

FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

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International federations such as FIFA and the IOC played a pioneering role in the fight against doping in sports. FIFA introduced regular doping controls in 1970 to ensure that the results of the matches in its international competitions are a fair reflection of the strength of the contenders. During the last fifteen years, prominent doping cases, particularly in individual sports, have alerted the public to the problem of doping. As suspicion grew of greater drug abuse at all levels, including amateurs and recreational sportsmen, doping increasingly became a concern for international and national sports organisations and national governments alike. In 1999, an initiative was launched to establish an independent international anti-doping agency to coordinate and harmonise the efforts worldwide. Since the foundation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), FIFA has made a considerable contribution to their development and to the improvement of the WADA documents, including the World-Anti Doping Code and the International Standards. High-ranking FIFA officials hold positions within WADA and continuously make their vast practical experience and specific knowledge available to the organisation.

The fundamental aims of doping control are threefold:

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

FIFA and the FIFA Medical Committee acknowledge their responsibility in the fight against doping through stringent anti-doping provisions, ongoing data collection and support for the research promoted by the FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC). The FIFA Medical Committee has overall responsibility for implementing doping control at all FIFA competitions and out-of-competition as well as for approving applications for therapeutic use exemptions (TUE). It delegates the management and administration of doping tests to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, which coordinates the FIFA doping control officers. It delegates the evaluation and the approval of TUEs to the TUE advisory group. FIFA follows a strategy of basing any decisions and regulations on the specifics of the game, the scientific evidence and the analysis of validated doping statistics.

Since 1999, two players per team have been drawn by lots and tested at every match during FIFA competitions. No-advance-notice tests were broadly introduced at training camps prior to the 2002 FIFA World Cup™. Between 1994 and 2008, 6,384 doping tests were performed at FIFA competitions. Of these, three samples tested positive: one each for ephedrine, cannabis and nandrolone, accounting for an incidence of 0.05%. Doping tests conducted during confederations' and associations' competitions are the responsibility of the organisers. In 2007, 28,313 doping tests were performed in football worldwide. According to the FIFA doping control database, 91 samples (0.32%) tested positive and, of these, 11 samples (0.04%) were positive for anabolic steroids. Over the years, cannabis and cocaine have accounted for about 80% of positive test results, whilst in 2007 about 61% of positive samples were due to cannabis and cocaine.

FIFA has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code 2009 and implemented the applicable provisions of this code in these regulations. Thus, in case of questions, the comments annotating various provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code 2009 and the International Standard for Testing 2009 may be used to construe the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations where applicable.

Reference to the male gender in respect of players, physicians and doping control officers in these regulations applies to both males and females. Reference to the competent FIFA bodies in these regulations applies to the equivalent body at association or confederation level.

CHAPTER I: SCOPE OF THE FIFA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. Scope of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

1 These regulations shall apply to FIFA, its member associations and confederations and to players, clubs, player support personnel, match officials, officials and other persons who participate in activities, matches or competitions organised by FIFA or its associations by virtue of their agreement, membership, affiliation, authorisation, accreditation or participation.

2 These regulations shall apply to all doping controls over which FIFA and respectively its associations have jurisdiction.

2. Obligations of associations and confederations

1 All associations shall undertake to comply with these regulations. These regulations shall be incorporated either directly, or by reference, into the rules of each association. Each association shall include in its rules the procedural regulations necessary to implement the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and any changes that may be made to them effectively.

2 All confederations shall, by signing the "Doping Control Declaration of Agreement", undertake to comply with these regulations just as the associations. In respect of the confederations' remit, reference in these regulations to the associations shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the confederations.

3 The rules of each association shall specifically provide that all players, clubs, player support personnel, officials and other persons under the jurisdiction of the association shall be bound by these regulations.

4 It is the responsibility of each association to collect samples for doping control at national competitions and to initiate and direct out-of-competition testing on its players, as well as to ensure that all national-level testing on its players and the results management from such tests comply with these regulations. In respect of this schedule of responsibilities, reference in these regulations to FIFA shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the association concerned.

5 It is recognised that in some countries the association will conduct the testing and results management process itself whilst, in others, some or all of the association's responsibilities may be delegated or assigned to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). In respect of these countries, reference in these regulations to the association shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the NADO.

3. Special obligations of players and teams

1 Players, other individuals, organisations and entities shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included in the Prohibited List.

2 Players are obliged to undergo doping tests as set out in chapter V. In particular, every player designated to undergo a doping test by a responsible official, whether as a result of target testing or the draw by lots, is obliged to provide a urine sample and, if requested, a blood sample and to undergo any medical examination which the responsible official deems necessary and to cooperate with the latter in this respect.

3 The player's rights include the right to:
a) have the team physician or other representative and, as required, an interpreter present;
b) be informed and ask for additional information about the sample collection process;

4 The player's obligations include the requirement to:

- a) remain within direct observation of the FIFA doping control officer or the chaperone at all times from the point of notification until the completion of the sample collection;
- b) comply with sample collection procedures (and the player shall be advised of the possible consequences of failure to comply);
- c) report immediately for a test, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with App. E (4.3.).

5 Every player/team who has been identified for inclusion in the national or international Registered Testing Pool is obliged to provide whereabouts information as set out in App. D. Players may delegate the whereabouts provision to a designated team representative.

4. Test jurisdiction of FIFA

1 FIFA has test jurisdiction over all clubs and their players who are members of associations or who participate in any match or competition organised by FIFA.

2 FIFA shall focus its testing under these regulations on players of the international Registered Testing Pool and on players who compete, or who are preparing to compete, in matches or competitions organised by FIFA.

CHAPTER II: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is strictly forbidden under these regulations. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following anti-doping rule violations:

5. Presence of a Prohibited Substance

1 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 under this article.

2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under this article is established by either of the following: the 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.

3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List (App. B), the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

4 As an exception to the general rule of this article, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

6. Use or attempted use

1 It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. 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 violation for use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2 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.

7. Refusing or failing to submit to sample collection

Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in the applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.

8. Failure to file whereabouts information and missed tests

Violation of conditions set out in App. D regarding players' availability for out-of-competition testing includes failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests. Any combination of three missed tests or filing failures within an eighteen-month period shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under the conditions set out in App. D.

9. Tampering

Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control.

10. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

1 Possession by a player in-competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or possession by a player out of competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited out of competition unless the player establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with art. 17 or other acceptable justification.

2 Possession by player support personnel in-competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or possession by player support personnel out-of-competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to a player in accordance with art. 17 or other acceptable justification.

11. Trafficking

Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

12. Administration of a Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance

Administration or attempted administration to any player in-competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or attempted administration to any player out-of-competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited out-of-competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted anti-doping rule violation.

CHAPTER III: PROOF OF DOPING

13. Burdens and standards of proof

- 1 FIFA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIFA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Committee bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - 2 Where the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations place the burden of proof upon the player or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in art. 47.1 and 51 where the player must satisfy a higher burden of proof.
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14. Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

- 1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The 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.

If the player or other person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3 The facts established by a decision of a court or disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the player or other person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the player or other person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

CHAPTER IV: THE PROHIBITED LIST AND THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

15. The Prohibited List

- 1 The FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the Prohibited List (App. B) which shall be published and revised by WADA.
 - 2 Unless otherwise stated in the Prohibited List and/or any revision to the Prohibited List, the Prohibited List and revisions shall come into effect under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FIFA.
 - 3 WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included in the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories in the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a player or other person based on an argument 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.
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16. Specified Substances

For the purpose of applying the conditions set out in chapter X (Sanctions on individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified in the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

17. Therapeutic use exemptions

- 1 Any player who consults a doctor and is prescribed treatment or medication for therapeutic reasons shall enquire whether the prescription contains Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods. If so, the player shall request alternative treatment.
- 2 If there is no alternative treatment, the player with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a therapeutic use exemption (TUE). TUEs will however be granted only in cases of clear and compelling clinical need where no competitive advantage can be gained by the player.
- 3 Application and approval of TUEs strictly follow the procedure as laid out in the WADA International Standard for Testing and in the FIFA TUE Policy.
- 4 Players who have been identified as included in FIFA's international Registered Testing Pool may only obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules of FIFA. FIFA publishes a list of those international competitions for which a TUE from FIFA is required. Details of the procedure for the application shall be found in App. C. TUEs granted by FIFA under these rules shall be reported to the player's association and to WADA.
- 5 Players who have been identified or included in a national Registered Testing Pool must obtain a TUE from their NADO, or from such other body as may be designated by their association to grant TUEs, or which otherwise has competent authority to grant TUEs in the territory of the association concerned. Associations shall in all cases be responsible for reporting promptly the grant of any TUEs under these rules to FIFA and to WADA.

CHAPTER V: TESTING

18. General rules for testing

- 1 Every player under these regulations may be subject to in-competition testing at the matches at which he competes and to out-of-competition testing at any time and place by FIFA or the relevant association. Testing includes urine tests and blood tests.
- 2 Within its competence, FIFA may delegate testing under these regulations to any association, confederation, WADA, governmental agency, NADO or third party which FIFA deems to be suitably qualified for the purpose. In this case, reference to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit or the FIFA doping control officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the mandated party or person.
- 3 In addition to testing by FIFA or the associations, players may be subject to testing:

In-competition:

Only a single organisation shall be responsible for initiating and directing testing during the match/competition period. At international competitions, the collection of samples shall be directed by the international organisation which is the ruling body for the match/competition, at national competitions, the collection of samples shall be directed by the designated NADO of that country.

If an anti-doping organisation is not responsible for initiating and directing testing at a competition, but authorised nevertheless to conduct additional testing during the competition period, it shall first contact the ruling body of the match/competition to obtain the appropriate permission. If the anti-doping organisation is not satisfied with the response of the ruling body, it may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional testing. WADA shall not grant any such approval before in-depth consulting with and informing the ruling body for the match/competition.

Out-of-competition:

- a) by WADA;
- b) the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games;
- c) the NADO of the country or territory in which the players are present.

- 4 Testing of individual players shall be performed with no advance notice. For in-competition testing, place holder selection may be known in advance, but shall not be revealed to the player until notification.
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19. Test distribution plan

- 1 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall develop a test distribution plan for efficient and effective in-competition and out-of-competition testing for all players over whom FIFA has jurisdiction, including but not limited to players in the international Registered Testing Pool.
- 2 In developing the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall consider the risk of doping in football based on: the FIFA doping control database on positive tests and the respective substances detected, the WADA statistics, the history of doping in football, the competition calendar including seasonal breaks, the number of football players, the physical demands of football and research.
- 3 Further, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall take the anti-doping activities of the FIFA member associations and confederations, the strength of the national anti-doping programme from nation to nation and the outcome of previous test distribution planning cycles into account. Based on this regular review, the plan shall be updated if necessary, particularly with regard to the relative merits of out-of-competition and in-competition testing in football.
- 4 The timing of testing and number of sample collections shall be allocated by type of sample collection, including out-of-competition, in-competition, blood and urine sample collection, as required in order to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping in football.

- 5 Player support personnel and/or any other person with a conflict of interest shall not be involved in test distribution planning for their players or in the process of selecting players for testing.
 - 6 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall maintain a record of test distribution planning data to coordinate testing activities with other anti-doping organisations.
 - 7 The chain of custody of the samples shall ensure that samples and the respective documentation forms arrive together at the laboratory.
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20. Requirements for selection of players for testing

- 1 In implementing the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall select players for sample collection using random selection methods and target testing as applicable.
 - 2 Target testing shall be based on the intelligent assessment of the risks of doping and the most effective use of resources to ensure optimum detection and deterrence. In football as a team sport, target testing shall be primarily aimed at identifying systematic doping in a team. If more than one player in a team has tested positive, target testing of all players in the team shall be performed. For individual players, target testing may be performed for behaviour indicating doping, abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc); injury, repeated failure to provide whereabouts filings; player test history and player reinstatement after a period of ineligibility.
 - 3 Testing which is not target testing shall be determined by random selection following the FIFA doping control procedure (App. E). In competition, the FIFA doping control officer shall be authorised to select additional players for sample collection, e.g. for behaviour indicating doping. Out of competition, the FIFA doping control officer shall follow the instructions for the selection of (the) player(s) as given on the respective authorisation form by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.
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21. Sample collection personnel: FIFA doping control officers, assistants, chaperones

- 1 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit and the relevant competition organising committee shall designate an accredited FIFA doping control officer to carry out in-competition tests at the matches in question.
- 2 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall also designate the FIFA doping control officers responsible for out-of-competition doping tests as defined in the test distribution plan.
- 3 The FIFA doping control officer must be a physician¹. He must have undergone specific training as a FIFA doping control officer. He shall be responsible for the entire doping test procedure, including blood sampling, the immediate dispatch of urine samples to the relevant laboratory and copies of the forms to FIFA. FIFA shall provide him with the material required to carry out the tests.
- 4 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may also appoint one or several assistants for the FIFA doping control officer, if necessary, e.g. at double-headers. Furthermore, the FIFA doping control officer may be supported by chaperones.
- 5 The FIFA doping control officer may delegate the urine sampling procedure or parts thereof to his assistant. The blood sampling procedure may not be delegated unless the assistant is a physician². In the case of delegation, reference to the FIFA doping control officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the assistant.

¹ If national legislation allows professionals other than physicians to collect samples of bodily fluids (with all consequences including medical confidentiality according to medical ethics and the Hippocratic Oath), an exception can be made by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

² See previous fn.

- 6 All other sample collection personnel apart from the FIFA doping control officer shall have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, shall not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the sample collection for which they are appointed and shall not be minors.
- 7 All sample collection personnel shall have official identification that is provided either by FIFA or the FIFA authorised anti-doping organisation/relevant competition organising committee. The minimum identification requirement is an official documentation naming FIFA or the FIFA authorised anti-doping organisation by which the person has been authorised. For FIFA doping control officers, this documentation shall identify them by name and additional identification requirements shall include the person's name and photograph and the expiry date of the documentation.

22. Failure to comply with doping control

- 1 When any member of the sample collection personnel becomes aware of any matters occurring before, during or after a sample collection session that may lead to a determination of a failure to comply, he must inform the FIFA doping control officer immediately.
- 2 The FIFA doping control officer shall then:
- a) inform the player or other party concerned of the consequences of a possible failure to comply;
 - b) complete the player's sample collection session where possible;
 - c) provide a detailed written report of any possible failure to comply to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.
- 3 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then:
- a) inform the player or other party concerned of the possible failure to comply in writing and grant an opportunity to respond;
 - b) instigate an investigation of the possible failure to comply based on all relevant information and documentation;
 - c) document the evaluation process;
 - d) make the final determination available to other anti-doping organisations in accordance with chapter XIII.
- 4 If the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit determines that there has been a potential failure to comply, they shall:
- a) promptly notify the player or other party notified in writing of the possible consequences, that a potential failure to comply will be investigated by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or its equivalent at association level and that appropriate follow-up action will be taken in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and FIFA Disciplinary Code;
 - b) notify the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of all relevant facts.
- 5 Any additional necessary information about the potential failure to comply shall be obtained from all relevant sources, including the player or other party, as soon as possible and recorded.
- 6 The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall investigate the potential failure to comply and take appropriate follow-up actions in accordance with these regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
- 7 The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall establish a system for ensuring that the outcomes of its investigation into the potential failure to comply are considered for results management action and, if applicable, for further planning and target testing.

23. Whereabouts information

The rules governing Whereabouts information are established under App. D of these regulations.

CHAPTER VI: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

24. Use of accredited laboratories

1 Analysis of the samples shall be carried out in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method) used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

2 **Substances subject to detection**

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified in the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to its monitoring programme.

3 **Research on samples**

No sample may be used for any purpose other than that described in the previous paragraph without the player's written consent. Use of samples for purposes other than those described in the previous paragraph, particularly research purposes, is however strongly discouraged by FIFA as it contradicts basic scientific principles, and will not be allowed for FIFA matches/competitions.

25. Standards for sample analysis and reporting

Laboratories shall analyse samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. The head of the laboratory shall send the test results immediately by confidential fax or encrypted e-mail to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

26. Retesting samples

A sample may be reanalysed for the purpose of art. 24.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FIFA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

27. Property

All samples provided by players in doping controls conducted under the responsibility of FIFA shall immediately become the property of FIFA.

28. Guidance

If, at any stage, any question or issue arises concerning the analysis or interpretation of the results of a sample, the person responsible for the analysis at the laboratory may consult the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit for guidance.

CHAPTER VII: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

29. Management process

1 Following notification of an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the matter shall be subject to the results management process set out below.

2 In the case of a player tested by FIFA, the results management process shall be conducted by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In all other cases, it shall be conducted by the relevant person or body of the player's association. Requests for assistance or information in conducting the results management process may be made to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit at any time.

3 For the purpose of this chapter, references hereafter to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant person or body of the association and references to the player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any player support personnel or other person.

30. Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification

1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical or an Atypical Finding in an "A" sample, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct a review to determine whether:
(a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted to the player for the Prohibited Substance;
(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for Testing or other applicable provision in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations such as to undermine the validity of the finding.

2 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE or departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at once confidentially notify the FIFA Secretary General, the chairman of the Doping Control Sub-Committee, the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the chairman of the FIFA Medical Committee, the player's association and/or club of the positive result of the "A" sample. The player shall be notified simultaneously in the manner set out in art. 30.4.

3. If the initial review of an Atypical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or an apparent departure that caused the Atypical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation has been completed, the player (in a manner as provided below), his club, the association concerned and WADA shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

4 In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the player has to be promptly notified, as set out in art. 73, of:
(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;
(b) the anti-doping rule violated;
(c) the fact that analysis of the "B" sample analysis may be conducted at the request of FIFA regardless of the player's decision in this respect;
(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the "B" sample analysis;
(e) the opportunity for the player and/or the player's representative to attend the "B" sample opening and analysis;
(f) the player's right to request copies of the "A" and "B" sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;
(g) the player's right to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted within a time limit set by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

5 The player shall be afforded an opportunity, within a time limit set by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted.

6 Notice of an Atypical Finding will not be provided before completion of the investigation under art. 30.3.

31. Analysis of the "B" sample in Adverse Analytical Findings

1 FIFA may request the analysis of the "B" sample, within 48 hours (in-competition and out-of-competition) of being notified and initial review of the "A" sample analytical result. FIFA may request the analysis of

the “B” sample, even if a player accepts an “A” sample analytical result by explicitly waiving his right to the “B” sample analysis.

- 2 FIFA shall communicate the request for analysis of the “B” sample immediately to the head of the laboratory where the “B” sample is being kept. The analysis of the “B” sample shall be carried out within 48 hours of FIFA’s request or as soon as possible, by personnel who were not directly involved with the analysis of the “A” sample. The corresponding readiness of the laboratory to perform the “B” sample analysis within this time frame is a requirement and laid down in the agreement between FIFA and the respective laboratory prior to a match/competition where controls are conducted.
- 3 The player and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening of the “B” sample analysis and to attend the analysis throughout. A representative of the player’s association or club may also be present and attend throughout, as may be a representative of FIFA.
- 4 The results of the “B” sample analysis shall be sent immediately by fax or e-mail to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. On receipt of the laboratory report, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of this investigation, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall promptly notify the player regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not FIFA asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rule has been violated.

32. Review of other anti-doping rule violations

- 1 In the case of any possible anti-doping rule violation where there is no Adverse Analytical Finding and no Atypical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any investigation based on the facts of the case that it deems to be necessary.
- 2 At such time as the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit has reason to believe that an anti-doping violation might have occurred, it shall promptly notify the player, the player’s club and association and WADA of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.
- 3 The player shall be afforded an opportunity, within a time limit set by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted.

33. Retirement from sport

- 1 If a player retires while a results management process is underway, FIFA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process.
- 2 If a player retires before any results management process has begun, the anti-doping organisation which would have had results management jurisdiction over the player at the time the player committed an anti-doping rule violation has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

CHAPTER VIII: PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION

34. Jurisdiction

- 1 Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule has been violated in connection with any test conducted by FIFA, the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be responsible for imposing the relevant provisional suspension.
- 2 For the purpose of this chapter, references hereafter to the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant person or body of the association and

references to the player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any player support personnel or other person.

35. Mandatory provisional suspension after an “A” sample Adverse Analytical Finding

In the case of an “A” sample Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance other than a specified substance, a provisional suspension shall be imposed without delay after the review and notification described in art. 30. The chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee is not obliged to hear the player.

36. Optional provisional suspension based on an “A” sample Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances or other anti-doping rule violations

In the case of an “A” sample Adverse Analytical Finding for a specified substance or other anti-doping rule violations, a provisional suspension may be imposed. The chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee is not obliged to hear the player.

37. Voluntary suspension

- 1 Alternatively, the player may accept a voluntary suspension provided that this is confirmed in writing to the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
- 2 A voluntary suspension shall be effective only from the date of receipt of the player’s written confirmation of such by FIFA. Therefore, the association concerned has to promptly submit a copy of the player’s voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension if it was addressed to the relevant person or body of the association.

38. Notification

- 1 A player who has been provisionally suspended shall be notified immediately, as set out in the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
- 2 In any case where an association imposes or declines to impose a provisional suspension or a player accepts a voluntary suspension, the association shall inform the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of this fact immediately.

39. “B” sample proves negative

- 1 If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an “A” sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent “B” sample analysis does not confirm the “A” sample analysis, then the player shall not be subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation of art. 5 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance).
- 2 In circumstances where the player or team has been removed from a competition based on a violation of art. 5 and the subsequent “B” sample analysis does not confirm the “A” sample finding, if, without

otherwise affecting the competition, it is still possible for the player or his team to be reinstated, the player or team may continue to take part in the competition.

CHAPTER IX: FAIR HEARING

40. Jurisdiction

- 1 Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule has been violated in connection with any test conducted by FIFA, the case shall be submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. In all other cases, it shall be submitted to the relevant hearing panel of the player's or other person's association.
 - 2 The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall decide appropriate sanctions in compliance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and FIFA Disciplinary Code.
 - 3 In the case of a player tested by FIFA, FIFA has the exclusive right to publish the test results and the relevant measures thereof.
 - 4 For the purpose of chapters IX and X, references hereafter to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant hearing panel of the association and references to the player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any player support personnel or other person.
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41. Right to a fair hearing

Every player who has been provisionally suspended or who has accepted a voluntary suspension shall have the right to request a hearing before the FIFA Disciplinary Committee before any definite sanction is determined in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and FIFA Disciplinary Code.

42. Hearing principles

The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be fair and impartial and the hearing process shall respect the following principles:

- a) the right to be assisted by counsel and an interpreter at the person's own expense;
 - b) the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
 - c) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting consequences;
 - d) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses;
 - e) a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of ineligibility.
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43. Consideration of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

- 1 At the hearing, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider first whether or not an anti-doping rule violation has been committed.

- 2 The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may draw an adverse inference against the player who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the player's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by telephone as directed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee) and to answer questions from the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
- 3 If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee considers that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, it shall consider the appropriate measures applicable under art. 45 and 46 prior to the imposition of any period of ineligibility. The player shall have the opportunity to establish that there are specific or exceptional circumstances in his case justifying a reduction of the sanction otherwise applicable.
- 4 Where no hearing occurs, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the appropriate measures based on the content of the file, and render a reasoned decision explaining the actions taken.

44. Procedure at a competition

The chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may conduct the procedure at a competition with an expedited process. He may conduct the hearing on his own or take other measures at his discretion, especially where the resolution of an anti-doping rule violation may affect the participation of a player in the competition.

CHAPTER X: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

45. Imposition of ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of ineligibility imposed for a violation of art. 5 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance), art 6 (Use or attempted use) or art. 10 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be two (2) years unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of ineligibility, as provided in art. 47–50, or the conditions for increasing the period of ineligibility, as provided in art. 51, are met.

46. Imposition of ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations

The period of ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in art. 45 shall be as follows:

- 1 For violations of art. 7 (Refusing or failing to submit to sample collection) or art. 9 (Tampering), the ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless any of the conditions provided in art. 47.2–50, or the conditions provided in art. 51 are met.
- 2 For violations of art. 11 (Trafficking) or art. 12 (Administration of a Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance), the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility unless the conditions provided in art. 47.2–50 are met.

An anti-doping rule violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by player support personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in art. 16, shall result in lifetime ineligibility for player support personnel.

In addition, significant violations of art. 11 and art. 12 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- 3 For violations of art. 8 (Failure to file whereabouts information and missed tests), the period of ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the player's degree of fault.

47. Elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility based on specific or exceptional circumstances

1 Specified substances under specific circumstances

Where a player can establish how a specified substance entered his body or came into his possession and that such specified substance was not intended to enhance the player's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of ineligibility found in art. 45 shall be replaced with the following: at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility from future competitions, and at a maximum, two (2) years of ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the player must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee the absence of intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance. The player's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of ineligibility.

2 No fault or negligence (exceptional circumstances)

If a player establishes in an individual case that he bears no fault or negligence, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be eliminated.

When a Prohibited Substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a player's sample in violation of art. 5 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance), the player must also establish how this Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have the period of ineligibility eliminated.

In the event that this article is applied and the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of ineligibility for multiple violations under art. 52.

3 No significant fault or negligence (exceptional circumstances)

If a player establishes in an individual case that he bears no significant fault or negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one half of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this article may not be less than eight (8) years.

When a Prohibited Substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a player's sample in violation of art. 5 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance), the player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have the period of ineligibility reduced.

4 Principles for specific or exceptional circumstances

All decisions taken under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations regarding specific or exceptional circumstances must be harmonised so that the same legal conditions can be guaranteed for all players. Therefore, the following principles shall apply:

- a) Specific or exceptional circumstances will exist only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.
- b) The evidence considered must be specific and decisive to explain the player's departure from the expected standard of behaviour.

- c) Taking into consideration the player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance entered his body tissues or fluids (art. 5.1), a sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of no fault or negligence (art. 47.2) in the following circumstances: a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement, the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the player's team physician or coach without disclosure to the player, sabotage of the player's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the player's circle of associates. However, depending on the unique facts of the particular case, any of the referenced circumstances could result in a reduced sanction based on no significant fault or negligence (art. 47.3).
- d) Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, but youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the player or other person's fault under art. 47.1–47.3.

48. Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

- 1 Prior to a final appellate decision under chapter XII or the expiration of the time to appeal, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may suspend a part of the period of ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the player has provided substantial assistance to FIFA, an association or other anti-doping organisation, criminal authority or disciplinary body, which results in FIFA, the association or other anti-doping organisation discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another person.
- 2 The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the player and the significance of the substantial assistance provided by the player to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years.
- 3 If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility under this article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each anti-doping organisation having a right to appeal the decision.
- 4 If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of ineligibility because the player has failed to provide the substantial assistance which was anticipated, the player may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to chapter XII.

49. Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence

Where a player voluntarily admits having committed an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than art. 5, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to chapter VII, and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one half of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable.

50. Reduction in sanction under more than one provision

- 1 Before applying any reduction or suspension under art. 47.3, 48 or 49, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with art. 45, 46, 47.1 and 51.
- 2 If the player establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of ineligibility under two or more of art. 47.3, 48 or 49, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.

51. Aggravating circumstance which may increase the period of ineligibility

- 1 If FIFA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under art. 11 (Trafficking) and art. 12 (Administration of a Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the player can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.
- 2 A player can avoid the application of this article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIFA.

52. Multiple violations

1 Second anti-doping rule violation

For a player's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of ineligibility is set forth in art. 45 and 46. For a second anti-doping rule violation, the period of ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the following table:

Second violation \ First Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

Definitions for the purpose of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (reduced sanction for specified substance under art. 47.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned by a reduced sanction under art. 47.1 because it involved a specified substance and the other conditions under art. 47.1 were met.

FFMT (filing failures or missed tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned under art. 46.3 (Filing failures or missed tests).

NSF (reduced sanction for no significant fault or negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned by a reduced sanction under art. 47.3 because no significant fault or negligence under art 47.3. was proved by the player.

St (standard sanction under art. 45 or 46.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under art. 45 or 46.1.

AS (aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under art. 51 because FIFA established the conditions set forth under art. 51.

TRA (trafficking or attempted trafficking and administration or attempted administration):

The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned by a sanction under art. 46.2.

2 **Application of art. 48 and 49 to second anti-doping rule violation**

Where a player who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of ineligibility under art. 48 or 49, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility within the range established in the table in art. 52.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of ineligibility. The remaining period of ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under art. 48 or 49, must be at least one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.

3 **Application to specific previous violations**

For the purpose of applying art. 52.1, an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the enforcement of these regulations, and where the violation involved a substance which is categorised as a specified substance under these regulations and the period of ineligibility imposed was less than two (2) years, the previous violation shall be considered as having incurred a reduced sanction (RS).

4 **Third anti-doping rule violation**

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility under art. 47.1 or involves a violation of art. 8 (Failure to file whereabouts information and missed tests). In these particular cases, the period of ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to a life ban.

5 **Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations**

For the purpose of imposing sanctions under this article, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIFA can establish that the player committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the player received notice pursuant to chapter VII (Results management), or after FIFA made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FIFA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (art. 51).

6 **Additional rules for prior, but later-discovered anti-doping rule violations**

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FIFA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the player which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FIFA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time.

To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (art. 51) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the player must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation in a timely manner after notice of the violation for which he is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FIFA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

7 **Multiple anti-doping rule violations during an eight-year period**

For the purpose of this article, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

53. Commencement of the ineligibility period

1 Except as provided below, the period of ineligibility shall start as soon as the decision providing for ineligibility is communicated to the player concerned. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of ineligibility imposed.

- 2 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of doping control not attributable to the player, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.
- 3 Where the player 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 FIFA, the period of ineligibility may start as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this article is applied, the player shall serve at least one half of the period of ineligibility going forward from the date the player accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.
- 4 If a provisional suspension is imposed and respected by the player, then the player shall receive credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.
- 5 If a player voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from FIFA and thereafter refrains from competing, the player shall receive credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the player's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under art. 67.
- 6 No credit against a period of ineligibility shall be 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 club.

54. Status during ineligibility

- 1 **Prohibition against participation during ineligibility**
 No player who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by FIFA or an association, a club or other member organisation of an association, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, any other International Federation or their member associations, or in competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level competition organisation.

Notwithstanding the above, the player may resume training or other non-competition-related activities organised by the team prior to the expiry of the period of ineligibility, provided the period of ineligibility exceeds six months. The date on which the player may resume said activities depends on the length of the period of ineligibility, as set out in the following table:

Period of ineligibility	Number of months prior to expiry of period of ineligibility during which training or other non-competition-related activities may take place
Less than six months	Zero months
Six to nine months	One month
Ten months to one year	Two months
One year or more	Three months

- 2 **Additional rules in the case of a period of ineligibility longer than four years**
 A player subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of ineligibility, participate in local sport competitions in a sport other than the sport in which the player committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport competition is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such player or other person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international competition. A player subject to a period of ineligibility shall remain subject to testing.

- 3 **Violation of the prohibition of participation during ineligibility**

Where a player who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during ineligibility described in par. 1, the period of ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation.

The new period of ineligibility may be reduced under art. 47.3 if the player establishes that he bears no significant fault or negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a player has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under art. 47.3 is appropriate, shall be made by the anti-doping organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of ineligibility.

4 **Withholding of financial support during ineligibility**

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in art. 47.1, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such player will be withheld by FIFA, the associations or confederations.

55. Reinstatement testing

1 As a condition of regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, a player must, during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, make himself available for out-of-competition testing by any anti-doping organisation having testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information.

2 If a player subject to a period of ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from out-of-competition testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the player has notified FIFA and the association concerned and has been subject to out-of-competition testing for a period of time equal to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the player had retired.

56. Imposition of fines

On account of anti-doping rule violations, financial sanctions may be imposed in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code. However, no financial sanction may be considered as grounds for reducing the period of ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

57. Repayment of prize money or other financial support

1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the player must first repay all prize money or other financial support obtained from sports organisations, and from the date a positive sample was collected or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period.

2 The forfeited prize money shall be allocated to reimburse the expenses of the sample collection and the results management of this case.

CHAPTER XI: CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

58. Target testing of the team

Where more than one member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under chapter VII. (Results management) in connection with a competition, the ruling body for the competition shall conduct appropriate target testing of the team during the competition period.

59. Sanction on the club or association

1 If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, if FIFA is the ruling body of the competition, otherwise the association concerned, shall impose an appropriate sanction on the association or club to which the members of the team belong in addition to the consequences imposed upon the individual player(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.

The following sanctions are applicable:

- a) deduction of points;
- b) forfeit;
- c) exclusion of the team from the final standings in a final competition;
- d) imposition of a fine.

CHAPTER XII: APPEALS

60. Decisions subject to appeal

1 All decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations and consequences made under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in art. 61-63, as well as in the FIFA Disciplinary Code. All decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption may be appealed as set forth below in art. 64.

2 Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

3 Recourse may only be made to CAS after all other internal channels have been exhausted.

61. Internal remedies

Decisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may be appealed to the FIFA Appeal Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

62. Appeals against decisions reached at national level

1 In cases arising from participation in a national competition or in cases involving national-level players, as defined by each association, who do not have a right to appeal under art. 63, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the association concerned and in accordance with art. 64 par. 3 of the FIFA Statutes.

2 The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

- a) a timely hearing, if requested;
- b) a fair, impartial and independent hearing panel;
- c) the right to be represented by counsel at the player's own expense;
- d) a timely, written, reasoned decision.

- 3 The parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the NADO's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:
a) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
b) the NADO of the player's or person's country of residence;
c) WADA.
- 4 FIFA and WADA shall have the right to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision in accordance with art. 63 par. 5 and 6 of the FIFA Statutes.
- 5 Any internally final and binding doping-related decision shall be sent immediately to FIFA and WADA by the body passing that decision. The filing deadline for an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the reasoning of the internally final and binding decision in an official FIFA language.
- 6 Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the anti-doping organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.
- 7 FIFA and WADA's right to appeal under the terms of this article also applies in the event that the final and binding doping-related decision has been reached by any state body.

63. Appeals against decisions reached at international level

- 1 In cases arising from participation in an international competition or in cases involving international-level players, a final decision within FIFA's or the association's process may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.
- 2 The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
a) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
b) FIFA;
c) the NADO of the player's or person's country of residence or countries where the player or person is a national or licence holder;
d) 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;
e) WADA.
- 3 Any such binding doping-related decision shall be sent immediately to FIFA and WADA by the body passing that decision. The filing deadline for any of the aforementioned parties to lodge an appeal with CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days as of receipt of the reasoning of the decision in accordance with art. 63 of the FIFA Statutes.
- 4 FIFA and WADA's right to appeal under the terms of this article also applies in the event that the final and binding doping-related decision has been reached by any state body.

64. FIFA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where FIFA has a right to appeal under chapter XII and no other party has appealed a decision within the Anti-Doping Organisation's process, FIFA may appeal such a decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organisation process.

65. Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption

- 1 Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a therapeutic use exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the player or the anti-doping organisation whose decision was reversed.
- 2 Decisions by FIFA, associations or NADOs denying therapeutic use exemptions, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by players to CAS or to the national-level reviewing body as described in art. 62 and 63 above. If the national-level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.
- 3 When FIFA, an association or NADO fails to take action on a properly submitted therapeutic use exemption application within a reasonable time, this failure to decide may be considered a denial for the purpose of the appeal rights provided in this article.

66. Special rules for WADA

Where, in a particular case, FIFA 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 FIFA 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 legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FIFA.

CHAPTER XIII: CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

67. Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

- 1 The player or other person shall be notified as provided in chapter VII (Results management).
- 2 The anti-doping organisation with results management responsibility shall notify the player's association and NADO and WADA not later than the completion of the process described in art. 30, 32 and 33.
- 3 Notification shall include: the player's name, country, sport, club, the player's competitive level, whether the test was in competition or out of competition, the date of sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
- 4 The same persons and anti-doping organisations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to chapter VII (Results management), chapter VIII (Provisional suspension), chapter IX (Fair hearing) or chapter XII (Appeals) and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.
- 5 FIFA shall be notified in accordance with art. 38 of the decision of the hearing panel pursuant to chapters IX and XII.
- 6 The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, association and club) until FIFA or the association concerned, according to the results management responsibility, has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in art. 68 below.
- 7 An anti-doping organisation that declares, or that receives notice of a whereabouts-related failure in respect of a player shall 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 art. 8 based on such whereabouts-related failure. Such persons who need to know shall also maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point.

68. Public disclosure

- 1 No anti-doping organisation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly 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, other person or their representatives.
- 2 Only after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with chapter IX that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FIFA or the association concerned, according to the results management responsibility, publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the player or other person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the consequences imposed according to their communication policy. FIFA or the association concerned may also publicly report appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations and they shall also send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.
- 3 In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the player or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the player or other person who is the subject of the decision. FIFA or the association shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the player or other person may approve.
- 4 For the purpose of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FIFA or the association's website.

69. Information concerning whereabouts and testing

- 1 The current whereabouts information of players who have been identified by FIFA for inclusion in the international Registered Testing Pool will be provided to WADA and to other anti-doping organisations having jurisdiction to test the player through ADAMS where reasonably feasible, as provided in art. 15 of the World Anti-Doping Code. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
- 2 FIFA may report all in-competition and out-of-competition tests on players of the international Registered Testing Pool to the WADA clearing house. This information will be made accessible to the player, the player's association, National Olympic Committee, NADO, and the International Olympic Committee.
- 3 FIFA shall, at least annually, publish a general statistical report of its doping control activities with a copy provided to WADA.

70. Data privacy

Handling of the personal information relating to players or third parties which is collected, stored, processed or disclosed when performing the obligations under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations has to comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws, as well as the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy.

CHAPTER XIV: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced against a player or other person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

CHAPTER XV: RECOGNITION

71. Mutual recognition

- 1 FIFA will recognise and respect actions subject to the right to appeal provided in chapter XII, testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory of the World Anti-Doping Code which are consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code and are within that signatory's authority.
 - 2 FIFA will recognise the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the World Anti-Doping Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code.
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72. Recognition by associations and confederations

- 1 Where doping controls have been carried out by FIFA, an association or a confederation in accordance with these regulations, every association and confederation shall recognise the results of such doping controls.
- 2 Where decisions have been taken by FIFA or an association regarding a breach of these regulations, every association and confederation shall recognise such decisions and shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.

CHAPTER XVI: GENERAL RULES

73. Addressees

Decisions and other documents intended for players, clubs, match officials and officials are addressed to the association concerned on condition that it forwards the documents to the parties concerned without delay. In the event that the documents were not also or solely sent to the party concerned, these documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the documents to the association.

74. Form

- 1 Decisions communicated by telefax shall be legally binding. Alternatively, decisions may be communicated by registered letter, which shall also be legally binding.
 - 2 The communication of decisions by electronic mail is not permitted.
 - 3 In exceptional circumstances, the parties may be informed solely of the outline of the decision. The reasoned decision shall then be sent within 30 days. The legal time limits do not begin until the reasoned decision has been delivered.
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75. Interpretation of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

- 1 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German versions of these regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.
- 2 The appendices shall be considered an integral part of these regulations.
- 3 The various headings and sub-headings used in these regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

76. Additional regulations

In addition, the provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and all other FIFA regulations shall apply.

77. Matters not provided for

- 1 Matters not provided for in these regulations shall be settled by the final decision of the relevant FIFA organising committee.
- 2 The FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall be implemented and construed according to Swiss law and the FIFA Disciplinary Code and FIFA Statutes.
- 3 Any dispute arising from or related to these regulations will be settled in accordance with FIFA jurisdiction, these regulations, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and the FIFA Statutes.

These regulations were adopted by the FIFA Executive Committee on 20 December 2008 and come into force on 1 January 2009

Tokyo, December 2008

For the FIFA Executive Committee

President:
Joseph S. Blatter

Secretary General:
Jérôme Valcke

APPENDIX A

Definitions

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

Atypical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organisations who have the responsibility for a sample from the provision of the sample until the sample has been received for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is trained and authorised by FIFA to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following: accompanying and observing the player selected for sample collection until arrival at the doping control room; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the sample where the training qualifies him to do so.

Disqualification: A team's results in a particular competition are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

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, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

Competition: A series of individual football matches conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cups™). "Competition" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event" in the WADA Code.

Competition Period: The time between the beginning and end of a competition, as established by the ruling body of the competition.

FIFA Medical Committee: The FIFA standing committee, embodied in the FIFA Statutes, that shall deal with all medical aspects of football, including any doping-related matters.

FIFA Doping Control Sub-Committee: The body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the supervision of doping controls.

FIFA Anti-Doping Unit: The functional body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the management and administration of doping control.

FIFA Medical Office: Administrative office within FIFA, functioning as the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, which plans, organises and administers doping control tests including coordination of doping control officers as delegated by the FIFA Medical Committee.

FIFA Doping Control Officer: Person who carries out doping controls for FIFA.

FIFA Regulations: The statutes, regulations, directives and circulars of FIFA as well as the Laws of the Game issued by the International Football Association Board.

In-Competition Doping Control: "In-Competition" doping control is performed at all national and international football competitions ("competition" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event" in the WADA Code) and matches, incl. qualifying matches for confederation and FIFA competitions and the FIFA World Cup™. "In-competition" commences 24 hours before the kick-off of the first match of the competition and terminates 24 hours

after completion of the sample collection that takes place after the final whistle of the final match of such competition.

Ineligibility: A player or other person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in chapter X.

International Competition: A competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the competition or appoints the technical officials for the competition (“international competition” in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to “international event” in the WADA Code).

International-Level Player: Player designated by FIFA or a confederation as being within the Registered Testing Pool for FIFA or the confederation.

International Standard: A standard (e.g. the International Standard for Testing) adopted by WADA in support of the World Anti-Doping Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other international competition.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Match: A single football match. “Competition” in the WADA Code corresponds to “match” in the official FIFA terminology.

Match Officials: The referee, assistant referees, fourth official, match commissioner, referee inspector, the person in charge of safety, and any other persons appointed by FIFA to assume responsibility in connection with a match.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO): 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, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as the regional anti-doping organisation for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee, such as the association.

National Competition: A sport competition which may involve international- or national-level players and which is not an international competition.

National-Level Player: A player designated by the national organisation as being within the Registered Testing Pool for the national organisation.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice: A doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the player and where the player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence: The player’s establishing 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 the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The player's establishing that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for no fault or negligence, was not significant in relation to the anti-doping rule violation.

Officials: Anyone, with the exception of players, performing an activity connected with football at an association or club, regardless of his title, the type of activity (administrative, sporting or any other) and the duration of the activity; in particular, managers, coaches and support staff are officials.

Out-of-Competition Doping Control: Any doping control which is not in-competition.

Participant: Any player or player support personnel.

Player Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other person working with, treating or assisting a player participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Possession: The actual physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that 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 shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation 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 the person never intended to have possession 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.

Prohibited List: The list identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described in the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance so described in the Prohibited List.

Preliminary Hearing: An expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under chapter IX (Fair hearing) that provides the player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension: A player or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under chapter IX (Fair hearing).

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with chapter XIII.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top-level players established separately by FIFA, the associations or the NADOs that is subject to both in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of FIFA's, the association's, or the NADO's test distribution plan.

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purpose of doping control.

Signatories: Those entities signing the WADA code and agreeing to comply with the WADA code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organisations, NADOs, and WADA.

Substantial Assistance: For the purpose of chapter IV, a person providing substantial assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony 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 for Analysis: Specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks.

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; or providing fraudulent information to an anti-doping organisation.

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.

Team Activity: All sporting activities (e.g. training, traveling, tactical sessions) on a collective basis with the player's team or other activities under the supervision of the team (e.g. treatment by a team doctor).

Testing: The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a player, player support personnel or any other person subject to the jurisdiction of an anti-doping organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE Advisory Group: Body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the evaluation and approval of therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs).

Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX B

List of classes of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods (Prohibited List)

(Taken from the 2009 Prohibited List, International Standard which came into effect on 1 January 2009.)
The Prohibited List has been adapted according to the revised versions in the World Anti-Doping Code.

All Prohibited Substances shall be considered as “Specified Substances” except Substances in classes S1, S2, S 4.4 and S 6.a, and Prohibited Methods M1, M2 and M3.

Substances and methods prohibited at all times (in- and out-of-competition)

Prohibited Substances

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-androstendiol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **1-androstendione** (5 α -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); **bolandiol** (19-norandrostenediol); **bolasterone**; **boldenone**; **boldione** (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); **calusterone**; **clostebol**; **danazol** (17 α -ethynyl-17 β -hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole); **dehydrochloromethyltestosterone** (4-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **desoxymethyltestosterone** (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol); **drostanolone**; **ethylestrenol** (19-nor-17 α -pregn-4-en-17-ol); **fluoxymesterone**; **formebolone**; **furazabol** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstando[2,3-c]-furazan); **gestrinone**; **4-hydroxytestosterone** (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); **mestanolone**; **mesterolone**; **metenolone**; **methandienone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **methandriol**; **methasterone** (2 α , 17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstane-3-one-17 β -ol); **methyldienolone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); **methyl-1-testosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one); **methylnortestosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one); **methyltrienolone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); **methyltestosterone**; **mibolerone**; **nandrolone**; **19-norandrostenedione** (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); **norboletone**; **norclostebol**; **norethandrolone**; **oxabolone**; **oxandrolone**; **oxymesterone**; **oxymetholone**; **prostanazol** (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstando[3,2-c] pyrazole); **quinbolone**; **stanozolol**; **stenbolone**; **1-testosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one); **tetrahydrogestrinone** (18 α -homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17 β -ol-3-one); **trenbolone** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS when administered exogenously:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **androstenedione** (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); **dihydrotestosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-3-one); **prasterone** (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA); **testosterone** and the following metabolites and isomers:

5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 α -diol; **5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol**; **5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 α -diol**; **5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 β -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol**; **4-androstenediol** (androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **5-androstenedione** (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); **epi-dihydrotestosterone**; **epitestosterone**; **3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one**; **3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one**; **19-norandrosterone**; **19-noretiocholanolone**.

[Comment to class S1. b.:

Where an anabolic androgenic steroid is capable of being produced endogenously, a sample will be deemed to contain such Prohibited Substance and an Adverse Analytical Finding will be reported where the concentration of such Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the player's sample so deviates

from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A sample shall not be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance in any such case where a player proves that the concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the player's sample is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition.

In all cases, and at any concentration, the player's sample will be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance and the laboratory will report an Adverse Analytical Finding if, based on any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), the laboratory can show that the Prohibited Substance is of exogenous origin. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

When a value does not so deviate from the range of values normally found in humans and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, but if there are indications, such as a comparison to endogenous reference steroid profiles, of a possible use of a Prohibited Substance, or when a laboratory has reported a T/E ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation shall be conducted by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation by reviewing the results of any previous test(s) or by conducting subsequent test(s).

When such further investigation is required, the result shall be reported by the laboratory as atypical and not as adverse. If a laboratory reports, using an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), that the Prohibited Substance is of exogenous origin, no further investigation is necessary, and the sample will be deemed to contain such Prohibited Substance. When an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not been applied, and the minimum of three previous test results are not available, a longitudinal profile of the player shall be established by performing three no-advance-notice tests in a period of three months by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation. The result that triggered this longitudinal study shall be reported as atypical. If the longitudinal profile of the player established by the subsequent tests is not physiologically normal, the result shall then be reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

In extremely rare individual cases, boldenone of endogenous origin can be consistently found at very low nanograms per millilitre (ng/mL) levels in urine. When such a very low concentration of boldenone is reported by a laboratory and the application of any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation may be conducted by subsequent test(s).

For 19-norandrosterone, an Adverse Analytical Finding reported by a laboratory is considered to be scientific and valid proof of exogenous origin of the Prohibited Substance. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

Should a player fail to cooperate in the investigations, the player's sample shall be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance.】

2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.

For the purpose of this section:

- * "exogenous" refers to a substance which is not ordinarily capable of being produced by the body naturally;
- ** "endogenous" refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances and their releasing factors are prohibited:

- 1. Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents (e.g. erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoietin (dEPO), hematide);**
- 2. Growth Hormone (GH), Insulin-like Growth Factors (e.g. IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);**
- 3. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinising Hormone (LH) in males;**
- 4. Insulins;**
- 5. Corticotrophins;**
and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

[Comment to class S2:

Unless the player can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a sample will be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance (as listed above) where the concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the player's sample satisfies the positivity criteria

established by WADA or otherwise so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

If a laboratory reports, using a reliable analytical method, that the Prohibited Substance is of exogenous origin, the sample will be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance and shall be reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding.】

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists, including their D- and L-isomers, are prohibited.

Therefore, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline when administered by inhalation also require a therapeutic use exemption in accordance with the relevant section of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Despite the granting of a therapeutic use exemption, the presence of salbutamol in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless the player proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of a therapeutic dose of inhaled salbutamol.

S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS

The following classes are prohibited:

1. **Aromatase inhibitors** including, but not limited to: **anastrozole, letrozole, aminoglutethimide, exemestane, formestane, testolactone.**
2. **Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)** including, but not limited to: **raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.**
3. **Other anti-estrogenic substances** including, but not limited to: **clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.**
4. **Agents modifying myostatin function(s)** including but not limited to: **myostatin inhibitors.**

S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents are prohibited. They include:

Diuretics, probenecid, plasma expanders (e.g. intravenous administration of **albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch** and **mannitol**) and other substances with similar biological effect(s).

Diuretics include:

Acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. **bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide**), **triamterene**, and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except drospirinone and topical dorzolamide and brinzolamide, which are not prohibited).

[Comment to class S5:

A therapeutic use exemption is not valid if a player's urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of an exogenous Prohibited Substance(s).】

Prohibited Methods

M1. Enhancement of oxygen transfer

The following are prohibited:

1. Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin;
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products).

M2. Chemical and physical manipulation

1. Tampering, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of samples collected during doping control is prohibited. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or alteration.
2. Intravenous infusions are prohibited except in the management of surgical procedures, medical emergencies or clinical investigations.

M3. Gene doping

The transfer of cells or genetic elements or the use of cells, genetic elements or pharmacological agents to modulate expression of endogenous genes having the capacity to enhance athletic performance is prohibited.

Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists (e.g. GW 1516) and PPAR δ -AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) axis agonists (e.g. AICAR) are prohibited.

Substances and methods prohibited in-competition

In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited in-competition:

Prohibited Substances

S6. STIMULANTS

All stimulants (including both their (D- and L-) optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2009 Monitoring Programme*.

Stimulants include:

a) Non-Specified Stimulants:

Adrafinil, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, benzylpiperazine, bromantan, clobenzorex; cocaine, cropropamide, crotetamide, dimethylamphetamine, etilamphetamine, famprofazone, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine (D-), methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, p-methylamphetamine, modafinil, norfenfluramine, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon), prolintane,). A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b) Specified Stimulants (examples):

Adrenaline^{**}; cathine^{***}; ephedrine^{****}; etamivan; etilefrine; fenbutrazate; fencamfamin; heptaminol; isometheptene; levmetamphetamine; meclofenoxate; methylephedrine^{****}; methylphenidate; nikethamide; norfenefrine; octopamine; oxilofrine; parahydroxyamphetamine; pemoline; pentetrazol; phenpromethamine; propylhexedrine; selegiline; sibutramine; strychnine; tuaminoheptane and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

* The following substances included in the 2009 Monitoring Programme (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine) are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

** **Adrenaline** associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.

*** **Cathine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per millilitre.

**** Each of **ephedrine** and **methylephedrine** is prohibited when their concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre.

S7. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

Buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.

S8. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular-or rectal routes

In accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, a declaration of use must be completed by the player for glucocorticosteroids administered by intraarticular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal and inhalation routes, except as noted below.

Topical preparations when used for auricular, buccal, dermatological (including iontophoresis/phonophoresis), gingival, nasal, ophthalmic and perianal disorders are not prohibited and neither require **a therapeutic use exemption** nor a declaration of use.

Warning

The results of studies recently carried out on so-called food supplements for players have shown that these products are often contaminated with anabolic-androgenic steroids or so-called pro-hormones, in other words, with Prohibited Substances. This contamination is not detectable from the indications given on the packaging or on the enclosed information leaflet! Every player who uses such food supplements is responsible for ascertaining whether they are contaminated with Prohibited Substances, for, in the case of a positive doping test, a player is liable to the relevant sanctions.

APPENDIX C

Therapeutic use exemption

A therapeutic use exemption (TUE) may be granted to a player permitting the use of a Prohibited Substance or Method contained in the Prohibited List. An application for a TUE will be reviewed by the FIFA Medical Committee and the Doping Control Sub-Committee represented by the TUE advisory group (granting body).

An exemption will be granted only in strict accordance with the following criteria:

- 1 The player shall submit an application for a TUE no less than 21 days before participating in a competition.
- 2 The player would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Method were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition.
- 3 The therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance or Method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The use of any Prohibited Substance or Method to increase "low-normal" levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention.
- 4 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Method.
- 5 The necessity for the use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of prior non-therapeutic use of any substance from the Prohibited List.
- 6 The TUE will be cancelled by the granting body, if:
 - a) the player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE advisory group granting the exemption.
 - b) the term for which the TUE was granted has expired.
 - c) the player is advised that the TUE has been withdrawn by the TUE advisory group.
- 7 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:
 - a) emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, or
 - b) due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or the granting body to consider, an application prior to doping control.
- 8 Confidentiality of information:

The applicant shall provide written consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the application to members of the FIFA granting body and, as required, other independent medical or relevant scientific experts.

If the assistance of external, independent experts is required, all details of the application will be circulated without identifying the player involved in the doctor's care. The applicant shall also give written consent to the decisions of the FIFA granting body to be distributed to the relevant medical personnel of other relevant anti-doping organisations under the provisions of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

The members of the granting body involved will conduct all of their activities in strict confidence according to the Hippocratic Oath and the medical-legal and ethical rules of confidentiality.

FIFA proposes using the standard application form for TUE applications which is listed in App. F or the WADA code under "International Standard for TUE" App. 1.

APPENDIX D

Whereabouts

APPENDIX E

Testing procedure

APPENDIX F

FORMS



For the Game. For the World.

FIFA competition: _____

Association: _____

**DOPING CONTROL DECLARATION
OF AGREEMENT FOR ASSOCIATIONS**

The undersigned

(PRESIDENT – IN BLOCK LETTERS)

(SECRETARY GENERAL – IN BLOCK LETTERS)

herewith confirm that they have read and understood the entire FIFA Doping Control Regulations, including procedures for blood sampling, (as revised by the FIFA Executive Committee on 17 December 2002) and, by signing below, acknowledge them as fully binding upon the team, the team delegation and any persons taking care of the players.

This applies to the FIFA Doping Control Regulations and their implementation.

The FIFA Doping Control Regulations shall be implemented and construed according to Swiss law and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

_____, _____
(PLACE) (DATE)

Signatures:

(President)

(Stamp of the association)

(Secretary General)



FIFA competition: _____ out-of-competition

SUMMONS TO DOPING TEST

The player named below has been selected to undergo a doping test and is requested to report **immediately after the match** to the doping test room. He may be accompanied by one person (doctor, coach or team official).

The team doctor, coach or a team official is responsible for informing the selected player accordingly.

The player shall take this form as well as his accreditation with him when reporting for the doping test.

Refusal to undergo a doping test or attempts to manipulate it shall have the same consequences as a positive doping result.

Match: _____ Match no.: _____

Date: _____ Venue: _____

Association: _____

Player's name: _____

Player's no.: _____

Signature: FIFA doping control officer: _____

- 1) FIFA Anti-Doping Unit (original)
- 2) FIFA doping control officer (blue)
- 3) Player (pink)
- 4) FIFA general coordinator (green)



FIFA competition: _____ out-of-competition

REGISTRATION OF URINE SAMPLE

Match: _____ Match no.: _____ Date: _____

Association: _____ Venue: _____

Player's name: _____ No.: _____

Accompanied by: _____

the player will handle the urine sample himself. He has been informed of the procedure.

at the request of the player the FIFA doping control officer will handle the urine sample.

1) The player produced a partial urine sample _____ minutes after the match/after notification that was sealed with

tamper-evident tape no.: _____

Player's signature: _____

2) The player produced a full urine sample _____ minutes after the match/after notification.

The urine sample was divided into two bottles marked "A" and "B" and marked with code number: _____

Specific weight: _____ The player refused to give a urine sample: YES NO

The player hereby confirms that the code numbers on bottles "A" and "B" correspond and that the bottle caps have been checked and the information on this form 0-3 is correct.

Comment of the player on sample collection session: _____

Signatures: Player: _____

Accompanying person: _____

FIFA doping control officer: _____



FIFA competition: _____ out-of-competition

REGISTRATION OF BLOOD SAMPLE

Match: _____ Match no.: _____ Date: _____

Association: _____ Venue: _____

Player's name: _____ No.: _____

Accompanied by: _____

The player volunteered to give a blood sample _____ minutes after the match/after notification.

The blood sample was placed into a 10ml Vacutainer which was marked with the code number:

This Vacutainer containing the player's blood sample was then placed and sealed in a bottle marked with code number:

The player hereby confirms that the code number on the bottle containing the blood sample correspond and the information on this form 0-3 B is correct.

Signatures: Player: _____

Accompanying person: _____

FIFA doping control officer: _____

- 1) FIFA General Secretary (original)
- 2) FIFA doping control officer (blue)
- 3) Player (pink)



FIFA competition: _____ out-of-competition

FAILURE TO COMPLY

Match: _____ Match no.: _____ Venue: _____

Association: _____

The player _____ No. _____ has been found to fail to comply with the sample collection procedure as laid out in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations with regard to the following:

Not reporting within the defined time period to the doping control room

Reason for delay in reporting to doping control room: _____

Not remaining under constant observation from time of notification though sample collection session

Comment: _____

Behaviour by the player and/or persons associated with the player or anomalies with potential to compromise the sample collection

Comment: _____

Date: _____ FIFA Doping Control Officer: _____

APPENDIX G

List of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)-accredited laboratories

Location	Addresses
AUSTRALIA Sydney	Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL) National Measurement Institute 1 Suakin Street AU-Sydney, NSW 2073 Director: Dr Rymantas Kazlauskas Tel.: (61.2) 94 49 01 11 Fax: (61.2) 94 49 80 80 E-mail: ray.kazlauskas@measurement.gov.au
AUSTRIA Seibersdorf	Austrian Research Centers GmbH ARC Doping Control Laboratory A-2444 Seibersdorf Director: Dr Günter Gmeiner Tel.: (43) 50 550 35 39 Fax: (43) 50 550 35 66 E-mail: guenter.gmeiner@arcs.ac.at
BELGIUM Ghent	DoCoLab Universiteit Gent - UGent Technologiepark 30 B-9052 Zwijnaarde Director: Prof. F. T. Delbeke Tel.: (32.9) 331 32 90 Fax: (32.9) 331 32 99 E-mail: frans.delbeke@UGent.be
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro	LABDOP-LADETEC/IQ-UFRJ Rio de Janeiro Doping Control Laboratory Centro de Tecnologia-Bloco A – Sala 607 Ilha do Fundão-Cidade Universitária RJ-21949-900 Rio de Janeiro Brazil Director: Prof. Francisco Radler de Aquino Neto Tel.: (55.21) 2562 7130 – 2562 7134 Fax: (55.21) 2260 3967 – 2562 7489 E-mail: ladetec@iq.ufrj.br
CANADA Montreal	Laboratoire de contrôle du dopage INRS - Institut Armand-Frappier 531, boul. des Prairies CA-Laval (Québec) H7V 1B7 Director : Prof. Christiane Ayotte Tel.: (1.450) 686 54 42 Fax: (1.450) 686 56 14 E-mail: christiane.ayotte@iaf.inrs.ca
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Beijing	National Anti-Doping Laboratory China Anti-Doing Agency 1, An Ding Road CN-Beijing 100029 Director: Dr Moutian Wu Tel.: (86.10) 64 98 05 25 Fax: (86.10) 64 91 21 36 E-mail: moutianw@public.bta.net.cn
COLOMBIA Bogota	Laboratorio de Control al Dopaje Coldeportes Nacional Bogota Calle 63, No. 47-06 CO-7652 Bogotá D.C. Director: Dr Gloria Gallo Isaza Tel.: (57.1) 608 33 16 Fax: (57.1) 250 42 02

E-mail: ggallo@coldeportes.gov.co
gigal2003@yahoo.es

**CUBA
Havana**

Antidoping Laboratory
Sports Medicine Institute
Calle 100 esquina a Aldabo.
Boyeros
Ciudad de la Habana
Cuba CP 10800
Director: Dr M. Jose Granda Fraga
Tel.: (537) 643 76 83
Fax: (537) 643 77 76
E-mail: antidop@inder.co.cu

**CZECH REPUBLIC
Prague**

General Faculty Hospital
Department of Doping Control
Nehvizdska 8
CZ-198 00 Prague 9
Head of the Laboratory: Dr R. Slechtova
Tel./Fax: (420.2) 818 62 332
(420.2) 818 61 733
E-mail: odkusm@inbox.vol.cz

**FINLAND
Helsinki**

United Laboratories Ltd.
Doping Control Laboratory
Höyläämötie 14
FI-00380 Helsinki
Technical Director: Mr Antti Leinonen
Tel.: (358.9) 50 60 54 42
Fax: (358.9) 50 60 54 20
E-mail: antti.leinonen@yhtyneetlaboratoriot.fi

**FRANCE
Paris**

Agence Française de Lutte contre
le Dopage (AFLD)
Département des Analyses
143, Avenue Roger Salengro
F-92290 Châtenay-Malabry
Director : Prof. Jacques de Ceaurriz
Tel.: (33.1) 46 60 28 69
Fax: (33.1) 46 60 30 17
E-mail: analyses@afld.fr

**GERMANY
Cologne**

German Sports University
Laboratory for Doping Analysis
Carl-Diem-Weg 6
DE-50933 Cologne
Director: Prof. Wilhelm Schanzer
Tel.: (49.221) 498 24 920
Fax: (49.221) 497 32 36
E-mail: schanzer@biochem.dshs-koeln.de

**GERMANY
Kreischka**

Institute of Doping Analysis and
Sports Biochemistry (IDAS)
Dresdner Strasse 12
DE-01731 Kreischka b. Dresden
Director: Dr Joachim Grosse (Interim)
Tel.: (49.352) 06 20 60
Fax: (49.352) 06 20 620
E-mail: info@idas-kreischka.de

**UNITED KINGDOM
London**

Drug Control Centre
King's College London
The Franklin-Wilkins Building
150 Stamford Street
GB-LONDON SE1 9NH
Director: Prof. David Cowan
Tel.: (44.20) 7848 48 48
Fax: (44.20) 7848 49 80
E-mail: david.cowan@kcl.ac.uk

GREECE Athens	Doping Control Laboratory of Athens OAKA, Kifissias 37 GR-15123 Maroussi/Athens Director: Dr Costas Georgakopoulos Tel.: (30.210) 683 45 67 Fax: (30.210) 683 40 21 E-mail: oaka@ath.forthnet.gr
INDIA New Delhi	National Dope Testing Laboratory Sports Authority of India 2nd Floor, Gate No. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium INDIA-New Delhi – 110003 Scientific Director: Dr Shila Jain Tel.: (91.11) 2436 55 30 Fax: (91 11) 2436 88 50 E-mail: ndtindia@nic.in
ITALY Rome	Laboratorio Antidoping Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana Largo Giulio Onesti 1 IT-00197 Roma RM Scientific Director: Dr Francesco Botre Tel.: (39.06) 368 59 600 Fax: (39.06) 807 89 71 E-mail: francesco.botre@uniroma1.it
JAPAN Tokyo	Mitsubishi Chemical Medience Corporation Anti-Doping Center 3-30-1 Shimura, Itabashi-ku JP-Tokyo 174 – 8555 Director : Mr. Shinji Kageyama Tel.: (81.3) 5994 23 51 Fax: (81.3) 5994 29 90 E-mail: Kageyama.Shinji@mk.medience.co.jp
KOREA Seoul	Doping Control Center Korea Institute of Science and Technology P.O. Box 131 Cheongryang KR-130-650 Seoul Director: Dr Changbae Jin Tel.: (82.2) 958 50 69 Fax: (82.2) 958 50 59 E-mail: cbjin@kist.re.kr
MALAYSIA Penang	Doping Control Centre Penang Universiti Sains Malaysia MY-11800 Minden, Penang Director : Dr Aishah A. Latiff Tel.: (60.4) 659 56 05 Fax: (60.4) 656 98 69 E-mail: aishah@dccusm.my
NORWAY Oslo	Hormone Laboratory Section for Doping Analysis Aker University Hospital Trondheimsveien 235 NO-0514 Oslo Scientific Director: Prof. Dr P. Hemmersbach Tel.: (47.22) 89 43 68/89 40 07 Fax: (47.22) 89 41 51 E-mail: peter.hemmersbach@farmasi.uio.no dopinganalyse@h-lab.no
PORTUGAL Lisbon	Laboratório de Análises e Dopagem Instituto do Desporto de Portugal Av. Professor Egas Moniz (Estádio Universitário) PT-1600-190 Lisboa

Director: Dr Michael Sekera
Tel.: (351.21) 796 40 00
Fax: (351.21) 797 59 49
E-mail: lad@idesporto.pt

**POLAND
Warsaw**

Department of Anti-Doping
Research Institute of Sport
Trylogii 2/16
PL-01-982 Warsaw
Director: Dr Dorota Kwiatkowska
Tel.: (48.22) 834 94 05
Fax: (48.22) 835 09 77
E-mail: antydoping.dep@insp.waw.pl
dorota.kwiatkowska@insp.waw.pl

**SOUTH AFRICA
Bloemfontein**

South African Doping Control Laboratory
Department of Pharmacology
University of the Free State
P.O. Box 339 (G6)
ZA-9300 Bloemfontein
Director: Dr Pieter J. van der Merwe
Tel.: (27 51) 401 31 82
Fax: (27 51) 444 15 23
E-mail: gnfmpvdm.md@ufs.ac.za

**RUSSIA
Moscow**

Antidoping Centre Moscow
Elizavetinskii proezd, 10
RU-107005 Moscow
Director: Dr Grigory Rodchenkov
Tel.: (70.95) 261 92 22
Fax: (70.95) 267 73 20
E-mail: grodchen@yandex.ru

**SPAIN
Barcelona**

Institut Municipal d'Investigació Mèdica
Unitat de Farmacologia
c/ Doctor Aiguader, 88
ES-08003 Barcelona
Director: Prof. Jordi Segura
Tel.: (34.93) 316 04 00
Fax: (34.93) 316 04 10
E-mail: jsegura@imim.es

**SPAIN
Madrid**

Laboratorio de Control del Dopaje
del Consejo Superior de Deportes
Madrid, Spain
c/ El Greco, s/n
ES-28040 Madrid
Director: Dr Agustin-Francisco Rodríguez Cano
Tel.: (34.91) 589 68 90/88
Fax: (34.91) 543 72 90
E-mail: agustinf.rodriguez@csd.mec.es

**SWEDEN
Stockholm**

Doping Control Laboratory
Karolinska University Hospital
C2-66
S-141 86 Stockholm
Scientific Director: Dr Mats Garle
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Fax: (46.8) 58 58 10 76
E-mail: mats.garle@karolinska.se
dopinglab@karolinska.se

**SWITZERLAND
Lausanne**

Centre Universitaire Romand de
Médecine Légale (CURML)
Laboratoire Suisse d'Analyse du Dopage
Chemin des Croisettes 22
CH-1066 Epalinges
Director : Dr Martial Saugy
Tel.: (41.21) 314 73 30
Fax: (41.21) 314 73 33/70 95

E-mail: lad.central@chuv.ch
Martial.saugy@chuv.ch

**THAILAND
Bangkok**

National Doping Control Centre
Mahidol University
New Biology Building, 6th Floor
Rachathewe District
Rama 6 Road
TH-Bangkok 10400
Director: Dr T. Anukarahanonta
Tel.: (662) 354 7147
(662) 354 7148
Fax: (662) 354 7150
E-mail: sctan@mahidol.ac.th

**TUNISIA
Tunis**

Laboratoire de dépistage du dopage
11, bis rue Jebel Lakhdar
TN-1006 Bab Saadoun, Tunis
Director : Dr Mohamed Hédi Loueslati
Tel.: (216.71) 570 117/577 643
Fax: (216.71) 571 015
E-mail: mh.loueslati@fmt.rnu.tn

**TURKEY
Ankara**

Turkish Doping Control Center
Hacettepe University
TR-06100 Ankara
Director: Prof. Nursabah Elif Basci
Tel.: (90.312) 310 67 76
(90.312) 305 21 56
Fax: (90.312) 305 20 62
E-mail: nbasci@hacettepe.edu.tr
tdkmmaster@hacettepe.edu.tr

**USA
Los Angeles**

UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory
2122 Granville Avenue
USA-Los Angeles, CA 90025
Director: Prof. Anthony W. Butch
Tel.: (1.310) 825 26 35
Fax: (1.310) 206 90 77
E-mail: abutch@mednet.ucla.edu

**USA
Salt Lake City**

The Sports Medicine Research and
Testing Laboratory (SMRTL)
560 Arapeen Way, Suite 150
USA-Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
Director: Dr Matthew Slawson
Tel.: (1.801) 994 94 57
(1.866) 404 65 61
Fax: (1.801) 944 94 55
E-mail: mslawson@smrtl.org
