



No. 57/2014

TO UEFA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS  
TO CLUBS PARTICIPATING IN UEFA COMPETITIONS

For the attention of  
the President and the General Secretary

Your reference	Your correspondence of	Our reference	Date
		KCDAD/MAC/VOU	17 December 2014

**UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 edition, and 2015 WADA Prohibited List**

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find enclosed the 2015 edition of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, which have been updated to ensure harmonisation with the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code and FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. These regulations apply to all aspects of the UEFA anti-doping programme, including in- and out-of-competition doping controls, and will come into force on 1 January 2015.

With the exception of the new doping control forms that will be introduced to improve the efficiency of the testing process, these regulations will not change the doping control process for teams or players.

Sanctions for intentional doping have been increased from two to four years; however, a more flexible sanctioning regime will allow for individual case management.

**UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 edition**

The main changes made to the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations are as follows:

**Article 2 – Anti-doping rule violations**

**2.01c – Evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection**

This definition has been broadened to make it more comprehensive (e.g. inclusion of “evading” a doping control).

**2.01d – Whereabouts failure**

The period in which a player must commit three whereabouts violations in order for these to constitute an anti-doping rule violation has been reduced from 18 to 12 months, which is more favourable to the player.

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## **2.01i & j – Complicity and prohibited association**

Complicity and prohibited association are new anti-doping rule violations. The intention of these clauses is to sanction not only players but also team personnel (coaches, trainers) and any person who helps with doping, is involved in doping or associates with someone sanctioned for doping.

## **Article 4 – Prohibited substances and prohibited methods**

### **4.01**

In order to reflect current practice and to provide more clarity, it has been added that any revision to the Prohibited List enters in force, in principle, three months after publication. UEFA will continue to communicate changes to the associations, clubs and players in good time, but players and team personnel have a responsibility to regularly check the Prohibited List on WADA's website.

## **Article 5 – Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)**

### **5.02–5.21**

Some principles and criteria that have been defined by UEFA and FIFA in the scope of the WADA Code, such as the recognition of TUEs by UEFA, FIFA and National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs), the validity of TUEs and players' entitlement to submit TUEs to UEFA, which used to be communicated in circulars have now also been integrated into the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations for more clarity. They will be explained in the second part of this letter.

Some minor changes and clarifications have been made to the procedure for refusing a TUE, including:

- the NADO who initially granted the TUE can now also refer a UEFA refusal to WADA (previously this right was only offered to the player);
- a player can appeal to the CAS against a UEFA refusal to grant a TUE, even if WADA has not reviewed the TUE;
- if UEFA refuses a TUE granted by a NADO, the TUE becomes invalid 21 days after UEFA's refusal, but if the player or NADO refers the case to WADA, the TUE granted by the NADO stays valid at national-level and out-of-competition until a decision on the refusal is taken.

## **Article 6 – UEFA competencies**

To improve clarity, competencies that were already attributed to the UEFA administration through its Medical and Anti-Doping Unit have been specified in the regulations. These include intelligence gathering, investigations, results management in relation to passport data, and the sharing of test results with FIFA, WADA and NADOs.

## **Article 7 – Obligations of national associations, clubs and players**

### **7.02**

In order to reinforce the responsibility of the players in supporting UEFA's anti-doping programme, a similar paragraph to the one regarding the obligations of clubs and national associations has been added.

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## **Articles 9 to 12 – Regime of sanctions**

As required by the 2015 WADA Code, sanctions for anti-doping rule violations have become more flexible and enable a more individual case-by-case approach.

For a first violation the sanction for intentional doping (for instance, EPO or diuretics) has been increased to a four-year suspension, unless the player can prove the violation was not committed intentionally. For other substances (like cannabis or cocaine) or contaminated products, the sanction can range from a warning to a two-year suspension, depending on the degree of fault of the player.

Anti-doping violations are cumulative if they are committed within a ten year period.

## **Article 12 – Public disclosure**

### **12.03 & 12.04**

Two new clauses have been added regarding the sharing of information regarding anti-doping activities, for example testing, results management and TUEs, between anti-doping organisations such as UEFA, FIFA, NADOs and WADA. The purpose is to improve coordination and the effectiveness of their respective anti-doping programmes.

In order to facilitate this sharing of information, WADA has developed a database called ADAMS. ADAMS respects the data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and all other anti-doping organisations. WADA-accredited laboratories now have to report the results of sample analysis directly in ADAMS and, as a consequence, UEFA will also have to use ADAMS, in particular to manage the biological passport programme (see below).

## **Appendix A – Instructions to organisers of UEFA matches**

No alcohol is permitted in the doping control station. This clarifies the previous guidelines.

## **Appendix C – Definitions**

Some definitions have been added to better explain the terminology used in the new provisions introduced by the 2015 WADA Code. Others have been improved for clarity.

A new clause has been added to protect minors. Unlike other players, a player who is a minor does not have to explain how a substance got into his body to get a reduced sanction.

## **Appendix D – Forms**

The number of forms used for doping controls has been reduced in line with the processes applied by FIFA, NADOs and WADA. The new forms are designed to facilitate and speed up doping controls.

A new declaration of consent clause has been included on the back page of the doping control form. The purpose of introducing this new declaration is to comply with the new WADA Code and to make sure players are well informed about the use and sharing of their data. This includes data related to their samples being used by and shared with FIFA, WADA and other relevant anti-doping organisations for anti-doping purposes.

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## **Athlete biological passport (ABP) – Articles 6 & 12 and Appendices A, C, D & F**

On 18 September 2014 the UEFA Executive Committee agreed to introduce into the UEFA Champions League a steroid profiling programme based on the monitoring of players' urinary values.

This ABP is a new, indirect method of detecting doping and constructing individual profiles. The 2015 edition of the WADA Code has introduced a certain number of amendments for anti-doping organisations in the context of this ABP, for example in terms of storing data in ADAMS (database developed by WADA and used by all anti-doping organisations), sharing data, data privacy and results management in relation to passport data. These amendments have made it necessary to adapt the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations accordingly.

### **2015 WADA Prohibited List**

In accordance with paragraph 4.01 of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2013, the 2015 WADA Prohibited List will apply to all UEFA competitions **from 1 January 2015**.

In light of this, please find enclosed with this letter the new list of prohibited substances, and a WADA document summarising the changes compared to the 2014 Prohibited List. This information is also available on UEFA.org (full address below) and the WADA website ([www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)).

### **Main amendments to the Prohibited List** (see also enclosures)

#### **S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances and Mimetics**

- The title of this section has been changed: mimetics have been added to the title to reflect the fact that synthetic analogs are also prohibited under this section.
- Please note that all the substances named as examples in this revised section of the 2015 Prohibited List were already considered prohibited under previous Prohibited Lists.
- In addition, the HIF stabilizer sub-section has been placed in a separate paragraph to highlight the growing importance of these drugs and to specifically identify HIF activators such as xenon and argon. Note that cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) is not prohibited.
- Note that Platelet Derived Plasma preparations are not prohibited.

#### **S5. Diuretics and Masking Agents**

- The title and subsequent paragraphs have been modified by removing the word "other" to reflect that diuretics are not only masking agents but can also be abused for other purposes such as the induction of rapid weight loss.

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## M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation

- The term “surgical procedures” has been added to the sentence describing the situations in which the administration of intravenous infusions or injections of more than 50 mL every six hours is permitted when medically required.

## S9: Glucocorticoids

- Glucocorticosteroids are described as Glucocorticoids to reflect current nomenclature and use.

## **Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)**

UEFA's rules and procedures governing TUEs, which are harmonised with those of FIFA, remain essentially the same as in 2014, despite changes to the 2015 Prohibited List. Players who are participating in UEFA competitions or in senior international (national A team) friendly matches and have to use a prohibited substance or prohibited method for therapeutic purposes must request prior authorisation from UEFA by means of a UEFA TUE application form (enclosed).

The TUE application form must be completed and signed by the player and their doctor, and then sent with a complete file of medical evidence to the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit (confidential fax +41 22 990 31 31). Forms must be sent to UEFA only, and not to NADOs. Except in cases of medical emergency, doctors must not administer a prohibited substance or prohibited method before a TUE has been granted by UEFA.

TUEs granted by FIFA are automatically accepted for UEFA competitions. **However, TUEs granted by NADOs are not valid for UEFA competitions until they have been recognised by UEFA.** If a player already has a TUE granted by their NADO, they must submit it to UEFA for recognition before the start of the competition (if possible 21 days before). The initial TUE application must be attached to the TUE granted by the NADO, and must contain the full submitted medical file, which must be translated into one of UEFA's three official languages.

Players participating in youth-level international friendly matches (i.e. any national youth team up to and including U21) must apply to their NADO for a TUE, and not to UEFA.

TUE applications for prohibited beta-2 agonists must include a complete medical file meeting the requirements set out in the enclosed Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs.

Please forward this circular, the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 edition, and the 2015 WADA Prohibited List immediately to your team doctors, who must in turn inform their players. The Prohibited List, the Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs and all other enclosed documents are also available on the dedicated anti-doping section of the UEFA website at:

<http://www.uefa.org/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>.

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Should you have any queries or require additional information regarding the regulations, please contact Caroline Thom ([caroline.thom@uefa.ch](mailto:caroline.thom@uefa.ch)). For TUE matters, please contact Richard Gridale ([richard.gridale@uefa.ch](mailto:richard.gridale@uefa.ch)) or [anti-doping@uefa.ch](mailto:anti-doping@uefa.ch).

Yours faithfully,

**U E F A**



Gianni Infantino  
General Secretary

Enclosures

- UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 edition
- 2015 WADA Prohibited List
- WADA summary of modifications made to 2014 Prohibited List
- Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs
- TUE application form

cc (with enclosures)

- UEFA Executive Committee
- UEFA Medical Committee
- UEFA Anti-Doping Panel
- UEFA TUE Committee
- UEFA Doping Control Officer Panel
- European members of the FIFA Executive Committee
- FIFA, Zurich
- European national anti-doping organisations
- European WADA-accredited laboratories