

# FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

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## CONTENTS

Article	Page
<b>Preamble</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>I. SCOPE OF THE FIFA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>10</b>
1. Scope of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations	10
2. Obligations of associations and confederations	10
3. Special obligations of players and teams	11
4. Test jurisdiction of FIFA	12
<b>II. DEFINITION</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>III. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>14</b>
5. Presence of a prohibited substance	14
6. Use or attempted use	15
7. Refusing or failing to submit to sample collection	15
8. Failure to file whereabouts information and missed tests	15
9. Tampering	15
10. Possession of prohibited substances and methods	16
11. Trafficking	16
12. Administration of a prohibited method or prohibited substance	16
<b>IV. PROOF OF DOPING</b>	<b>17</b>
13. Burdens and standards of proof	17
14. Methods of establishing facts and presumptions	17
<b>V. THE PROHIBITED LIST AND THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS</b>	<b>19</b>
15. The Prohibited List	19
16. Specified substances	19
17. Therapeutic use exemptions	19

## CONTENTS

Article	Page
<b>VI. TESTING</b>	<b>21</b>
18. General rules for testing	21
19. Test distribution plan	22
20. Selection of players for testing	23
21. Sample collection personnel: FIFA doping control officers, assistants, chaperones	24
22. Failure to comply with doping control	25
23. Whereabouts information	26
<b>VII. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES</b>	<b>27</b>
24. Use of accredited laboratories	27
25. Standards for sample analysis and reporting	27
26. Retesting samples	27
27. Property	28
28. Guidance	28
<b>VIII. RESULTS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>29</b>
29. Management process	29
30. Initial review regarding adverse analytical/atypical findings and notification	29
31. Analysis of the "B" sample in adverse analytical findings	31
32. Review of other anti-doping rule violations	32
33. Retirement from sport	32
<b>IX. PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION</b>	<b>33</b>
34. Jurisdiction	33
35. Mandatory provisional suspension after an "A" sample adverse analytical finding	33

Article	Page
36. Optional provisional suspension based on an “A” sample adverse analytical finding for specified substances or other anti-doping rule violations	33
37. Voluntary suspension	34
38. Notification	34
39. “B” sample proves negative	34
<b>X. FAIR HEARING</b>	<b>35</b>
40. Jurisdiction	35
41. Right to a fair hearing	35
42. Hearing principles	35
43. Considerations of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee	36
44. Procedure at a competition	36
<b>XI. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>37</b>
45. Imposition of ineligibility for prohibited substances and prohibited methods	37
46. Imposition of ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations	37
47. Elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility based on specific or exceptional circumstances	38
48. Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations	40
49. Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence	41
50. Reduction in sanction under more than one provision	41
51. Aggravating circumstances that may increase the period of ineligibility	41
52. Multiple violations	42
53. Commencement of the ineligibility period	44
54. Status during ineligibility	45

## CONTENTS

Article	Page
55. Reinstatement testing	47
56. Imposition of fines	47
57. Repayment of prize money or other financial support	47
<b>XII. CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS</b>	<b>48</b>
58. Target testing of the team	48
59. Sanction on the club or association	48
<b>XIII. APPEALS</b>	<b>49</b>
60. Decisions subject to appeal	49
61. Internal remedies	49
62. Appeals against decisions reached at national level	49
63. Appeals against decisions reached at international level	50
64. FIFA not required to exhaust internal remedies	51
65. Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption	52
66. Special rules for WADA	52
<b>XIV. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING</b>	<b>53</b>
67. Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations	53
68. Public disclosure	54
69. Information concerning whereabouts and testing	55
70. Data privacy	55

Article	Page
<b>XV. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>XVI. RECOGNITION</b>	<b>57</b>
71. Mutual recognition	57
72. Recognition by associations and confederations	57
<b>XVII. GENERAL RULES</b>	<b>58</b>
73. Addressees	58
74. Form	58
75. Interpretation of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations	58
76. Additional regulations	59
77. Matters not provided for	59
<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>60</b>
A. Definitions	60
B. List of classes of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods (Prohibited List)	68
C. Therapeutic use exemption	76
D. Whereabouts	78
E. Testing procedure	92
F. Forms	111
G. List of WADA-accredited laboratories	120

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

The fundamental aims of doping control are threefold:

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

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

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

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

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

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### Article 1 Scope of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

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

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### Article 2 Obligations of associations and confederations

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1. All associations shall undertake to comply with these regulations. These regulations shall be incorporated either directly, or by reference, into the rules of each association. Each association shall include in its rules the procedural regulations necessary to implement the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and any changes that may be made to them.
2. All confederations shall, by signing the "Doping Control Declaration of Agreement", undertake to comply with these regulations. In respect of the confederations' remit, reference in these regulations to the associations shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the confederations.
3. The rules of each association shall specifically provide that all players, clubs, player support personnel, officials and other persons under the jurisdiction of the association shall be bound by these regulations.
4. It is the responsibility of each association to collect samples for doping control at national competitions and to initiate and direct out-of-competition testing on its players, as well as to ensure that all national-level testing on its players and the results management from such tests comply with these regulations. In respect of this schedule of responsibilities, reference in these regulations to FIFA shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the association concerned.

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

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**Article 3 Special obligations of players and teams**

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1. Players, other individuals, organisations and entities shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included in the Prohibited List.
2. Players are obliged to undergo doping tests as set forth in Chapter VI. In particular, every player designated to undergo a doping test by a responsible official, whether as a result of target testing or drawing by lots, is obliged to provide a urine sample and, if requested, a blood sample, to undergo any medical examination that the responsible official deems necessary and to cooperate with the latter in this respect.
3. The player's rights include the right to:
  - a) have the team physician or other representative and, as required, an interpreter present;
  - b) be informed and ask for additional information about the sample collection process;
4. The player's obligations include the requirement to:
  - a) remain within direct observation of the FIFA doping control officer or the chaperone at all times from the point of notification until completion of the sample collection;
  - b) comply with sample collection procedures (the player shall be advised of the possible consequences of failure to comply);
  - c) report immediately for a test, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with art. 4 par. 3 of App. E.

5. Every player/team that has been identified for inclusion in a national or international registered testing pool is obliged to provide whereabouts information as set forth in App. D. Players may delegate the whereabouts provision to a designated team representative.

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### Article 4 Test jurisdiction of FIFA

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1. FIFA has test jurisdiction over all clubs and their players who are members of associations or who participate in any match or competition organised by FIFA.
2. FIFA shall focus its testing under these regulations on players in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP) and on players who compete, or who are preparing to compete, in matches or competitions organised by FIFA.

## II: DEFINITION

Doping is strictly forbidden under these regulations. It is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Chapter III.

### III: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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#### Article **5** Presence of a prohibited substance

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1. It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body. Players are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under this article.
2. Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under this article is established by either of the following: the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the player's "A" sample where the player waives analysis of the "B" sample and the "B" sample is not analysed; or where the player's "B" sample is analysed and the analysis of the player's "B" sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the player's "A" sample.
3. Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List (App. B), the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
4. As an exception to the general rule of this article, the Prohibited List or international standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.

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Article **6 Use or attempted use**

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1. It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
2. The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is immaterial. For an anti-doping rule violation to have been committed, it is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used.

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Article **7 Refusing or failing to submit to sample collection**

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

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Article **8 Failure to file whereabouts information and missed tests**

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Violation of the conditions set forth in App. D regarding players' availability for out-of-competition testing includes failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests. Any combination of three missed tests or filing failures within an 18-month period shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under the conditions set forth in App. D.

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Article **9 Tampering**

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Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control.

### III: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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#### Article 10 Possession of prohibited substances and methods

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1. Possession by a player in competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance, or possession by a player out of competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance that is prohibited out of competition, unless the player establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (TUE) granted in accordance with art. 17 or provides other acceptable justification.
2. Possession by player support personnel in competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance, or possession by player support personnel out of competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance that is prohibited out of competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to a player in accordance with art. 17 or provides other acceptable justification.

#### Article 11 Trafficking

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Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

#### Article 12 Administration of a prohibited method or prohibited substance

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

### Article 13 Burdens and standards of proof

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1. FIFA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIFA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Committee bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. In all cases, this standard of proof is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
2. Where the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations place the burden of proof upon the player or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided under art. 47 par. 1 and art. 51, under the terms of which the player must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

### Article 14 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

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

1. WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The player or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding.

If the player or other person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, FIFA shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.

#### IV: PROOF OF DOPING

2. Departures from any other international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy that did not cause an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from another international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy that could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, FIFA shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
3. The facts established by a decision of a court or disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the player or other person to whom the decision pertained, unless the player or other person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

### Article 15 The Prohibited List

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1. The FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the Prohibited List (App. B) that shall be published and revised by WADA.
2. Unless otherwise stated in the Prohibited List and/or any revision to the Prohibited List, the Prohibited List and its revisions shall come into effect under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA, without any further action by FIFA being required.
3. WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that will be included in the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories in the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a player or other person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

### Article 16 Specified substances

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For the purpose of applying the conditions set forth in Chapter XI, all prohibited substances shall be specified substances except substances classified as anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants, hormone antagonists and modulators so identified in the Prohibited List. Prohibited methods shall not be specified substances.

### Article 17 Therapeutic use exemptions

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1. Any player who consults a doctor and is prescribed treatment or medication for therapeutic reasons shall enquire whether the prescription contains prohibited substances or prohibited methods. If so, the player shall request alternative treatment.

## V: THE PROHIBITED LIST AND THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

2. If there is no alternative treatment, the player with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method must first obtain a therapeutic use exemption (TUE). However, TUEs will only be granted in cases of clear and compelling clinical need where no competitive advantage can be gained by the player.
3. The application for and approval of a TUE strictly follow the procedure laid out in the WADA International Standard for Testing and in the FIFA TUE Policy.
4. Players who have been included in the FIFA IRTP may only obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules stipulated by FIFA. FIFA publishes a list of those international competitions for which a TUE from FIFA is required. Details of the application procedure shall be found in App. C. TUEs granted by FIFA under these rules shall be reported to the player's association and to WADA.
5. Players who have been identified or included in a national registered testing pool must obtain a TUE from their NADO, or from such other body as may be designated by their association to grant TUEs, or that otherwise has competent authority to grant TUEs in the territory of the association concerned. Associations shall in all cases be responsible for promptly reporting the granting of any TUEs under these rules to FIFA and WADA.

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### Article 18 General rules for testing

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1. Under these regulations, every player may be subject to in-competition testing at the matches in which he competes and to out-of-competition testing at any time and place by FIFA or the relevant association. Testing includes urine tests and blood tests.
2. Within its jurisdiction, FIFA may delegate testing under these regulations to any association, confederation, WADA, governmental agency, NADO or third party that it deems to be suitably qualified for the purpose. In this case, reference to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit or the FIFA doping control officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the mandated party or person.
3. Only a single organisation shall be responsible for initiating and directing in-competition testing. At international competitions, the collection of samples shall be directed by the international organisation that is the ruling body for the match/competition. At national competitions, the collection of samples shall be directed by the designated NADO of that country.

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

In addition, the following organisations shall be responsible for initiating and directing out-of-competition testing:

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

## VI: TESTING

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

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### Article 19 Test distribution plan

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

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

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**Article 20 Selection of players for testing**

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

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**Article 21** **Sample collection personnel: FIFA doping control officers, assistants, chaperones**

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1. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit and the relevant competition organising committee shall designate an accredited FIFA doping control officer to carry out in-competition tests at the matches in question.
2. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall also designate the FIFA doping control officers responsible for out-of-competition doping tests as defined in the test distribution plan.
3. The FIFA doping control officer must be a physician<sup>1</sup>. He must have undergone specific training as a FIFA doping control officer. He shall be responsible for the entire doping test procedure, including blood sampling and the immediate dispatch of urine samples to the relevant laboratory and of copies of the forms to FIFA. FIFA shall provide him with the material required to carry out the tests.
4. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may also appoint one or several assistants to the FIFA doping control officer, if necessary, e.g. in the case of double-headers. Furthermore, the FIFA doping control officer may be supported by chaperones.
5. The FIFA doping control officer may delegate the urine sampling procedure or parts thereof to his assistant. The blood sampling procedure may not be delegated unless the assistant is a physician<sup>2</sup>. In the case of delegation, reference to the FIFA doping control officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the assistant.
6. All other sample collection personnel, in addition to the FIFA doping control officer, shall have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, shall not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the sample collection for which they are appointed and shall not be minors.

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

<sup>2</sup> See previous fn.

7. All sample collection personnel shall have official identification that is provided either by FIFA or the FIFA-authorized anti-doping organisation/ relevant competition organising committee. The minimum identification requirement is official documentation naming FIFA or the FIFA-authorized anti-doping organisation by which the person has been authorised. In the case of FIFA doping control officers, this documentation shall include their name and photograph and an expiry date.

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**Article 22 Failure to comply with doping control**

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1. When any member of the sample collection personnel becomes aware of any matters occurring before, during or after a sample collection session that may lead to a determination of a failure to comply, he must inform the FIFA doping control officer immediately.
2. The FIFA doping control officer shall then:
  - a) inform the player or other party concerned of the consequences of a possible failure to comply;
  - b) complete the player's sample collection session, if possible;
  - c) provide a detailed written report of any possible failure to comply to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.
3. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then:
  - a) inform the player or other party concerned of the possible failure to comply in writing and grant an opportunity to respond;
  - b) instigate an investigation of the possible failure to comply based on all relevant information and documentation;
  - c) document the evaluation process;
  - d) make the final determination available to other anti-doping organisations in accordance with Chapter XIV.

## VI: TESTING

4. If the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit determines that there has been a potential failure to comply, it shall:
  - a) promptly notify the player or other party in writing of the possible consequences, i.e. that a potential failure to comply will be investigated by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or its equivalent at association level and that appropriate follow-up action will be taken in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and FIFA Disciplinary Code;
  - b) notify the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of all relevant facts.
5. Any additional necessary information about the potential failure to comply shall be obtained from all relevant sources, including the player or other party, as soon as possible and recorded.
6. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall investigate the potential failure to comply and take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with these regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
7. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall establish a system for ensuring that the outcomes of its investigation into the potential failure to comply are considered for the purposes of results management and, if applicable, for further planning and target testing.

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### Article **23** Whereabouts information

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The rules governing whereabouts information are set forth under App. D of these regulations.

### Article 24 Use of accredited laboratories

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1. Analysis of the samples shall be carried out in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method) used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.
2. **Substances subject to detection**  
Samples shall be analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified in the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to its monitoring programme.
3. **Research on samples**  
No sample may be used for any purpose other than that described in the previous paragraph without the player's written consent. Moreover, use of samples for purposes other than those described in the previous paragraph, particularly research purposes, is strongly discouraged by FIFA as it contradicts basic scientific principles, and will not be allowed for FIFA matches/competitions.

### Article 25 Standards for sample analysis and reporting

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

### Article 26 Retesting samples

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A sample may be reanalysed for the purpose of art. 24 par. 2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FIFA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

### Article **27** Property

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

### Article **28** Guidance

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

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### Article 29 Management process

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1. Following notification of an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the matter shall be subject to the results management process set forth below.
2. In the case of a player tested by FIFA, the results management process shall be conducted by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In all other cases, it shall be conducted by the relevant person or body of the player's association. Requests for assistance in conducting, or information about the results management process may be made to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit at any time.
3. For the purpose of this chapter, references hereafter to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant person or body of the association and references to the player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any player support personnel or other person.

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### Article 30 Initial review regarding adverse analytical/atypical findings and notification

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1. Upon receipt of an adverse analytical or an atypical finding in an "A" sample, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct a review to determine whether:
  - a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted to the player for the prohibited substance;
  - b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for Testing or other applicable provision in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations such as to undermine the validity of the finding.
2. If the initial review of an adverse analytical finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE or departure that caused the adverse analytical finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at once confidentially notify the FIFA Secretary General, the chairman of the Doping Control Sub-Committee, the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary

## VIII: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Committee, the chairman of the FIFA Medical Committee, the player's association and/or club of the positive result of the "A" sample. The player shall be notified simultaneously in the manner set forth under art. 30 par. 4.

3. If the initial review of an atypical finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or an apparent departure that caused the atypical finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation has been completed, the player (in the manner provided below), his club, the association concerned and WADA shall be notified whether or not the atypical finding will be brought forward as an adverse analytical finding.
4. In the case of an adverse analytical finding, the player has to be promptly notified, as set forth under art. 73, of:
  - a) the adverse analytical finding;
  - b) the anti-doping rule violated;
  - c) his right to promptly request the analysis of the "B" sample and, failing such request within the time limit set by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit (cf. art. 31), of the fact that the "B" sample analysis may be deemed waived. The player shall be advised at the same time that, if the "B" sample analysis is requested, all related laboratory costs shall be borne by the player, unless the "B" sample fails to confirm the "A" sample, in which case the costs shall be borne by FIFA;
  - d) the fact that analysis of the "B" sample analysis may be conducted at the request of FIFA regardless of the player's decision in this respect;
  - e) the scheduled date, time and place for the "B" sample analysis;
  - f) the opportunity for the player and/or the player's representative to attend the "B" sample opening and analysis;
  - g) the player's right to request copies of the "A" and "B" sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;
  - h) the player's right to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted within a time limit set by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

5. The player shall be afforded an opportunity, within a time limit set by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted.
6. Notice of an atypical finding will not be provided before completion of the investigation under art. 30 par. 3.

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**Article 31 Analysis of the “B” sample in adverse analytical findings**

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1. The player has the right to request the analysis of the “B” sample, within 12 (in competition) / 48 (out of competition) hours of being notified. The request of the analysis of the “B” sample has no impact on a provisional suspension (cf. Chapter IX) of the player.
2. A player may accept an “A” sample analytical result by waiving his right to the “B” sample analysis. FIFA may however request the analysis of the “B” sample at any time if it believes that such analysis will be relevant to consideration of the player’s case.
3. FIFA shall communicate the request for analysis of the “B” sample immediately to the head of the laboratory where the “B” sample is being kept. The analysis of the “B” sample shall be carried out within 48 hours of FIFA’s request or as soon as possible. The laboratory is required to be ready to perform the “B” sample analysis within this time frame, as laid down in the agreement between FIFA and the respective laboratory prior to the match/competition where controls are being conducted. If the laboratory is unable to perform the “B” sample analysis within this time frame for technical or logistical reasons, the analysis shall take place at the next available date for the laboratory. This shall not be considered as a deviation from the International Standard for Laboratories susceptible to invalidate the analytical procedure and analytical results. No other reason shall be accepted for changing the date of the “B” sample analysis.
4. The player and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening of the “B” sample analysis and to attend the analysis throughout. A representative of the player’s association or club may also be present and attend throughout, as may a representative of FIFA.

## VIII: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

5. The results of the “B” sample analysis shall be sent immediately by fax or e-mail to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. On receipt of the laboratory report, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of this investigation, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall promptly notify the player regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not FIFA asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rule has been violated.

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### Article 32 Review of other anti-doping rule violations

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

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### Article 33 Retirement from sport

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

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### Article 34 Jurisdiction

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

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### Article 35 Mandatory provisional suspension after an “A” sample adverse analytical finding

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In the case of an “A” sample adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance other than a specified substance, a provisional suspension shall be imposed without delay after the review and notification described under art. 30. The chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee is not obliged to hear the player.

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### Article 36 Optional provisional suspension based on an “A” sample adverse analytical finding for specified substances or other anti-doping rule violations

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

## IX: PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION

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### Article 37 Voluntary suspension

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

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### Article 38 Notification

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

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### Article 39 "B" sample proves negative

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1. If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an "A" sample adverse analytical finding and a subsequent "B" sample analysis does not confirm the "A" sample analysis, then the player shall not be subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation of art. 5.
2. In circumstances where the player or team has been removed from a competition based on a violation of art. 5 and the subsequent "B" sample analysis does not confirm the "A" sample finding, where, without otherwise affecting the competition, it is still possible for the player or his team to be reinstated, the player or team may continue to take part in the competition.

### Article 40 Jurisdiction

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

### Article 41 Right to a fair hearing

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

### Article 42 Hearing principles

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The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be fair and impartial and the hearing process shall respect the following rights of the player:

- a) the right to be assisted by counsel and an interpreter at the player's own expense;
- b) the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- c) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting consequences;

- d) the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses;
- e) the right to a timely, written and reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of ineligibility.

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### Article 43 Considerations of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

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1. At the hearing, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider first whether or not an anti-doping rule violation has been committed.
2. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may draw an adverse inference against the player who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the player's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by telephone as directed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee) and to answer questions from the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
3. If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee considers that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, it shall consider the appropriate measures applicable under art. 45 and 46 prior to the imposition of any period of ineligibility. The player shall have the opportunity to establish that there are specific or exceptional circumstances in his case that justify a reduction of the sanction otherwise applicable.
4. Where no hearing occurs, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the appropriate measures to take based on the content of the file, and render a reasoned decision explaining the actions taken.

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### Article 44 Procedure at a competition

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

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### Article 45 Imposition of ineligibility for prohibited substances and prohibited methods

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The period of ineligibility imposed for a violation of art. 5, 6 or 10 shall be two years unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of ineligibility, as provided under art. 47 to 50, or the conditions for increasing the period of ineligibility, as provided under art. 51, are met.

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### Article 46 Imposition of ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations

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

1. For violations of art. 7 or 9, the ineligibility period shall be two years unless any of the conditions provided under art. 47 par. 2 to art. 50, or the conditions provided under art. 51 are met.
2. For violations of art. 11 or 12, the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime ineligibility unless the conditions provided under art. 47 par. 2 to art. 50 are met.

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

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

3. For violations of art. 8, the period of ineligibility shall be a minimum of one year and a maximum of two years based on the player's degree of fault.

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### Article 47 **Elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility based on specific or exceptional circumstances**

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#### 1. **Specified substances under specific circumstances**

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

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

#### 2. **No fault or negligence (exceptional circumstances)**

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

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

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

#### 3. **No significant fault or negligence (exceptional circumstances)**

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

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

4. **Principles for specific or exceptional circumstances**

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

- a) Specific or exceptional circumstances will exist only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.
- b) The evidence considered must be specific and decisive to explain the player's departure from the expected standard of behaviour.
- c) Taking into consideration the player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance entered his body tissues or fluids (art. 5 par. 1), a sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of no fault or negligence (art. 47 par. 2) in the following circumstances: a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement, the administration of a prohibited substance by the player's team physician or coach without disclosure to the player, sabotage of the player's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the player's circle of associates. However, depending on the unique facts of the particular case, any of the referenced circumstances could result in a reduced sanction based on no significant fault or negligence (art. 47 par. 3).
- d) Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, but youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the player or other person's fault under art. 47 par. 1 to 3.

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

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

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

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Where a player voluntarily admits to having committed an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection that could establish an anti-doping rule violation or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than art. 5, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Chapter VIII, 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.

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**Article 50 Reduction in sanction under more than one provision**

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1. Before applying any reduction or suspension under art. 47 par. 3, art. 48 or 49, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with art. 45, 46, 47 par. 1 and art. 51.
2. If the player establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of ineligibility under two or more of art. 47 par. 3, art. 48 or 49, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.

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**Article 51 Aggravating circumstances that may increase the period of ineligibility**

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

### Article 52 Multiple violations

#### 1. Second anti-doping rule violation

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

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

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

**RS (reduced sanction for specified substance under art. 47 par. 1):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should have incurred a reduced sanction under art. 47 par. 1 because it involved a specified substance and the other conditions under art. 47 par. 1 were met.

**FFMT (filing failures or missed tests):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should have been sanctioned under art. 46 par. 3.

**NSF (reduced sanction for no significant fault or negligence):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should have incurred a reduced sanction under art. 47 par. 3 because no significant fault or negligence under art. 47 par. 3 was proved by the player.

**St (standard sanction under art. 45 or 46 par. 1):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should have incurred the standard sanction of two years under art. 45 or 46 par. 1.

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

**TRA (trafficking or attempted trafficking and administration or attempted administration):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should have incurred a sanction under art. 46 par. 2.

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

Where a player who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of ineligibility under art. 48 or 49, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility within the range established in the table under art. 52 par. 1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of ineligibility. The remaining period of ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under art. 48 or 49, must be at least one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.

3. **Application to specific previous violations**

For the purpose of applying art. 52 par. 1, an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the enforcement of these regulations, and where the violation involved a substance that is categorised as a specified substance under these regulations and the period of ineligibility imposed was less than two years, the previous violation shall be considered as having incurred a reduced sanction (RS).

4. **Third anti-doping rule violation**

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility under art. 47 par. 1 or involves a violation of art. 8. In these particular cases, the period of ineligibility shall be from eight years to a lifetime ban.

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

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

## XI: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

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

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

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## Article **53** Commencement of the ineligibility period

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1. Except as provided below, the period of ineligibility shall start as soon as the decision providing for ineligibility is communicated to the player concerned. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of ineligibility imposed.
2. Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of doping control not attributable to the player, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.
3. Where the player promptly (which, in all events, for a player means before the player competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIFA, the period of ineligibility may start as early as the date of sample collection or the date

on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this article is applied, the player shall serve at least one half of the period of ineligibility going forward from the date the player accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

4. If a provisional suspension is imposed and respected by the player, then the player shall receive credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed.
5. If a player voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from FIFA and thereafter refrains from competing, the player shall receive credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the player's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under art. 67.
6. No credit against a period of ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the provisional suspension or voluntary provisional suspension regardless of whether the player elected not to compete or was suspended by his club or association.

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## Article 54 Status during ineligibility

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1. **Prohibition on participation during ineligibility**

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

Notwithstanding the above, the player may resume training or other non-competition-related activities organised by the team prior to the expiry of the period of ineligibility, provided the period of ineligibility

## XI: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

exceeds six months. The date on which the player may resume said activities depends on the length of the period of ineligibility, as set forth in the following table:

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

### 2. **Additional rules in the case of a period of ineligibility longer than four years**

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

### 3. **Violation of the prohibition of participation during ineligibility**

Where a player who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during ineligibility described in art. 54 par. 1, the period of ineligibility that was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation.

The new period of ineligibility may be reduced under art. 47 par. 3 if the player establishes that he bears no significant fault or negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a player has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under art. 47 par. 3 is appropriate, shall be made by the anti-doping organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of ineligibility.

### 4. **Withholding of financial support during ineligibility**

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for specified substances as described under art. 47 par. 1, some or

all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such player will be withheld by FIFA, the associations or confederations.

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**Article 55 Reinstatement testing**

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1. As a condition of regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, a player must, during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, make himself available for out-of-competition testing by any anti-doping organisation having testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information.
2. If a player subject to a period of ineligibility retires from sport, is removed from out-of-competition testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he has notified FIFA and the association concerned and has been subject to out-of-competition testing for a period of time equal to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date he had retired.

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**Article 56 Imposition of fines**

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

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**Article 57 Repayment of prize money or other financial support**

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1. As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the player must first repay all prize money or other financial support obtained from sports organisations, and from the date a positive sample was collected or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period.
2. The forfeited prize money shall be allocated to reimburse the expenses of the sample collection and the results management of this case.

### Article 58 Target testing of the team

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

### Article 59 Sanction on the club or association

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1. If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, if FIFA is the ruling body of the competition, otherwise the association concerned, shall impose an appropriate sanction on the association or club to which the members of the team belong in addition to the consequences imposed upon the individual player(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.
2. The following sanctions are applicable:
  - a) deduction of points;
  - b) forfeit;
  - c) exclusion of the team from the final standings in a final competition;
  - d) imposition of a fine.

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### Article 60 Decisions subject to appeal

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1. All decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations and consequences made under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below under art. 61 to 63, as well as in the FIFA Disciplinary Code. All decisions granting or denying a TUE may be appealed as set forth below under art. 64.
2. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.
3. Recourse may only be made to CAS after all other internal channels have been exhausted.

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### Article 61 Internal remedies

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

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### Article 62 Appeals against decisions reached at national level

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1. In cases arising from participation in a national competition or in cases involving national-level players, as defined by each association, who do not have a right to appeal under art. 63, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the association concerned and in accordance with art. 64 par. 3 of the FIFA Statutes.
2. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:
  - a) a timely hearing, if requested;
  - b) a fair, impartial and independent hearing panel;
  - c) the right to be represented by counsel at the player's own expense;
  - d) a timely, written, reasoned decision.

## XIII: APPEALS

3. The parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the NADO's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:
  - a) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
  - b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
  - c) FIFA;
  - d) the NADO of the player's or person's country of residence;
  - e) WADA.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal a provisional suspension is the player or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.
4. FIFA and WADA shall have the right to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision in accordance with art. 63 par. 5 and 6 of the FIFA Statutes.
5. Any internally final and binding doping-related decision shall be sent immediately to FIFA and WADA by the body passing that decision. The filing deadline for FIFA and WADA to lodge an appeal to CAS shall be 21 days after receipt of both the internally final and binding decision and the complete case file in an official FIFA language.
6. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the anti-doping organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.
7. FIFA and WADA's right to appeal under the terms of this article also applies in the event that the final and binding doping-related decision has been reached by any state body.

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### Article 63 Appeals against decisions reached at international level

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1. In cases arising from participation in an international competition or in cases involving international-level players, a final decision within FIFA's, the confederation's or the association's process may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

2. The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
  - a) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
  - b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
  - c) FIFA;
  - d) the NADO of the player's or person's country of residence or countries where the player or person is a national or licence holder;
  - 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;
  - f) WADA.Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal a provisional suspension is the player or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.
3. Any such binding doping-related decision shall be sent immediately to FIFA and WADA by the body passing that decision. The filing deadline for FIFA and WADA to lodge an appeal to CAS shall be 21 days after receipt of both the internally final and binding decision and the complete case file in an official FIFA language.
4. FIFA and WADA's right to appeal under the terms of this article also applies in the event that the final and binding doping-related decision has been reached by any state body.

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**Article 64** **FIFA not required to exhaust internal remedies**

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Where FIFA has a right to appeal under Chapter XIII and no other party has appealed a decision within the anti-doping organisation's process, FIFA may appeal such a decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the anti-doping organisation process.

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### Article 65 Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption

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

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### Article 66 Special rules for WADA

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1. Where, in a particular case, FIFA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FIFA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FIFA.
2. Where WADA has a right to appeal under Chapter XIII and no other party has appealed a final decision within the anti-doping organisation's process, WADA may appeal such a decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the anti-doping organisation's process.

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### Article 67 Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

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1. The player or other person shall be notified as provided in Chapter VIII.
2. The anti-doping organisation that is responsible for managing the results shall notify the player's association, NADO and WADA no later than by completion of the process described under art. 30, 32 and 33.
3. Notification shall include: the player's name, country, sport, club, the player's competitive level, whether the test was in competition or out of competition, the date of sample collection, and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
4. The same persons and anti-doping organisations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Chapters VIII, IX, X or XIII and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.
5. FIFA shall be notified in accordance with art. 38 of the decision of the hearing panel pursuant to Chapters X and XIII.
6. The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, association and club) until FIFA or the association concerned, according to the results management responsibility, has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required under art. 68 below.
7. An anti-doping organisation that declares, or that receives notice of a whereabouts-related failure in respect of a player shall not disclose that information beyond those persons with a need to know unless and until that player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 8 based on such whereabouts-related failure. Such persons who need to know shall also maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point.

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### Article 68 Public disclosure

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1. No anti-doping organisation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the player, other person or their representatives.
2. Only after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Chapter X that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or after such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, may FIFA or the association concerned, depending on who has responsibility for managing the results, publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the player or other person committing the violation, the prohibited substance or prohibited method involved and the consequences imposed according to their communication policy. FIFA or the association concerned may also publicly report appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations and they shall also send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.
3. In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the player or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the player or other person who is the subject of the decision. FIFA or the association shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such revised form as the player or other person may approve.
4. For the purpose of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FIFA or the association's website.

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**Article 69 Information concerning whereabouts and testing**

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

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**Article 70 Data privacy**

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

## XV: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

Article **71** **Mutual recognition**

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1. FIFA will recognise and respect actions subject to the right to appeal provided in Chapter XIII, testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory of the World Anti-Doping Code that are consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code and are within that signatory's authority.
2. FIFA will recognise the same actions of other bodies that have not accepted the World Anti-Doping Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code.

Article **72** **Recognition by associations and confederations**

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

### Article 73 Addressees

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

### Article 74 Form

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

### Article 75 Interpretation of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

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

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Article **76** **Additional regulations**

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

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Article **77** **Matters not provided for**

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

These regulations were adopted by the FIFA Executive Committee on 19 March 2009 and came into force on 1 May 2009.

Zurich, March 2009

For the FIFA Executive Committee

President:  
Joseph S. Blatter

Secretary General:  
Jérôme Valcke

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### Definitions

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

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

**Anti-doping organisation:** a signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. Examples of an anti-doping organisation include the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organisations that conduct testing at their events, WADA, international federations, and national anti-doping organisations.

**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. However, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an attempt to commit a violation if the person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt.

**Atypical finding:** a report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

**CAS:** the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, Switzerland.

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

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

**Competition:** a series of football matches conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cups™). “Competition” in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to “event” in the World Anti-Doping Code.

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

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

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

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

**FIFA doping control officer:** person who carries out doping controls for FIFA.

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

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

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

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

**In-competition doping control:** in-competition doping control is performed at all national and international football competitions (“competition” in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to “event” in the World Anti-Doping Code) and matches, including qualifying matches for confederation and FIFA competitions and the FIFA World Cup™. “In competition” commences 24 hours before the kick-off of the first match of the competition and terminates 24 hours after completion of the sample collection that takes place after the final whistle of the final match of such competition.

**Ineligibility:** a player or other person is suspended for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Chapter XI.

**International competition:** a competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an international federation, a major event organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the competition or appoints the technical officials for the competition (“international competition” in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to “international event” in the World Anti-Doping Code).

**International-level player:** player designated by FIFA or a confederation as being within FIFA’s or the confederation’s registered testing pool.

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

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

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

**Match:** a single football match. “Competition” in the World Anti-Doping Code corresponds to “match” in the official FIFA terminology.

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

**Metabolite:** any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

**National anti-doping organisation (NADO):** the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity that may be designated by multiple countries to serve as the regional anti-doping organisation for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee, such as the association.

**National competition:** a sports competition that may involve national- or international-level players and that is not an international competition.

**National-level player:** a player designated by a national organisation as being within its registered testing pool.

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

**No-advance-notice doping control:** a doping control that takes place with no advance warning to the player and where the player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.

**No fault or negligence:** the player's establishing that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had used or been administered the prohibited substance or prohibited method.

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

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

**Out-of-competition doping control:** any doping control that does not take place in competition.

**Participant:** any player or player support personnel.

**Player:** any person who participates in football at international level (as defined by FIFA, including but not limited to those persons in its RTP), national level (as defined by each NADO, including but not limited to those persons in its RTP), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any signatory or other sports organisation accepting the World Anti-Doping Code. For the purposes of art. 12 and of anti-doping information and education, any person who participates in sport under the authority of any signatory, government or other sports organisation accepting the World Anti-Doping Code is a player.

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

**Possession:** the actual physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance or prohibited method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the person never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an anti-doping organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method constitutes possession by the person who makes the purchase.

**Preliminary hearing:** an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under the provisions set forth in Chapter X that provides the player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Prohibited List:** the list identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

**Prohibited method:** any method so described in the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited substance:** any substance so described in the Prohibited List.

**Provisional suspension:** a player or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under the provisions set forth in Chapter X.

**Publicly disclose or publicly report:** to disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Chapter XIV.

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

**Sample or specimen:** any biological material collected for the purpose of doping control.

**Signatories:** those entities signing the WADA Code and agreeing to comply with the WADA Code, including the International Olympic Committee, international federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, major event organisations, NADOs, and WADA.

**Substantial assistance:** for the purpose of Chapter V, a person providing substantial assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an anti-doping organisation or hearing panel. Moreover, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Suitable specific gravity for analysis:** specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks.

**Tampering:** altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an anti-doping organisation.

**Target testing:** selection of players for testing where specific players or groups of players are selected on a non-random basis for testing at a specified time.

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

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

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

**TUE advisory group:** body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the evaluation and approval of therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs).

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

**WADA:** the World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

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(Taken from the **2009** Prohibited List, international standard that came into effect on **1 January 2009**.)

The Prohibited List has been adapted according to the revised versions in the World Anti-Doping Code.

All prohibited substances shall be considered as “specified substances” except substances in classes S1, S2, S 4.4 and S 6.a, and prohibited methods M1, M2 and M3.

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

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### Prohibited substances

#### S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

#### 1. Anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous\* AAS, including:

**1-androstendiol** (5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol );  
**1-androstendione** (5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); **bolandiol**  
 (19-norandrostenediol); **bolasterone**; **boldenone**; **boldione**  
 (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); **calusterone**; **clostebol**;  
**danazol** (17 $\alpha$ -ethynyl-17 $\beta$ -hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole);  
**dehydrochlormethyltestosterone** (4-chloro-17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -  
 methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **desoxymethyltestosterone**  
 (17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -androst-2-en-17 $\beta$ -ol); **drostanolone**;  
**ethylestrenol** (19-nor-17 $\alpha$ -pregn-4-en-17-ol); **fluoxymesterone**;  
**formebolone**; **furazabol** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -  
 androstano[2,3-c]-furazan); **gestrinone**; **4-hydroxytestosterone**  
 (4,17 $\beta$ -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); **mestanolone**;  
**mesterolone**; **metenolone**; **methandienone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -  
 methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **methandriol**; **methasterone** (2 $\alpha$ ,  
 17 $\alpha$ -dimethyl-5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3-one-17 $\beta$ -ol); **methyldienolone** (17 $\beta$ -  
 hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); **methyl-1-testosterone**  
 (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-en-3-one); **methylnortestosterone**

(17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-4-en-3-one); **methyltrienolone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-4,9,11-trien-3-one); **methyltestosterone**; **mibolerone**; **nandrolone**; **19-norandrostenedione** (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); **norboletone**; **norclostebol**; **norethandrolone**; **oxabolone**; **oxandrolone**; **oxymesterone**; **oxymetholone**; **prostanazol** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androstan[3,2-c] pyrazole); **quinbolone**; **stanozolol**; **stenbolone**; 1-testosterone (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-en-3-one); **tetrahydrogestrinone** (18 $\alpha$ -homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17 $\beta$ -ol-3-one); **trenbolone** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous\*\* AAS when administered exogenously:

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

**5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **4-androstenediol** (androst-4-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol); **5-androstenedione** (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); **epi-dihydrotestosterone**; **epitestosterone**; **3 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-17-one**; **3 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-17-one**; **19-norandrosterone**; 19-noretiocholanolone.

#### [Comment to class S1. b.:

Where an anabolic androgenic steroid is capable of being produced endogenously, a sample will be deemed to contain such prohibited substance and an adverse analytical finding will be reported where the concentration of such prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the player's sample so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A sample shall not be deemed to contain a prohibited substance in any such case where a player proves that the concentration of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the player's sample is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition.

In all cases, and at any concentration, the player's sample will be deemed to contain a prohibited substance and the laboratory will report an

adverse analytical finding if, based on any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), the laboratory can show that the prohibited substance is of exogenous origin. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

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

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

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

For 19-norandrosterone, an adverse analytical finding reported by a laboratory is considered to be scientific and valid proof of exogenous origin of the prohibited substance. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

Should a player fail to cooperate in the investigations, the player's sample shall be deemed to contain a prohibited substance. ]

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

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

For the purpose of this section:

- \* “exogenous” refers to a substance that is not ordinarily capable of being produced by the body naturally;
- \*\* “endogenous” refers to a substance that is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

## **S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES**

The following substances and their releasing factors are prohibited:

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

### **[Comment to class S2:**

Unless the player can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a sample will be deemed to contain a prohibited substance (as listed above) where the concentration of the prohibited substance or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the player's sample satisfies the positivity criteria established by WADA or otherwise so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

If a laboratory reports, using a reliable analytical method, that the prohibited substance is of exogenous origin, the sample will be deemed to contain a prohibited substance and shall be reported as an adverse analytical finding.]

### S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

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

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

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

### S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS

The following classes are prohibited:

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

### S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents are prohibited. They include:

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

Diuretics include:

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

### **[Comment to class S5:**

A TUE is not valid if a player's urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of an exogenous prohibited substance(s).]

## **Prohibited methods**

### **M1. Enhancement of oxygen transfer**

The following are prohibited:

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

### **M2. Chemical and physical manipulation**

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

### **M3. Gene doping**

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

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

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## Substances and methods prohibited in competition

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

### Prohibited substances

#### S6. STIMULANTS

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

Stimulants include:

a) Non-Specified Stimulants:

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

b) Specified stimulants (examples):

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

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

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

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

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

## **S7. NARCOTICS**

The following narcotics are prohibited:

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

## **S8. CANNABINOIDS**

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

## **S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS**

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

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

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

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## **Warning**

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

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### Therapeutic use exemption

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1. A therapeutic use exemption (TUE) may be granted to a player permitting the use of a prohibited substance or method contained in the Prohibited List. An application for a TUE will be reviewed by the FIFA Medical Committee and the Doping Control Sub-Committee represented by the TUE advisory group (granting body).
2. An exemption will be granted only in strict accordance with the following criteria:
  - a) The player shall submit an application for a TUE no less than 21 days before participating in a competition.
  - b) The player would experience a significant impairment to health if the prohibited substance or method were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition.
  - c) The therapeutic use of the prohibited substance or method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The use of any prohibited substance or method to increase “low-normal” levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention.
  - d) There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise prohibited substance or method.
  - e) The necessity for the use of the otherwise prohibited substance or method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of prior non-therapeutic use of any substance from the Prohibited List.
3. The TUE will be cancelled by the granting body, if:
  - a) the player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE advisory group granting the exemption.
  - b) the term for which the TUE was granted has expired.
  - c) the player is advised that the TUE has been withdrawn by the TUE advisory group.

4. An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:
  - a) emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, or
  - b) due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or the granting body to consider, an application prior to doping control.

5. Confidentiality of information:

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

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

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

FIFA proposes using the standard application form for TUE applications, which is listed in App. F of these regulations and in Annexe 2 of WADA's "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions".

## Whereabouts

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Article **1** Registered testing pool

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1. FIFA shall establish an international registered testing pool (IRTP), while the responsibility for setting up a national registered testing pool rests with the NADO/association concerned.
2. The FIFA registered testing pool (RTP) comprises three different categories of pool with specific whereabouts requirements:
  - a) The FIFA IRTP includes individual international-level players who are ineligible following a decision by a FIFA body or who are categorised as being high-risk players. Those players will be designated individually by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit and notified via the association concerned. An explanation for the designation is not required.
  - b) The FIFA testing pool (TP) includes the two to thirty-two clubs participating in the UEFA Champions League at any given time. The testing and results management of this testing pool is delegated to UEFA. Consequently, the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations and UEFA Disciplinary Regulations are applicable in respect of the TP, rather than art. 2 to 9 herein.
  - c) The FIFA pre-competition testing pool (PCTP) includes the representative teams participating in the FIFA Confederations Cup 2009 during the two-month preparation phase prior to the competition.

Teams are automatically included in the TP or PCTP. No further notification by FIFA is necessary.
3. Each association concerned must inform the players who have been designated by FIFA for inclusion in the IRTP, and the clubs and representative teams that have been included in the TP or PCTP, immediately in writing of:
  - a) their inclusion in the FIFA IRTP, TP or PCTP (as applicable);
  - b) the consequent requirement to file accurate and complete whereabouts information; and
  - c) the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement.

Each association concerned is required to ensure that its respective players or teams file complete and accurate whereabouts information as set forth in these regulations.

4. Players who have announced their retirement and are no longer in the IRTP or TP may not resume competing unless they:
  - a) notify the association concerned at least six months before they expect to return to competition;
  - b) fulfil the same whereabouts requirements as players in the IRTP; and
  - c) are available for no-advance-notice out-of-competition testing at any time during the period before their actual return to competition.
5. Players who are serving a period of ineligibility will remain in the relevant RTP until the end of the period of ineligibility, unless they are designated for inclusion in the IRTP.
6. Players who are injured and unable to play will remain in the relevant RTP and might be subject to target testing, unless they are designated for inclusion in the IRTP.
7. FIFA shall periodically review and update as necessary its criteria for including players, clubs and representative teams in the registered testing pools. If changes are made, the players (in the case of the IRTP), clubs and teams (in the case of the TP and PCTP) concerned must be informed accordingly via their member association or UEFA respectively.

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**Article 2 Filing obligations**

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1. Each player (IRTP) or representative team (PCTP) that is included in the respective RTP is required to file accurate and complete whereabouts information in the manner set forth herein under art. 3.
2. A player in the PCTP may delegate the task of making some or all of the whereabouts filings required herein under art. 3 to his association/ club, to be carried out e.g. by a coach or manager. In this case, the player has to confirm in writing to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that he

delegates the task of making the whereabouts filings to the third person. It is assumed that this delegation is valid for all of the relevant whereabouts filings, unless otherwise determined by the player or as stipulated herein under art. 2 par. 3.

3. A player of a team in the PCTP who is serving a period of ineligibility or who is injured or has given notice of retirement has to provide his whereabouts information directly to the association or club concerned for the time he still remains in the relevant RTP.

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### Article 3 Whereabouts requirements

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1.
  - a) IRTP:  
Using the form provided by FIFA, each player has to file his whereabouts information with the association concerned for the remaining days of the current quarter within ten days of receiving notification of his designation, and afterwards for all days on a quarterly basis by 25 December, 25 March, 25 June and 25 September. The association has to submit the quarterly reports and their updates to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit by 30 December, 30 March, 30 June and 30 September at the latest.  
Furthermore, each player has to inform the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit in writing of the end of his period of ineligibility or rehabilitation as soon as this can be determined.
  - b) PCTP:  
Using the form provided by FIFA, each member association concerned has to file whereabouts information for all of the team activity days of its representative team during the two-month period (14 April to 13 June 2009) prior to the FIFA Confederations Cup 2009 by 14 March 2009.
2. At a minimum, the following information shall be provided:  
IRTP:
  - a) name of the player and the relevant team;
  - b) full mailing address and fax number for formal notice purposes;

- c) specific confirmation of the player's consent to the sharing of his whereabouts filing with other anti-doping organisations having authority to test him;
- d) for each day during the respective period, the full address of the place where the player will be residing (e.g. home, temporary lodgings, hotel etc.);
- e) for each day during the respective period, the time(s) each day of any regular activity, along with the venue and any other details required in order for the player to be located during the time(s) in question; and
- f) for each day during the respective period, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6.00 and 23.00 where the player will be available and accessible for testing at a specific location.

PCTP:

- a) name of the relevant club/representative team;
- b) full mailing address and fax number for formal notice purposes;
- c) specific confirmation of the players' consent to the sharing of their whereabouts filing with other anti-doping organisations having authority to test them;
- d) for each day of any team activity during the respective period in question, the full address of the place where the club/team will be residing (e.g. temporary lodgings, hotel etc.);
- e) the club's/team's competition schedule for the respective period in question, including the name and address of each location where the club/team is scheduled to compete during this time and the date(s) on which it is scheduled to compete at such locations; and
- f) for each day of any team activity during the respective period in question, the time(s) of any collective activity (e.g. training) or individual activity under the supervision of the team (e.g. medical treatment), and other regular activities, if applicable, along with the venue and any other details required in order for the team to be located during the time(s) in question.

3. *IRTP*: It is the player's responsibility to ensure that all of the information provided in his whereabouts filing is accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable the FIFA Anti-Doping-Unit to locate him for testing on any given day during the respective period, including but not limited to the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing.

*PCTP*: It is the club's/member association's responsibility to ensure that all whereabouts information provided in its whereabouts filing is accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit to locate the team for testing on each day of any team activity during the respective period.

4. Where any change in circumstances means that the information previously provided by the player/club/team is no longer accurate or complete, the whereabouts filing must be updated so that the information on file is again accurate and complete.

Such update must be made as soon as possible, and, in the case of the IRTP, in any event prior to the 60-minute time slot specified in the filing for that day. Failure to do so shall have the consequences set forth below.

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### Article 4 Availability for testing

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1. A player in the IRTP must specifically be present and available for testing on any given day in the relevant period for the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing, at the location he has specified for that time slot in such filing.
2. A club or team in the PCTP must be present and available for testing on any given team activity day in the relevant period at the time and location it has specified for the team activity in its whereabouts filing. If located for testing, the whole team must remain until the sample collection has been completed.

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Article **5** Liability for filing failure or missed tests

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1. Each player in the IRTP remains ultimately responsible at all times for providing accurate and complete whereabouts filings as required in these regulations.
2. Each player in the IRTP is responsible for ensuring his availability for testing at the given location during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing. If an attempt to test the player during the 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, the player will be liable for a missed test under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, subject to the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2.
3. If any of the required information changes after a whereabouts filing is made, then, in accordance with the provisions set forth herein under art. 3 par. 3, an update must be filed so that the whereabouts filing remains accurate at all times. If an update is not filed, and as a result an attempt to test the player during the 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, the player will be liable for a missed test under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, subject to the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2.
4. Each association of a representative team in the PCTP is responsible for providing accurate and complete whereabouts filings as required in these regulations and for ensuring its representative team is available for testing at the time and location specified for team activity in its whereabouts filing. If an association fails to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements, the association is liable for sanction under the FIFA Disciplinary Code for such failure.

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Article **6** Anti-doping rule violation

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1. A player in the IRTP shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations if he commits a total of three whereabouts failures (which may be any combination of filing failures and/or missed tests adding up to three in total) within any 18-month period, irrespective of which anti-doping organisation(s) has/have declared the whereabouts failures in question.

2. The 18-month period begins on the date that a player commits a whereabouts failure. It is not affected by any successful sample collection conducted with respect to the player during the 18-month period. However, if a player who has committed one whereabouts failure does not commit a further two whereabouts failures within 18 months of the first one, at the end of that 18-month period the first whereabouts failure “expires” for the purposes set forth herein under art. 8.
3. Where a player retires from but then returns to competition, his period of non-availability for out-of-competition testing shall be disregarded for the purposes of calculating the 18-month period.
4. Any player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, or in relation to his whereabouts outside that time slot, or otherwise, thereby commits an anti-doping rule violation under art. 7 and/or 9 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. Sanctions may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
5. If a club or association fails to provide FIFA with accurate and complete whereabouts information for a player who is registered with that club or the association’s representative team, it shall be subject to an evaluation by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit for a filing failure. The provisions set forth herein under art. 7 shall apply by analogy. If, as a result of such an evaluation, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit concludes that the club/player/association has failed its obligation to provide whereabouts information, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall notify the club/association accordingly and submit the case to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, which shall decide appropriate sanctions in compliance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

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### Article **7** Results management in respect of a filing failure

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The results management process in respect of an apparent filing failure shall be as follows:

1. A player may only be declared to have committed a filing failure where the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, following the results management procedure set forth below, can establish each of the following:

- a) that the player was duly notified:
    - i. that he had been designated for inclusion in the IRTF;
    - ii. of the consequent requirement to make accurate and complete whereabouts filings; and
    - iii. of the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement.
  - b) that he failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;
  - c) that, in case of a second or third filing failure in the same quarter, he was given notice of the previous filing failure in accordance with the provision set forth herein under art. 7 par. 2 and failed to rectify that filing failure by the deadline specified in that notice; and
  - d) that his failure to comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he was notified of the requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to the failure.
2. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 7 par. 1 have been met, then, no later than 14 days after the date of discovery of the apparent filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must send notice to the player concerned in the manner set forth in Chapter XVII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, inviting a response within 14 days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit should inform the player:
- a) that, in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must make the required whereabouts filing within a deadline set by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit; the deadline shall be set at least 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received;
  - b) that, unless the player persuades the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that there has not been any filing failure, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against the player;
  - c) whether any other whereabouts failures have been alleged against the player in the 18-month period prior to this alleged whereabouts failure; and
  - d) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.

## APPENDIX D

3. Where the player disputes the apparent filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must reassess whether all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 7 par. 1 have been met. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must advise the player, by letter sent no later than 14 days after receipt of the player's response, whether or not it maintains that there has been a filing failure.
4. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit maintains that there has been a filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the player that an alleged filing failure is to be recorded against him. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at the same time advise the player that he has the right to an administrative review of that decision.
5. Where requested by the player, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged filing failure. The review shall be based on written submissions only, and shall consider whether all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 7 par. 1 have been met. The review shall be completed within 14 days of receipt of the player's request and the decision shall be communicated to the player by letter sent no more than seven days after the decision is made.
6. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth herein under art. 7 par. 1 have not been met, then the alleged filing failure shall not be treated as a whereabouts failure for any purpose. The player has to be notified accordingly.
7. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged filing failure by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 4 par. 1 have been met, then the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall record an alleged filing failure against the player and shall notify the player, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of that alleged filing failure and the date of its occurrence in the manner set forth under art. 67 par. 7 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
8. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to art. 7 herein, informing him of the decision that there has been no filing failure, shall also be sent to WADA and any other party/ies with a right of appeal under Chapter XIII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. This decision may be appealed by WADA and/or such party/ies in accordance with that chapter.

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Article **8** Results management in respect of a missed test

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The results management process in the case of an apparent missed test shall be as follows:

1. The FIFA doping control officer shall file a report on any unsuccessful attempt with the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, setting out the details of the attempted sample collection, including the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the step(s) taken at the location to try to find the player, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted sample collection.
2. A player may only be declared to have committed a missed test where the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit can establish each of the following:
  - a) that when the player was given notice that he had been included in the IRTP, he was advised of his liability for a missed test if he was unavailable for testing during the 60-minute time slot specified in his whereabouts filing at the location specified for that time slot;
  - b) that a FIFA doping control officer attempted to test the player on a given day in the quarter, during the 60-minute time slot specified in the player's whereabouts filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that time slot;
  - c) that during that specified 60-minute time slot, the FIFA doping control officer did what was reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the player, short of giving the player any advance notice of the test;
  - d) that the provisions set forth herein under art. 8 par. 3 have been met, if applicable; and
  - e) that the player's failure to be available for testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player will be presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2. That presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to him:
    - being unavailable for testing at such location during such time slot; and

- failing to update his most recent whereabouts filing to give notice of a different location where he would instead be available for testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day.
- 3. To ensure fairness to the player, where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test a player during one of the 60-minute time slots specified in his whereabouts filing, any subsequent attempt to test that player may only be counted as a missed test against that player if that subsequent attempt takes place after the player has received notice, in accordance with art. 7 par. 4 herein, of the original unsuccessful attempt.
- 4. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2 have been met, then no later than 14 days after the date of the unsuccessful attempt, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must send notice to the player of the unsuccessful attempt in the manner set forth in Chapter XVII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, inviting a response within 14 days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit should inform the player:
  - a) that, unless the player persuades the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that there has not been any missed test, an alleged missed test will be recorded against the player;
  - b) whether any other whereabouts failures have been declared against him in the 18-month period prior to this alleged missed test; and
  - c) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged missed test.
- 5. Where the player disputes the apparent missed test, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must reassess whether all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2 have been met. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must advise the player, by letter sent no later than 14 days after receipt of the player's response, whether or not it maintains that there has been a missed test.
- 6. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit maintains that there has been a missed test, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the player that an alleged missed test is to be recorded against him. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at the same time advise the player that he has the right to request

an administrative review of the alleged missed test. The report on the unsuccessful attempt must be provided to the player at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.

7. Where requested, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged missed test. The review shall be based on written submissions only, and shall consider whether all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2 have been met. If necessary, the relevant FIFA doping control officer may be asked to provide further information to the designee. The review shall be completed within 14 days of receipt of the player's request and the decision shall be communicated to the player by letter sent no more than seven days after the decision is made.
8. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2 have not been met, then the unsuccessful attempt to test the player shall not be treated as a missed test for any purpose. The player has to be notified accordingly.
9. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged missed test by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth herein under art. 8 par. 2 have been met, then the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall record an alleged missed test against the player and shall notify the player, and WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of that alleged missed test and the date of its occurrence in the manner set forth under art. 67 par. 7 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
10. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to art. 8 herein, agreeing that there has been no missed test, shall also be sent to WADA and any other party/ies with a right of appeal under Chapter XIII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and may be appealed by WADA and/or such party/ies in accordance with that chapter.

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Article **9** Responsibility for conducting proceedings

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1. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall keep a record of all whereabouts failures alleged in respect of each player in its IRTP. Where it is alleged that such a player has committed three whereabouts failures within any 18-month period, the responsibility for bringing proceedings against the player under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall be as follows:
  - a) FIFA shall be responsible if two or more of those whereabouts failures were alleged by FIFA or, if the whereabouts failures were alleged by three different anti-doping organisations, the player concerned was included in the IRTP as of the date of the third whereabouts failure;
  - b) the association or NADO concerned shall be responsible if two or more of those whereabouts failures were alleged by it or, if the whereabouts failures were alleged by three different anti-doping organisations, the player concerned was included in the national registered testing pool as of the date of the third whereabouts failure. In this case, references to FIFA or the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the association/NADO or the relevant hearing panel.
  
2. FIFA shall have the right to receive such further information about that alleged whereabouts failure from any other anti-doping organisation in order to assess the strength of the evidence of such alleged whereabouts failure and to bring proceedings under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations in reliance thereon. If FIFA decides in good faith that the evidence in relation to such alleged whereabouts failure(s) is insufficient to support such proceedings under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, then it may decline to bring proceedings based on such alleged whereabouts failure(s). Any decision by the anti-doping organisation responsible that a declared whereabouts failure should be disregarded for lack of sufficient evidence shall be communicated to the other anti-doping organisations and to WADA, shall be without prejudice to WADA's right of appeal under Chapter XIII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and in any event shall not affect the validity of the other whereabouts failures alleged against the player in question.

3. FIFA should also consider in good faith whether or not a provisional suspension should be imposed on the player pending determination of the proceedings, in accordance with Chapter IX of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
4. A player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall have the right to have such allegation determined at a full evidentiary hearing in accordance with Chapter X of these regulations.
5. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall not be bound by any determination made during the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden shall be on the anti-doping organisation responsible for bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure.
6. If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee decides that one or two alleged whereabouts failures have been established to the required standard, but that the third alleged whereabouts failure has not, then no violation of art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall be found to have occurred. However, if the player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 18-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 (in accordance with art. 14 par. 3 of these regulations) and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.
7. Where FIFA fails to bring proceedings against a player under art. 8 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 18-month period, then it shall be deemed that FIFA has decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, for the purposes of triggering the appeal rights set forth in Chapter XIII of these regulations.

### Testing procedure

At all FIFA doping controls, the FIFA doping control officer shall ensure the player is informed that:

- a) the sample collection is to be conducted under FIFA authority;
- b) he is required to undergo sample collection;
- c) failure to comply may involve consequences;
- d) should the player choose to consume provided or his own food or fluids (non-alcoholic drinks) prior to providing a sample, it is entirely at his own responsibility;
- e) the sample provided by the player to the FIFA doping control officer shall be the first urine passed by the player subsequent to the summons to doping control.

All players shall be accompanied by an official team representative at all times, preferably the team doctor.

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Article **1** Procedure for in-competition tests

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1. A minimum of two of the four players drawn by lots (in accordance with art. 2 par. 6 herein) from each competing team shall be tested at every match at which doping tests are to be carried out. The first two players drawn from each team shall be tested and the other two shall replace them in the case of injury. In the case of competitions with lower player numbers, e.g. beach soccer or futsal, a minimum of one player per team shall be tested. For target testing of a team in competition, a minimum of four players from the respective team shall be drawn by lots and tested.

### Preparing for the sample collection session

2. The FIFA doping control officer shall obtain the official players' lists for both teams from the FIFA match commissioner or the FIFA general coordinator before the match.
3. Form 0-1 (App. F) shall be completed before each match by the team doctor and handed over personally or by a person of trust to the FIFA doping control officer. The team doctor shall enter in legible handwriting on Form 0-1 any medicaments taken by the players or administered to them in the 72 hours preceding the match, indicating the name of the

substance, the dose, when and for how long prescribed and the method of administration. The team doctor shall also note down, on the basis of the information at his disposal, medications and food supplements taken by the players without medical prescription.

Details of the medicaments declared on Form 0-1 shall be disclosed only if a doping test proves positive. Should a medicament indicated on Form 0-1 prove to be a prohibited substance, the FIFA doping control officer shall have the right to conduct further investigations, which could lead to the player's suspension. Form 0-1 shall otherwise remain in the possession of the FIFA doping control officer at all times.

4. The players to be tested shall be drawn by lots by the FIFA doping control officer in the doping control room at half-time. In addition to the FIFA doping control officer and his assistant, the following persons shall be present:
  - a) an official representative from each of the two competing teams;
  - b) if requested, the FIFA match commissioner or his deputy.
  
5. The FIFA doping control officer shall conduct the draw as follows:
  - a) referring to the official players' lists, he shall check the names and shirt numbers of the players;
  - b) he shall then spread out on a table the Plexiglas tags containing the numbers of all the players eligible and able to play as well as the injured players and/or those ineligible to play for disciplinary reasons sitting on the bench of each of the two teams;
  - c) he shall make sure that none of the numbers is missing before placing them into two different coloured fabric bags, one for each team;
  - d) he shall then draw four numbers from each bag and, without looking at them, place each of them in separate envelopes marked 1 to 4 for each team;
  - e) finally, he shall seal all eight envelopes, sign them on the back over the glued seal, have them countersigned by the team representatives and store them in a safe place;
  - f) the fabric bags shall be set aside in two separate envelopes, sealed and countersigned by the team representatives.

6. The two players from each team whose numbers have been placed in envelopes 1 and 2 shall undergo a doping test. However, if either of these two players is injured before the match is over, the FIFA doping control officer shall decide whether or not the injury is severe enough to prevent the player from undergoing a doping test. If he decides the injury is severe enough, the one whose number is in envelope 1 shall be replaced for the doping test by the one in envelope 3 and the one whose number is in envelope 2 shall be replaced for the doping test by the one in envelope 4.
7. In addition, the FIFA doping control officer is entitled to appoint additional players to be tested at any time prior to, during or after the match. An explanation for the appointment is not required.

### **Notification of players**

8. Fifteen minutes<sup>3</sup> before the end of the game (lasting 90 minutes), the FIFA doping control officer shall open envelopes 1 and 2 for each team in the doping control room in the presence of a representative of each team.
9. The FIFA doping control officer shall then indicate on Form 0-2, the name and number of the player drawn and sign the form himself and have the representative of the team sign it, too. The FIFA doping control officer then hands the relevant copies of the form to the representative of each team. The green copies of Form 0-2 shall be handed over to the FIFA match commissioner or the FIFA general coordinator who is sitting at the touchline.
10. If a player is shown the red card at any time of the match, he shall be escorted by the chaperones either to the doping control room, to his team locker room or to the team stand to watch the match from there until the names of the players selected for the doping test are known so that he is available to undergo the test immediately after the match, if necessary. If the red card is shown early in the match, the same procedure is followed, however the player may report to the FIFA doping control officer and choose to voluntarily provide a sample in order to be released after the procedure.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of futsal matches, the FIFA doping control officer shall open envelopes 1 and 2 for each team in the doping control room in the presence of a representative from each team ten minutes after the start of the second half.

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Article **2** Procedure for out-of-competition no-advance-notice tests during team activities

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Preparing for the sample collection session

1. FIFA conducts no-advance-notice doping tests based on the whereabouts of teams in the FIFA testing pool (TP) and pre-competition testing pool (PCTP). In accordance with the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit selects teams for testing. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit then identifies the date(s) of the respective test(s) and seeks to establish the location of the selected team by referring to the team whereabouts information provided. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit plans the approach accordingly and assigns a FIFA doping control officer available on the respective date(s) at the respective location(s) to conduct the no-advance-notice test, and inform him of the whereabouts of the team on the respective date(s).
2. If the team cannot be contacted by the FIFA doping control officer after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided, the matter shall be reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit as soon as possible, as set forth in App. D. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts filing failure in accordance with App. D.
3. If the FIFA doping control officer has located the team, he shall identify himself to the head or deputy head of delegation of the relevant team or club by presenting his authorisation as a FIFA doping control officer and the assignment for the respective control and discuss the procedure for the doping test with him, the team doctor and, if applicable, the coach.

4. The head of delegation of the relevant team or club shall give the FIFA doping control officer an up-to-date list of the players in the team, including any who are absent at the time the doping test is undertaken. The reasons for any such absences shall be given to the FIFA doping control officer, as well as the scheduled time of arrival at or return to the location of the team activities for these players. The FIFA doping control officer shall decide whether these players are to be included in the draw procedure for players having to undergo a doping test. He shall further notify the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, who shall proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts filing failure in accordance with App. D.
5. The FIFA doping control officer shall hand the team doctor a copy of Form 0-1, on which the team doctor shall enter all of the drugs administered and prescribed to all of the players involved in team activity during the last 72 hours, if necessary, after consultation with the players. The arrangements set forth herein under art. 1 par. 3 shall also apply with respect to the particulars to be entered on Form 0-1 and the procedure for using this form.
6. A minimum of four players from the respective team shall be drawn by lots, the number of players however may vary according to FIFA's annual doping control plan, and in the case of target testing. The FIFA doping control officer shall draw the names of the players who are required to undergo a doping test. Individual players from the team may also be subject to target testing. In addition to the FIFA doping control officer and, if applicable, his assistant, two official representatives of the team concerned shall be in attendance.
7. The FIFA doping control officer shall conduct the draw as follows:
  - a) referring to the up-to-date list of the players present at the team activity, he shall check the names and numbers of the players;
  - b) he shall then spread out on a table the Plexiglas tags containing the numbers of all the players registered in accordance with art. 2 par. 4 herein;
  - c) he shall make sure that none of the numbers is missing before placing them into a fabric bag;
  - d) he shall then draw at least four numbers from this bag.

8. If one or more of the players drawn are injured or ill, the FIFA doping control officer shall decide whether they shall still need to undergo a doping test or whether they can be replaced by other players already or yet to be drawn or appointed.

#### **Notification of players**

9. The FIFA doping control officer and the team official/team physician present at the draw shall sign the Form 0-2. The FIFA doping control officer shall notify the player. The FIFA doping control officer shall:
  - a) identify himself to the player by showing him his authorisation as a FIFA doping control officer and the assignment for the respective control;
  - b) ask the player to produce identification and confirm the player's identity to ensure that the player who is to be notified is the same player who has been selected for doping control. The method of identification of the player or the failure by the player to confirm his identity shall be documented and reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In such case, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall decide whether it is appropriate to report the situation as a failure to comply as set forth under art. 22 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

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### **Article 3 Procedure for out-of-competition no-advance-notice tests on individual players**

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1. FIFA conducts no-advance-notice doping tests based on the individual whereabouts of players in the FIFA IRTP. In accordance with the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit selects individual players for testing via random or target methods. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit then identifies the date(s) of the respective test(s) and seeks to establish the location of the selected player by referring to the whereabouts information provided for the player, plans the approach and timing of notification accordingly and assigns a FIFA doping control officer available on the respective date(s) at the respective locations to conduct the no-advance-notice test, and informs him of the whereabouts of the player on the respective date(s).

2. For no-advance-notice out-of-competition sample collection, reasonable attempts should be made to notify players of their selection for sample collection. The FIFA doping control officer shall record all notification attempts that were made by him during such period.
3. When the player is a minor, or in situations where an interpreter is required and available, the FIFA doping control officer shall consider whether a third party must be notified prior to notification of the player.
4. The identification procedure set forth herein under art. 2 par. 9 shall be followed. The FIFA doping control officer shall also inform the player of his rights, including his right:
  - a) to have a representative and, if available, an interpreter;
  - b) to ask for additional information about the sample collection process;
  - c) to request a delay in reporting to the doping control room for valid reasons (as set forth herein under art. 4); and
  - d) to request modifications because of disabilities;as well as of his responsibilities, including the requirement:
  - a) to report for a test within one hour unless there are valid reasons for a delay;
  - b) to remain within direct observation, as set forth herein under art. 4; and
  - c) to remain within direct observation of the FIFA doping control officer until completion of the sample collection process.
5. If the player cannot be contacted by the FIFA doping control officer after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided by the player, the matter shall be reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit as soon as possible, as set forth in App. D (art. 8 par. 1). The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts failure in accordance with App. D.

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Article **4** Reporting time

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1. From the time of notification until the player leaves the doping control room at the end of his sample collection session, he shall be kept under observation at all times.
2. In general, the following applies: for in-competition controls, each association and/or team concerned shall ensure that players selected to undergo a doping test follow the chaperone to the doping control room straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over. For no-advance-notice tests on players in the FIFA IRTP, once the player has been notified, he must report to the room assigned for doping control within one hour.
3. The FIFA doping control officer may at his discretion consider any reasonable requirement or any request by the player for permission to delay reporting to the doping control room, and may grant such permission if the player can be continuously kept under direct observation during the delay and if the request relates to the following activities:

For in-competition testing:

- a) participation in a victory ceremony;
- b) fulfilment of media commitments (e.g. flash interviews, but not press conferences);
- c) obtaining necessary medical treatment;
- d) any other exceptional circumstances that may be justified, and which shall be documented.

For out-of-competition testing:

- a) completing a training session;
- b) receiving necessary medical treatment;
- c) obtaining photo identification;
- d) any other exceptional circumstances that can be justified, and which shall be documented.

4. The FIFA doping control officer shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the doping control room only if those require further investigation by FIFA. Any failure of the player to remain under constant observation shall also be recorded on Form 0-5.
5. The FIFA doping control officer shall reject a request for delay from a player if it is not possible for the player to be continuously chaperoned.
6. If, while keeping the player under observation, the FIFA doping control officer observes any matter with potential to compromise the test, he shall report and document the circumstances. If deemed appropriate by the FIFA doping control officer, he shall follow the requirements of art. 22 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional sample from the player.

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### Article 5 Doping control room

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1. The doping control room shall ensure the player's privacy and for in-competition testing shall always, and for no-advance-notice testing, where possible, be used solely as a doping control room for the duration of sample collection. The FIFA doping control officer shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.
2. In the case of in-competition doping tests, only the following people are allowed into the doping control room:
  - a) the players who have been selected for testing;
  - b) an official representative from the two participating teams, preferably the team doctor;
  - c) the FIFA doping control officer;
  - d) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA doping control officer;
  - e) a local official, if requested;
  - f) the FIFA match commissioner, if requested;
  - g) the FIFA general coordinator, if requested;
  - h) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested;
  - i) an independent observer who must be a physician according to FIFA's requirements.

3. In the case of no-advance-notice doping tests during team activities, only the following people are allowed into the doping control room:
  - a) the player(s) who have been selected for testing;
  - b) the person accompanying the player, ideally the team doctor;
  - c) the FIFA doping control officer;
  - d) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA doping control officer;
  - e) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested.

In the case of no-advance-notice doping tests on individual players, only the following people are allowed into the doping control room:

- a) the player who has been selected for testing;
  - b) the person accompanying the player or witness as determined by the player;
  - c) the FIFA doping control officer.
4. The players selected for testing shall remain in the waiting area of the doping control room until they are ready to give samples. In competition, non-alcoholic drinks shall be made available to the players in the form of unopened and sealed plastic bottles, some of which are placed in a refrigerator in the doping control room.
5. For in-competition testing, the local security bodies shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no persons other than those authorised herein under art. 5 par. 2 enter the doping control room. The entrance to the doping control room shall be constantly guarded. Responsibility for security during out-of-competition tests shall be borne by the relevant team delegations. The FIFA doping control officer is entitled to refuse unauthorised persons access to the doping control room.
6. In exceptional circumstances, the FIFA doping control officer may give approval for a player to leave the doping control room, provided that he has agreed the following conditions of leave with the player:
  - a) the purpose of the player leaving the doping control room;
  - b) the time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);
  - c) that the player must remain under observation at all times.

The FIFA doping control officer shall document the actual time of the player's departure and return.

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### Article 6 **Conducting the sample collection session: collection of urine samples**

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1. The FIFA doping control officer is responsible for the sample collection session, especially for ensuring that the sample is properly collected, identified and sealed. He shall check the player's identity against the player's accreditation or other identity card and Form 0-2 (for teams) or 0-1 (for individual players). He shall also ensure that the player has been informed of his rights and responsibilities and the requirements of the sample collection session.
2. The FIFA doping control officer records information on the in-competition or out-of-competition sample collection, stating whether it was an advance- or no-advance-notice sample collection, the date, the player's name, the player number and team if applicable on Form 0-3.
3. First, the player is offered a choice of the following for collecting the sample and the player himself shall pick the utensils required for the procedure:
  - a) a sealed and sterilised beaker;
  - b) a polystyrene box with Berlinger kits containing two transparent glass bottles, one marked sample "A" and the other sample "B". A code number is laser-engraved on the bottles and bottle caps and also marked on the polystyrene box.

The FIFA doping control officer and the player shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the FIFA doping control officer on Form 0-3. If the numbers do not match, the player shall choose another polystyrene box and the FIFA doping control officer shall record the matter on Form 0-3.

4. The FIFA doping control officer shall instruct the player to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the player is not satisfied with the selected equipment, he may select another. If the player is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the FIFA doping control officer.

If the FIFA doping control officer does not agree with the player that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, he shall instruct the player to proceed with the sample collection session.

If the FIFA doping control officer agrees with the player that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, he shall terminate the collection of the player's urine sample and this shall be recorded by the FIFA doping control officer.

5. The player shall retain control of the collection equipment and any sample provided until the sample is sealed. Additional assistance may be provided to any player by the person accompanying the player or the FIFA doping control officer as authorised by the player.
6. The FIFA doping control officer or his assistant shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect the sample. The player shall then urinate into the beaker under the direct supervision of the FIFA doping control officer or his assistant, who shall be of the same gender as the player. The FIFA doping control officer or his assistant shall ensure an unobstructed view of the sample leaving the player's body.

The total urine volume in bottles "A" and "B" shall be at least 90ml. The FIFA doping control officer shall verify, in full view of the player, that the suitable volume of urine for analysis has been provided and record the urine volume. Where the volume of urine is insufficient, the FIFA doping control officer shall inform the player that a further sample shall be collected and conduct the procedure as prescribed herein under art. 6 par. 13. The decision shall rest with the FIFA doping control officer. The time of partial and full sample provision is recorded on Form O-3.

7. The player shall decide whether he or the FIFA doping control officer shall pour the urine into bottles. The decision taken shall be documented in writing on Form O-3. If the player decides to do it himself, the FIFA doping control officer shall explain the procedure to him. Bottle "B" shall be filled to a minimum of 30ml, and the remainder of the urine poured into bottle "A" to a minimum of 60ml. Should there still be urine remaining, the FIFA doping control officer shall ensure that the player fills first bottle "A" and then bottle "B" to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The FIFA doping control officer shall instruct the player to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel to test that the residual urine is in accordance with art. 6 par. 9 herein.

8. After the urine sample has been poured into bottles "A" and "B", either the player himself or the FIFA doping control officer according to art. 6 par. 7 herein shall seal them. The player and the FIFA doping control officer shall ensure that the bottles have been properly sealed and compare the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the particulars on Form 0-3 once again.
  9. The FIFA doping control officer shall ascertain the specific weight, using the remaining residual urine in the beaker, and record the result on Form 0-3. Afterwards, the player may require that any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the player. If the sample does not have a suitable gravity for analysis, the FIFA doping control officer shall inform the player that he is required to provide a further sample and conduct the procedure as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 14.
  10. Form 0-3 shall then be signed by the player, the person accompanying him if applicable and the FIFA doping control officer.
  11. The FIFA doping control officer shall then complete Form 0-4, by providing the following information: FIFA competition (if applicable, otherwise select "out of competition"), match, match number (if applicable), venue, date, code number of the "A" and "B" samples and specific weight of the urine samples, and sign the form.
  12. The "A" and "B" samples of every tested player shall be taken with the yellow copy of Form 0-4 to the laboratory by the FIFA doping control officer himself or dispatched by courier. In the case of the latter, the courier shall give the FIFA doping control officer a copy of a chain-of-custody form, signed by both, certifying that the doping sample shall be properly transported in the appropriate containers and duly delivered.
- Procedure if the stipulated urine volume of 90ml is not obtained**
13. The player shall select a polystyrene box as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 3. Without removing the red security ring he shall open bottle "A" only and select an interim sealing set (interim sealing device and numbered security tape). The player or the FIFA doping control officer (as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 7) shall pour the urine into bottle "A" and seal it, using the interim sealing device before replacing the cap on the bottle. Next, he shall place bottle "A" back in the polystyrene box, which also contains bottle "B", and seal it with the security tape, the number of which is registered on Form 0-3.

The FIFA doping control officer and the player shall check that the code number and the volume and identity of the insufficient sample are recorded accurately on Form O-3. The sealed box shall remain under the control of either the FIFA doping control officer or the player.

The player shall then return to the waiting room. As soon as the player is able to give a further urine sample, he shall select a new, sealed and sterilised beaker, and the procedure for collection shall be repeated as set forth herein under art. 6.

After checking the seal of the interim sealing device, the FIFA doping control officer or the player (as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 7) shall then pour the urine from bottle "A" into the beaker containing the freshly produced urine. Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal shall be recorded by the FIFA doping control officer and investigated according to art. 22 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

If the urine volume is still below 90ml, the process shall be repeated. Once the urine volume of 90ml has been obtained, the procedure shall be continued as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 8 to 12.

#### **Procedure if the urine sample does not meet the requirement for suitable specific gravity for analysis**

14. When the player is able to provide an additional sample, the FIFA doping control officer shall repeat the procedure for collection of the sample as set forth herein under art. 6 par. 8 to 12.

The FIFA doping control officer shall continue to collect additional samples until the requirement for suitable specific gravity for analysis is met, or until the FIFA doping control officer determines that there are exceptional circumstances that mean that for logistical reasons it is impossible to continue with the sample collection session. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the FIFA doping control officer. In such circumstances, if appropriate, FIFA may investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation.

The FIFA doping control officer shall record the fact that the samples collected belong to a single player and the order in which the samples were provided. He shall then send all samples, irrespective of their specific gravity, to the laboratory for analysis. The laboratory shall, in conjunction with FIFA, determine which samples shall be analysed.

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Article **7** **Conducting the sample collection session:  
collection of blood samples**

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1. The FIFA test distribution plan defines from which players of those who have been selected to undergo doping control blood samples shall be taken.
2. In competition, a part of the doping control room shall be partitioned off to carry out the blood sampling procedure.
3. The collection of blood samples from the players shall, in general, be carried out before the players produce a urine sample.
4. Referring to the “ Declaration of agreement for blood sampling for the players in the competition” , the FIFA doping control officer shall explain the blood sampling procedure to the selected players so that the players understand the procedure and the need to comply at the beginning.

Prior to the blood samples being taken, the players shall be asked if they:

- a) have understood the procedure and purpose of sampling;
  - b) have taken medications that may affect the blood-drawing procedure (particularly those that affect clotting), e.g. aspirin, warfarin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents; extra care shall be taken concerning haemostasis for these players;
  - c) have any bleeding disorder that may have an effect on clotting time.
5. FIFA doping control officers are responsible for:
    - a) hygiene and a sterile technique;
    - b) handling of blood sampling equipment;
    - c) handling of blood samples, e.g. mixing with anti-coagulants;
    - d) ensuring that each sample is properly collected, identified, sealed, stored and dispatched;
    - e) answering related questions during the provision of the sample and after-care of the players.

6. Players shall be given a choice of Berlinger kits containing blood sample tubes, Vacutainer sleeves and butterfly needles. With reference to art. 6 par. 3 to 5 herein, the player shall select two polystyrene boxes with the same code numbers, one labelled in black for the urine samples and the second labelled in red for the blood sample.
7. The FIFA doping control officer or the assistant shall wear sterile gloves during the procedure and only they and the players are allowed to handle the samples.
8. The FIFA doping control officer shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab and, if required, apply a tourniquet. Blood sampling shall be carried out by applying a proficient (*lege artis*) intravenous injection that excludes any health risk, notwithstanding the risk of local haematomas.
9. The volume of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the sample analysis to be performed and shall be drawn from a player's vein, preferably from a superficial vein at the inner part of the lower arm, whilst the player is sitting on a chair and resting his arm on a suitable support. The FIFA doping control officer shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s).
10. If the volume of blood that can be removed from the player at the first attempt is insufficient, the FIFA doping control officer shall repeat the procedure. A maximum of two attempts shall be made. Should all attempts fail, the FIFA doping control officer shall terminate the collection of the blood sample and record this and the reasons for terminating the collection on Form 0-3 B.
11. When a player's vein collapses after a small volume of blood has been collected, the procedure shall be repeated on the other arm to obtain a sufficient volume of blood before packing it in the Berlinger kit.
12. If the sample requires further on-site processing, such as centrifugation or separation of serum, the player shall remain to observe the sample until its final sealing in a secure, tamper-evident kit.

13. The player shall decide whether he or the FIFA doping control officer shall seal the blood sample in the specially designed red-labelled Berlinger kit bottle, once the FIFA doping control officer or his assistant has completed the procedure for taking blood. In full view of the player, the FIFA doping control officer shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The FIFA doping control officer shall then place the coded, sealed glass bottle containing the player's blood sample into the transport cooling bag.
14. The FIFA doping control officer shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required for completing the sample collection session in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.
15. The sealed sample shall be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the doping control room to the laboratory.

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### Article 8 Requirements for sample collection

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1. Any behaviour by the player and/or persons associated with the player or anomalies with potential to compromise the sample collection shall be recorded by the FIFA doping control officer on Form 0-5. If appropriate, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall investigate a possible failure to comply as set forth under art. 22 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
2. The FIFA doping control officer shall provide the player with the opportunity to document any concerns he may have about how the sample collection session was conducted.
3. In conducting the sample collection session, the following information shall be recorded as a minimum:
  - a) the date, time and type of summons to doping control (no-advance-notice, advance-notice, in-competition or out-of-competition);
  - b) the competition/location, date and time of sample provision;
  - c) the name of the player and the player's number;
  - d) the name of the player's team;

- e) the name of the player's doctor and/or person accompanying the player (during team activities);
  - f) the sample code number;
  - g) the required laboratory information on the sample;
  - h) the medications and supplements taken and recent blood transfusion details (if applicable) as declared by the team physician/player;
  - i) any irregularities in procedures;
  - j) the player's comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the sample collection session, if provided;
  - k) the name and signature of the player's doctor and/or person accompanying the player (if applicable);
  - l) the name and signature of the player;
  - m) the name and signature of the FIFA doping control officer.
4. At the conclusion of the sample collection session, the player and FIFA doping control officer shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the player's sample collection session, including any concerns recorded by the player. During team activities, the player's doctor and/or person accompanying the player shall sign the documentation as a witness of the proceedings. In individual testing, the person accompanying the player or witness, if applicable, shall sign the documentation.
  5. The FIFA doping control officer shall provide the player with a copy of Form 0-3 of the sample collection session that has been signed by the player.

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Article **9** **Post-test administration**

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1. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall define criteria ensuring that any sample will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the doping control room to the laboratory. The FIFA doping control officer shall ensure that any sample is stored in accordance with these criteria.
2. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall develop a system to ensure that the documentation for each sample is completed and securely handled.

3. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall ensure that instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are laid down in the agreement with the laboratory chosen in accordance with Chapter VII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

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### Article 10 Transport of samples and documentation

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1. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall authorise a transport system that ensures samples and documentation will be transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.
2. Samples shall always be transported to the laboratory chosen in accordance with Chapter VII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, using FIFA's authorised sample transport method, as soon as practicable after the completion of the sample collection session. Samples shall be transported in a manner that minimises the potential for sample degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.
3. Documentation identifying the player shall not be included with the samples or documentation sent to the laboratory chosen in accordance with Chapter VII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
4. The FIFA doping control officer shall send all relevant sample collection session documentation to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit using FIFA's authorised courier service as soon as practicable after the completion of the sample collection session.
5. The chain of custody shall be checked by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit if receipt of either of the samples with accompanying documentation or sample collection session documentation is not confirmed at its intended destination or if a sample's integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport. In this instance, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall consider whether the sample should be voided.
6. Documentation relating to a sample collection session and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by FIFA for a minimum of eight years as per Chapter XV of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.



*For the Game. For the World.*

FIFA competition: \_\_\_\_\_

Association: \_\_\_\_\_

### DOPING CONTROL DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT FOR ASSOCIATIONS

The undersigned

\_\_\_\_\_  
(PRESIDENT – IN BLOCK LETTERS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(SECRETARY GENERAL – IN BLOCK LETTERS)

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(PLACE) / \_\_\_\_\_  
(DATE)

Signatures:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(President)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Stamp of the association)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Secretary General)

**Declaration of agreement for blood sampling for the \_\_\_\_\_ players  
in the competition \_\_\_\_\_**

The undersigned players have understood the information on blood sampling and hereby declare their individual agreement to the collection of a blood sample.

Team \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Team doctor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Last name and first name of all players      Signatures of all players**

(in block letters)

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
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- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_



Doping Control Form 0-2



*For the Game. For the World.*

FIFA competition: \_\_\_\_\_ out-of-competition

### SUMMONS TO DOPING TEST

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

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

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

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

Match: \_\_\_\_\_ Match no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Venue: \_\_\_\_\_

Association: \_\_\_\_\_

Player's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Player's no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: FIFA doping control officer: \_\_\_\_\_

01\_09 susigma

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

Fédération Internationale de Football Association  
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box CH-8044 Zurich Switzerland Tel.: +41-(0)43-222 7777 Fax: +41-(0)43-222 7878 www.FIFA.com

FIFA competition: \_\_\_\_\_ out-of-competition

## REGISTRATION OF URINE SAMPLE

Match: \_\_\_\_\_ Match no.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Association: \_\_\_\_\_ Venue: \_\_\_\_\_

Player's name: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Accompanied by: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

tamper-evident tape no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Player's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

Comment of the player on sample collection session: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signatures: Player: \_\_\_\_\_

Accompanying person: \_\_\_\_\_

FIFA doping control officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Doping Control Form 0-3 B



*For the Game. For the World.*

FIFA competition: \_\_\_\_\_ out-of-competition

### REGISTRATION OF BLOOD SAMPLE

Match: \_\_\_\_\_ Match no.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Association: \_\_\_\_\_ Venue: \_\_\_\_\_

Player's name: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Accompanied by: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Signatures: Player: \_\_\_\_\_

Accompanying person: \_\_\_\_\_

FIFA doping control officer: \_\_\_\_\_

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





FIFA competition: \_\_\_\_\_ out-of-competition

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Match: \_\_\_\_\_ Match no.: \_\_\_\_\_ Venue: \_\_\_\_\_

Association: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Reason for delay in reporting to doping control room: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Comment: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Comment: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ FIFA Doping Control Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

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

<b>AUSTRALIA</b> Sydney	<b>Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL)</b> National Measurement Institute 1 Suakin Street AU-Sydney, NSW 2073 Director: Dr Rymantas Kazlauskas Tel.: (61.2) 94 49 01 11 Fax: (61.2) 94 49 80 80 E-mail: ray.kazlauskas@measurement.gov.au	<b>PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</b> Beijing	<b>National Anti-Doping Laboratory</b> China Anti-Doing Agency 1, An Ding Road, CN-Beijing 100029 Director: Dr Moutian Wu Tel.: (86.10) 64 98 05 25 Fax: (86.10) 64 91 21 36 E-mail: moutianw@public.bta.net.cn
<b>AUSTRIA</b> Seibersdorf	<b>Austrian Research Centers GmbH</b> ARC Doping Control Laboratory A-2444 Seibersdorf Director: Dr Günter Gmeiner Tel.: (43) 50 550 35 39 Fax: (43) 50 550 35 66 E-mail: guenter.gmeiner@arcs.ac.at	<b>COLOMBIA</b> Bogota	<b>Laboratorio de Control al Dopaje</b> Coldeportes Nacional Bogota Calle 63, No. 47-06 CO-7652 Bogotá D.C. Director: Dr Gloria Gallo Isaza Tel.: (57.1) 608 33 16 Fax: (57.1) 250 42 02 E-mail: ggallo@coldeportes.gov.co gigal2003@yahoo.es
<b>BELGIUM</b> Ghent	<b>DoCoLab Universiteit Gent - UGent</b> Technologiepark 30 B-9052 Zwijnaarde Director: Prof. F. T. Delbeke Tel.: (32.9) 331 32 90 Fax: (32.9) 331 32 99 E-mail: frans.delbeke@UGent.be	<b>CUBA</b> Havana	<b>Antidoping Laboratory</b> Sports Medicine Institute Calle 100 esquina a Aldabo. Boyeros Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba CP 10800 Director: Dr M. Jose Granda Fraga Tel.: (537) 643 76 83 Fax: (537) 643 77 76 E-mail: antidop@inder.co.cu
<b>BRAZIL</b> Rio de Janeiro	<b>LABDOP-LADETEC/IQ-UFRJ</b> Rio de Janeiro Doping Control Laboratory Centro de Tecnologia-Bloco A – Sala 607 Ilha do Fundão-Cidade Universitária RJ-21949-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Director: Prof. Francisco Radler de Aquino Neto Tel.: (55.21) 2562 7130-2562 7134 Fax: (55.21) 2260 3967-2562 7489 E-mail: ladetec@iq.ufrj.br	<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b> Prague	<b>General Faculty Hospital</b> Department of Doping Control Nehvizdska 8 CZ-198 00 Prague 9 Head of the Laboratory: Dr R. Slechtova Tel./Fax: (420.2) 818 62 332 (420.2) 818 61 733 E-mail: odkusm@mbox.vol.cz
<b>CANADA</b> Montreal	<b>Laboratoire de contrôle du dopage</b> INRS - Institut Armand-Frappier 531, boul. des Prairies CA-Laval (Québec) H7V 1B7 Director: Prof. Christiane Ayotte Tel.: (1.450) 686 54 42 Fax: (1.450) 686 56 14 E-mail: christiane.ayotte@iaf.inrs.ca	<b>FINLAND</b> Helsinki	<b>United Laboratories Ltd.</b> Doping Control Laboratory Höylyäämötie 14 FI-00380 Helsinki Technical Director: Mr Antti Leinonen Tel.: (358.9) 50 60 54 42 Fax: (358.9) 50 60 54 20 E-mail: antti.leinonen@yhtyneetlaboratoriot.fi

**FRANCE**  
Paris

**Agence Française de Lutte contre le Dopage (AFLD)**

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

**INDIA**  
New Delhi

**National Dope Testing Laboratory**

Sports Authority of India  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Gate No. 22  
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium  
INDIA-New Delhi – 110003  
Scientific Director:  
Dr Shila Jain  
Tel.: (91.11) 2436 55 30  
Fax: (91 11) 2436 88 50  
E-mail: ndtindia@nic.in

**GERMANY**  
Cologne

**German Sports University**

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

**ITALY**  
Rome

**Laboratorio Antidoping**

Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana  
Largo Giulio Onesti 1  
IT-00197 Roma RM  
Scientific Director:  
Dr Francesco Botre  
Tel.: (39.06) 368 59 600  
Fax: (39.06) 807 89 71  
E-mail: francesco.botre@uniroma1.it

**GERMANY**  
Kreischach

**Institute of Doping Analysis and**

Sports Biochemistry (IDAS)  
Dresdner Strasse 12  
DE-01731 Kreischach bei Dresden  
Director:  
Dr Joachim Grosse (Interim)  
Tel.: (49.352) 06 20 60  
Fax: (49.352) 06 20 620  
E-mail: info@idas-kreischach.de

**JAPAN**  
Tokyo

**Mitsubishi Chemical Medience Corporation**

Anti-Doping Center  
3-30-1 Shimura, Itabashi-ku  
JP-Tokyo 174 – 8555  
Director: Mr. Shinji Kageyama  
Tel.: (81.3) 5994 23 51  
Fax: (81.3) 5994 29 90  
E-mail: Kageyama.Shinji@  
mk.medience.co.jp

**UNITED KINGDOM**

London

**Drug Control Centre**

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

**KOREA**  
Seoul

**Doping Control Center**

Korea Institute of Science and  
Technology  
P.O. Box 131  
Cheongryang  
KR-130-650 Seoul  
Director: Dr Changbae Jin  
Tel.: (82.2) 958 50 69  
Fax: (82.2) 958 50 59  
E-mail: cbjin@kist.re.kr

**GREECE**  
Athens

**Doping Control Laboratory of Athens**

OAKA, Kifissias 37  
GR-15123 Maroussi/Athens  
Director:  
Dr Costas Georgakopoulos  
Tel.: (30.210) 683 45 67  
Fax: (30.210) 683 40 21  
E-mail: oaka@ath.forthnet.gr

**MALAYSIA**  
Penang

**Doping Control Centre Penang**

Universiti Sains Malaysia  
MY-11800 Minden, Penang  
Director: Dr Aishah A. Latiff  
Tel.: (60.4) 659 56 05  
Fax: (60.4) 656 98 69  
E-mail: aishah@dccusm.my

## APPENDIX G

- NORWAY**  
Oslo
- Hormone Laboratory**  
Section for Doping Analysis  
Aker University Hospital  
Trondheimsveien 235  
NO-0514 Oslo  
Scientific Director:  
Prof. Dr P. Hemmersbach  
Tel.: (47.22) 89 43 68/89 40 07  
Fax: (47.22) 89 41 51  
E-mail: peter.hemmersbach@farmasi.uio.no  
dopinganalyse@h-lab.no
- PORTUGAL**  
Lisbon
- Laboratório de Análises e Dopagem**  
Instituto do Desporto de Portugal  
Av. Professor Egas Moniz  
(Estádio Universitário)  
PT-1600-190 Lisboa  
Director: Dr Michael Sekera  
Tel.: (351.21) 796 40 00  
Fax: (351.21) 797 59 49  
E-mail: lad@idesporto.pt
- POLAND**  
Warsaw
- Department of Anti-Doping**  
Research Institute of Sport  
Trylogii 2/16, PL-01-982 Warsaw  
Director: Dr Dorota Kwiatkowska  
Tel.: (48.22) 834 94 05  
Fax: (48.22) 835 09 77  
E-mail: antydoping.dep@insp.waw.pl  
dorota.kwiatkowska@insp.waw.pl
- SOUTH AFRICA**  
Bloemfontein
- South African Doping Control Laboratory**  
Department of Pharmacology  
University of the Free State  
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ZA-9300 Bloemfontein  
Director: Dr Pieter J. van der Merwe  
Tel.: (27 51) 401 31 82  
Fax: (27 51) 444 15 23  
E-mail: gnfmvpdm.md@ufs.ac.za
- RUSSIA**  
Moscow
- Antidoping Centre Moscow**  
Elizavetinskii projezd, 10  
RU-107005 Moscow  
Director: Dr Grigory Rodchenkov  
Tel.: (70.95) 261 92 22  
Fax: (70.95) 267 73 20  
E-mail: grodchen@yandex.ru
- SPAIN**  
Barcelona
- Institut Municipal d'Investigació Mèdica**  
Unitat de Farmacologia  
c/ Doctor Aiguader, 88  
ES-08003 Barcelona  
Director: Prof. Jordi Segura  
Tel.: (34.93) 316 04 00  
Fax: (34.93) 316 04 10  
E-mail: jsegura@imim.es
- SPAIN**  
Madrid
- Laboratorio de Control del Dopaje del Consejo Superior de Deportes Madrid, Spain**  
c/ El Greco, s/n, ES-28040 Madrid  
Director: Dr Agustin-Francisco Rodríguez Cano  
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- SWEDEN**  
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- Doping Control Laboratory**  
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Scientific Director: Dr Mats Garle  
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E-mail: mats.garle@karolinska.se  
dopinglab@karolinska.se
- SWITZERLAND**  
Lausanne
- Centre Universitaire Romand de Médecine Légale (CURML)**  
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Chemin des Croisettes 22  
CH-1066 Epalinges  
Director: Dr Martial Saugy  
Tel.: (41.21) 314 73 30  
Fax: (41.21) 314 73 33/70 95  
E-mail: lad.central@chuv.ch  
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- THAILAND**  
Bangkok
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