

**DOPING
CONTROL**

UEFA



WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations

Edition 2018

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Definitions

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

Administration (as used in paragraph 3.01h): Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the use or attempted use by another person of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. However, this definition does not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes, with some other acceptable justification or actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sporting performance.

ADO (Anti-doping organisation): A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, FIFA and NADOs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BCO (Blood Collection Officer): A DCO who is responsible for blood sampling and qualified to collect blood samples from players.

CAS: Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: A person who is authorised by UEFA to carry out specific duties in relation with sample collection, including one or more of the following: notifying a player selected for sample collection, accompanying and observing a player selected for sample collection until his arrival in the doping control station; accompanying and/or observing player(s) that are in the doping control station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of a sample where the chaperone's training qualifies him to do so.

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

Competition: A series of football matches conducted under UEFA authority (e.g. the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League) including where such authority is delegated to UEFA by FIFA (e.g. for the European qualifying competition for the FIFA Women's World Cup). "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the Code.

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

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations: A player's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: i) disqualification, meaning the player's individual awards in a particular competition or match (e.g. medals, prize money) are forfeited; ii) suspension, meaning the player or other person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specific period of time from participating in any competition or other activity as provided in Article 18 (status during suspension); iii) provisional suspension, meaning the player or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing; iv) fine, meaning a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and v) public disclosure or public reporting, meaning the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 22 (confidentiality and reporting). National associations and/or clubs may also be subject to consequences as described in Article 16 and in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

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

DCO (Doping Control Officer): A person (male or female) who is appointed by the *UEFA office* to conduct sample collection, sample handling and transport to the laboratory.

Disqualification: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

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

Fault: Any breach of duty or lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a player or other person's degree of fault include, for example, the player's or other person's experience, whether the player or other person is a minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the player and the level of care and investigation exercised by the player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the player's or other person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the player's or other person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of suspension, the fact that a player only has a short time left in his career, or the timing in terms of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of suspension under paragraph 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence).

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

Fine: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

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

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

Major event organisation: A continental association of National Olympic Committees or other international multi-sport organisation that functions as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other international event.

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

No fault or negligence: If the player or other person establishes that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected, even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had used or been administered a prohibited substance or prohibited method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a minor, for any violation of paragraph 3.01a, the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system.

No significant fault or negligence: If the player or other person establishes that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the no fault or negligence criteria, was not significant in relation to the anti-doping rule violation. Unless he is a minor, for any violation of paragraph 3.01a the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system.

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

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

Person: A natural person or an organisation or other entity.

Player: Any football player who is a member of or who plays or trains or is otherwise involved with a team admitted to participate in a UEFA competition.

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

Possession: The actual, physical possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method or the constructive possession thereof which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists). If the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists, constructive possession is found only if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance or prohibited method and intended to exercise control over it. No anti-doping rule violation may be based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the person has taken concrete action demonstrating that he never intended to possess the prohibited substance or prohibited method and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an ADO. Notwithstanding anything

to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method constitutes possession by the person who makes the purchase, even if, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else or is sent to a third party's address.

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

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

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

Provisional suspension: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

Public disclosure/reporting: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

Results management authority: The organisation that is responsible for the management of test results or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and hearings. In respect of whereabouts failures, the results management authority is set out in Appendix C.

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

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

Signatory: An entity that has signed the Code and agreed to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 24 of the Code.

Substantial assistance: For the purposes of paragraph 14.03a, a person providing substantial assistance must: (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (ii) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by an ADO or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

Suspension: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*

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

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

Team: The players of a club or national association admitted to a UEFA competition.

Team representative: A person appointed by the team to act as its representative and/or the representative of one or more of its players for the sample collection process.

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

Testing authority: The organisation that has authorised a particular sample collection, whether UEFA or i) an ADO (for example, FIFA, a NADO or WADA); or ii) another organisation conducting testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of UEFA or an ADO (for example, a national association that is member of UEFA and/or FIFA).

Tournament: A competition or part of a competition the matches of which are grouped together in a place or places over a limited period of time as identified by UEFA (e.g. UEFA EURO 2016).

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

TUE: Therapeutic use exemption.

UEFA office: The office described in Article 7 (UEFA competencies).

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

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.

Whereabouts failure: A *filing failure* or *missed test*.

Whereabouts filing: Information provided by or on behalf of a player that sets out the player's whereabouts for the time period required, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Preamble

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

I General provisions

Article 1

Doping

- 1.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth under paragraph 3.01 below.

Article 2

Scope of application

- 2.01 These regulations apply to all UEFA competitions and to all players and other persons who are members of, or who play, train or work with, a team admitted to participate in a UEFA competition or who are otherwise involved in a team's participation in a UEFA competition.
- 2.02 The provisions on whereabouts information contained in these regulations continue to apply to players and national associations and/or clubs that have been included in UEFA's testing pool until the moment that all issues arising from that inclusion are resolved.
- 2.03 These regulations are intended to regulate UEFA's doping controls in compliance with the Code and International Standards. The Code and its International Standards prevail in case of any doubts of interpretation or contradictions between these regulations and the Code and/or the International Standards. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

Article 3

Anti-doping rule violations

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

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

- iii) Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified on the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample constitutes an anti-doping rule violation.
 - iv) As an exception to the general rule of this paragraph 3.01a, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- b) Use or attempted use by a player of a prohibited substance or prohibited method
- i) It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body and that no prohibited method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
 - ii) The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
- c) Evading, refusing, or failing to submit to sample collection
- Evading sample collection, or refusing or failing to submit to sample collection without compelling justification, after notification in accordance with these regulations.
- d) Whereabouts failures
- Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures by a player in a UEFA testing pool within a 12-month period, as set out in Appendix C and in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control
- Conduct which subverts the doping control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of prohibited methods. Tampering includes, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a doping control official, providing fraudulent information to

UEFA and/or an ADO, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

- f) Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
 - i) Possession by a player in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition unless the player establishes that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a player in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or other acceptable justification.
 - ii) Possession by a player support person in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player support person out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support person establishes that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or other acceptable justification.
- g) Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method
- h) Administration or attempted administration to any player in-competition of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out-of-competition
- i) Complicity
Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of paragraph 18.01 (prohibition on participation during suspension) by another person.
- j) Prohibited association
Association by a player or other person in a professional or sport-related capacity with any player support person who:
 - i) if subject to the authority of an ADO, is serving a period of ineligibility; or
 - ii) if not subject to the authority of an ADO, and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such person. The disqualifying status of such person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal,

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

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

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

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

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

- 3.02 Players, player support persons and other persons are responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List, and for familiarising themselves with these anti-doping regulations.

Article 4

Burden and standard of proof

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

Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

- 4.02 Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof are applicable in doping cases:
- a) Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any player or other person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel appoints an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA also has the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.
 - b) WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. A player or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding.
 - c) If a player or other person rebuts the aforementioned presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.
 - d) Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or UEFA regulations which have not caused an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation do not invalidate such evidence or results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from such an International Standard or such rules occurred which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that the departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
 - e) The facts established by a decision of a court or professional 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.

- f) The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the player or other person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the player's or other person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or UEFA.

Article 5

Prohibited substances and prohibited methods

- 5.01 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods comprise everything on the Prohibited List published by WADA. Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions go into effect under these regulations three months after publication by WADA, without requiring further action by UEFA. All players and other persons are bound by the Prohibited List and any revisions from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all players and other persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. In addition, UEFA notifies national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions of any revisions to the Prohibited List in due time.
- 5.02 WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that are included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or in-competition only are final and cannot be challenged by a player or other person on the grounds that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.
- 5.03 For purposes of the application of Articles 12 (provisional suspension) to 15 (multiple violations), all prohibited substances are considered as specified substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of specified substances does not include prohibited methods.

Article 6

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

- 6.01 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (paragraph 3.01a), and/or the use or attempted use (paragraph 3.01b), possession (paragraph 3.01f) or the administration or attempted administration (paragraph 3.01h) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of

a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

- 6.02 The UEFA office defines the conditions and instructions for obtaining a TUE or a TUE recognition from UEFA, makes them publicly available on its website and informs the national associations and clubs accordingly via circular letter. The rules on TUE recognition, appeals and review are defined in Appendix A.
- 6.03 The UEFA office establishes a UEFA TUE Committee as defined in Appendix A.
- 6.04 Players shall inform medical personnel of their obligation not to use prohibited substances and prohibited methods and take responsibility for making sure that any medical treatment they receive does not violate anti-doping rules.

II Organisation of doping controls

Article 7

UEFA competencies

- 7.01 The UEFA administration provides an office and the necessary staff to implement the present regulations.
- 7.02 The UEFA office is responsible for administrative tasks related to the present regulations and deals mainly with the TUE process described in Appendix A, doping controls as described in Appendix B, whereabouts information as described in the Appendix C, and the initial review, investigation and management of potential anti-doping rule violations.
- 7.03 The UEFA office is also responsible for UEFA's anti-doping education programme.

Article 8

Authority of other ADOs to test

- 8.01 In-competition testing on players may also be required and conducted by WADA or by any organisation delegated by WADA to conduct testing on WADA's behalf. WADA may also authorise another ADO to conduct testing under the conditions set by WADA. Results management for any such tests shall be the responsibility of UEFA. Out-of-competition testing may also be conducted by FIFA and WADA and by any NADO having testing authority over the player(s) under the Code, or by any organisation authorised or delegated by them. Other testing may be conducted by public authorities under applicable state law.
- 8.02 Where testing is delegated by UEFA to a NADO, the NADO may collect additional samples for which the NADO shall have results management and hearing authority. The NADO may also direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis on the samples that the NADO collected for UEFA.

The results management and hearing authority for such additional analyses remain with UEFA.

- 8.03 Results management and hearings in relation with anti-doping rule violations committed by a player or other person where no sample collection is involved may be the responsibility of an ADO and not UEFA as set out in the Code.

Article 9

Obligations of national associations, clubs and players

- 9.01 National associations and clubs admitted to participate in UEFA competitions undertake to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations. National associations and clubs are responsible for ensuring that any correspondence they receive about anti-doping matters is forwarded to the individual addressee concerned. In particular, all communication with individuals is addressed to their national associations or clubs, which must inform the individuals personally. Communications are sent by mail, fax or email in one of UEFA's official languages (English, French or German). Should an addressee wish to receive communication in another UEFA language, he must inform UEFA without delay.
- 9.02 National associations must report to UEFA any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation under these regulations and cooperate with investigations conducted by UEFA.
- 9.03 Players and player support persons from national associations and clubs admitted to participate in UEFA competitions undertake to comply with these anti-doping regulations and assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations and in investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 9.04 Any player may be required to undergo no advance notice testing at any time and at any place, even if he is serving a suspension or provisional suspension.
- 9.05 Any player on a UEFA competition match sheet must remain available in the stadium until 30 minutes after the end of the match to undergo sample collection.
- 9.06 Testing may include blood and/or urine samples and/or samples of any other biological material.
- 9.07 Every player and team representative must comply with any instructions given by the DCO.
- 9.08 Every player designated to undergo a doping control:
- a) is personally responsible for reporting immediately to the doping control station as notified;

- b) is obliged to undergo any medical examination considered necessary by the DCO and to cooperate with the latter in this respect;
 - c) is obliged to provide samples as directed by the DCO.
- 9.09 Players must provide whereabouts information at UEFA's request. Clubs and/or national associations and players in the UEFA out-of-competition testing pool are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information and, in the case of clubs and/or national associations, an up-to-date list of players if requested. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Appendix C.
- 9.10 If requested by UEFA, national associations and/or clubs must obtain whereabouts information concerning teams and/or players and provide it to UEFA.
- 9.11 Each national association must assist its NADO in establishing the latter's testing pool of national representative teams and/or players.

Article 10

Retirement from football

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

III Disciplinary procedure and sanctions

Article 11

General provision

- 11.01 In the event of any apparent anti-doping rule violation, UEFA instigates disciplinary proceedings against the person(s) concerned in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and these regulations.

Article 12

Provisional suspension

Mandatory provisional suspension

- 12.01 If the analysis of an A sample results in an adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance that is not a specified substance, or for a prohibited method, and a review in accordance with Appendix B, paragraph 59, does not reveal an applicable TUE or any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding, a mandatory

provisional suspension is imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Appendix B, paragraph 61.

The mandatory provisional suspension may be lifted if the player demonstrates to the UEFA hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a contaminated product. A decision by the UEFA hearing panel not to eliminate a mandatory provisional suspension on account of a player's assertion regarding a contaminated product is not appealable.

Optional provisional suspension

- 12.02 In the case of an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violation not covered by paragraph 12.01, the UEFA hearing panel may impose a provisional suspension on the player or other person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Appendix B, paragraphs 59 and 61, and prior to the final hearing as described in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

Procedural and other issues

- 12.03 Where a provisional suspension is imposed pursuant to paragraph 12.01 or 12.02, if the player or other person requests a hearing, he is given either: (a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension. Furthermore, the player or other person has the right to appeal against the hearing panel's decision if it decides to maintain or impose the provisional suspension without prejudice to the clause in paragraph 12.01 concerning contaminated products.
- 12.04 If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an adverse analytical finding from an A sample and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A sample analysis, then the player is not subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample).
- 12.05 If a player or other person is notified of an anti-doping rule violation and a provisional suspension is not imposed, the player or other person may accept in writing a voluntary provisional suspension pending the resolution of the matter. Such a voluntary suspension starts when UEFA receives the player or other person's acceptance.

Article 13

Suspension for first violations

- 13.01 The period of suspension for a first violation under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 3.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 3.01f

(possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) is as follows, subject to any reduction or suspension of this period pursuant to Article 14.

- a) The period of suspension is four years if:
 - i) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a specified substance (unless the player or other person can establish that it was not intentional); or
 - ii) the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance and UEFA can establish that it was intentional.
- b) If paragraph a) does not apply, the period of suspension is two years.
- c) As used under paragraphs 13.01 and 13.02, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those players who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the player or other person engaged in conduct which he knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an adverse analytical finding for a substance which is not a specified substance and which is only prohibited in-competition is rebuttably presumed to be “not intentional” if the player can establish that the prohibited substance was used out-of-competition in a context unrelated to sporting performance.

13.02 The periods of suspension for first anti-doping rule violations other than those described under paragraph 13.01 are as follows, unless paragraph 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence) or paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault) applies:

- a) For violations under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection) or 3.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control), the period of suspension is four years, except in cases of failing to submit to sample collection where the player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined under paragraph 13.01c), in which case the period of suspension is two years.
- b) For violations under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failure), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player’s degree of fault this may be reduced to a minimum of one year. The flexibility between two years and one year of suspension provided for in this paragraph is not available to players whose pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the player was trying to avoid being available for testing.
- c) For violations under paragraph 3.01g (trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 3.01h (administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method),

the period of suspension is a minimum of four years up to a lifetime, depending on the seriousness of the violation. A paragraph 3.01g or 3.01h violation involving a minor is considered a particularly serious violation and such violations not involving a specified substance, committed by a player support person results in a lifetime suspension for the player support person. In addition, significant violations under paragraph 3.01g or 3.01h which also violate non-sporting laws or regulations are reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- d) For violations under paragraph 3.01i (complicity), the period of suspension is a minimum of two years up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- e) For violations under paragraph 3.01j (prohibited association), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case this may be reduced to a minimum of one year.

Article 14

Lifting, reducing, or suspending a sanction

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

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

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

- a) Reducing suspensions for violations under paragraph 3.01a (presence of prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 3.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method), or 3.01f (possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) involving specified substances or contaminated products.

- i) Specified substances

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

- ii) Contaminated products

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

- b) Application of no significant fault or negligence beyond the application of paragraph 14.02a

Where paragraph 14.02a does not apply, if a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no significant fault or negligence then, subject to any further reduction or lifting of the period pursuant to paragraph 14.03, the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be reduced based on the player's or other person's degree of fault, but the reduced period of suspension may not be less than half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of suspension is a lifetime, the reduced period under this paragraph may be no less than eight years.

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

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

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

- i) UEFA or the ADO discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another person; or
- ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another person,

if the information provided by the person providing substantial assistance is made available to UEFA.

After a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, UEFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of suspension with the approval of WADA and FIFA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable sanction may be suspended is based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the player or other person and the significance of the substantial assistance provided by the player or other person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable sanction may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable sanction is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this paragraph must be no less than eight years. If the player or other person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible substantial assistance upon which the suspension of the sanction was based, UEFA will reinstate the original sanction. If UEFA decides to reinstate or not to reinstate a suspended sanction, that decision may be appealed against by any person entitled to appeal.

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

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

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

Where a player or other person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection which could establish the anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample), before receiving first notice of the admitted violation) and if that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of suspension may be reduced, but not to below half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable.

c) Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation punishable under paragraph 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method) or 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control).

If a player or other person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under paragraph 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method) or 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control) promptly admits the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by UEFA or an ADO, he

may, upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the UEFA office, receive a reduction in the period of suspension down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the player or other person's degree of fault.

14.04 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction

If a player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of paragraphs 14.01, 14.02 and 14.03 before applying any reduction or suspension under paragraph 14.03 the otherwise applicable period of suspension is to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method), 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control), 14.01 and 14.02. If the player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the sanction under paragraph 14.03, then the sanction may be reduced or suspended, but not to below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable sanction.

Article 15

Multiple violations

- 15.01 For a player's or other person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of suspension is the greater of:
- a) six months;
 - b) half the period of suspension imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault); or
 - c) twice the period of suspension otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault).
- 15.02 The period of suspension established above may then be further reduced in application of paragraphs 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault) and 14.04 (application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction).
- 15.03 A third anti-doping rule violation always results in a lifetime period of suspension, except if the third violation fulfils the conditions for lifting or reduction of the period of suspension under paragraph 14.01 (lifting the period of suspension where there is no fault or negligence) or 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence), or involves a violation of paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). In these particular cases, the period of suspension is from eight years to a lifetime.

15.04 An anti-doping rule violation for which a player or other person has established no fault or negligence is not considered a prior violation for the purposes of this Article 15.

15.05 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 15, an anti-doping rule violation is considered a second violation if UEFA can establish that the player or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the player or other person received notice, or after UEFA made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If UEFA cannot establish this, the violations are considered together as a single, first violation and the sanction imposed is based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, UEFA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the player or other person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, UEFA will impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Individual awards (e.g. medal, prizes) obtained in all competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation shall be forfeited as provided in Article 19 (forfeiture of individual awards).

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

For the purposes of Article 15 each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

Article 16

Team consequences

16.01 Team testing

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

16.02 Team sanction

If more than two players from the same team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, UEFA imposes the appropriate sanction(s) in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the present regulations on the national association or club to which the players belong, in addition to the consequences imposed on the individual players found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation. If a team moves from one competition to another during the same season, these competitions are considered as one competition period for the purpose of this paragraph.

Article 17

Commencement of suspension

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

a) Delays not attributable to the player or other person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of the doping control not attributable to the player or other person, the competent UEFA disciplinary body may start the period of the suspension at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All individual awards obtained during the period of suspension, including retroactive suspension, are cancelled.

b) Timely admission

Where the player or other person promptly (which, in all events, for a player means before he competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by UEFA, the period of suspension may start as early as the date of the sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this paragraph is applied, the player or other person serves at least one-half of the period of suspension going forward from the date the player or other person accepted the imposition of a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This paragraph does not apply where the period of suspension has already been reduced under paragraph 14.03c (prompt admission).

17.02 Credit for provisional suspension or period of suspension served

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

b) If a player or other person voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from UEFA and thereafter respects the provisional suspension, the player or other person receives a credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the player's or other person's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension is provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation according to these regulations.

- c) No credit against a period of suspension is given for any time period before the effective date of the provisional suspension or voluntary provisional suspension regardless of whether the player elected not to compete or was suspended by his team.

Article 18

Status during suspension

18.01 Prohibition on participation during suspension

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

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

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

18.02 Return to training

As an exception to paragraph 18.01, a player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a national association during the shorter of: a) the last two months of the player's period of suspension; or b) the last one-quarter of the period of suspension imposed.

18.03 Violation of the prohibition on participation during suspension

Where a player or other person who has been declared suspended violates the prohibition on participation during suspension described in paragraph 18.01, the results of such participation are cancelled and a new period of suspension equal in length to the original period of suspension is added to the end of the original period of suspension. The new period of suspension may be adjusted based on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a player or other

person has violated the prohibition on participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, is made by UEFA. This decision may be appealed against under Article 20.

Where a player support person or other person assists a person in violating the prohibition on participation during suspension, UEFA imposes sanctions for a violation of paragraph 3.01i (complicity) for such assistance.

18.04 Withholding of financial support during suspension

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a lifted or reduced sanction as described in paragraph 14.01 (no fault or negligence) or 14.02 (no significant fault or negligence), some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the sanctioned person will be withheld by UEFA, its member associations or FIFA.

Article 19

Forfeiture of individual awards

- 19.01 A player found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation committed during or in relation with a UEFA competition forfeits and must render any medals, prizes and other individual awards obtained through that competition. In addition, the player shall forfeit and must render all medals, prizes and other individual awards obtained from the date a positive sample was collected or other anti-doping rule violation occurred through the commencement of any provisional suspension period or suspension period, unless fairness requires otherwise.

Article 20

Appeals

20.01 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these regulations may be appealed against as set out in Article 20. Such decisions remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

a) Scope of review not limited

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

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

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

c) WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 20 and no other party has appealed against a final decision within UEFA's disciplinary process, WADA may appeal against such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in UEFA's process.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences or not imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by UEFA not to bring forward an adverse analytical finding or an atypical finding as an anti-doping rule violation or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under these regulations; a decision to impose a provisional suspension as a result of a provisional hearing; a decision that UEFA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of suspension or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of suspension under paragraph 14.03a (substantial assistance); a decision under paragraph 18.03 (violation of the prohibition on participation during suspension); and a decision by UEFA not to recognise another ADO's decision under Article 21 (Application and recognition of decisions) may be appealed against exclusively as provided in Article 20.

- a) The decisions listed above may be appealed against exclusively to CAS
- b) Persons entitled to appeal

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

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

- c) Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals allowed

Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under these regulations are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 20 must file a cross-appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

Failure to render a timely decision

20.03 Where, in a particular case, UEFA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable

deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if UEFA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation.

Appeals relating to TUEs

20.04 TUE decisions may be appealed against exclusively as provided in Appendix A.

Time for filing appeals

20.05 The time to file an appeal to CAS is 21 days from the date of receipt of the motivated decision in an official UEFA language by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following applies in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed against:

- a) Within 15 days from notice of the decision, such party has the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision.
- b) If such a request is made within the 15-day period, the party making such request has 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

20.06 The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal file by WADA is the later of:

- a) 21 days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
- b) 21 days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 21

Application and recognition of decisions

21.01 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 20, UEFA recognises and respects testing, hearing results and other final adjudications of any ADO which are consistent with the Code and are within the ADO's authority.

21.02 UEFA recognises measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

Article 22

Confidentiality and reporting

Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

22.01 UEFA notifies the player or other person, the national association and/or the club, the NADO of his national association and/or country of residence and/or club, FIFA and WADA of any assertion of an anti-doping rule violation by that player or other person by no later than the completion of the review process described under paragraphs 59 to 61 of Appendix B. This notification or reasonable attempted notification is the first act of interruption of the ten-year statute of limitations under the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

- 22.02 Notification includes the player's name, national association and/or club, the competition concerned, whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition, the date of the sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample), the rule asserted to have been violated and the basis of the asserted violation.
- 22.03 The same persons and ADOs are updated on any withdrawal of an assertion of an anti-doping rule violation and the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 12 (provisional suspension) and 20 (appeals) of these regulations and paragraphs 59 to 61 of Appendix B and are provided with a timely written, reasoned explanation or decision on the resolution of the matter.
- 22.04 If UEFA receives a request, either from a major event organisation shortly before one of its international events or from a sport organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international event, to disclose whether any player identified on a list provided by the major event organisation or sport organisation has a pending atypical finding, UEFA will identify any such player after first providing notice of the atypical finding to that player.
- 22.05 Under the Code, recipient organisations must not disclose the information received beyond those persons with a need to know (which includes the appropriate personnel at the applicable NADO of the player's national association and/or country of residence and/or club) until UEFA has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required under paragraphs 22.09 to 22.12. UEFA is not responsible for recipient organisations or persons not complying with this obligation.
- 22.06 An ADO that declares, or that receives notice of, a whereabouts failure in respect of a player must not disclose that information beyond those persons with a need to know unless and until that player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d based on this whereabouts failure. Such persons who need to know must maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point in time. UEFA is not responsible for other organisations or persons not complying with this obligation.

Requests for files

- 22.07 An ADO having a right to appeal against a decision received may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Public disclosure

- 22.08 Under the Code, neither UEFA, nor an ADO or a WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, may publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to a general description of the process and science) except

in response to public comments attributed to the player or other person concerned or their representatives. UEFA is not responsible for recipient organisations not complying with this obligation.

- 22.09 No later than 20 days after an anti-doping rule violation has been determined in a final appellate decision, such appeal has been waived, or the original decision has not otherwise been challenged in a timely manner, UEFA publicly reports the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the player or other person who committed the violation, the prohibited substance or prohibited method involved and the consequences imposed. UEFA also publicly reports within 20 days the results of final appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 22.10 In any case where it is determined that a player or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be publicly disclosed only with the consent of the person who is the subject of the decision. UEFA uses reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, publicly discloses the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the person concerned may approve.
- 22.11 UEFA's public disclosure is performed as a minimum on its website.
- 22.12 The mandatory public reporting under paragraph 22.09 is not required if the player or other person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a minor.

Doping control information clearing house

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

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

Data privacy

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

IV Closing provisions

Article 23

- 23.01 All appendixes to these regulations form an integral part thereof.
- 23.02 In the present regulations, the masculine form refers to both sexes.
- 23.03 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- 23.04 The UEFA office is entitled to adopt any guidelines, directives, manuals, guides or any other tools necessary for implementing these regulations. The national associations and clubs shall be regularly informed about the existence and issuance of such tools by circular letter.
- 23.05 Any matter not provided for in these regulations is decided by the UEFA administration after consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel and in compliance with the Code and any relevant International Standards. Such decisions are final.
- 23.06 The present regulations apply to any anti-doping rule violation committed after they have come into force. The transitional provisions under Articles 25.2 to 25.5 of the Code apply accordingly.
- 23.07 These regulations enter into force on 18 June 2018.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Aleksander Čeferin
President

Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary

Kyiv, 24 May 2018

APPENDIX A: UEFA TUE Committee and TUE process

A. TUE Committee

1. The UEFA TUE Committee is composed of at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of athletes.
2. The UEFA TUE Committee considers whether requests to grant or recognise TUEs meet the conditions set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

B. Granting, recognition and review of TUEs

3. A player who already has a TUE granted by his NADO must ask UEFA for recognition of said TUE. UEFA will recognise it if it fulfils the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The request for recognition shall be made as set out in the circular letter referred to in paragraph 6.02 of these regulations.
4. Should UEFA consider that a TUE granted by a player's NADO does not fulfil the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and refuses to recognise it, UEFA promptly notifies the player and his NADO accordingly, with reasons.
5. The player and the NADO have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.
6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level competition and out-of-competition testing but is not valid for UEFA competitions pending WADA's decision.
7. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
8. If a player does not already have a TUE granted by FIFA or his NADO for a particular substance or method, he must apply directly to UEFA for a TUE as soon as the need arises. Applications for a TUE have to be made as set out in the circular letter referred to in paragraph 6.02 of these regulations.
9. If UEFA denies the player's application, it notifies the player promptly, with reasons. The player may appeal to CAS under paragraph 20.02 or request WADA to review UEFA's decision under paragraph 5 above.
10. If UEFA grants the player's application, it notifies the player and his NADO accordingly.
11. If the player's NADO considers that the TUE granted by UEFA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.

12. If the player's NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA remains valid for UEFA competitions and out-of-competition testing but it is not valid for national-level competition pending WADA's decision.
13. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA also becomes valid for national-level competition when the 21-day review deadline expires.
14. WADA will review any decision by UEFA not to recognise a TUE granted by a NADO if the matter is referred to it by the player or his NADO.
15. In addition, WADA will review any decision by UEFA to grant a TUE if the matter is referred to it by the player's NADO.
16. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether at the request of those affected or on its own initiative.
17. If a TUE decision under review meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If it does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
18. The player and his NADO may appeal exclusively to CAS against any TUE decision by UEFA that is not reviewed by WADA or not reversed by WADA upon review.
19. The player, his NADO and/or UEFA may appeal exclusively to CAS against a decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision.
20. Failure to take action within a month on a properly submitted application for a TUE, for recognition of a TUE or for a review of a TUE decision, is considered denial of the application.

APPENDIX B: Testing procedure

A. Doping control station

1. The doping control station must ensure the players' privacy and be used solely as a doping control station for the duration of the sample collection process.
2. In the event of testing after a match, the doping control station must be near the players' dressing rooms. It must be large enough to comprise a testing room, a toilet area and a waiting room, all adjoining. The testing room must contain a table, chairs, and a lockable cabinet. The toilet area must be within the testing room or immediately next to it, with direct private access to the testing room. It must contain a toilet, sink and shower. The waiting room must be immediately adjacent to the testing room and must contain sufficient seating for the players to be tested, and a refrigerator. Approximately 30 litres of bottled water must be provided in original, unopened and sealed bottles in the refrigerator in the waiting room. No other food or drinks must be made available to the players in the doping control station.
3. The UEFA office may impose additional doping control station requirements for some competitions. The teams concerned are notified accordingly in due time.
4. Apart from the players selected to undergo sample collection, the team representatives and the chaperones, only the following persons are allowed access to the doping control station:
 - a) the DCO;
 - b) the UEFA match delegate or another UEFA match officer;
 - c) an interpreter approved by the DCO (if necessary).Anyone else authorised by the DCO to enter the doping control station must record their arrival and departure by signing the appropriate form provided by the DCO.
5. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the doping control station.
6. Smoking and alcohol are not permitted in the doping control station.

B. Procedure for testing after a match

7. In principle, two players plus two reserves from each team are selected for sample collection by means of a draw or by the UEFA office. Additional players may be summoned for sample collection as per section E of this appendix.
8. Without prejudice to each player's personal responsibility to report for sample collection and even when chaperones have been appointed, the teams concerned are responsible for ensuring that the players selected for sample collection report to the doping control station straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over.

9. A player selected for sample collection must complete the declaration of medication on the Doping Control Form(s), and may be assisted herein by his team doctor.
10. In accordance with paragraph 9.05 of these regulations, if a player is shown a red card or leaves the pitch for any other reason before the end of the match, he must remain available in the stadium until 30 minutes after the end of the match to undergo sample collection even if he has not been selected for sample collection under paragraph 7 above.

C. Procedure for testing during team activities

11. Players are selected to undergo sample collection by means of a draw conducted by the DCO or as part of target testing by the UEFA office.
12. The DCO checks the players present at the team activity against the list provided by UEFA and reports to UEFA if any players are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the players' list by the DCO.
13. If the players' list has not been registered with UEFA at the time of the control, the team representative gives the DCO an up-to-date list of players, including any who are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the list by the DCO.
14. Each player selected for sample collection completes the declaration of medication on the Doping Control Form(s), and may be assisted herein by his team doctor.
15. The team concerned is responsible for ensuring that the player(s) selected for sample collection report to the doping control station within the deadline set by the DCO.
16. A reserve player is only tested if a selected player fails to report within the deadline set by the DCO, unless the reserve player offers to provide a sample beforehand. In this case, the test is valid even if the selected player reports afterwards and provides a sample.
17. Should a player selected for sample collection fail to report to the doping control station on time, the DCO reports the matter to UEFA. In such cases, the first reserve player is summoned for sample collection. Should a second player selected for sample collection fail to report to the doping control station on time, the second reserve player is summoned, and so on.

D. Procedure for testing of individual players

18. The UEFA office may select a player to be tested individually at any time and at any place.
19. The DCO makes reasonable attempts to notify the player of his or her selection for sample collection. The DCO records all notification attempts that he makes

during the 60-minute time slot or the period defined by UEFA in the player's whereabouts information.

E. Common provisions for sample collection

20. The DCO is responsible for the entire sample collection process, including the draw (if applicable), the collection of samples and the transport of samples (even if entrusted to a third party) to the WADA-accredited laboratory. The DCO has the authority to take decisions on-site at the sample collection within the framework of these regulations. The DCO may be assisted by a chaperone or by any other independent person he may appoint. In reference to the DCO, the singular form is used for the purposes of these regulations, but more than one DCO may be appointed by UEFA to conduct testing and in such cases all references to the DCO apply equally in the plural.
21. A DCO (including BCOs) may appoint a person of his choice to assist him in the sample collection. However, a BCO may not delegate the sampling procedure to his assistant(s) unless they are qualified phlebotomists.
22. Before a sample collection starts, the DCO identifies himself and asks the player to identify himself. At the DCO's request, the player must show a valid form of identification containing his picture, first name and surname (for instance an ID card, passport, driving licence or health card). The DCO explains the procedure for the sample collection and informs the player of his rights and obligations.
23. The player shall remain under the direct observation of the DCO or chaperone at all times from the point of the initial contact is made by the DCO or chaperone until the completion of the sample collection.
24. A player selected for sample collection remains in the doping control station until he is dismissed by the DCO.
25. Any behaviour by a player or other person, and any other anomalies, which could compromise the doping control are reported to the UEFA office by the DCO. The UEFA office examines whether to investigate a possible failure to comply.
26. If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of a player's sample, the player shall be asked to provide an additional sample.
27. On completion of the sample collection, the DCO completes the relevant forms. These forms must be signed by the player and the DCO and may be signed by the team or player's representative. By signing the relevant Doping Control Form(s), the player confirms that, subject to any concerns recorded by the player in the "Remarks" section, the sample collection was conducted in accordance with the present regulations and no subsequent complaint is possible. One copy of the Doping Control Form(s) is provided to the player.
28. A player who is summoned for sample collection cannot refuse to undergo sample collection and a player having provided a sample cannot contest the

validity of the test on account of the contention that he was not properly selected for testing.

29. Reserve players must remain available for sample collection and not leave the premises until they are either summoned for sample collection or notified by the DCO that they will not be tested.
30. All samples collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

F. Sample collection procedure for urine samples

31. A player selected to provide a urine sample shall ensure that the sample provided is the first urine he has passed subsequent to notification.
32. The player first selects a sealed urine collection vessel.
33. The player urinates into the collection vessel under the strict supervision of the DCO or the person appointed by him, who must be of the same sex as the player. The player shall allow an unobstructed view of the sample leaving his body. If the player is a minor, the team representative may observe the DCO witnessing the passing of the sample but without directly witnessing the passing of the sample, unless the minor player requests it.
34. The volume of the urine sample provided by the player must be at least 90ml.
35. The player then selects a sample collection kit containing two bottles (one for the A sample and the other for the B sample). Each bottle bears the same code number. The player compares the code numbers on both bottles and the bottle caps. The player and the DCO check that the bottles are sealed before use.
36. The player pours the urine sample into the A and B bottles (minimum 60ml for the A bottle and 30ml for the B bottle) and closes them tightly as instructed by the DCO. The player ensures that no urine leaks out and compares the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the relevant Doping Control Form(s).
37. A sufficient volume of urine should be left in the collection vessel to allow the DCO to test the specific gravity (S/G) of the sample. This is then recorded on the relevant Doping Control Form(s). If the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is not met, the player shall continue to provide additional samples as instructed by the DCO until the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is met. The DCO may discontinue sample collection in exceptional circumstances.

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

38. If the urine sample provided is less than 90ml, the player is instructed by the DCO to select a partial sample collection kit.
39. The player is instructed by the DCO to open the relevant kit and told how to use it to secure the insufficient sample. The player checks it is properly sealed

and that the code number of the kit and the volume of the insufficient sample are recorded accurately by the DCO on the relevant form. The player writes his initials on the form.

40. When the player is able to provide an additional sample, he must identify his initial sample by checking the code number on the kit against the number on the form. The DCO double-checks this as well.
41. Under the supervision of the DCO, the player opens the kit containing the initial sample.
42. The player combines the samples, as directed by the DCO.
43. If the volume is still insufficient, the steps outlined under paragraphs 38 to 42 above are repeated, ensuring that additional samples are added in the order they are collected until at least 90ml has been obtained. Once the required volume is obtained, sample collection can continue as described under paragraphs 35 to 37.

H. Sample collection procedure for blood samples

44. After the required rest period, the player selects a blood sample collection kit and checks that the packaging is intact and that the numbers of the labels, tubes, bottles and any other elements of the kit match.
45. Prior to the blood samples being taken, the BCO explains the blood sampling procedure and asks the player all the necessary questions related to sample collection.
46. All medical declarations are recorded on the Doping Control Form(s).
47. Should the blood sample collection be related to the athlete biological passport, the BCO asks for and the player provides any relevant information required by the applicable WADA technical documents. This information is recorded on the Doping Control Form(s).
48. Blood is drawn from a vein, preferably from the inner part of the lower arm, while the player is sitting on a chair and resting his arm on a suitable support.
49. Blood samples are taken by means of a proficient (*lege artis*) intravenous puncture, which entails no health risk, except of possible local haematomas.
50. The volume of blood removed has to be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements. If the volume of blood collected at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO repeats the procedure. No more than three attempts in total are made.
51. The player places the blood vacutainers in the bottles and seals them securely as instructed by the BCO.

I. Analysis of samples

52. Samples are sent for analysis only to laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. A list of WADA-accredited laboratories is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.
53. Samples are analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA, or to assist UEFA in profiling relevant parameters in a player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
54. No samples may be used for research without the player's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than under paragraph 53 have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular player.
55. Laboratories analyse samples in conformity with menus established by WADA or as specified by UEFA.
56. As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, at their own initiative and expense laboratories may analyse samples for prohibited substances or prohibited methods not included on the sample analysis menu described in the relevant WADA technical document or specified by UEFA. Results from any such analysis are reported to UEFA and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.
57. Any sample may be subject to further analysis by UEFA at any time before both the A and the B sample analytical results (or A sample result where B sample analysis has been waived or will otherwise not be performed) have been communicated by UEFA to the player as the basis for an asserted anti-doping rule violation.
58. Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of paragraph 53 above at any time exclusively at the direction of UEFA or WADA.

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

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

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

K. Right to request a B sample analysis

62. If the A sample produces an adverse analytical finding, the player is entitled to request an analysis of the B sample within 48 hours of receiving the fax or email from UEFA. The 48-hour deadline may be reduced for some tournaments. The participating national associations/clubs are informed by means of a circular letter before the start of the tournament.
63. Any request for analysis of the B sample must be submitted in writing. If the player does not request analysis of the B sample by the relevant deadline, he is considered to have fully recognised and accepted the results of the A sample analysis.
64. The B sample analysis takes place at the same laboratory as soon as possible. The player is informed of the time at which the B sample is to be opened.
65. A representative of UEFA and the player and/or his representative may be present at the laboratory when the bottle containing the B sample is opened and analysed. All costs incurred as a result of the presence of the player and/or his representative must be covered by the player, his club and/or his national association.

L. Result of B sample analysis

66. If the laboratory report reveals the presence of the same prohibited substance or the use of the same prohibited method in the B sample as was detected in the player's A sample, or if the player waives his right to a B sample analysis, an anti-doping rule violation is deemed to have been committed.
67. UEFA is not liable for any consequences of a B sample analysis that does not confirm the adverse analytical finding of the A sample and is therefore declared negative.

APPENDIX C: Whereabouts information rules

A. UEFA testing pool

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

B. Teams

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

- b) Incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - c) Absence of one or more players from a test conducted on the team.
11. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violations and refers them to UEFA disciplinary bodies, which take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
 12. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
 13. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 9.01 (obligation to assist UEFA) and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly. The individuals involved will be sanctioned for violations under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection), e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and/or i (complicity).

C. Players

14. UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such times and on such grounds that UEFA deems appropriate.
15. A player who is included in the UEFA testing pool is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA. As part of his whereabouts information the player may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a) on a daily basis during the period defined by UEFA;
 - b) on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA;
 - c) on those days that he is not participating in scheduled team training sessions (partial individual whereabouts).
16. The player is personally responsible to ensure that his whereabouts information as provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally indicated in his whereabouts information, the player must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required.
17. Players must be present and available for sample collection at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
18. Three whereabouts failures (filing failure or missed test) by a player within any 12-month period amount to an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) and sanctions are imposed accordingly. If a player retires from but then returns to competition, his period of non-availability for out-of-competition testing shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the 12-month period.
19. Any player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, his whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing, or failing to submit to

sample collection) or 3.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and sanctions are imposed accordingly.

20. Should a player be included in more than one testing pool by UEFA, FIFA or a NADO at the same time, he will be instructed as to the organisation with which he has to file his whereabouts information.

D. Whereabouts failure management process

21. The results management authority in relation to potential whereabouts failures is the ADO with which the player in question files his whereabouts information. This is either UEFA, FIFA or the player's NADO.
22. When a whereabouts failure appears to have occurred, the results management process is as follows:
 - a) If the apparent whereabouts failure has been uncovered by an attempt to test the player, the testing authority obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the DCO. If the testing authority is different from the results management authority, it forwards the unsuccessful attempt report to the results management authority within seven days and assists the results management authority as necessary in obtaining information from the DCO in relation to the apparent whereabouts failure.
 - b) The results management authority reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the DCO in case of a missed test) to determine whether all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary.
 - c) If the results management authority concludes that any of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have not been met, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - d) If the results management authority concludes that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player within 14 days of the date of the apparent whereabouts failure. The notice must include sufficient details of the apparent whereabouts failure to enable the player to respond and give the player a reasonable deadline by which to respond. It must also indicate whether the player has had any other whereabouts failures recorded against him in the previous 12 months. In the case of a filing failure, the notice must advise the player how to avoid a further filing failure.
 - e) If the player does not respond by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does respond by the deadline, the results management authority considers, on the basis of this response, whether or not to change its original decision.

- i) If so, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - ii) If not, it advises the player, giving reasons for its decision and a reasonable deadline by which the player may request an administrative review. The unsuccessful attempt report is also given to the player at this point if it has not already been provided.
 - f) If the player does not request an administrative review by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more individuals from the results management authority not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent whereabouts failure. The purpose of the administrative review is to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met.
 - g) If the administrative review determines that not all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, the results management authority advises WADA, UEFA, FIFA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision. If the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player and records the notified whereabouts failure against him.
23. The results management authority reports a decision to record a whereabouts failure against a player to WADA and all other relevant ADOs on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or any other reliable means.
24. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then it is assumed by WADA that UEFA has decided no such violation was committed and WADA is therefore entitled to appeal against this assumed decision.
25. If three whereabouts failures are recorded against a player within any 12-month period, the results management authority brings proceedings against the player alleging a violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). If the results management authority fails to bring such proceedings against a player within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the player's third whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then the results management authority is deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed.
26. A player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) has the right to a full evidentiary hearing. The hearing panel is not bound by any conclusions from the results

management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the ADO bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel. If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) whereabouts failure(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged whereabouts failure(s) has (have) not, then no anti-doping rule violation is found to have occurred under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). However, if the player then commits one (or two, as applicable) further whereabouts failure(s) within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.

E. Coordination with other ADOs

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

F. Confidentiality

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

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