



UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations

Edition 2021

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Preamble

On the basis of Article 50(1) of the UEFA Statutes, the UEFA Executive Committee issues the following anti-doping regulations.

INTRODUCTORY PART

A. Purpose

These regulations serve to ensure the achievement of the objectives of UEFA as defined in Article 2(1)(e) of the UEFA Statutes.

B. Definitions

For the purposes of these regulations, the terms *in italics* are defined in Annex A.

C. Relationship with the numbering of the Code

The articles of these regulations mirror the numbering of the *Code*. However, any article or paragraph of the *Code* that is not reproduced in these regulations is marked as 'intentionally omitted' for ease of reference.

D. Scope of application

1 Material scope

These regulations govern UEFA's *Doping Controls* and apply to anti-doping rule violations and other related violations under these regulations.

2 Personal scope

These regulations apply to all UEFA *Competitions* and to all *Players* and other *Persons* that are members of, or that play, train or work with, a *Team* admitted to a UEFA *Competition* or that are otherwise involved in a *Team's* participation in a UEFA *Competition*.

3 Temporal scope

1 These regulations apply to any anti-doping rule violation committed after they have come into force.

2 The provisions on whereabouts information contained in these regulations continue to apply to *Players* and member associations and/or clubs that have been included in UEFA's *Testing Pool* until the moment all issues have been resolved.

3 These regulations continue to apply to a *Player* until all issues arising from an *Atypical* or *Adverse Passport Finding*, or any other issues related to the *Athlete Biological Passport*, have been resolved, unless decided otherwise by the UEFA administration.

TITLE I – SUBSTANTIVE LAW

I - General Provisions

Article 1 Definition of doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these regulations.

Article 2 Anti-doping rule violations

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

- 2.1 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample*
- 2.1.1 It is the *Players'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *Players* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 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 A* or *B Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Player* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.
- 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards* or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.
- 2.2 *Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*
- 2.2.1 It is the *Players'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies 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 a *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
- 2.3 Evading, refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection by a *Player*
- Evading *Sample* collection; or refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised *Person*.
- 2.4 [Intentionally omitted]
- 2.5 *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control* by a *Player* or other *Person*.
- 2.6 *Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Player or Player Support Personnel*
- 2.6.1 *Possession by a Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Player* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
- 2.6.2 *Possession by a Player Support Personnel, In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession by a Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with a *Player*, *Match* or training, unless the

Player Support Personnel establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *TUE* granted to a *Player* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 *Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* by a *Player* or other *Person*.

2.8 *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* by a *Player* or other *Person* 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*.

2.9 Complicity or *Attempted* complicity by a *Player* or other *Person*

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited association by a *Player* or other *Person*

2.10.1 Association by a *Player* or other *Person* subject to the authority of UEFA or an *Anti-Doping Organisation* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Player Support Personnel* who:

2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of UEFA or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of UEFA or an *Anti-Doping Organisation* 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 (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, UEFA must establish that the *Player* or other *Person* knew of the *Player Support Personnel's*

disqualifying status. The burden shall be on the *Player* or other *Person* to establish that any association with a *Player Support Personnel* described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

- 2.11 Acts by a *Player* or other *Person* to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

- 2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code to WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA*, *UEFA* or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.
- 2.11.2 Retaliation against a *Person* who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code to WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such *Person* either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

Article 3 Proof of doping

- 3.1 Burdens and standards of proof

UEFA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be 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. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these regulations place the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

- 3.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

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

- 3.2.1 Analytical methods or *Decision Limits* approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Player* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or 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. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as *amicus curiae* or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.
- 3.2.2 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*. The *Player* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard for Laboratories* occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.
- 3.2.3 UEFA departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these regulations shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the *Player* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Whereabouts Failure*, then UEFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the *Whereabouts Failure*:
- (i) a departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case UEFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

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- (ii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* or *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case UEFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
 - (iii) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Player* of the *B Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case UEFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
 - (iv) a departure from the *International Standard for Results Management* related to *Player* notification which could reasonably have caused a *Player* whereabouts violation based on a *Whereabouts Failure*, in which case UEFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Whereabouts Failure*.

3.2.4 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 irrebuttable 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.

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

Article 4 *The Prohibited List and Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

4.1 *Prohibited List*

The Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods comprise everything on the *Prohibited List* published by WADA.

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision thereto, the *Prohibited List* and any revision thereto shall go into effect under these regulations three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action being required by UEFA. All *Players* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revision thereto, from the date they go into effect without requiring any further action being required by UEFA. 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.

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Matches* or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (e.g. anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

4.2.2 *Specified Substances or Specified Methods*

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except as identified on the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*.

4.2.3 *Substances of Abuse*

For purposes of applying Article 10, *Substances of Abuse* shall include those *Prohibited Substances* which are specifically identified as *Substances of Abuse* on the *Prohibited List* because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

4.3 *WADA's determination of the Prohibited List*

WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, the classification of a substance or method as a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse* is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by a *Player* or other *Person* including,

but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")*

4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, shall not be 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*.

4.4.2 *TUE Applications*

Players shall apply to UEFA for a *TUE* or *TUE* recognition in accordance with these regulations.

4.4.3 *TUE Recognition*

4.4.3.1 Where the *Player* already has a *TUE* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* pursuant to Article 4.4 of the *Code* for the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question, and if that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, UEFA must recognise it for its *Match*. Should UEFA consider that a *TUE* granted by a *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* 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 *National Anti-doping Organisation* accordingly with reasons. The *Player* and the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* is not valid for UEFA *Match*.

If the matter is not referred to WADA for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* must determine whether the original *TUE* granted by that *National Anti-Doping Organisation* should nevertheless remain valid for national-level *Matches* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (provided that the *Player* does not participate in UEFA *Matches*). Pending the *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision, the *TUE*

remains valid for national-level *Matches* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* but is not valid for *UEFA Matches* and *Out-of-Competition*).

4.4.3.2 UEFA may grant automatic recognition to the *TUE* granted by *Anti-Doping Organisations*.

4.4.4 *TUE* application process and *TUE* Committee

4.4.4.1 If the *Player* does not already have a *TUE* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* for the substance or method in question, the *Player* must apply directly to UEFA.

4.4.4.2 An application to UEFA for grant or recognition of a *TUE* must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* as posted on wada-ama.org.

4.4.4.3 The UEFA administration shall establish a UEFA *TUE* Committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of *TUEs* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption*.

4.4.4.4 The UEFA *TUE* Committee considers whether *TUE* applications for the grant or recognition meet the conditions set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. The *TUE* Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to a *Competition*, the *TUE* Committee must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the *Competition*.

4.4.4.5 The UEFA *TUE* Committee's decision shall be the final decision of UEFA and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. The UEFA *TUE* Committee's decision shall be notified in writing to the *Player*., WADA, FIFA and the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player's* national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA

member association. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

- 4.4.4.6 If UEFA denies the *Player's* application, it must notify the *Player* promptly, with reasons. If UEFA grants the *Player's* application, it must notify not only the *Player* but also their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and FIFA.

If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* considers that the *TUE* granted by UEFA does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7. If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* refers the matter to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by UEFA remains valid for UEFA *Matches* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level *Matches*) pending WADA's decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by UEFA becomes valid for national-level *Matches* as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 [Intentionally omitted]

4.4.6 Expiration, withdrawal or reversal of a *TUE*

- 4.4.6.1 A *TUE* granted pursuant to these regulations: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the *Player* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the UEFA *TUE* Committee upon grant of the *TUE*; (c) may be withdrawn by the UEFA *TUE* Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a *TUE* are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

- 4.4.6.2 In such event, the *Player* shall not be subject to any *Consequences* based on their *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in accordance with the *TUE* prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the *TUE*. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the *International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding*, reported shortly after the *TUE* expiry, withdrawal or

reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with *Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.7 Reviews and appeals of *TUE* decisions

- 4.4.7.1 *WADA* may review UEFA's decision not to recognise a *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* that is referred to *WADA* by the *Player* or the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation*. *WADA* may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *WADA* will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, *WADA* will reverse it.
- 4.4.7.2 Any *TUE* decision by UEFA that is not reviewed by *WADA*, or that is reviewed by *WADA* but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Player* and/or the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.7.3 A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Player*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and/or UEFA, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.7.4. A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a *TUE* or for review of a *TUE* decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

Article 5 *Testing and investigations*

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and investigations

- 5.1.1 *Testing and investigations* may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose.
- 5.1.2 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the *Player* has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample*) or Article

2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*).

5.2 Authority to Test

- 5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for *Competition Testing* set out in Article 5.3, UEFA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Players* specified under paragraph D.2 of the Introduction of these regulations.
- 5.2.2 UEFA may require any *Player* over whom it has *Testing* authority (including any *Player* serving a period of *Ineligibility*) to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.
- 5.2.3 WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in these regulations.
- 5.2.4 If UEFA delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, that *National Anti-Doping Organisation* may collect additional *Samples* and direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are conducted on the *Samples* that the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* collected for UEFA, the *Results Management* and hearing authority for such additional *Samples* or additional analyses remain with UEFA, unless agreed otherwise.

5.3 Competition Testing

- 5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only UEFA shall have authority to conduct *Testing* at *Competition Venues* during a *Competition Period*. Any *Testing* away from the *Competition Venues* during the *Competition Period* shall be coordinated with UEFA.
- 5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at a *Competition*, desires to conduct *Testing* of *Players* at the *Competition Venues* during the *Competition Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall first confer with UEFA to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*. If the *Anti-Doping Organisation* is not satisfied with the response from UEFA, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* may, in accordance with the procedures described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing UEFA.

Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be UEFA's responsibility, unless agreed otherwise.

5.4 *Testing* requirements

5.4.1 UEFA shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.5 *Player and Team* whereabouts information

5.5.1 UEFA has established *Testing Pools* of those *Players* and *Teams* who are required to provide whereabouts information and who shall be subject to administrative and/or disciplinary measures as described in Annex C and in line with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.5.2 [Intentionally omitted]

5.5.3 [Intentionally omitted]

5.5.4 [Intentionally omitted]

5.5.5 [Intentionally omitted]

5.5.6 [Intentionally omitted]

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by a *Player* while in the *Testing Pool* will be accessible through reliable means to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test that *Player* as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.

5.6 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 6 Analysis of *Sample*

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of accredited, approved Laboratories and other Laboratories

6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by UEFA.

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of analysis of *Samples* and data

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall be analysed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*, or to assist UEFA in profiling relevant parameters in a *Player's* urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

6.3 Research on *Samples* and data

Samples, related analytical data and *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no *Sample* may be used for research without the *Player's* written consent. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information being traced back to a particular *Player*. Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*.

6.4 Standards for *Sample* analysis and reporting

UEFA shall ask laboratories to analyse *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the standard *Sample* analysis menu, or as requested by UEFA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to UEFA and have the same validity and *Consequences* as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further analysis of a *Sample* prior to or during *Results Management*

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a *Sample* prior to the time UEFA notifies a *Player* that the *Sample* is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification UEFA wishes to conduct additional analysis on that *Sample*, it may do so with the consent of the *Player* or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further analysis of a *Sample* after it has been reported as negative or has otherwise not resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of UEFA. Any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to test the *Player* that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored *Sample* may do so with the permission of UEFA, and UEFA shall be responsible for any follow-up *Results Management*, unless agreed otherwise. Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B *Sample*

When an *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from UEFA) wishes to split an A or B *Sample* for the purpose of using the first part of the split *Sample* for an A *Sample* analysis and the second part of the split *Sample* for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the *International Standard* for Laboratories shall be followed.

6.8 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 7 *Results Management: responsibility, initial review, notice and Provisional Suspensions*

Results Management under these regulations, as well as the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations, establish a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for conducting *Results Management*

7.1.1 *Results Management* shall be the responsibility of UEFA or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* which first provides notice to a *Player* or other *Person* of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation.

7.1.2 [Intentionally omitted]

7.1.3 [Intentionally omitted]

7.1.4 *Results Management* in relation to a potential *Whereabouts Failure* (a *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test*) when in a *Testing Pool* other than a *Registered Testing Pool* shall be the responsibility of UEFA, FIFA and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* with whom the *Player* in question files whereabouts information, in accordance with Annex C of these regulations. If UEFA determines a *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test* has occurred it shares that information with FIFA and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* through any reliable means, where it may be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations*.

7.1.5 [Intentionally omitted]

7.1.6 [Intentionally omitted]

7.2 Initial review and notification regarding potential anti-doping rule violations and related violations

The UEFA administration shall carry out the initial review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation and related violations in accordance with these regulations and Articles 5.1 to 5.3 and Annexes A and C of the *International Standard for Results Management*

7.3 Identification of prior anti-doping rule violations

Before giving a *Player* or other *Person* notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, UEFA shall refer to *ADAMS* and contact *WADA* and relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.4 *Provisional Suspensions*

7.4.1 *Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding*

If UEFA receives an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Adverse Passport Finding* (upon completion of the *Adverse Passport Finding* review process) for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, it shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Player* promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if: (i) the *Player* demonstrates to UEFA's hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*, or (ii) the violation involves a *Substance of Abuse* and the *Player* establishes entitlement to a reduced period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.2.4.1.

UEFA's hearing panel's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Player's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable. The *Player* shall instead be given the opportunity for expedited proceedings on the merits and his case being considered as particularly urgent in accordance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.

7.4.2 *Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or other anti-doping rule violations*

UEFA may impose a *Provisional Suspension* for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the *Player's B Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted at the discretion of UEFA at any time prior to UEFA's hearing panel's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4.3 Opportunity for hearing or appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Player* or other *Person* is given: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional hearing*, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*.

The imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*, or the decision not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of *Provisional Suspension*

Players or other *Persons* on their own initiative may voluntarily accept in writing a *Provisional Suspension* if done within ten (10) days from the notice of an anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Player* or other *Person* may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the *Player* or other *Person* shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

7.4.5 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent B *Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Player* or UEFA) does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Player* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the *Player* has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, then, if it is still possible for the *Player* to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, the *Player* may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

7.5 Results Management decisions

Results Management decisions by UEFA shall determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific articles that have been violated, and (ii) all *Consequences* flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including any

period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*.

7.6 Notification of *Results Management* decisions

7.6.1 UEFA shall notify the *Players*, other *Persons*, the relevant national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of their national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association, WADA and FIFA, of its *Results Management* decisions.

7.7 Retirement from football

If a *Player* or other *Person* retires while the UEFA's *Results Management* process is under way, UEFA retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If a *Player* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, and UEFA would have had *Results Management* authority over the *Player* or other *Person* at the time the *Player* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, UEFA has authority to conduct *Results Management*.

Article 8 *Results Management: disciplinary proceedings and notice of hearing decision*

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

8.1 Fair hearings

8.1.1 [Intentionally omitted]

8.1.2 Hearing process

8.1.2.1 When UEFA sends a notice to a *Player* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the *Player* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the UEFA hearing panel for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.

8.1.2.2 When hearing a case, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer.

8.1.2.3 Upon appointment, UEFA's hearing panel member(s) must sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to them which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

8.1.2.4 [Intentionally omitted]

8.1.2.5 [Intentionally omitted]

8.2 Notice of decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the UEFA's hearing panel shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed, the *Disqualification* of awards and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

8.2.2 UEFA shall notify that decision to the *Player* or other *Person* and to the *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.2.3 UEFA shall notify FIFA of that decision.

8.3 Waiver of hearing

8.3.1 A *Player* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the *Consequences* proposed by UEFA.

8.3.2 If the *Player* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the UEFA asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.

8.3.3 In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before UEFA's hearing panel shall not be required. Instead UEFA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and which includes the full reasons of the decision, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed,

the *Disqualification* of awards and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

8.3.4 UEFA shall notify that decision to the *Player* or other *Person* and to *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into *ADAMS*.

8.3.5 UEFA shall notify FIFA of that decision.

8.4 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 9 Automatic *Disqualification* of individual awards

An anti-doping rule violation in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual awards obtained in that *Match* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals and prize money.

Article 10 Sanctions on individuals

10.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a *Competition* or a *Match* may, upon the decision of UEFA hearing panel, lead to *Disqualification* of all the *Player's* individual awards obtained in that *Competition* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals and prize money.

10.2 *Ineligibility* for presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use*, or *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility*, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance*, unless the *Player* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* and UEFA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those *Players* or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Player* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Player* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Substance of Abuse*:

10.2.4.1 If the *Player* can establish that any ingestion or *Use* occurred *Out-of-Competition* and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) months *Ineligibility*.

In addition, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the *Player* or other *Person* satisfactorily completes a *Substance of Abuse* treatment programme approved by UEFA. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Player* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of *Aggravating Circumstances* under Article 10.4.

10.3 *Ineligibility* for other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

- 10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, if the *Player* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Player* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case involving a *Protected Person*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person's* degree of *Fault*.
- 10.3.2 [intentionally omitted]
- 10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Player Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Player Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.
- 10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Player* or other *Person*.

10.4 *Aggravating Circumstances* which may Increase the period of *Ineligibility*

If UEFA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*), 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*), 2.9 (*Complicity*) or 2.11 (*Acts by a Player* or other *Person* to discourage or retaliate against reporting) that *Aggravating Circumstances* are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of *Ineligibility* of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the *Aggravating Circumstances*, unless the *Player* or other *Person* can establish that they did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

10.5 Elimination of the period of *Ineligibility* where there is *No Fault or Negligence*

If a *Player* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.

10.6 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in particular circumstances for violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) or *Specified Method*, and the *Player* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the sanction shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Player's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

In cases where the *Player* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the sanction shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*,

and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.3 *Protected Persons*

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a *Substance of Abuse* is committed by a *Protected Person* and the *Protected Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the sanction shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If an *Player* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

10.7 Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of *Ineligibility* or other *Consequences* for reasons other than *Fault*

10.7.1 *Substantial Assistance* in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations.

10.7.1.1 UEFA may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Player* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body:

- (i) which results in the *Anti-Doping Organisation* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*; or
- (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of

professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to UEFA or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* responsibility; or

- (iii) which results in *WADA* initiating a proceeding against a *Signatory*, *WADA*-accredited laboratory, or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) for non-compliance with the *Code*, *International Standard* or *Technical Document*; or
- (iv) with the approval by *WADA*, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, UEFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of *WADA*.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Player* 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, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these regulations.

If so requested by a *Player* or other *Person* who seeks to provide *Substantial Assistance*, UEFA shall allow the *Player* or other *Person* to provide the information to it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

If the *Player* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, UEFA shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If UEFA decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or

decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.2 To further encourage *Players* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organisations*, at the request of UEFA or at the request of the *Player* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the *Code*, WADA may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If UEFA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise UEFA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

10.7.2 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 an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the

violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.

10.7.3 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction

Where a *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.7, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

10.8.1 One (1) Year reduction for certain anti-doping rule violations based on early admission and acceptance of sanction

Where a *Player* or other *Person*, after being notified by UEFA of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of *Ineligibility* of four (4) or more years (including any period of *Ineligibility* asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of *Ineligibility* no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the *Player* or other *Person* may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* asserted by UEFA. Where the *Player* or other *Person* receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other Article.

10.8.2 Case resolution agreement

Where the *Player* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by UEFA and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to UEFA and WADA, at their sole discretion, then:

(a) the *Player* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by UEFA and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Player* or other

Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the *Player* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and

(b) the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Player* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Player* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Player* or other *Person*. The decision by WADA and UEFA to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of *Ineligibility* are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by a *Player* or other *Person* who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, UEFA shall allow the *Player* or other *Person* to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or third anti-doping rule violation

10.9.1.1 For a *Player* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) A six (6) month period of *Ineligibility*; or
- (b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:
 - (i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and
 - (ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of *Ineligibility* within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* with respect to the second violation.

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- 10.9.1.2** A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.
- 10.9.1.3** The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.
- 10.9.2** An anti-doping rule violation for which a *Player* or other *Person* has established *No Fault or Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.
- 10.9.3** Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations
- 10.9.3.1** For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if UEFA can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Player* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after UEFA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If UEFA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*.
- 10.9.3.2** If UEFA establishes that a *Player* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If UEFA establishes that a *Player* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If UEFA establishes that a *Player* or other *Person* has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility*, the periods of *Ineligibility* for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 [Intentionally omitted]

10.11 [Intentionally omitted]

10.12 [Intentionally omitted]

10.13 Commencement of *Ineligibility* period

Where a *Player* is already serving a period of *Ineligibility* for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the first day after the current period of *Ineligibility* has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.13.1 Delays not attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control*, and the *Player* or other *Person* can establish that such delays are not attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*, the competent UEFA disciplinary body may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule

violation last occurred. All individual awards achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be forfeited.

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* served

10.13.2.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is respected by the *Player* or other *Person*, then the *Player* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If the *Player* or other *Person* does not respect a *Provisional Suspension*, then the *Player* or other *Person* shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Player* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.13.2.2 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* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Player* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.13.2.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Player* elected not to compete or was suspended by a *Team*.

10.13.2.4 Where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a *Team*, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Team Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

10.14 Status during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

No *Player* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* or is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may, during a period of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*, participate in any capacity in a *Match* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by UEFA, FIFA, a national association, a confederation, a *Team* or other *Signatory*, *Signatory* member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory's* member organisation, or in *Matches* authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level *Match* 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 *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as a *Player* in local matches or other sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or a member of a *Code 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 toward) a national championship or *International Competition*, and does not involve the *Player* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Protected Persons*.

A *Player* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing* and any requirement by UEFA to provide whereabouts information.

10.14.2 Return to training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, 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: (1) the last two months of the *Player's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.14.3 Violation of the prohibition participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

Where a *Player* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be

Disqualified and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility*, including a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, 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 against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by UEFA. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

A *Player* or other *Person* who violates the prohibition against participation during a *Provisional Suspension* described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served and the individual awards of such participation shall be forfeited.

Where a *Player Support Personnel* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, UEFA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of financial support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by UEFA.

10.15 Automatic Publication of sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

Article 11 *Consequences to Teams*

11.1 *Team Testing*

Where more than one (1) *Player* from the same *Team* has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7, the UEFA administration shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the *Team* during the *Competition Period*.

11.2 *Team Consequences*

If more than two (2) *Players* from the same *Team* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Competition Period*, UEFA shall impose the appropriate sanction(s) in accordance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations and these regulations on the member 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 Article.

Article 12 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 13 *Results Management: appeals*

13.1 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these regulations may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.6 or as otherwise provided in these regulations. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.1.1 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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

13.1.2 CAS shall not defer to the findings being appealed

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

13.1.3 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within UEFA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in UEFA's process.

13.2 Appeals from decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, *Consequences*, *Provisional Suspensions*, implementation of decisions and authority

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 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 in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*; a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; UEFA's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that UEFA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Article 10.7.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by UEFA not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision under Article 15; and a decision under point F of the final part of these regulations in connection with Article 27.3 of the *Code*. may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals

In cases arising from participation in a *Competition* or in cases involving *Players*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.2 [Intentionally omitted]

13.2.3 Persons entitled to appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

(c) UEFA;

(d) the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Person's* national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association;

(e) 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

(f) WADA.

13.2.3.2 [Intentionally omitted]

13.2.3.3 Duty to notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from imposition of *Provisional Suspension*

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.3.5 [intentionally omitted]

13.2.4 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 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

13.3 Failure to render a timely decision by UEFA

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.

13.4 Appeals relating to *TUEs*

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notice of appeal decisions and information to FIFA

13.5.1 UEFA shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Player* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2 and in compliance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations and these regulations.

13.5.2 UEFA informs FIFA of the appeal decision.

13.6 Time for filing appeals

13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (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 shall apply 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:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the body that issued the decision in accordance with Article 14.2.2;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to lodge an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA's* receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 [Intentionally omitted]

14.1 Information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings* and other asserted anti-doping rule violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *Players* and other *Persons*

Notice to *Players* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, UEFA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the *Player* or other *Person*, (provided that the *Player* or other *Person* had been already informed of the ongoing *Results Management*).

UEFA confidentially notifies the *Players* or other *Persons* in writing (by email or letter) via the member association's and/or club's general secretary or other qualified representative.

14.1.2 Notice of anti-doping rule violations to *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, FIFA and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player's* or other *Person's* national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association, FIFA and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the *Player* or other *Person*.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, UEFA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3. FIFA is also informed of such decision.

14.1.3 Content of an anti-doping rule violation notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the *Player's* or other *Person's* name, national association and/or club, the *Competition* concerned, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the

International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule asserted to have been violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player's* or other *Person's* national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association, FIFA and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

Recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player's* or other *Person's* national association and/or club based on the territory of a UEFA member association) until UEFA has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.2 Notice of anti-doping rule violation or violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* decisions and request for files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* rendered pursuant to Article 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, UEFA shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organisation* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public disclosure

14.3.1 [Intentionally omitted]

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the original decision has not otherwise been challenged in a timely manner, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, UEFA must *Publicly Disclose* the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Player* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed.

14.3.3 [Intentionally omitted]

14.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Player* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision itself and the underlying facts may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. UEFA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Player* or other *Person* may approve.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on UEFA's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

14.3.6 Neither UEFA, nor an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, may publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the *Player*, other *Person* or their entourage or their representatives.

14.3.7 The mandatory *Public Disclosure* required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Player* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor* or *Protected Person*.

14.4 [Intentionally omitted]

14.5 *Doping Control* information database

To ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organisations*, UEFA may report to WADA through ADAMS or any other reliable means, including, in particular:

- (a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *Players*,
- (b) [Intentionally omitted],
- (c) *TUE* decisions, and
- (d) *Results Management* decisions.

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organisations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, UEFA shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to WADA by entering the *Doping Control* forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

14.5.2 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *TUEs*, UEFA shall report all *TUE* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS or any other reliable means in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, UEFA shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard for Results Management*:

- (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*;
- (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*;
- (c) [intentionally omitted]; and
- (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a *Provisional Suspension*.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Player*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player's*

national association and/or club, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over the *Player*.

14.6 Data privacy

14.6.1 UEFA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Players* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct its *Anti-Doping Activities* under these regulations, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), and in compliance with applicable law.

Any *Player* or other *Person* who submits information including personal information in accordance with these regulations shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used for the purposes of the implementation of these regulations.

14.6.2 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 15 Application and recognition of decisions

15.1 Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organisations*

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, UEFA recognises and respects *Testing*, hearing results and other final adjudications of any *Anti-Doping Organisation* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Anti-Doping Organisation's* authority.

15.2 Decisions by other bodies

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

15.3 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 16 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 17 Statute of limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against a *Player* or other *Person* unless they have been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 18 Education

UEFA plans, implements, evaluates and promotes *Education* in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Education*.

Article 19 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 20 Additional roles and responsibilities of UEFA

UEFA has the following additional roles and responsibilities:

- 20.1 UEFA provides the necessary staff, and establishes the necessary committees and disciplinary bodies to implement the present regulations.
- 20.2 The UEFA administration is responsible for administrative tasks relating to the present regulations and handles: (i) the *TUE* process described in Article 4; (ii) *Doping Controls* as described in Annex B; (iii) whereabouts information as described in Annex C; (iv) UEFA's anti-doping *Education* programme as described in Article 17; and (v) the *Results Management* of potential anti-doping rule violations.
- 20.3 [Intentionally omitted]

Players have the following additional roles and responsibilities:

- 21.1 Being knowledgeable of and complying with these regulations and assisting UEFA in implementing its anti-doping programme described herein.
- 21.2 Being available for *Sample* collections at all times and at any place, even if serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*.
- 21.3 Taking responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 21.4 Informing medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and taking responsibility for ensuring that any medical treatment received does not violate these regulations.
- 21.5 Informing UEFA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of any decision by a non-*Signatory* that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 21.6 Cooperating with UEFA and *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 21.7 Disclosing the identity of their *Player Support Personnel* upon request by UEFA or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over the *Player*.
- 21.8 Complying with any instructions given by the *Doping Control Officer*, *Chaperone* or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*. Failure to do so, that does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a charge of misconduct under the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.
- 21.9 Remaining available in the stadium for 30 minutes after the end of the *Match* to undergo *Sample* collection if the *Player* is on a UEFA *Match Sheet*.
- 21.10 If designated to undergo a *Doping Control*:
 - a) immediately reporting to the *Doping Control Station* as notified;
 - b) undergoing any medical examination considered necessary by the *Doping Control Officer* and cooperating with the latter in this respect;
 - c) providing *Samples* as directed by the *Doping Control Officer*.

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- 23.1 Providing whereabouts information at UEFA's request and ensuring it is up-to-date at all times. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Annex C.

Article 22 *Additional roles and responsibilities of Player Support Personnel from national associations and clubs and Team Representatives*

Player Support Personnel from national associations and clubs based on, and *Team Representatives* of, UEFA member associations have the following additional roles and responsibilities:

- 22.1 Being knowledgeable of and complying with these regulations and assisting UEFA in implementing its anti-doping programme described herein.
- 22.2 Cooperating with the *Player Testing* programme.
- 22.3 Using their influence on *Player* values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 22.4 Informing UEFA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of any decision by a non-*Signatory* that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 22.5 Cooperating with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.6 Not to *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.
- 22.7 Complying with any instructions given by the *Doping Control Officer*, *Chaperone* or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control*. Failure to do so, that does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a charge of misconduct under the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.

Article 23 *Additional roles and responsibilities of UEFA member associations and clubs admitted to UEFA Competitions*

UEFA member associations and clubs admitted to UEFA *Competitions* have the following additional roles and responsibilities:

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- 23.2 Assisting UEFA in implementing its anti-doping programme described in these regulations.
 - 23.3 Ensuring that any correspondence received about anti-doping matters is forwarded to the individual addressee concerned. All communication with individuals is sent to their national associations or clubs based on the territory of a UEFA member association, which inform the individuals personally. Communications are sent by mail or email in one of UEFA's official languages: English, French or German.
 - 23.4 Reporting any information to UEFA suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation under these regulations and cooperating with UEFA investigations.
 - 23.5 If in the UEFA *Testing Pool*, providing up-to-date whereabouts information and an up-to-date list of *Players* if requested to do so. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Annex C.
 - 23.6 Obtaining whereabouts information concerning *Teams* and *Players* on UEFA's behalf.

II - Final Provisions

Article 24 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 25 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 26 [Intentionally omitted]

Article 27 [Intentionally omitted]

FINAL PART

- A. The Preamble, Introductory Part, Final Part and Annexes of these regulations form an integral part hereof.
- B. The use of the masculine form in these regulations refers also to the feminine.
- C. If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- D. The UEFA administration is entitled to adopt any guidelines, directives, manuals, guides or any other tools necessary for implementing these regulations.
- E. 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.
- F. The transitional provisions under Articles 27.2, 27.3, 27.4 and 27.6 of the *Code* apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- G. These regulations enter into force on 1 January 2021.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Aleksander Čeferin

President

Theodore Theodoridis

General Secretary

Nyon, 3 December 2020

Annex A - Definitions

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is 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: 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 shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include 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 sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for laboratories, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, a *Player* or other *Person* which may justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: (i) the *Player* or other *Person* *Used* or *Possessed* multiple *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, *Used* or *Possessed* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; (ii) a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*; (iii) the *Player* or other *Person* engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; (iv) or the *Player* or other *Person* engaged in *Tampering* during *Results Management*. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and actions described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or actions may also justify the imposition of a longer period of *Ineligibility*.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping *Education* and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a *Testing Pool*, managing *Athlete Biological Passports*, conducting *Testing*, organising analysis of *Samples*, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of *TUE* applications, *Results Management*, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any *Consequences* imposed, and all other

activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by, or on behalf of, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, as set out in the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organisation: WADA or 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 *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

Athlete Biological Passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and *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. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

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

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Blood Collection Officer (BCO): A *Doping Control Officer (DCO)* who is responsible for blood sampling and qualified to collect blood *Samples* from *Players*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: A person who is suitably trained and 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 them to do so.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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 end of a *Competition*, as established by UEFA. "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the *Code*.

Competition Venues: Those venues so designated by UEFA (e.g. *Team* hotels, training venues, stadiums). "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the *Code*.

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations ("Consequences"): A *Player's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* meaning the *Player's* individual awards in a particular *Competition* or *Match* (e.g. medals, prize money) are forfeited; (b) *Ineligibility* meaning the *Player* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *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 conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* meaning a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* meaning the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. National associations and/or clubs based on the territory of a UEFA member association may also be subject to *Consequences* as described in Article 11 and in UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable internet search.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a *Sample*, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported, as defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which UEFA delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for UEFA, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for UEFA (e.g. *Doping Control Officers* or *Chaperones*). This definition does not include CAS.

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

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results*

Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

Doping Control Officer (DCO): A *Person* who has been trained by UEFA and appointed by the UEFA administration to conduct *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling and transport to the laboratory.

Doping Control Station: The location where the *Sample Collection Session* will be conducted in accordance with these regulations and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Education: The process of learning to instil values and develop behaviours that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a *Player's* 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 *Protected Person*, 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 an *Player* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Player* only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

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 Annex C.

Financial Consequences: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations* above.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Match* in which the *Player* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Match* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Match*.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations* above.

International Competition: A *Competition* or *Match* where UEFA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an international federation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport organisation is

the ruling body for the *Competition* or appoints the technical officials for the *Competition*. “Competition” as used in UEFA rules corresponds to “Event” in the *Code*.

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) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any *Technical Documents* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organisations that functions as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Competition*. “Competition” as used in UEFA rules corresponds to “Event” in the *Code*.

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” as used in UEFA rules corresponds to “Competition” in the *Code*.

Match Sheet: The squad list of *Players* (including substitutes) playing in a *Match* as defined in the relevant UEFA *Competition* regulations.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* in a *Sample* below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that *Sample* as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

Missed Test: Failure by a *Player* to be available for *Testing* during the 60-minute time slot and at the location specified in their *Whereabouts Filing* for the day in question.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO): The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, manage test results and conduct hearings at national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National-Level Player: *Players* who compete in sport at national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*. *National-Level Players* are not *Players* as defined under these regulations.

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

National Competition: A *Competition* or *Match* involving International- or National-Level *Players* that is not an *International Competition*. "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the *Code*. "Match" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Competition" in the *Code*.

No Fault or Negligence: The *Player* or other *Person's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Protected Person*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the *Player's* system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Player* or other *Person's* establishing that any *Fault or Negligence*, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the *Player's* system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* with responsibility for *Results Management* or its affiliates (e.g. member federation or confederation), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of UEFA or that *Anti-Doping Organisation* with responsibility for *Results Management* and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

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*. A *Player* in these regulations corresponds to an "*International-level Athlete*" in the *Code*. "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the *Code*.

Player Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, *Team* staff, official, medical personnel, paramedic personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting a *Player* participating in or preparing for a *Competition*.

Possession: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (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); provided the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. 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 the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase, 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 the *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*.

Protected Person: A *Player* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Competition* in an open category (i.e. in any *Competition* that is not limited to junior or age group categories); or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

Provisional Hearing: An expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Player* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

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

Publicly Disclose: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations* above.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by a group of countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *TUEs*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of *Educational* programmes at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Players* established separately at the international level by international federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* Testing as part of that international federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Articles 5.1 to 5.3 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and these regulations or in certain cases (e.g. *Atypical Finding*, *Athlete Biological Passport*, *Whereabouts Failure*), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Articles 5.1 to 5.3 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and these regulations, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if any).

Results Management Authority: The organisation that is responsible for the *Results Management* in a given case. In respect of *Whereabouts Failures*, the *Results Management Authority* is set out in Annex C.

Sample: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *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*.

Signatories: Those entities accepting the *Code* and agreeing to implement it, as provided in Article 23 of the *Code*.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, Negligence, or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part be demonstrated by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: *Substantial Assistance* covers the following obligations: (1) to fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) to fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or *TUE* Committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Players* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Team: The *Players* of a club or national association admitted to a *UEFA Competition*.

Team Activity/Activities: activities carried out by *Players* on a collective basis as part of a *Team* (e.g. training) or under the supervision of the *Team*.

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.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by *WADA* from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an *International Standard*.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Testing Pool: The tier below the *Registered Testing Pool* which includes *Players* or *Teams* for whom whereabouts information is required in order to locate and *Test* the *Player Out-of-Competition*.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): An *Exemption* allowing a *Player* with a medical condition to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* are met.

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*, *Player Support Personnel* or any other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* to any third party; however this shall 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 shall it include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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 Annex C of these regulations.

Without Prejudice Agreement: A written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organisation* and a *Player* or other *Person* that allows the *Player* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the *Player* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* against the *Player* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under these regulations, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Player* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in any *Results Management* proceeding under these regulations. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organisation*, *Player* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

Annex 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* selected for *Sample* collection, 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 administration may impose additional *Doping Control Station* requirements for some *Competitions*. The *Teams* concerned are notified accordingly in due time.
4. Only the following *Persons* are allowed access to the *Doping Control Station*:
 - a) The *DCOs*;
 - b) The *Chaperones*;
 - c) The *Players* selected to undergo *Sample* collection;
 - d) The *Team Representatives*;
 - e) The UEFA *Match* delegate or another UEFA *Match* officer;
 - f) 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 administration.

Additional *Players* may be summoned for *Sample* collection as per section E of this Annex.

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 by their *Team* doctor.
10. In accordance with Article 21.09 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*, they must remain available in the stadium until 30 minutes after the end of the *Match* to undergo *Sample* collection even if they have 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 or by the UEFA administration.
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 by their *Team* doctor.
15. Without prejudice to each *Player's* personal responsibility to report for *Sample* collection, 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*.

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17. Should a *Player* selected for *Sample* collection fail to report to the *Doping Control Station*, 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*, the second reserve *Player* is summoned, and so on.

D. Procedure for *Testing* of individual *Players*

18. A *Player* may be selected to be tested individually at any time and at any place.
19. The *DCO* makes reasonable attempts to notify the *Player* of their selection for *Sample* collection. The *DCO* records all notification attempts that they make during the 60-minute time slot defined in the *Player's* whereabouts information, or the period defined by UEFA.

E. Common provisions for *Sample* collection

20. The *DCO* is responsible for the entire *Sample* collection process, including the draw (if applicable), the collection and transport of *Samples* (even if entrusted to a third party, e.g. a courier) 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 them 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 themselves and asks the *Player* to identify themselves. At the *DCO's* request, the *Player* must show a valid form of identification containing their 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 their rights and obligations.
23. The *Player* shall remain under the continuous 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 they are 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 administration

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- by the *DCO*. The UEFA administration 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* and this will be noted on the *Doping Control* form.
 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 also 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 relevant regulations. A 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 they were not properly selected for *Testing*.
 29. All *Samples* collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

F. *Sample collection procedure for urine Samples*

30. A *Player* selected to provide a urine *Sample* shall ensure that the *Sample* provided is the first urine they have passed subsequent to notification.
31. The *Player* first selects a sealed urine collection vessel.
32. The *Player* urinates into the collection vessel under the strict supervision of the *DCO* or the *Person* appointed by the *DCO*, who (in either case) must be of the same sex as the *Player*. The *Player* shall allow an unobstructed view of the *Sample* leaving their 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.
33. The volume of the urine *Sample* provided by the *Player* must be at least 90ml.
34. 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. The *Player* and the *DCO* check that the seals are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with.
35. The *Player* pours the urine *Sample* into the *A* and *B* bottles (minimum 60ml for the *A* bottle and 30ml for the *B* bottle, keeping a sufficient volume of urine to test the specific gravity – see below) 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).

36. 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

37. If the urine *Sample* provided is less than 90ml, the *Player* is instructed by the *DCO* to select a partial *Sample* collection kit.
38. 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.
39. When the *Player* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, they must identify their initial *Sample* by checking the code number on the kit against the number on the form before opening it under the supervision of the *DCO*. The *DCO* double-checks this as well.
40. The *Player* combines the *Samples* (i.e. the initial *Sample* and the new *Sample*), as directed by the *DCO*.
41. 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 34 to 36.

H. Sample collection procedure for blood Samples

42. 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.
43. 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.
44. All medical declarations are recorded on the *Doping Control* form(s).
45. 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 *International Standards* or *Technical Documents*. This information is recorded on the *Doping Control* form(s).

46. The *BCO* decides the most suitable location for venepuncture that is unlikely to affect the *Player* or their performance. This is likely to be the *Player's* non-dominant arm.
47. Blood *Samples* are taken by means of a proficient intravenous puncture, which entails no health risk, except of possible local haematomas, i.e. bruising.
48. 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.
49. The *Player* places the blood vacutainers in the bottles and seals them securely as instructed by the *BCO*.

Annex C – Whereabouts information rules

A. UEFA *Testing Pool*

1. UEFA shall establish *Testing Pools*. In principle, *Testing Pools* are 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 *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. As a minimum, the whereabouts information will include *Match/Competition* schedule and *Team* training activities. UEFA may require additional information from time to time.
3. 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. 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* or *Player* must immediately send updates with all information required.
5. *Teams* and *Players* remain in the *Testing Pool* and continue to be required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA until they have been informed otherwise by UEFA in writing.
6. *Players* included in the *Testing Pool* who are transferred to a *Team* that is not in the *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 in writing.

B. *Teams*

7. When part of the *Testing Pool*, the *Team* is responsible for collecting and forwarding to UEFA the whereabouts information of all its *Players*.
8. Each *Team* concerned must inform the *Players* included in the *Testing Pool* immediately in writing of:
 - a. their inclusion in the *Testing Pool* with effect from a specified date in the future;
 - b. the whereabouts requirements with which they shall therefore comply;
 - c. the consequences of any failure to comply with those requirements;

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- d. the confirmation that they may also be tested by other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over them.
 9. Each of the following constitutes a *Team* whereabouts violation:
 - a. whereabouts information sent late;
 - b. incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - c. absence of one or more *Players* from a test conducted on the *Team*.
 10. *Team* whereabouts violations are sanctioned in accordance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.
 11. *Team* whereabouts violations expire after five years.
 12. Any *Team* that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of Article 23.1 (obligation to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme) and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly. The individuals involved may be sanctioned for anti-doping rule violations under Article 2.3 (evading, refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection), Article 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted tampering* with any part of a *Doping Control*) and/or Article 2.9 (complicity).

C. Players

13. *Players* are personally responsible for ensuring that their whereabouts information provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up-to-date at all times. Should a *Player's* plans change from those originally indicated in their whereabouts information, the *Player* must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required or ensure that the *Team* does this on their behalf.
14. A *Player* may delegate the submission of some or all of their whereabouts information to their *Team*. If the submission is delegated to the *Team*, the *Player* remains liable for complying with the whereabouts requirements set out in this Annex.
15. A *Player* who is included in the *Testing Pool* is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA and may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a. every day during the period defined by UEFA; or
 - b. on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA; or
 - c. on those days that they are not participating in scheduled *Team Activities*.
16. Every *Player* must submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to conduct *Testing*. In addition, *Players* in the *Testing Pool* must be present and available for *Sample* collection at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.

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17. Three *Whereabouts Failures (Filing Failure(s) or Missed Test(s))* by a *Player* within any 12-month period constitutes a *Player* whereabouts violation under these regulations.
 18. A whereabouts violation by a *Player* shall be sanctioned by a period of *Ineligibility* of a maximum of 12 months, depending on the *Player's* degree of *Fault*. At all times, UEFA may also propose to FIFA the inclusion of the *Player* in the FIFA International *Registered Testing Pool* (IRTP).
 19. If a *Player* retires from but then returns to *Competition*, their period of non-availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the 12-month period.
 20. Any *Player* who provides fraudulent information in their *Whereabouts Filing*, whether in relation to their location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, their whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an anti-doping rule violation under Articles 2.3 (evading, refusing, or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part of a *Doping Control*) and sanctions are imposed accordingly.
 21. Should a *Player* be included in more than one *Testing Pool* by UEFA, FIFA or a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* at the same time, they will be instructed as to the organisation with which they have to file their whereabouts information.

D. *Whereabouts Failure* management process

22. The *Results Management Authority* in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* committed while in a *Testing Pool* other than a *Registered Testing Pool* is UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* with which the *Player* in question files their whereabouts information, for example FIFA or the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation*.
23. When a *Whereabouts Failure* appears to have occurred, the *Results Management* process is as follows:
 - a. If the apparent *Whereabouts Failure* relates to an attempt to test the *Player*, UEFA obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the *DCO*. If UEFA is not 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. If UEFA is the *Results Management Authority*, it reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the *DCO* in case of an attempt to test) to determine whether all of the requirements for recording a *Whereabouts Failure* have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary.

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- c. If UEFA concludes that all 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:
- i. Include sufficient details of the apparent *Whereabouts Failure* to enable the *Player* to respond;
 - ii. Give a reasonable deadline by which the *Player* must respond advising whether they admit the *Whereabouts Failure* and if they do not admit to the *Whereabouts Failure*, then an explanation as to why not;
 - iii. Indicate whether the *Player* has had any other *Whereabouts Failures* recorded against them in the previous 12 months;
 - iv. in the case of late submission of whereabouts information, advise that, to avoid a further *Whereabouts Failure*, they must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice, i.e. within 48 hours after receipt of notice.
- d. If the *Player* does not respond by the deadline, UEFA records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them. If the *Player* does respond by the deadline, UEFA considers, on the basis of the *Player's* response, whether or not to change its original decision to record a *Whereabouts Failure*.
- i. If so, it advises the *Player*, 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.
- e. If the *Player* does not request an administrative review by the deadline, UEFA records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them. If the *Player* does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more representatives from UEFA 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.
- f. If the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a *Whereabouts Failure* have been met, UEFA notifies the *Player* and records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them.

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24. UEFA reports a decision to record a *Whereabouts Failure* against a *Player* to the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* on a confidential basis, via any reliable means.
 25. If three *Whereabouts Failures* are recorded against a *Player* within any 12-month period, UEFA or the *Results Management Authority* brings proceedings against the *Player* alleging a whereabouts violation under paragraph 17 of this Annex and notifies the *Player* and the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
 26. A *Player* alleged to have committed a whereabouts violation under paragraph 17 of this Annex 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 UEFA to establish all 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 whereabouts violation will be found to have occurred under paragraph 17 of this Annex. However, if the *Player* then commits one (or two, as applicable) further *Whereabouts Failure(s)* within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the *Whereabouts Failure(s)* established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the *Whereabouts Failure(s)* subsequently committed by the *Player*.

E. Coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organisation*

27. UEFA may receive whereabouts information from the national associations, *WADA* and other *Anti-doping Organisations*.
28. UEFA may make the list of *Teams* and/or *Players* in the *Testing Pool* available to *WADA* and/or other *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
29. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test the *Team* and/or *Player* in accordance with these regulations.
30. UEFA may submit all whereabouts information to *WADA*, which may make such information accessible to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test the *Team* and/or *Player* in accordance with these regulations.
31. A *Player's Whereabouts Failures* under the present regulations may be combined with *Whereabouts Failures* recorded by another *Anti-Doping Organisation*, provided that:
 - a. The *Anti-Doping Organisation* had authority under the *Code*;
 - b. UEFA was informed in time;

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- c. the facts recorded by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* constitute, to the satisfaction of UEFA, a *Whereabouts Failure* in accordance with the present regulations; and
 - d. the *Whereabouts Failure* was committed by the *Player* while in a *Testing Pool* other than *Registered Testing Pool*.
 32. The responsibility for conducting proceedings against a *Player* who has three *Whereabouts Failures* recorded against them lies with UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* having recorded the majority of failures committed while in a *Testing Pool* other than *Registered Testing Pool*. If the *Whereabouts Failures* are issued by UEFA and two other *Anti-Doping Organisations*, then the responsible organisation is the one whose *Testing Pool* the *Player* was in at the time of the third *Whereabouts Failure*. If the *Player* was in the UEFA *Testing Pool* and the *Testing Pool* of another *Anti-Doping Organisation* 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 *Anti-Doping Organisations* that have accepted the *Code* are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information. UEFA is not liable for any use that *WADA* or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. National associations and/or clubs and/or *Players* have no claim against UEFA in this respect.



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