
- d) Departures from any other international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or UEFA regulations which have not caused an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation do not invalidate such evidence or results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from such standard or such rules occurred which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that the departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- e) The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the player or other person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the player's or other person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or UEFA.

Article 4

Prohibited substances and prohibited methods

- 4.01 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods comprise everything on the Prohibited List published by WADA from time to time. Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions go into effect under these regulations three months after publication by WADA, without requiring further action by UEFA. All players and other persons are

bound by the Prohibited List and any revisions from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all players and other persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. In addition, UEFA notifies national associations and teams participating in UEFA competitions of any revisions to the Prohibited List in due time.

- 4.02 WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that are included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or in-competition only are final and cannot be challenged by a player or other person on the grounds that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.
- 4.03 For purposes of the application of Articles 9 to 11 and Articles 14 and 15, all prohibited substances are considered as specified substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of specified substances does not include prohibited methods.

Article 5

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

- 5.01 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (paragraph 2.01a), and/or the use or attempted use (paragraph 2.01b), possession (paragraph 2.01f) or the administration or attempted administration (paragraph 2.01h) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the UEFA TUE policy and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 5.02 UEFA only considers TUE applications for players of teams and national associations participating in UEFA competitions or in senior-level international friendly matches. The UEFA administration issues a circular in due time to notify national associations and teams participating in UEFA competitions about the specific criteria, conditions and procedure for submitting TUE applications to UEFA. UEFA TUE forms are enclosed with the circular.
- 5.03 TUEs granted by UEFA are automatically recognised by FIFA and vice versa.
- 5.04 A player who already has a TUE granted by the NADO must ask UEFA for recognition of said TUE. UEFA will recognise it if it fulfils the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 5.05 Should UEFA consider that the TUE granted by his NADO does not fulfil the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions

and refuses to recognise it, UEFA notifies the player and his NADO promptly, with reasons.

- 5.06 The player and the NADO have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.
- 5.07 If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level competition and out-of-competition testing but is not valid for UEFA competitions or senior-level international friendly matches pending WADA's decision.
- 5.08 If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- 5.09 If a player does not already have a TUE granted by the NADO for a particular substance or method, he must apply directly to UEFA for a TUE as soon as the need arises.
- 5.10 If UEFA denies the player's application, it notifies the player promptly, with reasons.
- 5.11 If UEFA grants the player's application, it notifies the player and the NADO.
- 5.12 If the NADO considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.
- 5.13 If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA remains valid for international-level competitions and out-of-competition testing but it is not valid for national-level competition pending WADA's decision.
- 5.14 If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA becomes also valid for national-level competition when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- 5.15 WADA must review any decision by UEFA not to recognise a TUE granted by the NADO if the matter is referred to it by the player or the NADO.
- 5.16 In addition, WADA must review any decision by UEFA to grant a TUE if the matter is referred to it by the NADO.
- 5.17 WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether at the request of those affected or on its own initiative.
- 5.18 If a TUE decision under review meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If it does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 5.19 A player may appeal exclusively to CAS against any TUE decision by UEFA that is not reviewed by WADA or is reviewed by WADA but not reversed upon review.

- 5.20 A player, the NADO and/or UEFA may appeal exclusively to CAS against a decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision.
- 5.21 Failure to take action within a month on a properly submitted application for a TUE, for recognition of a TUE or for a review of a TUE decision is considered denial of the application.

II Doping Control Organisation

Article 6

Obligations of national associations, clubs and players

- 6.01 National associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations. National associations and clubs are responsible for ensuring that any correspondence they receive about anti-doping matters is forwarded to the individual addressee concerned. In particular, all communication with individuals is addressed to their national associations or clubs, which must inform the individuals personally. Communications are sent by fax or email in one of UEFA's official languages (English, French or German). Should an addressee wish to receive communication in another UEFA language, he must inform UEFA without delay.
- 6.02 Players and player support person from national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations.
- 6.03 Any player participating in a UEFA competition may be required to undergo a doping control after a match and therefore must remain available until 30 minutes after the end of the match. He may also be required to undergo out-of-competition controls and target testing, even if he is under a period of suspension or provisional suspension. Doping controls may include blood and/or urine samples and/or samples of any other biological material.
- 6.04 Every player and team representative must comply with any instructions given by the DCO.
- 6.05 Every player designated to undergo a doping control:
- a) is personally responsible for reporting immediately to the doping control station as notified. For out-of-competition testing, the time for reporting is defined under paragraphs 29 and 35b of Appendix B;
 - b) is obliged to undergo any medical examination considered necessary by the DCO and to cooperate with the latter in this respect;
 - c) is obliged to provide a sample as directed by the DCO.
- 6.06 Players from national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions must provide whereabouts information at UEFA's request. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each

player. Teams and players in the UEFA out-of-competition testing pool are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information and, in the case of teams, an up-to-date list of players if requested. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Appendix C.

- 6.07 National associations and/or clubs must obtain whereabouts information concerning teams and/or players if requested by UEFA.
- 6.08 Each national association must assist its NADO in establishing the latter's testing pool of national representative teams and/or players.
- 6.09 National associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to ensure that the Acknowledgement and Agreement form (see Appendix F) is duly completed and signed for each minor participating. These forms must be kept by the national associations or clubs and submitted to UEFA upon request.

UEFA competencies

- 6.10 The UEFA administration, through its Medical and Anti-Doping Unit, deals with the following matters:
 - a) Planning and organising in-competition and out-of-competition controls. No advance notice is given of such controls. The unit may order target testing to be conducted.
 - b) Gathering, assessing and analysing intelligence to develop an effective anti-doping strategy and testing programme.
 - c) Appointing Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and Blood Collection Officers (BCOs) for doping controls.
 - d) Providing DCOs and BCOs with the necessary equipment for their tasks and supporting them in administrative matters.
 - e) Organising DCO and BCO training courses.
 - f) Selecting a laboratory accredited or approved by WADA for the analysis of samples (B samples however are analysed by the same laboratory that analysed the respective A samples).
 - g) Administrating TUE applications and liaising with the UEFA TUE Committee.
 - h) Sharing test results and other doping-related information with WADA and other anti-doping organisations for the purpose of UEFA's anti-doping programme and, where required under these regulations, the Code or any applicable international standard.
 - i) Delegating UEFA tests (but not the results management) to another anti-doping organisation on a case-by-case basis or conducting testing on behalf of and at the request of another anti-doping organisation.

- 6.11 The UEFA administration, through its Medical and Anti-Doping Unit, is also responsible for results management and, more specifically, reviews:
- a) any applicable TUE process (as defined in the Prohibited List and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions);
 - b) any alleged irregularity of the testing process or laboratory analysis;
 - c) the explanation of the player tested or other relevant person;
 - d) adverse analytical findings and atypical findings;
 - e) atypical and adverse passport findings as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories;
 - f) possible follow-up investigations;
 - g) potential filing failures and missed tests as defined in Appendix C and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
 - h) intelligence or evidence (in particular non-analytical evidence) gathered in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of paragraphs 2.01a to 2.01j.

Article 7

Retirement from football

- 7.01 If a player or other person retires while a results management process is underway, the anti-doping organisation conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a player or other person retires before any results management process has begun, the anti-doping organisation which would have had results management authority over the player or other person at the time the player or other person allegedly committed an anti-doping rule violation has authority to conduct results management.

III Disciplinary procedure in the event of anti-doping rule violations

Article 8

General provisions

- 8.01 In cases of any apparent anti-doping rule violations, UEFA instigates disciplinary proceedings against the parties concerned in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the present regulations. This may include the imposition of provisional measures.
- 8.02 Any player found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation may be ordered to undergo further doping controls.

- 8.03 UEFA reserves the right to publicise anti-doping rule violations and their consequences.

Article 9

First violations and increasing suspensions

- 9.01 Suspension for presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method

The period of suspension for a first violation under paragraph 2.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 2.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 2.01f (possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) is as follows, subject to any reduction or suspension of this period pursuant to paragraph 10.01, 10.02 or 10.03.

- a) The period of suspension is four years if:
 - i) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a specified substance (unless the player or other person can establish that it was not intentional); or
 - ii) the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance and UEFA can establish that it was intentional.
 - b) If paragraph a) does not apply, the period of suspension is two years.
 - c) As used under paragraphs 9.01 and 9.02, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those players who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the player or other person engaged in conduct which he knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an adverse analytical finding for a substance which is only prohibited in-competition is rebuttably presumed to be “not intentional” if the substance is a specified substance and the player can establish that the prohibited substance was used out-of-competition.
- 9.02 The periods of suspension for first anti-doping rule violations other than those described under paragraph 9.01 are as follows, unless paragraph 10.02 or paragraph 10.03 applies:
- a) For violations under paragraph 2.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection) or 2.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control), the period of suspension is four years, except in cases of failing to submit to sample collection where the player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined under paragraph 9.01c), in which case the period of suspension is two years.
 - b) For violations under paragraph 2.01d (whereabouts failure), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player’s degree of fault this

may be reduced to a minimum of one year. The flexibility between two years and one year of suspension provided for in this paragraph is not available to players whose pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the player was trying to avoid being available for testing.

- c) For violations under paragraph 2.01g (trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 2.01h (administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method), the period of suspension is a minimum of four years up to a lifetime, depending on the seriousness of the violation. A paragraph 2.01g or 2.01h violation involving a minor is considered a particularly serious violation and for violations not involving specified substances, committed by a player support person results in a lifetime suspension for the player support person. In addition, significant violations of paragraph 2.01g or 2.01h which also violate state laws and regulations are reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- d) For violations under paragraph 2.01i (complicity), the period of suspension is a minimum of two years up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- e) For violations under paragraph 2.01j (prohibited association), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case this may be reduced to a minimum of one year.

Article 10

Lifting, reducing, or suspending a sanction

10.01 Lifting the period of suspension where there is no fault or negligence

If a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no fault or negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of suspension is lifted.

10.02 Reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence

- a) Reducing suspensions for violations of paragraph 2.01a (presence of prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 2.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method), or 2.01f (possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) involving specified substances or contaminated products.
 - i) Specified substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance, and the player or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence, then the minimum sanction is a reprimand and no period of suspension and the maximum sanction two years of suspension, depending on the player or other person's degree of fault.

ii) Contaminated products

In cases where the player or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence and that the detected prohibited substance came from a contaminated product, then the minimum sanction is a reprimand and no period of suspension and the maximum sanction two years of suspension, depending on the player's or other person's degree of fault.

b) Application of no significant fault or negligence beyond the application of paragraph 10.02a

Where paragraph 10.02a does not apply, if a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no significant fault or negligence then, subject to any further reduction or lifting of the period pursuant to paragraph 10.03, the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be reduced based on the player or other person's degree of fault, but the reduced period of suspension may not be less than half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of suspension is a lifetime, the reduced period under this paragraph may be no less than eight years.

10.03 Lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault

a) Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation

UEFA may, prior to a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of suspension imposed in an individual case where the player or other person has provided substantial assistance to an anti-doping organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in:

- i) the anti-doping organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another person; or
- ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another person, if the information provided by the person providing substantial assistance is made available to UEFA.

After a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, UEFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable sanction of suspension with the approval of WADA and FIFA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable sanction may be suspended is based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the player or other person and the significance of the substantial assistance provided by the player or other person to the effort to eliminate doping in football. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable sanction may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable sanction is a lifetime, the non-

suspended period under this paragraph must be no less than eight years. If the player or other person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible substantial assistance upon which the suspension of the sanction was based, UEFA will reinstate the original sanction. If UEFA decides to reinstate or not to reinstate a suspended sanction, that decision may be appealed against by any person entitled to appeal.

To further encourage players and other persons to provide substantial assistance to anti-doping organisations, at the request of UEFA or at the request of the player or other person who has or has been asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise applicable sanction and other consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the sanction and other consequences for substantial assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this paragraph, or even no sanction, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval is subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided for in this paragraph. WADA's decisions in the context of this paragraph may not be appealed against by any other anti-doping organisations.

If UEFA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of substantial assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision is provided to the other anti-doping organisations with a right to appeal. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise an anti-doping organisation to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the substantial assistance agreement or the nature of substantial assistance being provided.

b) Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence

Where a player or other person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection which could establish the anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than paragraph 2.01a, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation) and if that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of suspension may be reduced, but not to below half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable.

c) Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation punishable under paragraph 9.01a or 9.02a

If a player or other person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under paragraph 9.01a or 9.02a (for evading or refusing sample collection or tampering with sample collection) promptly admits the asserted anti-doping

rule violation after being confronted by an anti-doping organisation, he may, upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and UEFA, receive a reduction in the period of suspension down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the player or other person's degree of fault.

d) Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction

If a player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of paragraphs 10.01, 10.02 and 10.03 before applying any reduction or suspension under paragraph 10.03 the otherwise applicable period of suspension is to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 9.01, 9.02, 10.01 and 10.02. If the player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the sanction under paragraph 10.03, then the sanction may be reduced or suspended, but not to below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable sanction.

Article 11

Multiple violations

- 11.01 For a player or other person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of suspension is the greater of:
- a) six months;
 - b) half the period of suspension imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 10.03; or
 - c) twice the period of suspension otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 10.03.
- 11.02 A third anti-doping rule violation always results in a lifetime period of suspension, except if the third violation fulfils the conditions for lifting or reduction of the period of suspension under paragraph 10.01 or 10.02, or involves a violation of paragraph 2.01d. In these particular cases, the period of suspension is from eight years to a lifetime.
- 11.03 An anti-doping rule violation for which a player or other person has established no fault or negligence is not considered a prior violation for the purposes of this paragraph.
- 11.04 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations
- a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 12, an anti-doping rule violation is considered a second violation if UEFA can establish that the player or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the player or other person received notice, or after UEFA made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If UEFA cannot establish this, the violations are considered together as a

single, first violation and the sanction imposed is based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

- b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, UEFA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the player or other person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, UEFA will impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time.

11.05 Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period

For the purposes of Article 12 each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

Article 12

Team consequences

12.01 Team testing

Where more than one player of the same team is notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation in conformity with the present regulations, the UEFA administration conducts appropriate target testing of the team during the competition period.

12.02 Team sanction

If more than two players from the same team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, UEFA imposes the appropriate sanction(s) in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the present regulations on the team to which the players belong, in addition to the consequences imposed on the individual players found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation. The sanction(s) imposed on the team may be any of those mentioned in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*, including disqualification from the competition in progress and/or exclusion from future competitions, withdrawal of a title or award and deduction of points (for the current and/or a future competition).

Article 13

Confidentiality and reporting

- 13.01 For the purpose of Article 13, references to the player are to be understood, where appropriate, as meaning any player or other person, including a support person.

Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

- 13.02 UEFA notifies the NADO of the player's national association and/or club, FIFA and WADA by no later than the completion of the process described under paragraphs 79 to 81 of Appendix B.

- 13.03 Notification includes: the player's name, national association, team, the competition concerned, whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition, the date of sample collection, and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
- 13.04 The same persons and anti-doping organisations are regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 16 and 17 and paragraphs 79 to 81 of Appendix B and are provided with a timely written, reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.
- 13.05 The recipient organisations must not disclose this information beyond those persons with a need to know (which includes the appropriate personnel at the applicable national association and/or team) until UEFA has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required under paragraphs 13.10 to 13.13.
- 13.06 An anti-doping organisation that declares, or that receives notice of, a whereabouts failure in respect of a player must not disclose that information beyond those persons with a need to know unless and until that player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d based on such whereabouts failure. Such persons who need to know must maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point in time.

Notice of anti-doping rule violation decisions and request for files

- 13.07 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to these regulations include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, justification for not imposing the maximum potential sanction. Where the decision is in German, UEFA provides WADA with a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons within 15 days of the notification of the decision.
- 13.08 An anti-doping organisation having a right to appeal against a decision received pursuant to paragraph 13.07 may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Public disclosure

- 13.09 No anti-doping organisation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, may publically comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the player.
- 13.10 No later than 20 days after the an anti-doping rule violation has been determined in a final appellate decision, such appeal has been waived, or the original decision has not otherwise been challenged in a timely manner, UEFA publicly reports the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the player who committed the violation, the prohibited substance or prohibited method involved and the consequences imposed. UEFA also publicly reports within 20

days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

- 13.11 In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the player did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be publicly disclosed only with the consent of the player who is the subject of the decision. UEFA uses reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, publicly discloses the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the player may approve.
- 13.12 UEFA's public disclosure is performed on its website (UEFA.org and/or UEFA.com) and the information is left up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of suspension.
- 13.13 The mandatory public reporting under paragraph 13.10 is not required where the player who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a minor.

Automatic publication of sanction

- 13.14 A sanction includes publication (public disclosure), as provided in these regulations.

Doping control information clearing house

- 13.15 WADA acts as a central clearing house for doping control testing data and results, including, in particular, athlete biological passport data for international-level athletes and national-level athletes and whereabouts information for athletes, including those in registered testing pools. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing by various anti-doping organisations, UEFA reports all in-competition and out-of-competition tests it conducts on players, test results and other test-related data to the WADA clearing house, using ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information is made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the player, the NADO of the player's national association, the NADO of the player's team, FIFA and any other anti-doping organisations with testing authority over the player.
- 13.16 To enable it to serve as a clearing house for doping control testing data and results management decisions, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS. WADA has developed ADAMS with the aim of being consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organisations using ADAMS. Private information regarding a player involved in anti-doping activities is maintained by WADA, which is supervised

by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

Data privacy

- 13.17 UEFA and other anti-doping organisations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to players and other persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code and international standards (in particular the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), and in compliance with applicable law.

Article 14

Commencement of suspension

- 14.01 Except as provided below, each period of suspension commences on the date the decision to impose a suspension is communicated to the player or other person concerned.

- a) Delays not attributable to the player or other person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of the doping control not attributable to the player or other person, the competent UEFA disciplinary body may start the period of the suspension 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 suspension, including retroactive suspension, are cancelled.

- b) Timely admission

Where the player or other person promptly (which, in all events, for a player means before the player competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by UEFA, the period of suspension may start as early as the date of the sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this paragraph is applied, the player or other person serves at least one-half of the period of suspension going forward from the date the player or other person accepted the imposition of a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This paragraph does not apply where the period of suspension has already been reduced under paragraph 10.03c.

- 14.02 Credit for provisional suspension or period of suspension served

- a) If a provisional suspension is imposed and respected by the player or other person, the player or other person receives a credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of suspension is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed against, then the player or other

person receives a credit for such period of suspension served against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

- b) If a player or other person voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from UEFA and thereafter respects the provisional suspension, the player or other person receives a credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the player or other person's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension is provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation according to these regulations.
- c) No credit against a period of suspension is given for any time period before the effective date of the provisional suspension or voluntary provisional suspension regardless of whether the player elected not to compete or was suspended by his team.

Article 15

Status during suspension

15.01 Prohibition on participation during suspension

No player or other person who has been declared suspended may, during the period of suspension, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by UEFA, a national association, a confederation, FIFA or a team, or other member organisation of a national association, in competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national-level competition organisation, or in any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A player or other person subject to a period of suspension longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of suspension, participate as a player in local matches not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of UEFA, a national association, a confederation or FIFA, but only so long as the local match is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such player or other person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or international competition, and does not involve the player or other person working in any capacity with minors.

A player or other person subject to a period of suspension remains subject to testing.

15.02 Return to training

As an exception to paragraph 15.01, a player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a team or other member organisation of a national association during the shorter of: a) the last two months of the player's period of suspension; or b) the last one-quarter of the period of suspension imposed.

15.03 Violation of the prohibition on participation during suspension

Where a player or other person who has been declared suspended violates the prohibition on participation during suspension described in paragraph 15.01, the results of such participation are cancelled and a new period of suspension equal in length to the original period of suspension is added to the end of the original period of suspension. The new period of suspension may be adjusted based on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a player or other person has violated the prohibition on participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, is made by UEFA. This decision may be appealed against under Article 17.

Where a player support person or other person assists a person in violating the prohibition on participation during suspension, UEFA imposes sanctions for a violation of paragraph 2.01i (complicity) for such assistance.

15.04 Withholding of financial support during suspension

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in paragraph 10.01 or 10.02, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such person will be withheld by UEFA, its member associations or FIFA.

Article 16

Provisional suspension

16.01 For the purpose of Article 16, references to the player are to be understood, where appropriate, as meaning any player or other person, including a player support person.

Mandatory provisional suspension after an adverse analytical finding

16.02 In case of an adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance or method other than a specified substance, a provisional suspension is imposed promptly after the review and notification described under paragraphs 79 and 81 of Appendix B.

16.03 The provisional suspension may be lifted if the player demonstrates to the chairman of the competent UEFA disciplinary body or his nominee that the violation is likely to have involved a contaminated product.

16.04 A provisional suspension may not be imposed unless the player is given either:
a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing, either before imposition of the provisional suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the provisional suspension; or b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a provisional suspension.

Optional provisional suspension based on an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, contaminated product or other anti-doping rule violation

- 16.05 In case of an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, contaminated product or other anti-doping rule violation, a provisional suspension may be imposed.
- 16.06 A provisional suspension may not be imposed unless the player is given either: a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing, either before imposition of the provisional suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the provisional suspension; or b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a provisional suspension.

Voluntary provisional suspension

- 16.07 Alternatively, the player may accept a voluntary provisional suspension provided that this is confirmed in writing to the chairman of the competent UEFA disciplinary body or his nominee.
- 16.08 A voluntary provisional suspension is effective only from the date of receipt of the player's written confirmation of such by UEFA.

Notification

- 16.09 A player who has been provisionally suspended is notified immediately, as set forth in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and in these regulations.

B sample proves negative

- 16.10 If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an adverse analytical finding and a subsequent B sample analysis does not confirm the adverse analytical finding, the player is not subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation of paragraph 2.01a.
- 16.11 In circumstances where the player has been removed from a competition based on a violation of paragraph 2.01a and the subsequent B sample analysis does not confirm the A sample finding, where, without otherwise affecting the competition, it is still possible for the player to be reinstated, the player may continue to take part in the competition.
- 16.12 With reference to paragraph 16.10, in any other case where a reinstatement affects the competition, the player may not continue to take part in the competition and may not make any claim for damages or compensation.

Article 17

Appeals

- 17.01 Decisions subject to appeal
Decisions made under these regulations and the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* may be appealed against as set forth below in paragraphs 17.02

to 17.04. Such decisions remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

a) Scope of review not limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision-maker.

b) CAS does not defer to the findings being appealed against

In making its decision, CAS does not need to give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed against.

c) WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 17 and no other party has appealed against a final decision within UEFA's disciplinary process, WADA may appeal against such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in UEFA's process.

17.02 Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, consequences, provisional suspensions, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences or not imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months' notice requirement for a retired player to return to competition under Article 7 a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by UEFA not to bring forward an adverse analytical finding or an atypical finding as an anti-doping rule violation or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under these regulations; a decision to impose a provisional suspension as a result of a provisional hearing; UEFA's failure to comply with Article 16; a decision that UEFA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of suspension (Article 16) or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of suspension under paragraph 10.03a; a decision under paragraph 15.03; and a decision by UEFA not to recognise another anti-doping organisation's decision under Article 18 may be appealed against exclusively as provided in these paragraphs 17.02 to 17.04.

- a) Appeals involving players or other persons taking part in UEFA competitions

In cases involving players or other persons taking part in UEFA competitions, a final decision within UEFA's process may be appealed against exclusively to CAS.

- b) Persons entitled to appeal

In cases under paragraph 17.02a, the following parties have the right to appeal to CAS: (i) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed against; (ii) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (iii) UEFA (iv) the NADO of the person's team and/or national association; (v) the International Olympic Committee, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games; and (vi) WADA.

The only person who may appeal against a provisional suspension is the player or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

- c) Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals allowed

Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 17 must file a cross-appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

Failure to render a timely decision

- 17.03 Where, in a particular case, UEFA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if UEFA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal are reimbursed to WADA by UEFA.

Appeals relating to TUEs

- 17.04 TUE decisions may be appealed against exclusively as provided in Article 5.

Time for filing appeals

Appeals to CAS

- 17.05 The time to file an appeal to CAS is 21 days from the date of receipt of the motivated decision in an official UEFA language by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following applies in connection with appeals filed

by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed against:

- a) Within 15 days from notice of the decision, such party(ies) have the right to request a copy of the case file translated in an official UEFA language from the body that issued the decision.
 - b) If such a request is made within the 15-day period, the party making such request has 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.
- 17.06 The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal file by WADA is the later of:
- a) 21 days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
 - b) 21 days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 18

Application and recognition of decision

- 18.01 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 17, testing, hearing results and other final adjudications of any anti-doping organisation which are consistent with the Code and are within the anti-doping organisation's authority are applicable worldwide and must be recognised and respected by UEFA, FIFA, the NADO concerned and all other anti-doping organisations.
- 18.02 UEFA recognises measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

IV Further provisions

Article 19

Closing provisions

- 19.01 In the present regulations, the masculine form refers to both sexes.
- 19.02 Any matter not provided for in these regulations is settled by the UEFA General Secretary in consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel and in compliance with the Code and international standards. All such decisions are final.
- 19.03 The UEFA administration in consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel is entitled to take the decisions and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for the implementation of these regulations.
- 19.04 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- 19.05 All appendixes to these regulations form an integral part thereof. Appendix D may be amended by the UEFA administration during the season.
- 19.06 The present regulations apply to any anti-doping rule violation committed after they have come into force.

19.07 The present regulations come into force on 11 July 2016.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Ángel María Villar Llona
First Vice-President

Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary ad interim

Budapest, 2 May 2016

APPENDIX A: Instructions to organisers of UEFA matches

1. For each match, the home team appoints a doping control liaison officer whose duty is to remain at the disposal of the DCO. The doping control liaison officer does not need to be medically trained. He should, however, be able to speak English and must remain available until the doping control has been completed. His main task is to ensure that the doping control station and all necessary materials and equipment are available and ready for the purposes of the doping control, and meet all the requirements as described in the present Appendix and in any letter sent by UEFA to the relevant team. He must also organise transport for the DCO back to his hotel on completion of the doping control.
2. UEFA may impose additional requirements for the doping control station in some competitions. Where this is the case, the teams concerned are notified accordingly and in due time.
3. The home team must provide a clean room to be used exclusively for doping control purposes (doping control station). It must be near the players' dressing rooms and inaccessible to the public and the media. It must be large enough to-comprise a testing room, a toilet area and a waiting room, all adjoining.
 - a) The testing room should contain:
 - table (1)
 - chairs (4)
 - sink with running water
 - toiletries (soap, towels, etc.)
 - lockable cabinet
 - toilet area (adjacent to the room or within the room itself).
 - b) The toilet area should be within the testing room or immediately next to it, with direct private access to the testing room. It must contain:
 - toilet with seat
 - sink with running water
 - shower (if possible).
 - c) The waiting room should be immediately adjacent to the testing room (a partition dividing the two areas is also acceptable) and must contain:
 - sufficient seating for eight
 - clothes-hanging facilities or lockers for four (if possible)
 - refrigerator
 - television set (if possible).
4. Approximately 30 litres of bottled water must be provided in original unopened and sealed bottles in the refrigerator in the waiting room. No other food or drinks should be made available to the players in the doping control station.

5. Two top-category seats must be reserved for the DCO in the directors' box or equivalent. These seats should be located near the seat reserved for the UEFA match delegate and must provide easy access to the doping control station.
6. Stewards at the main stadium gates must be informed that persons who identify themselves as UEFA DCOs are to be granted free access to the stadium.
7. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the doping control station.

APPENDIX B: Testing procedure

A. Doping control station

1. The doping control station must comply with the requirements set out in Appendix A.
2. Apart from the players drawn to undergo a doping control and the team representative and/or chaperone accompanying them, only the following persons are allowed access to the doping control station:
 - a) the DCO;
 - b) the doping control liaison officer of the home team;
 - c) the local doping control officer(s) (if applicable);
 - d) the UEFA match delegate or another UEFA match officer;
 - e) an interpreter approved by the DCO (if necessary);
 - f) the doping control assistant.

Anyone else authorised by the DCO to enter the doping control station must record their arrival and departure by signing the Doping Control Station Register form (D3) form provided by the DCO as per the corresponding appendix.

3. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the doping control station.
4. The players selected remain in the doping control station until they have provided the necessary sample(s).
5. Approximately 30 litres of bottled water must be provided in original unopened and sealed bottles in the refrigerator in the waiting room. No other food or drinks should be made available to the players in the doping control station. Should a player choose to eat or drink anything before providing a sample, he does so at his own risk.
6. Smoking and alcohol are not permitted in the doping control station.

B. Procedure for in-competition controls

7. Two players plus two reserves from each team are drawn by lot to undergo a doping control at the doping control station.
8. At all matches where doping controls are to be conducted, the DCO informs the team representatives on his arrival at the match venue. He also explains the procedure for drawing the players to be tested.
9. The draw is carried out during the half-time interval at a place designated by the DCO, usually in the doping control station. If for any reason the draw cannot take place at half-time, the DCO contacts the team representatives and informs them where and when the draw will take place.

10. The team representatives must be present at the draw. However, should either or both of them not be present on time, the DCO may proceed with the draw.
11. In addition to the DCO and the team representatives, the UEFA match delegate may be present. If the UEFA match delegate is unable to attend, the DCO may appoint a witness.
12. For the draw, the DCO places numbered counters that correspond to the shirt numbers of all the players on each team into two separate receptacles (one envelope or bag per team). The DCO carefully checks that all the players listed on the match sheet are included before placing the counters into the receptacles.
13. The DCO draws two counters from each receptacle, plus two counters from each receptacle as reserves. Without looking at them, the DCO places the first four counters drawn into four separate envelopes (one for each player drawn) and the four reserve counters into four separate envelopes marked "reserve" (again, one for each player). The DCO then seals the envelopes, puts these into one big envelope and keeps the rest of the counters in his possession. The DCO then signs the big envelope, which should be countersigned by the team representatives as well as the UEFA match delegate, if present.
14. The DCO opens the envelopes 15 minutes before the end of the match. At futsal matches, the DCO opens the envelopes after 10 minutes of effective playing time in the second half.
15. The team representatives must be present when the envelopes are opened. However, should either or both of them not be present on time, the DCO may proceed with the opening of the envelopes.
16. The DCO completes the Doping Control Draw (D1) and the relevant Doping Control (D2 or D2 bis) forms with the names and numbers of the players selected for the doping control and hands over copies of the D1 form to the team representatives, who must then inform their respective team doctors.
17. The teams or national associations concerned are responsible for ensuring that the players drawn to undergo doping controls are taken by the respective team representatives to the doping control station straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over. This applies even when chaperones are appointed by UEFA.
18. The team doctor or his representative completes the declaration of medication section of the Doping Control (D2 or D2 bis) form for each player to undergo a doping control. If a player has taken or been administered any medication, prohibited substance or prohibited method in the seven days preceding the doping control, this must be declared on the form by the team doctor in as much detail as possible.
19. If a player sustains a serious injury requiring hospital treatment after the draw or is unable to undergo a doping control for any other compelling reason, the first reserve number is used and the corresponding player is summoned for

the doping control. If this player is also seriously injured or unable to undergo a doping control for any other compelling reason, the second reserve number is used. Since it is the responsibility of the DCO to judge a player's inability to undergo a doping control, the team doctor must inform the DCO of any such cases.

20. If a player is shown a red card at any time during the match, the player must remain available to undergo a doping control after the match if he has been drawn or designated in addition to the draw.
21. Instead of or in addition to drawing players by lot as described above, players may be designated by UEFA to undergo a doping control. The DCO reveals the identity of such players at the same time as the players drawn by lot or as agreed with the team representatives.

C. Procedure for out-of-competition controls during team activities

22. The appointed DCO identifies himself to the head or deputy head of delegation of the relevant team and explains the doping control procedure to him, the team doctor and, if applicable, the coach.
23. The DCO checks the players present against the list provided by UEFA and reports to UEFA if any players are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the players' list by the DCO.
24. If the players' list has not been registered with UEFA at the time of the control, the head of delegation gives the DCO an up-to-date list of players, including any who are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the players' list by the DCO.
25. The DCO draws players by lot and/or nominates the players to be tested as decided by the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.
26. Should a draw take place, the DCO conducts it as follows:
 - a) Referring to the players' list mentioned under paragraph 23 or 24 above, he checks the names and shirt numbers of the players.
 - b) He spreads out on a table the counters containing the numbers of all the players, including the players not present.
 - c) He makes sure that none of the numbers is missing before placing them in an envelope, bag or similar receptacle.
 - d) He then draws as many counters from his envelope, bag or similar receptacle as instructed by the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.
 - e) For each drawn and/or nominated player not present at the time of the draw, the DCO draws a reserve player.
27. The DCO indicates on the players' list the players drawn and/or nominated for a doping control, the reserve players and any other relevant information, and

completes the Doping Control (D2 or D2bis) form with the names and numbers of the players drawn, including the reserve players.

28. The team doctor or his representative completes the declaration of medication section of the Doping Control (D2 or D2bis) form for each player selected to undergo a doping control. If a selected player has taken or been administered any medication, prohibited substance or prohibited method in the seven days preceding the doping control, this must be declared on the form by the team doctor in as much detail as possible.
29. The team concerned is responsible for ensuring that the players drawn to undergo a doping control are informed and instructed to report to the doping control station within 60 minutes of being notified or as otherwise instructed by the DCO.
30. A reserve player is only tested if a selected player fails to report within 60 minutes of being notified, unless the reserve player offers to provide a sample beforehand. By so doing, the reserve player concerned agrees that his sample is valid for testing by UEFA even if the selected player reports in time and provides his sample.
31. Should a player drawn/nominated for testing fail to report to the doping control station in time, the DCO reports the matter to UEFA. In such cases, the first reserve player drawn is summoned for the doping control. Should a second player drawn/nominated for testing fail to report to the doping control station in time, the second reserve player is summoned, and so on.

D. Procedure for out-of-competition controls on individual players

32. UEFA may designate a player to be tested individually out-of-competition.
33. The appointed DCO makes reasonable attempts to notify the player of his selection for sample collection. The DCO records all notification attempts that he makes during the 60-minute time slot or the period defined by UEFA.
34. When the player is a minor, the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit instructs the DCO as to whether a third party must be notified prior to notification of the player.
35. The DCO informs the player of the doping control procedure, and notifies him of his rights and responsibilities, namely:
 - a) to have a representative present;
 - b) to report for sample collection within 60 minutes;
 - c) to remain under the direct observation of the DCO until the end of the sample collection process.
36. If the player cannot be contacted by the DCO after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided by the player and/or his representative, the DCO reports the matter to the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.

E. Suspicion of doping

37. If doping is suspected, the UEFA match delegate and/or the referee and/or the DCO are entitled to summon additional players to be tested.

F. Sample collection procedure for urine samples

38. The DCO identifies himself and then asks the player to identify himself. At the DCO's request, the player must show a valid form of identification containing his picture, first name and surname (for instance, an ID card, passport, driving licence or health card). The DCO explains the procedure for the collection of samples and informs the player of his rights and obligations.
39. The player first selects a clean and previously unused urine collection beaker for the samples.
40. The player then selects two clean and previously unused transparent glass bottles (one for the A sample and the other the B sample). Each bottle bears the same code number. The player compares the code numbers on both bottles and the bottle caps.
41. The player urinates into the collection beaker under the strict supervision of the DCO only, who must be of the same sex as the player. The player representative is allowed to be present only if the player is a minor and requires his presence.
42. The volume of urine must be at least 90ml (A 60ml, B 30ml).
43. The DCO instructs player to pour the urine into bottles A and B.
44. A sufficient volume of urine should be left in the collection beaker to allow the DCO to test the specific gravity (S/G) of the sample. This is then recorded on the relevant Doping Control (D2) form. If the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is not met, the DCO continues to collect additional samples until the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is met. Players who are required to provide additional samples must follow the instructions of the DCO. The DCO may determine that there are exceptional circumstances which mean that, for logistical reasons, it is impossible to continue with the sample collection session. Such exceptional circumstances must be documented accordingly by the DCO.
45. The player and the DCO check that the bottles are in good and proper condition. The urine sample is poured into bottles A and B and the player or the DCO closes them tightly. The player ensures that no urine can leak out and compares the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the relevant Doping Control (D2) form once again.
46. The DCO then completes the relevant Doping Control (D2) form, which must be signed by the player and the DCO and may be signed by the team representative as well. The signatures of the player and the DCO are legally binding. One copy of this form is retained by the UEFA administration, one by

the player, and one by the laboratory. By signing the relevant Doping Control (D2) form, the player confirms that, subject to any concerns recorded by the player in the "Remarks" section, the testing was conducted in accordance with the present regulations and no subsequent complaint is possible.

47. The A and B samples of all the players tested and the corresponding copies of the forms are delivered to the laboratory.
48. Urine samples collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

G. Procedure if the stipulated urine volume of 90ml is not obtained

49. If the urine sample provided is less than 90ml, the DCO instructs the player to pour the volume of urine already collected into bottle A. The player seals this bottle with the interim sealing device he selected before replacing the cap on the bottle. Next, bottle A is placed back in the cardboard packaging, which also contains bottle B, and all components are then sealed inside the plastic security bag.
50. The number of the security bag and the quantity of urine collected (in ml) must be written on the relevant Doping Control (D2) form. The player's initials must be written on the form.
51. When the player is able to provide an additional sample, he must identify his initial sample by checking the code number on the security bag against the number on the Doping Control (D2) form. The DCO double-checks this as well.
52. The player and the DCO check together that the security bag has not been tampered with.
53. Under the supervision of the DCO, the player himself opens bottle A by unscrewing the interim sealing device.
54. The player combines the samples, as directed by the DCO.
55. If the volume is still insufficient, the steps outlined under paragraphs 49 to 54 above are repeated ensuring that additional samples are added in the order they are collected until at least 90ml has been obtained. Once the required volume is obtained, testing can continue as described under paragraphs 43 to 48.

H. Sample collection procedure for blood samples

56. The BCO draws players in accordance with the procedure set out in section B or C above, depending on whether the control is in- or out-of-competition. A player may have to provide a urine sample in addition to the blood samples.
57. If a urine sample is also required, the collection of the blood samples from the player is, in general, carried out first, before the player provides a urine sample.
58. If a urine sample is also required, part of the doping control station is partitioned off to carry out the blood sampling procedure.
59. Blood is drawn from a vein, preferably from the inner part of the lower arm, while the player is sitting on a chair and resting his arm on a suitable support.
60. Blood samples are taken by means of a proficient (*lege artis*) intravenous puncture, which entails no health risk, except of possible local haematomas.
61. The player selects the required blood sample kit.
62. The BCO identifies himself and then asks the player to identify himself. At the BCO's request, the player must show a valid form of identification containing his picture, first name and surname (for instance, an ID card, passport, driving licence or health card). The BCO explains the procedure for the blood collection and informs the player of his rights and obligations.
63. Prior to the blood samples being taken, the player is asked if he has understood the procedure and purpose of sampling. If he has taken medication which could affect clotting time, extra care is taken with regard to haemostasis. Medical declarations are required and recorded on the Doping Control (D2 or D2 bis) form for:
 - a) medication that may affect the venepuncture procedure (particularly those that affect clotting), e.g. aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents;
 - b) any bleeding disorder which may have an effect on clotting time;
 - c) any blood transfusions in the last six months.Should the blood collection be related to the athlete biological passport, the BCO asks the player to provide other relevant information as required by the applicable WADA technical documents such as with regarding to training in altitude, recent physical activity, and altitude simulation, which is recorded on the Doping Control (D2 bis) form.
64. The BCO is responsible for the:
 - a) hygiene and sterility of the procedure;
 - b) handling of blood-sampling equipment;
 - c) handling of blood samples, e.g. mixing anti-coagulants;
 - d) after-care of the players.

The BCO and/or his assistant(s) wear(s) sterile gloves during the procedure and only the BCO, his assistant(s) and the players are allowed to handle the samples.

65. The player decides whether he or the BCO will seal the blood samples into the special bottles once the BCO or his assistant(s) has (have) completed the blood-collection procedure. The BCO then places the coded, sealed glass bottles containing the player's blood samples into the transport cool bag.
66. Blood samples are taken following the usual clinical procedure for blood collection. At least 3ml or 5ml of blood is collected in each of two venepuncture tubes (3ml or 5ml as the A sample; 3ml or 5ml as the B sample), or in a single sample tube if it is connected to the athlete biological passport. If required, the procedure is repeated and more blood is collected from the same puncture in 3ml or 5ml venepuncture tubes, or in a single sample tube, but no more than three attempts are made.
67. If a player's vein collapses after a small amount of blood has been collected, the procedure is repeated on the other arm to obtain a sufficient volume.
68. Blood samples are analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Results are communicated in the same way as urine test results.
69. Blood samples collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

I. Analysis of samples

70. Samples are sent for analysis only to laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. A list of WADA-accredited laboratories is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.
71. Samples are delivered to the UEFA-designated laboratory by the DCO or by courier service. UEFA decides on the appropriate means of transport. The Chain of Custody and Confirmation of Receipt by Laboratory (D4) form must be completed by the DCO and signed by the laboratory.
72. Samples must be analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA, or to assist UEFA in profiling relevant parameters in a player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
73. The laboratory proceeds with the analysis of the A sample and stores the B sample in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective testing, the technical document establishes risk assessment-based sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories analyse samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

- a) UEFA may request that laboratories analyse its samples using more extensive menus than those described in the WADA technical document.
 - b) UEFA may request that laboratories analyse its samples using less extensive menus than those described in the WADA technical document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.
 - c) As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, at their own initiative and expense laboratories may analyse samples for prohibited substances or prohibited methods not included on the sample analysis menu described in the relevant WADA technical document or specified by UEFA. Results from any such analysis must be reported to UEFA and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.
74. Any sample may be subject to further analysis by UEFA at any time before both the A and the B sample analytical results (or A sample result where B sample analysis has been waived or will otherwise not be performed) have been communicated by UEFA to the player as the basis for an asserted anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01.
75. UEFA endeavours to ensure that the analysis of A samples is carried out as soon as possible after their arrival at the designated laboratory.
76. The laboratory communicates all negative test results to the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit as soon as these results are known.
77. If the analysis of the A sample produces a negative result, the B sample is disposed of by the laboratory within the time limit specified in the International Standard for Laboratories, unless the UEFA administration instructs otherwise in writing.

Further analysis of samples and sample storage

78. Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of paragraph 76 at any time exclusively at the direction of UEFA or WADA. Any sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA is at WADA's expense. Further analysis must conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

J. Procedure if A sample produces an adverse analytical finding or if there is an adverse passport finding

79. Upon receipt of an adverse analytical finding, UEFA conducts a review to determine whether: a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions; or b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the

adverse analytical finding. Upon receipt of an adverse passport finding, UEFA proceeds with results management in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and the International Standard for Laboratories.

80. If UEFA decides not to bring forward the adverse analytical finding or adverse passport finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it notifies the player, the relevant NADO, FIFA and WADA accordingly.
81. If, after review, UEFA decides to bring forward the adverse analytical finding or adverse passport finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it confidentially informs the general secretary of the national association and/or team concerned or any other qualified representative by telephone in due course. The general secretary of the national association and/or team concerned or any other qualified representative must immediately inform the player. UEFA then informs the player about the results in writing (by fax or email) to the national association's and/or team's address. The general secretary or other qualified representative of the national association and/or team concerned receives a copy of this fax or email.

K. Right to request a B sample analysis

82. If the A sample produces an adverse analytical finding, the player is entitled to request an analysis of the B sample within 48 hours of receiving the fax or email from UEFA. At UEFA European Championship final tournaments, the 48-hour deadline may be reduced. The participating national associations are informed by means of a circular letter before the start of the tournament.
83. Any request for analysis of the B sample must be submitted in writing. If the player does not request analysis of the B sample by the relevant deadline, he is considered to have fully recognised and accepted the results of the A sample analysis.
84. If analysis of the B sample is requested, UEFA communicates this request immediately to the head of the laboratory or his nominee where the B sample is being stored. The B sample analysis takes place at the same laboratory as soon as possible. The player is informed of the time at which the B sample is to be opened.
85. A representative of UEFA and the player and/or his appointed representative may be present at the laboratory when the bottle containing the B sample is opened and analysed. All costs incurred as a result of the presence of the player and/or his representative at the laboratory when the B sample is opened and/or analysed must be covered by the player, his team and/or his national association.
86. The results of the B sample analysis must be communicated to UEFA immediately and confidentially by telephone. The original analytical report on

the B sample must be sent to UEFA by recorded delivery marked “private and confidential”.

87. Unless the UEFA administration requests otherwise in writing, the laboratory must destroy the B sample the day following the minimum period for which the laboratory is required to keep the sample under the International Standard for Laboratories.

L. Procedure if B sample confirms the A sample analysis

88. If the laboratory report reveals the presence of the same prohibited substance or the use of the same prohibited method in the B sample as was detected in the player’s A sample, an anti-doping rule violation is deemed to have been committed. The same conclusion applies in the event of the player admitting to having committed a doping offence or waiving his right to a B sample analysis.
89. UEFA is not liable for any consequences of a B sample analysis that does not confirm the adverse analytical finding of the A sample and is therefore declared negative.

APPENDIX C: Whereabouts rules

A. UEFA testing pool

1. UEFA defines a UEFA out-of-competition testing pool (hereinafter: UEFA testing pool) of those teams and players required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA. In principle, the UEFA testing pool is defined at the start of each season and/or prior to a specific competition stage, and may be revised from time to time.
2. UEFA notifies teams and players in the UEFA testing pool in writing that they have been included in the pool and that they must provide accurate whereabouts information in accordance with any instructions that UEFA may issue from time to time.
In its notification, UEFA sets the deadline for submission of whereabouts information by the team and players and indicates any additional information to be provided by the team or player(s).
3. Teams and players remain in the UEFA testing pool and continue to be required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA until they have been informed otherwise by UEFA.
4. Players included in the UEFA testing pool who are transferred to a team that is not in the UEFA testing pool or have given notice of their retirement from football may be required to continue to provide whereabouts information and to remain available for out-of-competition testing as instructed by UEFA.

B. Teams

5. When a team is part of the UEFA testing pool, it is responsible for collecting and forwarding to UEFA the whereabouts information of all its players registered to participate in the UEFA competition.
6. Each player who is on a team that is part of the UEFA testing pool and who is registered to participate in a UEFA competition is responsible for informing his team if he will not participate in any team activity and for providing his team with complete and accurate whereabouts information. Notwithstanding the team's responsibility, the player is personally responsible for ensuring that complete and accurate whereabouts information is forwarded in time by the team to UEFA.
7. Teams and their players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
8. Whereabouts information must be accurate and up to date at all times. Should a team's or player's plans change from those originally indicated in their whereabouts information, the team must immediately send updates of all information required.

9. Each of the following constitutes a team whereabouts violation:
 - a) Whereabouts information sent late;
 - b) Incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - c) Absence of one or more players from a doping control conducted on the team.
10. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violations and refers them to UEFA disciplinary bodies, which take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
11. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
12. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 7.01 and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly.

C. Players

13. UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such times and on such grounds that UEFA deems appropriate.
14. A player who is included in the UEFA testing pool is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA. For example, as part of his whereabouts information the player may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a) on a daily basis during the period defined by UEFA;
 - b) on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA;
 - c) on those days that he is not participating in team training sessions and is not playing a match with his team (partial individual whereabouts).
15. The player is personally responsible to ensure that his whereabouts information as provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally indicated in his whereabouts information, the player must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required.
16. Players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
17. Three whereabouts failures (filing failure or missed test) by a player within any 12-month period amount to an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d and disciplinary measures are imposed accordingly.
18. Any player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, his whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01c or 2.01e and disciplinary measures are imposed accordingly.

D. Whereabouts failure management process

19. The results management authority in relation to potential whereabouts failures is UEFA, FIFA or the NADO with which the player in question files his whereabouts information.
20. When a whereabouts failure appears to have occurred, the results management process is as follows:
 - a) If the apparent whereabouts failure has been uncovered by an attempt to test the player, the testing authority obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the DCO. If the testing authority is different from the results management authority, it forwards the unsuccessful attempt report to the results management authority within seven days and assists the results management authority as necessary in obtaining information from the DCO in relation to the apparent whereabouts failure.
 - b) The results management authority reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the DCO in case of a missed test) to determine whether all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary (e.g. the DCO whose test attempt uncovered the filing failure or triggered the missed test).
 - c) If the results management authority concludes that any of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have not been met, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - d) If the results management authority concludes that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player within 14 days of the date of the apparent whereabouts failure. The notice must include sufficient details of the apparent whereabouts failure to enable the player to respond and give the player a reasonable deadline by which to respond. It must also indicate whether the player has had any other whereabouts failures recorded against him in the previous 12 months. In the case of a failing failure, the notice must advise the player that in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice (no less than 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received).
 - e) If the player does not respond by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does respond by the deadline, the results management authority considers, on the basis of this response, whether or not to change its original decision.

- i) If so, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - ii) If not, it advises the player, giving reasons for its decision and a reasonable deadline by which the player may request an administrative review. The unsuccessful attempt report is also given to the player at this point if it has not already been provided.
 - f) If the player does not request an administrative review by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more individuals from the results management authority not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent whereabouts failure. The purpose of the administrative review is to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met.
 - g) If the administrative review determines that not all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, the results management authority advises WADA, FIFA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision. On the other hand, if the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player and records the notified whereabouts failure against him.
21. The results management authority reports a decision to record a whereabouts failure against a player to WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or any other reliable means.
 22. If three whereabouts failures are recorded against a player within any 12-month period, the results management authority brings proceedings against the player alleging a violation of paragraph 2.01d. If the results management authority fails to bring such proceedings against a player within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the player's third whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then the results management authority is deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed.
 23. A player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d has the right to a full evidentiary hearing. The hearing panel is not bound by any conclusions from the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the anti-doping organisation bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel. If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) whereabouts failure(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged

whereabouts failure(s) has (have) not, then no anti-doping rule violation is found to have occurred under paragraph 2.01d. However, if the player then commits one (or two, as applicable) further whereabouts failure(s) within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.

E. Coordination with other anti-doping organisations

24. UEFA may also collect whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
25. UEFA may make the list of teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool available to WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
26. UEFA may submit all whereabouts information to WADA, which may make such information accessible to other anti-doping organisations having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
27. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other anti-doping organisations having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
28. A player's whereabouts failures under the present regulations may be combined with whereabouts failures recorded by another anti-doping organisation, provided that:
 - (i) the anti-doping organisation had authority under the Code;
 - (ii) UEFA was informed in time; and
 - (iii) the facts recorded by the anti-doping organisation constitute, to the satisfaction of UEFA, a whereabouts failure in accordance with the present regulations.
29. The responsibility for conducting proceedings against a player who has three whereabouts failures recorded against him lies with the anti-doping organisation having recorded the majority of failures. If the whereabouts failures are issued by three different anti-doping organisations, then the responsible organisation is the one whose registered testing pool the player was in at the time of the third whereabouts failure. If the player was in both the UEFA testing pool and the national registered testing pool at the time, the responsible organisation is UEFA.

F. Involvement of UEFA disciplinary bodies

30. The UEFA disciplinary bodies are only involved if a third whereabouts failure (any combination of missed tests and/or filing failures) is committed by a player within a rolling period of 12 months. They are not bound by any determination made beforehand during the filing failure and/or missed test management process as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts

failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the anti-doping organisation responsible for bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure.

31. If the UEFA disciplinary bodies decide that two alleged whereabouts failures have been established to the required standard of proof, but that the third has not, then no violation under paragraph 2.01d is found to have occurred. However, if the player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the disciplinary body in the previous proceedings and the alleged whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.
32. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then it is assumed by WADA that UEFA has decided no such violation was committed and WADA is therefore entitled to appeal against this assumed decision.

G. Confidentiality

33. UEFA handles whereabouts information as strictly confidential at all times and uses it exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating and conducting tests or managing possible anti-doping rule violations. UEFA destroys whereabouts information when it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
34. WADA and all other anti-doping organisations that have accepted the Code are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information. UEFA is not liable for any use that WADA or any other anti-doping organisation makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. Teams and/or players have no claim against UEFA in this respect.

APPENDIX D: Forms
Doping Control Draw (D1)

Doping Control (D2)

Player's Consent (D2)

Doping Control Blood Passport (D2bis)

Doping Control Station Register (D3)

Chain of Custody and Confirmation of Receipt by Laboratory (D4)

APPENDIX E: Definitions

ADAMS: Anti-doping Administration and Management System, a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration (as used in 2.01h): Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the use or attempted use by another person of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. However, this definition does not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification or actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sporting performance.

Adverse analytical finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related WADA technical documents, identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

Adverse passport finding: A report described as such in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

Anti-doping organisation: An organisation that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of a doping control. This includes, for example, FIFA and national anti-doping organisations.

Athlete biological passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

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. No anti-doping rule violation may be 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.

Atypical finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation under the International Standard for Laboratories or related WADA technical documents prior to the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

Atypical passport finding: A report described as such in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

BCO (Blood Collection Officer): A DCO who is responsible for blood sampling and qualified to collect blood samples from players. He may not delegate the sampling procedure to his assistant(s) unless they are qualified phlebotomists.

CAS: Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: A person appointed by UEFA who notifies the player assigned to him from among those selected for a doping control, accompanies that player from the time he is notified until the doping control is completed and/or observes all the players who are present in the doping control station.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code, issued by WADA.

Competition: A series of football matches conducted under UEFA authority (e.g. the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League). "Competition" in the official UEFA terminology corresponds to "Event" in the Code.

Competition period: The time between the beginning and the end of a competition, as established by UEFA.

Contaminated product: A product that contains a prohibited substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information that can be found by means of a reasonable internet search.

DCO (Doping Control Officer): A physician (male or female) who is appointed by the UEFA administration to conduct a doping control. The DCO is responsible for the entire doping control procedure, including the draw, the collection of samples and the transport of samples to the WADA-accredited laboratory. The DCO has the authority to take decisions on the site of the doping control within the framework of these regulations. The DCO may be assisted by a Doping Control Assistant or a chaperone. When mentioning the DCO, the singular is used. However, more than one DCO may be appointed by UEFA to conduct out-of-competition controls depending on the number of players to be tested.

Doping control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal, including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

Doping control liaison officer: A person appointed by the home team who is at the disposal of the DCO. A description of his tasks is included in Appendix A, paragraph 1.

Doping control assistant: A person appointed by the UEFA administration who assists the DCO in his work from the time of the latter's arrival at the stadium until completion of the doping control. His main tasks are to register all persons entering the doping control station on the Doping Control Station Register form (D4) and to supervise the working area of the doping control station. He can also be requested to act as a chaperone, i.e. to notify the player(s) assigned to him from among those selected for a doping control and accompany these player(s) from the time they are notified until the doping control is completed.

Fault: Any breach of duty or lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a player or other person's degree of fault include, for example, the player's or other person's experience, whether the player or other person is a minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the player and the level of care and investigation

exercised by the player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the player's or other person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the player's or other person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of suspension, the fact that a player only has a short time left in his career, or the timing in terms of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of suspension under paragraph 10.02.

Filing failure: A failure by a player (or by a third party to whom the player has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete whereabouts filing that enables the player to be located for testing at the times and locations set out in the whereabouts filing or to update that whereabouts filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Appendix C and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

In-competition: This phase starts 24 hours before a single match or the first match of a tournament and terminates 24 hours after the single match or the end of the tournament.

International standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an international standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) is sufficient to conclude that the procedures were performed properly. An international standard includes any WADA technical documents issued pursuant to the international standard, which are available on WADA's website at wada-ama.org

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Match: An individual game of football played within the context of a competition or tournament. "Match" in the official UEFA terminology corresponds to "Competition" in the Code.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural person who has not reached the age of 18.

Missed test: Failure by a player to be available for testing during the 60-minute time slot and at the location specified in his whereabouts filing for the day in question.

NADO (National anti-doping organisation): The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of samples, manage test results and conduct hearings at national level.

No advance notice testing: Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the player, where the player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of the notification through sample provision.

No fault or negligence: If the player or other person establishes that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected, even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had used or been administered a prohibited

substance or prohibited method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a minor, for any violation of paragraph 2.01a, the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system.

No significant fault or negligence: If the player or other person establishes that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the no fault or negligence criteria, was not significant in relation to the anti-doping rule violation. Unless he is a minor, for any violation of paragraph 2.01a the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system. For cannabinoids, the player may establish that he bears no significant fault or negligence by clearly demonstrating that the use was not intended to enhance sporting performance or unrelated to sport.

Out-of-competition: Any time which is outside the in-competition phase.

Partial individual whereabouts information: Information regarding the precise 60-minute time slot and exact location where a player can be tested on any team training day when not available at the time and location specified in the team whereabouts information provided to UEFA by the player's national association and/or team.

Person: A natural person or a legal person.

Player: For the purposes of doping controls, any person who participates in a UEFA competition as a player.

Player support person: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medic, paramedic, parent or other person working with, treating or assisting players participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Possession: The actual, physical possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method or the constructive possession thereof which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists). If the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists, constructive possession is found only if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance or prohibited method and intended to exercise control over it. No anti-doping rule violation may be based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the person has taken concrete action demonstrating that he never intended to possess the prohibited substance or prohibited method and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an anti-doping organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method constitutes possession by the person who makes the purchase, even if, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else or is sent to a third party's address.

Prohibited List: The WADA list identifying prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

Prohibited method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited substance: Any substance or class of substances so described on the Prohibited List.

Random selection: Selection of player for testing which is not target testing.

Results management authority: The organisation that is responsible for the management of test results (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings, whether a) an anti-doping organisation (for example, FIFA, UEFA, NADO, WADA); or b) another organisation acting pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the anti-doping organisation (for example, a national association that is a member of FIFA and/or UEFA). In respect of whereabouts failures, the results management authority is set out in Appendixes B and C.

Sample: Any biological material collected for the purposes of a doping control.

Sample collection session: All the sequential activities that directly involve a player selected for testing, from the point that initial contact is made until the player leaves the doping control station.

Substantial assistance: For the purposes of paragraph 10.03a, a person providing substantial assistance must: (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (ii) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by an anti-doping organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Suitable specific gravity: Specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with test strips.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target testing: Selection of players for testing where specific players or groups of players are selected on a non-random basis for testing at a specified time in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team: The players of a club or national association registered for a UEFA competition or tournament.

Team representative: A person appointed by his team to act as its representative at the half-time draw, at the opening of the envelopes and when the players from his team are tested.

Testing authority: The organisation that has authorised a particular sample collection, whether i) an anti-doping organisation (for example, UEFA, FIFA, the national anti-doping organisation, WADA); or ii) another organisation conducting testing pursuant

to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the anti-doping organisation (for example, a national federation that is member of UEFA and/or FIFA).

TUE: A therapeutic use exemption as described under Article 5.

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee): This UEFA body is composed on a case by case basis to grant, review and cancel TUEs.

Tournament: A competition involving several (national or club) teams over a defined period of time (e.g. EURO 2016 TM, from the opening match until the final).

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or possessing for any such purpose) a prohibited substance or prohibited method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a player, a player support person or any other person subject to the jurisdiction of an anti-doping organisation to any third party. This does not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a prohibited substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or with other acceptable justification, nor does it include actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that the prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sporting performance.

Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Unsuccessful attempt report: A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a sample from a player in a registered testing pool, setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the player (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Whereabouts failure: A filing failure or missed test.

Whereabouts filing: Information provided by or on behalf of a player in a registered testing pool that sets out the player's whereabouts for the following quarter, in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

APPENDIX F: Acknowledgement and Agreement

The undersigned player agrees to comply with the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations* and the applicable UEFA competition regulations, which he has read and understood. In particular, he acknowledges that he must refrain from using substances and methods prohibited by the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

The undersigned player recognises that failure to comply with the said regulations may result in investigation and imposition of sanctions by UEFA. He acknowledges and agrees that UEFA has the jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided for in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

The undersigned player agrees to undergo doping controls at any time (in and out of competition).

The undersigned player agrees that any dispute that remains unresolved after the legal remedies established by UEFA have been exhausted shall be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for final and binding arbitration, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *UEFA Statutes*.

The undersigned has/have read and understood the present Acknowledgment and Agreement.

Date

Name of player
(surname, first name)

Date of birth
(day/month/year)

Signature of player

Name of parent/legal guardian
(surname, first name)

Signature of parent/legal guardian

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