

Anti-Doping Regulations of The Football Association of Wales

Table of Contents

<u>Article</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0	Scope and Application	
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	Application	
1.3	Core Responsibilities	
1.4	Retirement while in NRTP	
1.5	Interpretation	
1.6	Commencement, Validity and Amendment	
2.0	Doping Offences	
3.0	The Prohibited List	
3.1	Incorporation of the Prohibited List and the International Standard for the Prohibited List	
3.2	Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List	
3.3	Specified Substances	
3.4	No right of challenge	
4.0	Therapeutic Use Exemptions	
4.1	Incorporation of the International Standard for TUEs	
4.2	Scope and Effect of TUEs	
4.3	Grant of a TUE	
4.4	Expiration or Cancellation of a TUE	
4.5	Review of Decision Granting or Denying TUE Application or Revoking or Withdrawing TUE	
5.0	Testing	
5.1	Incorporation of the International Standard for Testing	
5.2	Jurisdiction to Test	
5.3	In-Competition Testing	
5.4	Out-of-Competition Testing	
5.5	Selection of Players for a Test	
5.6	Testing of Minors	
5.7	Liability for testing	
6.0	Analysis of Samples	
6.1	Incorporation of the International Standard for Laboratories	
6.2	Use of Approved Laboratories	
6.3	Substances Subject to Detection	
6.4	Research on Samples	
6.5	Reporting by Laboratories	
7.0	Results Management	
7.1	Responsibility for Results Management	
7.2	Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings	
7.3	Review of Atypical Findings	
7.4	Review of Evidence other than Adverse Analytical Findings and Atypical Findings	
7.5	Notice of Charge	

Article	Section	Page
7.6	B Sample Analysis	
7.7	Provisional Suspensions	
7.8	Statute of Limitations	
8.0	Disciplinary Proceedings	
8.1	Proceedings before the Disciplinary Panel	
9.0	Disqualification of Individual Results	
10.0	Suspension Sanctions for Individuals	
10.1	Deliberately left blank	
10.2	Imposition of Suspension for the Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods	
10.3	Suspension for other Doping Offences	
10.4	Elimination or Reduction of Period of Suspension for Specified Substances under Specified Circumstances	
10.5	Elimination or Reduction of Period of Suspension Based on Exceptional Circumstances	
10.6	Aggravating Circumstances that may Increase the Period of Suspension	
10.7	Rules for Multiple Doping Offences	
10.8	Deliberately left blank	
10.9	Commencement of Suspension Period	
10.10	Status during Suspension	
10.11	Reinstatement	
11.0	Consequences To Teams	
12.0	Appeals	
12.1	Decisions Subject to Appeal	
12.2	Appeals from Decisions Relating to a TUE	
12.3	Appeals from Decisions Imposing Provisional Suspensions	
12.4	Appeals from Decisions Regarding Doping Offences and Consequences	
12.5	Appeals by WADA	
12.6	Appeals from Appeals Panel Decisions	
12.7	Filing an Appeal with the Appeals Panel	
12.8	Convening an Appeals Panel	
12.9	Proceedings before the Appeals Panel	
12.10	Appeals to CAS	
13.0	Reporting	
13.1	Reporting of Pending Cases	
13.2	Reporting of Testing	
13.3	Reporting under the Code	
13.4	Reporting of Decisions	
14.0	Recognition of Decisions	
15.0	Challenges to a Decision or these Regulations	
16.0	Miscellaneous	
16.1	Information	
16.2	Notices	
16.3	Matters not otherwise provided for	

Appendix	Section	Page
-----------------	----------------	-------------

Anti-Doping Regulations of The Football Association of Wales

Article 1: Scope and Application

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Football Association of Wales (“**the FAW**”) has adopted these Anti-Doping Regulations (the “**Regulations**”) to impose clear prohibitions and controls on doping in the sport of association football in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (the “**Code**”), the FIFA Regulations regarding Doping Offences (the “**FIFA Code**”) and the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (the “**UEFA Regulations**”), in order to preserve the integrity of and values of fair play in the sport of association football, and to protect the rights and health of participants in the sport.
- 1.1.2 The FAW is a member of and subject to the jurisdiction of FIFA and UEFA. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between these Regulations and the FIFA Code and/or UEFA Regulations, the FIFA Code and/or the UEFA Regulations (as the case may be) shall prevail.
- 1.1.3 These Regulations are adopted pursuant to the Rules of the FAW (as hereinafter defined).

1.2 Application

1.2.1 These Regulations shall apply to:

- a. all Players;
- b. all Player Support Personnel; and
- c. all Assisting Persons

whether or not such Player, Player Support Personnel or Assisting Person is a citizen of or resident in the United Kingdom.

- 1.2.2 To be eligible to participate in any Match, Event, Competition or other activity organised, convened or authorised by the FAW or any of its member or affiliate organisations or licensees, a Player must agree to be bound by and to comply with these Regulations. By so participating, a Player shall be deemed to have agreed:
- a. to be bound by and to abide strictly by these Regulations and all other anti-doping rules applicable to him/her;

- b. to submit to the authority of the FAW and any designee(s) of the FAW, including the NADO, to apply, police and enforce these Regulations;
- c. to provide all requested assistance to the FAW and its designee(s), including the NADO, in the application, policing and enforcement of these Regulations, including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation, results management exercise and/or proceedings being conducted pursuant to these Regulations in relation to any suspected Doping Offence(s);
- d. to submit to the jurisdiction of any Disciplinary Panel convened under these Regulations to hear and determine charges brought by the FAW pursuant to these Regulations;
- e. to submit to the jurisdiction of any Appeals Panel convened to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to these Regulations;
- f. to submit to the jurisdiction of CAS to hear appeals made pursuant to these Regulations; and
- g. to the greatest extent allowable under applicable law, not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Panel, Appeals Panel and CAS.

1.2.3 It is acknowledged that certain Players may also be subject to the anti-doping rules of other Anti-Doping Organisations, including the FIFA Code and/or UEFA Regulations, and that the same conduct of such Players may implicate not only these Regulations but also the rules of such other Anti-Doping Organisations. The jurisdictional and other issues arising in such event shall be resolved in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code, the FIFA Code and/or UEFA Regulations.

1.2.4 All Player Support Personnel and Assisting Persons under the jurisdiction of the FAW shall in fulfilling such functions be deemed to have agreed to comply with the terms of this Article 1.2.2 with the necessary changes.

1.2.5 Where the rules of FIFA/UEFA require the FAW to take action against a Participant for an alleged Doping Offence, such action shall be taken by the RMA in accordance with these Regulations.

1.3 Core Responsibilities

1.3.1 Further to each Player's obligation to comply with these Regulations, it is the responsibility of each Player to:-

- a. acquaint him/herself, and to ensure that each Person from whom he/she takes advice (including medical personnel) is acquainted, with all of the provisions of these Regulations, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes a Doping Offence and what substances and methods are on the Prohibited List;
- b. take responsibility for what he/she ingests and uses;
- c. ensure that any medical treatment he/she receives does not infringe these Regulations;
- d. make him/herself available for Testing at all times, whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition;
- e. when included in the National Registered Testing Pool, provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information for the purposes of Out-of-Competition Testing; and
- f. co-operate fully with any investigation into a potential Doping Offence under these Regulations.

1.3.2 Further to the obligation of each Player Support Personnel and each Assisting Person to comply with these Regulations, it is the responsibility of each Player Support Personnel and each Assisting Person to:-

- a. acquaint him/herself with all of the provisions of these Regulations, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes a Doping Offence and what substances and methods are on the Prohibited List;
- b. cooperate with the Testing of Players;
- c. use his/her influence on Player values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes; and
- d. co-operate fully with any investigation into a potential Doping Offence under these Regulations.

1.3.3 Each Player, each Player Support Personnel and each Assisting Person shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with these Regulations (including any amended or successor versions thereto) unless and until he/she ceases to be a Person under the

jurisdiction of the FAW. Thereafter the FAW shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under these Regulations in respect of matters taking place prior thereto. Where the cessation of jurisdiction is due to the retirement of a Player in the NRTP, Article 1.4 shall apply.

1.4 Retirement while in an NRTP

- 1.4.1 Where a Player retires from association football at a time when he/she is in the National Registered Testing Pool, he/she must send written notice of such retirement to the FAW and to the NADO.
- 1.4.2 A Player who retires in accordance with Article 1.4.1 while in an NRTP may not return to compete in association football under the auspices of the FAW on a professional or semi-professional basis unless:
- a. he/she has given the FAW and the NADO written notice of no less than six months of his/her intent to return; and
 - b. during that notice period he/she has submitted to the application of these Regulations and to the jurisdiction of the FAW and the NADO (as applicable) under these Regulations, including by making him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing and (if requested by the NADO) by providing information as to his/her whereabouts during the notice period in accordance with IST Article 11.

1.5 Interpretation

- 1.5.1 Save where otherwise indicated or where the context otherwise requires, words commencing with a capital letter used in these Regulations shall have the meaning ascribed to them in **Appendix One** to these Regulations, which shall be considered an integral part of these Regulations.
- 1.5.2 The headings used in these Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 1.5.3 These Regulations recognise and have been adopted in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with those provisions. The comments sections annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used, where applicable, to assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Regulations.

- 1.5.4 Unless stated to the contrary, reference to Article numbers are references to the Article numbers in these Regulations.
- 1.5.5 References in these Regulations to the documents of third parties (e.g., the Code or an International Standard) are to the version of the third party's document current from time to time. References to paragraphs, clauses, articles or other numbers found in such third party documents are to the edition of the relevant third party document current on the adoption of these Regulations but such references in these Regulations shall be read and construed by reference to any subsequent change in such references in an edition of the third party documentation published at a later date.
- 1.5.6 Rule 26 permits the Officers Committee of the FAW to refer disciplinary or appeal matters to a higher body than that which (in the absence of such referral) would hear the disciplinary or appeal matter (as the case may be) in the first instance. In the event of any exercise of this power, references to the activities of the Disciplinary Panel or Appeals Panel in these Regulations shall be read and construed as a reference to the body to whom the matter has been referred pursuant to Rule 26 or, in the event of an appeal under these Regulations, to the next highest body permitted under the Rules.

1.6 Commencement, Validity and Amendment

- 1.6.1 These Regulations shall come into full force and effect on 26th August 2009 (“**the Effective Date**”) and can be amended from time to time in accordance with the Rules. These Regulations apply to facts that have arisen after the Regulations have come into force. The Regulations also apply to previous facts if they are equally favourable or more favourable to the Participant in any proceedings before a Disciplinary Panel or Appeals Panel held after these Regulations came into force. However, provisions relating to procedure of disciplinary proceedings apply to all proceedings before a Disciplinary Panel or Appeals Panel, irrespective of when the facts occurred. Save as stated above, these Regulations, and any amended Regulations, shall not apply retrospectively to matters arising prior to that date; provided, however, that:-
- a. where a suspension imposed by the FAW under its Rules has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the Person subject to the suspension may apply to the RMA for a reduction in the period for which he/she has been suspended in light of the amendments made to the Regulations as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the suspension has expired; and

- b. subject always to Article 7.8, any Doping Offences committed under regulations in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date offence involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Regulations, for which a period of Suspension of less than two years was imposed, such offence shall be considered a Reduced Sanction offence for the purposes of Article 10.7.1.

1.6.2 Amendments to these Regulations made pursuant to Article 1.6.1 shall be binding upon all Players, Player Support Personnel and Assisting Persons, who shall be deemed to accept such amendments as binding upon them without further formality.

Article 2: Doping Offences

Each of the acts or omissions set out in Articles 2.1 to 2.8 inclusive shall constitute a Doping Offence under these Regulations:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample, unless the Player establishes that the presence is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.

2.1.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her 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 a Doping Offence under Article 2.1; nor is the Player's lack of intent, fault, negligence or knowledge a valid defence to a charge that a Doping Offence has been committed under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Proof of either of the following to the standard required by Article 8.1.3 is sufficient to establish a Doping Offence under Article 2.1:-

- (a) the presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's A Sample, where the Player waives analysis of his/her B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or
- (b) the presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's A Sample, where the Player's B Sample is analysed and such analysis confirms the presence in the B Sample of the Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers found in the A Sample.

2.1.3 Except for those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or International Standard, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute a Doping Offence under Article 2.1, unless the Player establishes that such presence is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1.3, the Prohibited List or International Standard may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Player establishes that the Use or Attempted Use is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.

2.2.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body and that he/she does not Use any Prohibited Method. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish a Doping Offence of Use under Article 2.2; nor is the Player's lack of intent, fault, negligence or knowledge a valid defence to a charge that a Doping Offence of Use has been committed under Article 2.2.

2.2.2 It is necessary to demonstrate intent on the Player's part to establish a Doping Offence of Attempted Use under Article 2.2.

2.2.3 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. For a Doping Offence to be committed under Article 2.2, it is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used, unless the Player establishes that such Use or Attempted Use was consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.

2.2.4 Out-of-Competition Use of a substance that is only prohibited In-Competition is not a Doping Offence. If, however, an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported for such substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in respect of a Sample collected In-Competition, that may amount to a Doping Offence under Article 2.1.

2.3 Refusing or failing, without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification of Testing as authorised in these Regulations or under the Code, or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4 Whereabouts

2.4.1 Any failure by a Player designated to the National Registered Testing Pool to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 5.4 shall be deemed a **“Filing Failure”**. Any failure by a Player designated to the National Registered Testing Pool to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 5.4 shall be deemed a **“Missed Test”**.

2.4.2 Any combination of three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests committed within an eighteen month period as declared by the RMA, FIFA or UEFA, or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with the requisite jurisdiction under the IST, shall constitute a Doping Offence under Article 2.4.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

2.6.1 Possession by a Player at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6 unless the Player establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6 unless the Player establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.3 Possession by a Player Support Personnel at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method, in connection with a Player, Event or training, is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6 unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.4 Possession by a Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition, in connection with a Player, Event or training, is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6 unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

- 2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.**
- 2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to a Player at any time or place of a Prohibited Method, or of a substance that is prohibited in Out-Of-Competition Testing, or administration or Attempted administration to a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition, unless the Player establishes that the administration or Attempted administration was consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4; or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving a Doping Offence or any Attempted Doping Offence.**

Article 3: The Prohibited List

3.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List and the International Standard for the Prohibited List

- 3.1.1 These Regulations adopt and incorporate the Prohibited List and the International Standard for the Prohibited List, as amended from time to time.
- 3.1.2 The Prohibited List may be amended by WADA from time to time. Unless provided otherwise by WADA, such amendments shall come into effect under these Regulations three (3) months after publication of the amendments by WADA without requiring any further action by the FAW.
- 3.1.3 All Participants shall be deemed to accept the Prohibited List and the International Standard for the Prohibited List and any amendments thereto, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Participants to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and related Standard and all amendments thereto.

3.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

- 3.2.1 The Prohibited List identifies those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) and those additional substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only.
- 3.2.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g. anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method or sport.

3.3 Specified Substances

3.3.1 For the purposes of these Regulations, all Prohibited Substances shall be deemed “**Specified Substances**” except (a) substances in the class of anabolic agents or hormones and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

3.3.2 In the event that WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all of the Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances within the meaning of Article 3.3.1.

3.4 No right of challenge

The following shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by any Participant on any grounds:-

3.4.1 WADA’s determination of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List; and

3.4.2 WADA’s classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List (e.g. as prohibited at all times, or only In-Competition, or as a Specified Substance, or a non-Specified Substance).

Article 4: Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for TUEs

4.1.1 The Code permits Players to apply for permission to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances or methods on the Prohibited List whose Use is otherwise prohibited.

4.1.2 The International Standard for TUEs sets out the circumstances in which Players may claim a TUE. These Regulations adopt and incorporate that Standard, as amended from time to time. All Participants shall be deemed to accept the Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

4.2 Scope and Effect of TUEs

4.2.1 In order to excuse the presence or Use or Possession or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that would otherwise amount to a Doping Offence under Article 2, a TUE must be obtained that covers such presence or Use or Possession or administration, in accordance with this Article 4.2.

- 4.2.2 In accordance with Code Article 15.4, any TUE granted to a Player by or on behalf of a Signatory (including any TUE granted prior to the Effective Date) will be recognised under these Regulations in accordance with the terms of the grant, provided that the grant is consistent with the Code and is within the Signatory's authority. Otherwise, however, a Player required by Article 4.2.4 or Article 4.2.5 to obtain a TUE must obtain one from the UK TUE Committee in accordance with Article 4.3.
- 4.2.3 Players should note that a TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee may not be recognised by FIFA/UEFA for purposes of Testing under FIFA/UEFA's anti-doping rules. It is the personal responsibility of any Player who is in an International Registered Testing Pool or participating in an International Event to ascertain whether he/she needs to apply to FIFA/UEFA for a TUE in accordance with its rules, notwithstanding that he/she has been granted a TUE under these Regulations.
- 4.2.4 Subject only to Article 4.2.2 (which provides that a TUE granted by another Signatory, such as FIFA/UEFA, may be recognised under these Regulations) and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for TUEs (which identifies limited circumstances in which a TUE may be granted retrospectively):
- a. a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool must obtain a TUE in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Using, Possessing or administering the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question; and
 - b. the FAW may also establish a further pool of Players not in the National Registered Testing Pool (the "**Domestic Pool**") who are required to obtain a TUE in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Using, Possessing or administering the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question.
- 4.2.5 If a Player who is not in the National Registered Testing Pool or the Domestic Pool is tested pursuant to these Regulations, and that Player has been Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for which he/she is entitled to a TUE, then he/she may make a retrospective TUE application to the UK TUE Committee no later than ten (10) working days after the test is completed, provided that:
- a. the NADO may extend this deadline upon request by the Player for good cause shown; and

- b. any such TUE applications shall be resolved before any Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding in relation to that Player's Sample is referred to the Review Board under Articles 7.2 or 7.3.

4.2.6 Save only as provided in Article 4.2.3, a Player may not apply to more than one Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. A Player who applies for a TUE pursuant to the rules of FIFA/UEFA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall report the grant or denial of the application immediately to the NADO, by sending it copies of the application and the decision.

4.3 Grant of a TUE

4.3.1 A Player requiring a TUE must apply to the UK TUE Committee in accordance with the TUE application process set out in the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide.

4.3.2 The UK TUE Committee will determine the TUE application in strict accordance with the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, and will report its decision to the NADO.

4.3.3 The NADO will notify the Player and the FAW (and the FAW may notify FIFA/UEFA) in writing of the grant or denial of the Player's application for a TUE. Where the Player is in the National Registered Testing Pool, a copy of the decision will also be sent to WADA. The TUE will be effective as of the date it is granted and will have a specified duration as decided on a case by case basis by the UK TUE Committee. It may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the UK TUE Committee sees fit.

4.3.4 A Player may not assume that his/her application for a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use, Possession or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted shall be entirely at the Player's own risk.

4.3.5 The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organisation for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

4.4 Expiration or Cancellation of a TUE

4.4.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Regulations:

- a. shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;
- b. may be cancelled by the UK TUE Committee if the Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the UK TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; or
- c. may be withdrawn by the UK TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met.

4.4.2 A Player in a National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool who wishes to continue to Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question after the term for which the TUE has been granted must apply prior to the end of the term for renewal of the TUE in accordance with Article 4.3.

4.4.3 Cancellation of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1(b) or withdrawal of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1(c) shall be made in writing and notified by the NADO to the Player in accordance with Article 16.2, with a copy to the FAW (which may in turn notify FIFA and UEFA). Such notice shall take effect upon receipt, as specified in Article 16.2.

4.4.4 In the event of an expiration, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1, the Player shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE at any time prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2.1 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Method prior to that date, in which event there shall be no case to answer.

4.5 Review of Decision Granting or Denying TUE Application or Revoking or Withdrawing TUE

4.5.1 In accordance with Article 4.4 of the Code:

- a. upon the request of a Player whose application for a TUE has been denied by the UK TUE Committee, WADA may reverse such denial if it determines that such denial did not comply with the International Standard for TUEs; and

- b. on its own initiative, WADA may reverse any grant of a TUE if it determines that such grant did not comply with the International Standard for TUEs;

subject in each case to the right of the NADO and/or the Player to appeal to CAS against WADA's decision, in accordance with Article 12.2.3.

- 4.5.2 Other than as set out in Article 4.5.1, decisions of the UK TUE Committee (and the UK TUE Appeal Panel) may be challenged only by appeal in accordance with Article 12.2.
- 4.5.3 Until such time as the grant of a TUE application made pursuant to these Regulations has been reversed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5.1, or the denial of a TUE application made pursuant to these Regulations has been reversed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5.1 or overturned on appeal pursuant to Article 4.5.2, such grant or denial shall remain in full force and effect.

Article 5: Testing

5.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for Testing

- 5.1.1 These Regulations adopt and incorporate the International Standard for Testing, as amended from time to time. All Participants shall be deemed to accept that Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.
- 5.1.2 For the purposes of incorporation of the International Standard for Testing into these Regulations, the following will apply:
 - a for hearing panel read Disciplinary Panel

5.2 Jurisdiction to Test

- 5.2.1 All Players who are subject to these Regulations must make themselves available for and must submit to Testing (urine and/or blood) at any time (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, with notice or with No Advance Notice) pursuant to these Regulations, whether in the UK or overseas.
- 5.2.2 Testing conducted pursuant to these Regulations shall be carried out in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing. Target Testing will be made a priority. Save in exceptional circumstances, all Out-of-Competition Testing will be conducted on a No Advance Notice Basis.

5.2.3 Other Anti-Doping Organisations may also have jurisdiction to test Players who are subject to these Regulations, in accordance with Article 15 of the Code. The FAW shall recognise such Testing in accordance with Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition) of the Code and may bring proceedings against a Player pursuant to these Regulations for a Doping Offence arising in relation to such Testing.

5.3 In-Competition Testing

5.3.1 At National Events, the FAW, in consultation with the NADO, other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations or WADA, shall determine the number of Players to be selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Players for Testing.

5.3.2 In the event that the Testing produces evidence (for example, the presence of alcohol) that suggests that a Player's participation in a Competition or Event may present a risk to the Player or other participants, the NADO may stop the Player participating in the Competition or Event, pending further investigations.

5.3.3 At International Events held in the UK, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the organiser of the Event, subject always to the right of the NADO to initiate and conduct such Testing in accordance with Article 15.1.1 of the Code.

5.4 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.4.1 In addition to the general Article 5.2.1 obligation on all Players who are subject to these Regulations to submit to Testing at any time and place, in accordance with IST Article 11.2 the NADO, in consultation with the FAW, may establish, and may revise from time to time, a select pool of Players subject to these Regulations (the "**National Registered Testing Pool**") who are required to provide whereabouts information in accordance with IST Article 11.3, and in that event such Players will make themselves available for Testing at such whereabouts in accordance with IST Article 11.4. Unless otherwise specified by the NADO, Players in the National Registered Testing Pool shall use ADAMS to file their whereabouts information.

5.4.2 Subject to the results management provisions set out at IST Article 11.6 and at Article 5.4.4 of these Regulations:

- a. the failure of a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool to provide whereabouts information in accordance with IST Article 11.3 shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of IST Article 11.3.5 are met; and

- b. the failure of a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool to be available for Testing at such whereabouts in accordance with IST Article 11.4 shall be deemed a Missed Test for the purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of IST Article 11.4.3 are met.
- 5.4.3 A Player will be notified in writing of his/her inclusion in the National Registered Testing Pool. A Player may be included in the National Registered Testing Pool notwithstanding that he/she is also included in the International Registered Testing Pool. In that case, the NADO and FIFA will agree on which of them receives the Player's whereabouts filings and shares it with the other (and in the absence of agreement then WADA shall decide which of them shall take that responsibility). In any event, the Player will only be required to file whereabouts information with either the NADO or FIFA.
- 5.4.4 Results management in relation to Article 2.4 Doping Offences:
- a. unless the NADO agrees or WADA provides that FIFA shall take such responsibility, results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the RMA in accordance with the process set out in IST Article 11.6.2;
 - b. results management in respect of an unsuccessful attempt by or on behalf of the NADO to test a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the RMA in accordance with the process set out in IST Article 11.6.3;
 - c. results management in respect of an unsuccessful attempt by or on behalf of FIFA or UEFA or another Anti-Doping Organisation to test a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FIFA or UEFA or that other Anti-Doping Organisation (as applicable); and
 - d. where, in any eighteen (18) month period, a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three (3) Filing Failures, or three (3) Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures and Missed Tests adding up to three (3) in total, whether under these Regulations or under the rules of FIFA or UEFA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Player, then (save only where IST Article 11.6.5(a) provides otherwise) the RMA shall be responsible for reviewing the matter to determine, in accordance with IST Article 11.6.5, whether the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.4.

5.4.5 A Player who is in the National Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the requirements of IST Article 11 unless and until:

- a. he/she retires from his/her sport in accordance with Article 1.4.1; or
- b. the NADO and/or the FAW have informed him/her in writing that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in (and so has been removed from) the National Registered Testing Pool.

5.5 Selection of Players for a Test

5.5.1 The FAW, acting in consultation with the NADO, will select Players for Testing using Target Testing, Weighted and random selection methods, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.5.2 In order to preserve the ability to conduct No Advance Notice Testing, those who become aware of the selection of a Player for Testing shall only disclose such information on a strictly need-to-know basis. Any failure to comply with this requirement may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

5.6 Testing of Minors

5.6.1 Testing of a Player who is a Minor shall be conducted in accordance with IST Annex C (Modifications for Athletes who are Minors).

5.6.2 A Minor may not participate in the sport of association football unless a parent or guardian of that Minor has consented to Testing of the Minor. For the purposes of these Regulations, such consent shall be deemed from the fact that the Minor has been permitted by his/her parent or guardian to participate in the sport of association football. Confirmation in writing of such consent may be required to be provided at any time. Where the Minor is included in the National Registered Testing Pool or the Domestic Pool, such consent must be confirmed upon notification of inclusion in the pool as a pre-condition to further participation in the sport. In addition, the rules of a particular Event may require the provision of written consent as a pre-condition of participation by any Minor in the Event.

5.7 Liability for Testing

Although every reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to the Player being tested, no liability shall arise on the part of the FAW or the

NADO or any of their respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents or representatives for any inconvenience or loss arising on the part of the Player as a result of such Testing.

Article 6: Analysis of Samples

6.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for Laboratories

6.1.1 These Regulations adopt and incorporate the International Standard for Laboratories, as amended from time to time. All Participants shall be deemed to accept that Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

6.2 Use of Approved Laboratories

6.2.1 For the purposes of detecting the presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers, or to screen a blood Sample to determine whether the Player's corresponding urine Sample should be analysed, Samples collected under these Regulations shall be sent for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

6.2.2 Laboratories shall analyse Samples collected under these Regulations and shall report analytical results in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories applicable at the time of analysis.

6.2.3 Save in the circumstances set out at Article 7.6.6, the NADO shall be responsible for the costs of analysis of Samples under these Regulations.

6.3 Substances Subject to Detection

6.3.1 Samples shall be analysed (a) to detect Prohibited Substances (and their Metabolites or Markers) and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code; and/or (b) to assist the FAW and/or the NADO in profiling relevant parameters in a Player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3.2 A Sample collected under these Regulations may be re-analysed for the purposes set out in Article 6.3.1 at any time exclusively at the direction of the NADO or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-analysing Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.4 Research on Samples

- 6.4.1 All Samples provided by a Player for the purposes of Doping Control under these Regulations shall be the property of the RMA, and the RMA shall be entitled (subject to Article 6.4.2) to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such Samples.
- 6.4.2 No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.3 without the Player's written consent. A Sample used (with the Player's consent) for purposes other than as described in Article 6.3 shall have the identity code removed or shall be transferred into an anonymous container so that it cannot be traced back to the Player.

6.5 Reporting by Laboratories

- 6.5.1 The results of the analysis of a Sample collected under these Regulations shall be set out in a report in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.
- 6.5.2 Any Adverse Analytical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.2.
- 6.5.3 Any Atypical Finding reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 7.3.

Article 7: Results Management

7.1 Responsibility for Results Management

- 7.1.1 Results management and the investigation of possible Doping Offences shall proceed pursuant to these Regulations where the Person involved is subject to these Regulations and the conduct in question (ie the Adverse Analytical Finding, the Filing Failure(s)/Missed Test(s), or other apparent Doping Offence):
- a. was identified by a Doping Control conducted pursuant to these Regulations or otherwise arose in relation to these Regulations; or
 - b. was identified by a Doping Control conducted pursuant to other applicable rules (e.g. at an International Event) or otherwise arose in relation to those other rules (e.g. a failure to satisfy the whereabouts requirements applicable under those rules), and the Anti-Doping Organisation that issued such rules requests or it is otherwise appropriate in all of the circumstances for the FAW to take jurisdiction over the matter.

7.1.2 Where responsibility for results management arises under these Regulations, it shall be undertaken by the RMA.

7.2 Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to an A Sample, the Review Board shall conduct a review as soon as reasonably practicable of any TUE file maintained in relation to the Player as well as of the documentation relating to the Doping Control and the A Sample analysis, and any other relevant documentation, to determine whether:

- a. the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Marker or Metabolite in the Player's Sample is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player; or
- b. there has been any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of Testing or analysis of the Sample in question that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.2.2 Upon conclusion of its review, the Review Board shall provide the RMA with a written report, enclosing a laboratory documentation package that includes all the information required by the International Standard for Laboratories, and setting out the Review Board's findings following the review conducted under Article 7.2.1.

7.2.3 If the Review Board determines that the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player, or that there has been an apparent departure from either the applicable International Standard for Testing or the applicable International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the RMA shall advise the Player and each Interested Party of that fact. No further action shall be taken in relation to such Adverse Analytical Finding; provided, however, that the Player may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.2.4 If the Review Board determines that there is neither a valid and applicable TUE with which the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent, nor an apparent departure from either the applicable International Standard for Testing or the applicable International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then there shall be deemed to be a case to answer under Article 2 and the RMA shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.5.

7.3 Review of Atypical Findings

7.3.1 As provided in the Prohibited List and/or in the International Standard for Laboratories, in certain circumstances where a Prohibited Substance or its Marker or Metabolite that may also be produced endogenously is found to be present in an A Sample, laboratories are directed to report such presence as an Atypical Finding that should be investigated further. In that case, the Review Board will conduct a review to determine whether:

- a. the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Marker or Metabolite in the Player's Sample is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player; or
- b. there has been any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or from the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding;

and the Review Board shall provide the RMA with a written report setting out its findings.

7.3.2 If the Review Board determines either that the Atypical Finding is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player, or that there has been an apparent departure from either the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, then the RMA shall advise the Player and each Interested Party of that fact. The RMA shall take no further action in relation to such Atypical Finding; provided, however, that the Player may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.3.3 If the Review Board determines that there is neither a valid and applicable TUE with which the Atypical Finding is consistent, nor a departure from either the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, then the NADO shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards.

7.3.4 The results of the investigation shall be referred to the Review Board and the RMA. If the Review Board concludes that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, such that there is a case to answer under Article 2, the RMA shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.5.

7.3.5 If the RMA decides not to pursue the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding, it shall notify the Player and each Interested Party of that fact.

7.3.6 Pending the outcome of the investigation conducted under Article 7.3.3, the Atypical Finding shall be kept confidential, save that:-

- a. if it is determined that a B Sample should be analysed as part of the investigation, the RMA will conduct the B Sample analysis in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 7.6; and
- b. if requested by FIFA/UEFA or a Major Event Organisation that is about to select Players to participate in an International Event, the RMA may confirm that the Player has a pending Atypical Finding, after informing the Player.

7.4 Review of Evidence Other Than Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding

7.4.1 Where a matter arises that involves evidence or allegations of a Doping Offence by a Participant other than an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding, then the NADO shall conduct any further investigation required in order to determine whether there is a case to answer under Article 2, including the seeking of any additional information. This may include, where the NADO considers it appropriate to do so, giving the Participant implicated in the alleged Doping Offence an opportunity, subject to compliance with a strict time-table, to make such submissions as he/she may wish. If the NADO decides to invite such submissions, a formal hearing is not required to be held. Instead, the NADO shall determine how the submissions should be made, such as (for example) in writing, or by telephone conference. The NADO shall provide the RMA with a written report setting out its findings.

7.4.2 Failure by any Participant to cooperate in full with an investigation undertaken in accordance with Article 7.4.1 may result in the bringing of disciplinary charges for misconduct against those involved pursuant to the disciplinary rules of the FAW.

7.4.3 Where, following the conclusion of any investigation and assessment of the evidence, the NADO concludes that there is no case to answer under Article 2, it shall notify the RMA in writing and the RMA shall advise the Person investigated and any Interested Party of that fact and no further action shall be taken; provided, however, that, if the Participant is a Player, he/she may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.4.4 Where, following the conclusion of any investigation and assessment of the evidence, the NADO concludes that there is a case to answer under Article 2, it shall refer the matter to the Review Board. If the Review Board concludes that there is no case to

answer under Article 2, then the provisions of Article 7.4.3 shall apply. If the Review Board concludes that there is a case to answer under Article 2, it shall notify the RMA in writing and the RMA shall send the Participant(s) involved a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.5.

7.5 Notice of Charge

7.5.1 Where it is determined that a Participant has a case to answer under Article 2, then the RMA shall as soon as practicable notify the Participant in writing (the “**Notice of Charge**”) of:

- a. the Doping Offence(s) that the Participant is charged with committing;
- b. a summary of the facts and evidence relied upon by the RMA in support of such charge. Where the charge is based upon an Adverse Analytical Finding, a copy of the laboratory documentation package(s) supporting that Adverse Analytical Finding shall be enclosed with the Notice of Charge;
- c. confirmation of any Provisional Suspension that has been imposed on the Participant pursuant to Article 7.7, along with an explanation of his/her Article 7.7.3 rights in relation to such Provisional Suspension;
- d. the Consequences arising under these Regulations if it is established that the Participant has committed the Doping Offence(s) charged (including identifying any discretion that may exist in relation to such Consequences under these Regulations);
- e. where the charge is based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, the right of the Player and/or the Player’s representative to attend on a specified date (usually within seven working days of the Player’s receipt of the Notice of Charge) and at a specified time and place, for purposes of analysis of the B Sample, in accordance with Article 7.6;
- f. the right of the Participant, if so advised, to admit or deny the Doping Offence(s) charged;
- g. in the event of an admission, the requirement for the Participant in his/her response to the Notice of Charge either (i) to state any contentions that the Participant wishes to advance as to the Consequences that should be imposed for such event; or (ii) to accede to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge;

- h. in the event of a denial, the requirement for the Participant in his/her response to the Notice of Charge to state the grounds of denial, so that the charge and any Consequences may be determined at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8; and
- i. the timescale for the Participant's response to the Notice of Charge and the consequences for the Participant (i.e., waiver of his/her right to dispute the charge and to have the charge and any Consequences determined at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8) if he/she fails to respond within that timescale.

7.5.2 The RMA shall send copies of the Notice of Charge to each Interested Party and the Disciplinary Panel.

7.6 B Sample Analysis

7.6.1 Where the Player admits the Doping Offence(s) charged, he/she shall be deemed (a) to have waived her/his right to have the B Sample analysed; and (b) to have accepted the Adverse Analytical Finding based on the A Sample analysis alone.

7.6.2 Where the Player timely exercises his/her right to have the B Sample analysed, the NADO will arrange for the B Sample to be analysed. The B Sample analysis shall take place as soon as reasonably practicable, on a date arranged by the NADO with the laboratory, and the Player and/or his/her representative shall have a right to attend on that date at their cost to witness the opening and analysis of the B Sample, as shall representatives of the Interested Parties (at their own cost). There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date. If the Player or his/her representative is unable to attend on the designated date, then the laboratory shall arrange for an independent witness to attend the B Sample analysis to verify, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories, that the B Sample container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the sample collection documentation.

7.6.3 If the Player waives his/her right to the analysis of the B Sample, the NADO may proceed with such analysis in any event, in which case an independent witness shall attend the analysis for the purpose set out in Article 7.6.2.

7.6.4 If the analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample, then (unless the RMA charges the Player with Use under Article 2.2) the entire test shall

be considered negative and the Player and each Interested Party will be so informed. In such circumstances, any Provisional Suspension previously imposed on the Player pursuant to Article 7.7 shall expire automatically and no further disciplinary action shall be taken against the Player in relation to the original Adverse Analytical Finding; provided, however, that he/she may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing. In circumstances where the Player has been removed from a Competition as a result of the Player's Adverse Analytical Finding, but the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to the A Sample, if it is still possible for the Player to be reinstated, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Player may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.6.5 If the B Sample analysis confirms the Adverse Analytical Finding that was found in relation to the A Sample, then the NADO shall provide the B Sample laboratory documentation package (including the information required by the International Standard for Laboratories) to the Player, and the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 8. Any doubt as to whether the B Sample analysis confirms the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample shall be resolved by the Review Board.

7.6.6 In the circumstances set out in Article 7.6.4, the RMA shall be responsible for the costs of the B Sample analysis. In the circumstances set out in Article 7.6.5, the RMA may require the Player to pay the costs of the B Sample analysis.

7.7 Provisional Suspensions

7.7.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension in cases of Adverse Analytical Findings for Prohibited Substances other than Specified Substances:

Where analysis of a Player's A Sample results in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and the Review Board has concluded in accordance with Article 7.2 that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2, then (subject only to Article 7.7.3) a Provisional Suspension will come into effect automatically on the date specified by the RMA in the Notice of Charge.

7.7.2 Discretionary Provisional Suspension in other cases:

a. In all other cases where it is determined pursuant to Article 7.2.4, Article 7.3.4 or Article 7.4.4 that a Participant has a case to answer under Article 2, unless the RMA decides to

dis-apply this Article 7.7.2 then (subject only to Article 7.7.3) a Provisional Suspension will come into effect automatically on the date specified by the RMA in the Notice of Charge;

- b. If the RMA dis-applies Article 7.7.2(a) so that no date is specified in the Notice of Charge for a Provisional Suspension to come into effect, no Provisional Suspension will come into effect prior to determination of the charge unless so ordered by the Disciplinary Panel on application by the RMA in accordance with the Rules, which application must be based on evidence that was not available to the RMA at the time the Notice of Charge was sent.

7.7.3 In the event of the imposition of a Provisional Suspension pursuant to Article 7.7.1 or 7.7.2, the Participant shall be notified as soon as practicable in a Notice of Charge and shall be advised that he/she has the right, pending a full hearing on the charge(s) against him/her pursuant to Article 8, to make submissions (to the person nominated by the RMA from the pool of persons who sit as the chairmen of the FAW's Disciplinary Panels from time to time ("**the Chairman**")), showing cause why the Provisional Suspension should not be imposed/should be lifted in advance of any full hearing; Provided That:

- a. If the Participant applies for an order that the Provisional Suspension not be imposed before the Provisional Suspension comes into effect under Article 7.7.1 or 7.7.2(a), then the Provisional Suspension shall not come into effect pending the decision on the application.
- b. If the Participant does not make an application before the Provisional Suspension comes into effect under Article 7.7.1 or 7.7.2(a), but makes an application after that date for the Provisional Suspension to be lifted, the Provisional Suspension shall remain in place pending the decision on the application.
- c. The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Participant establishes that:
 - i. the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Participant; or
 - ii. the Participant has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the Doping Offence(s) charged, so that any period of Suspension that might otherwise be imposed for such an offence is

likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.5.1; or

iii. some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the Participant. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Participant participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

d. the submissions shall be made in writing or (if the Chairman so orders) by a telephone conference. There shall be no right to personal attendance before the Chairman, unless he/she so orders;

e. the Chairman shall seek the comments of the RMA on the Participant's submissions prior to making such decision.

7.7.4 If, pursuant to the procedure followed in Article 7.7.3, the Chairman upholds the Provisional Suspension, the Participant shall have the right to an expedited appeal against that decision to the person nominated by the RMA from the pool of persons who sit as chairmen of the FAW's Appeals Panels from time to time, such appeal to be heard on the same basis as that under Article 7.7.3; provided that if the case arises from competition in an International Event or involves an International-Level Player, then the Player may forego the foregoing appeal in favour of an appeal to CAS in accordance with Article 12.10.

7.7.5 If an application under Article 7.7.3 not to impose (or to lift) a Provisional Suspension is granted, that decision shall be final and binding on the parties (subject only to reconsideration in the light of any new evidence), and neither the RMA nor any other Person shall have a right to appeal against it.

7.7.6 A Person who is subject to a Provisional Suspension may not, during the period of Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity (or, in the case of any Player Support Personnel or Assisting Person, assist a Player who is participating in any capacity) in a Match, Competition or Event organised, convened or authorised by the FAW or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the FAW, wherever held. In addition, the FAW shall seek to have the Provisional Suspension recognised by other Anti-Doping Organisations pursuant to Article 15.4 (Mutual

Recognition) of the Code.

7.7.7 Any Provisional Suspension imposed will be notified to all Interested Parties, but will otherwise remain confidential in accordance with Article 13, save only to the extent disclosure is required to ensure that the Provisional Suspension is recognised and enforced, including in accordance with Code Article 15.4.

7.7.8 A Person who is subject to a Provisional Suspension has the right, if he/she so wishes, to an expedited hearing pursuant to Article 8 on the merits of the charge(s) against him/her.

7.8 Statute of Limitations

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Regulations, no charge may be brought against a Participant for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2 more than eight (8) years after the date that the alleged Doping Offence occurred. This provision expressly excludes to the extent legally permissible any contrary provision of common law or statute applicable in England and Wales which would impose a shorter period for laying a charge.

Article 8: Disciplinary Proceedings

8.1 Proceedings before the Disciplinary Panel

8.1.1 Following receipt of the copy Notice to Charge issued pursuant to Article 7.5, a Disciplinary Panel will be convened in accordance with the Rules and the disciplinary proceedings against the Participant will be conducted in accordance with the following provisions of this Article 8 and (to the extent not contrary thereto) the Rules.

8.1.2 In addition, the RMA shall keep Interested Parties advised of the status of the proceedings before the Disciplinary Panel, in accordance with Article 13.1.1, and each of them shall be entitled to attend the hearing to observe the proceedings.

8.1.3 The RMA shall have the burden of proving that the Participant has committed a Doping Offence. The standard of proof shall be whether the RMA has established the Participant's commission of a Doping Offence to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Panel (or Appeals Panel if appropriate), bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

8.1.4 Where these Regulations place the burden of proof upon the Participant charged with the Doping Offence to rebut a presumption

or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except where Articles 10.4 and/or 10.6 apply, in which case a higher standard of proof is specified.

8.1.5 The Disciplinary Panel (or Appeals Panel if appropriate) shall have the power to decide on the admissibility, relevance and weight of any evidence (including the testimony of any fact or expert witness) and shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to Doping Offences may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

8.1.6 The following rules shall apply in any proceedings under these Regulations:

- a. WADA-accredited laboratories shall be presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the applicable International Standard for Laboratories. The Participant charged with the Doping Offence may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from this International Standard occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding (or the factual basis for any other Doping Offence with which the Participant is charged). If the Participant rebuts the presumption, then the RMA shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for another Doping Offence.
- b. Departures from the International Standard for Testing or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for another Doping Offence shall not invalidate such evidence. If the Participant charged with the Doping Offence establishes that a departure from the International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or the other factual basis for any Doping Offence with which the Participant is charged, then the RMA shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the other factual basis for the Doping Offence charged.
- c. Any other deviation from these Regulations or the procedures referred to herein shall not invalidate any procedure, finding, decision or result under these Regulations unless the Participant relying on such deviation establishes that it casts material doubt on the reliability of that finding, procedure,

decision or result and the RMA is unable to rebut that showing.

- 8.1.7 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Participant to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the Participant establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 8.1.8 The Disciplinary Panel may draw an inference that is adverse to the Participant charged with commission of the Doping Offence based on the Participant'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 Disciplinary Panel) and to answer questions put by the Disciplinary Panel or the RMA.
- 8.1.9 Save in exceptional circumstances, the Disciplinary Panel shall announce its decision in writing, dated and signed by at least the Chairman within five (5) working days of the end of the hearing and shall issue its reasoned decision in writing, dated and signed, within fifteen (15) working days of the end of the hearing. Copies of the decision shall be sent to the parties, to the NADO, and by the RMA to any other party that has a right of appeal against the decision pursuant to Article 12 of these Regulations. The decision shall set out and explain:
- a. the Disciplinary Panel's findings, with reasons, as to what Doping Offence(s), if any, has/have been committed;
 - b. what Consequences, if any, the Disciplinary Panel is imposing as a result of such findings. In any case in which the period of Suspension is eliminated or reduced under Article 10.4 or Article 10.5, the reasoned decision shall explain in detail the basis for the elimination or reduction. Without prejudice thereto, in any case in which the Disciplinary Panel exercises discretion conferred on it by these Regulations, the reasoned decision shall explain the basis on which the Disciplinary Panel has determined that such discretion was triggered as well as the basis for the manner in which such discretion was exercised; and
 - c. the rights of appeal applicable pursuant to Article 12 of these Regulations.
- 8.1.10 Decisions of the Disciplinary Panel may be challenged only by appeal as set out in Article 12 of these Regulations. Subject thereto, the decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the

matter.

8.1.11 Where the Disciplinary Panel has determined that a Doping Offence has been committed, the RMA shall disclose the decision publicly, unless the Participant appeals against the decision, in which case there shall be no public disclosure pending resolution of the appeal.

8.1.12 Where the decision of the Disciplinary Panel is that a Doping Offence has not been committed, then the RMA shall not disclose the decision publicly unless the Participant consents to such disclosure. Where the Participant does not so consent, the RMA may publicly disclose a summary of the decision, provided that what is disclosed does not enable the public to identify the Participant.

Article 9: Disqualification of Individual Results

9.1 Forfeiture of Medals

A Doping Offence committed in connection with or arising out of an In-Competition Test automatically leads to the forfeiture of any medals awarded to the Player in the Competition in question.

9.2 Impact on Opponent's Results

There will be no adjustment of results, medals, titles, prizes or other consequences for the opponent of the team of a Player subsequently found to have committed a Doping Offence, following the forfeiture of any medals that may have been ordered under these Regulations.

Article 10: Suspension Sanctions for Individuals

10.1 [Deliberately left blank]

10.2 Imposition of Suspension for the Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods

The period of Suspension imposed for a Doping Offence under Article 2.1 (presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be two (2) years' Suspension in the event that the Doping Offence is the Participant's first offence, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing this sanction on the grounds of exceptional circumstances as set out in Article 10.4 or 10.5 or increasing this sanction on the grounds set out in Article 10.6 are met.

10.3 Suspension for Other Doping Offences

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to or otherwise evading Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control), the Suspension period shall be two (2) years in the event that the Doping Offence is the Participant's first offence, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing this sanction on the grounds of exceptional circumstances as set out in Article 10.4 or 10.5 or increasing this sanction on the grounds set out in Article 10.6 are met.

10.3.2 For a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests) that is the Player's first offence, the period of Suspension shall be a minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of two (2) years, depending on the Player's degree of fault.

10.3.3 For a violation of Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) that is the Participant's first offence, the period of Suspension shall be a minimum of four (4) years and a maximum of lifetime Suspension, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Suspension set out in Article 10.4 or Article 10.5 are met; provided that:

- a. a Doping Offence involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious offence, and, if committed by Player Support Personnel or an Assisting Person in relation to Doping Offences other than those involving Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Suspension for such Player Support Personnel and/or an Assisting Person; and
- b. Doping Offences under Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 which also infringe non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Suspension for Specified Substances under Specified Circumstances

10.4.1 Where the Participant can establish how a Specified Substance entered his/her body or came into his/her Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Player's sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, and it is the Participant's first offence, the period of Suspension established in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Suspension, and at a maximum a period of Suspension of two (2) years.

10.4.2 To qualify for any elimination or reduction under this Article 10.4, the Participant must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his/her word that establishes, to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Panel, the absence of an intent to enhance the Player's sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance. The Participant's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Suspension.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Suspension Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If the Participant establishes in an individual case involving a Doping Offence that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the offence charged, the otherwise applicable period of Suspension shall be eliminated.

When the case involves a Doping Offence under Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites), the Participant must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his/her system in order to have the period of Suspension eliminated.

In the event this Article is applied and the period of Suspension otherwise applicable is eliminated, the Doping Offence shall not be considered an offence for the limited purpose of determining the period of Suspension for multiple offences under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Participant establishes in an individual case involving a Doping Offence that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Suspension may be reduced, but the reduced period of Suspension may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Suspension otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Suspension is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

When the Doping Offence in question arises under Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Participant must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Player's system in order to have the period of Suspension reduced.

10.5.3 Participant's Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing other Doping Offences by Player Support Personnel, Assisting Persons and Others

- a. The period of Suspension in an individual case may also be suspended by the Disciplinary Panel where the Participant has provided Substantial Assistance to the FAW, the NADO or another Anti-Doping Organisation, a criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body which results in the FAW, the NADO or the other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing a Doping Offence by another Person or the criminal authority or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another person. If the decision to suspend a part of the period of Suspension is made after a final appellate decision or the expiration of time to appeal, then the approval of WADA and FIFA/UEFA is required for such suspension.
- b. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Suspension may be reduced shall be based on the seriousness of the Doping Offence committed by the Participant and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Participant to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. The reduced period of Suspension may not, however, be more than three quarters (3/4) of the otherwise applicable period of Suspension. If the otherwise applicable period of Suspension is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years.
- c. If the RMA suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of Suspension under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Interested Party.
- d. If the Disciplinary Panel subsequently reinstates any part of the reduced period of Suspension because the Participant has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance that was anticipated, the Participant may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 12.

10.5.4 Reduction of Period of Suspension based on admission of a Doping Offence in the absence of other evidence

Where a Participant voluntarily admits the commission of a Doping Offence before having received either (a) notification of a Sample collection that could establish the Doping Offence (in the case of a Doping Offence under Article 2.1), or (b) a Notice of Charge (in the case of any other Doping Offences), and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the offence at the time of the admission, then the otherwise applicable period of Suspension may be reduced, but not by more than one half (1/2).

10.5.5 Where a Participant establishes entitlement to reduction or suspension in sanction under more than one provision of this Article 10.5

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Suspension shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 or 10.6. If the Participant establishes entitlement to a reduction or a suspension of the period of Suspension under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Suspension may be reduced or suspended, but not below one quarter (1/4) of the period of Suspension otherwise applicable.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances that may Increase the Period of Suspension

10.6.1 If the Disciplinary Panel establishes in an individual case involving a Doping Offence other than under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present that justify the imposition of a period of Suspension greater than the standard period, then the period of Suspension otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years, unless the Participant can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Panel that he/she did not knowingly commit the Doping Offence.

10.6.2 A Participant can avoid the application of Article 10.6.1 by admitting his/her Doping Offence promptly after being confronted with it by the RMA.

10.7 Rules for Multiple Doping Offences

10.7.1 Second Doping Offence

For a Participant's first Doping Offence, the period of Suspension is set out in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5 or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second Doping Offence, the period of Suspension shall be within the range set out in the following table:

Second offence / First Offence	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

The table is applied by locating the Participant's first Doping Offence in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second Doping Offence. By way of example, assume a Participant receives the standard period of Suspension for a first Doping Offence under Article 10.2 and then commits a second Doping Offence for which he/she receives a reduced sanction under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Suspension for the second Doping Offence. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row (which is "St" for standard sanction), then moving across the table to the first column (which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance), thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Suspension for the second Doping Offence. The Participant's degree of fault shall be the criterion used in assessing a period of Suspension within the applicable range.

The definitions for purposes of the second Doping Offence table are as follows:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.2 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was established by the Participant.

St (Standard sanction under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the RMA established the conditions set out under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The Doping Offence was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.3.

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to second Doping Offence:

Where a Participant who has committed a second Doping Offence establishes an entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Suspension under Articles 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the Disciplinary Panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Suspension within the range established in the table at Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate reduction or suspension, provided that the remaining period of Suspension after such reduction or suspension must be at least one-quarter (1/4) of the otherwise applicable period of Suspension.

10.7.3 Third Doping Offence:

A third Doping Offence will always result in a lifetime period of Suspension, unless the third Doping Offence fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of Suspension under Article 10.4 or is a Doping Offence under Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), in which case the period of Suspension shall be from eight years to life.

10.7.4 Additional rules for certain potential multiple offences:

- a. A second Doping Offence may only be considered for the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7 if the Disciplinary Panel can establish that the Participant committed the second Doping Offence after he/she received notice, or after the RMA or its designee made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Doping Offence. Otherwise, the Doping Offences shall be considered as one single first Doping Offence, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the Doping Offence that carries the more severe sanction. However, the occurrence of multiple Doping Offences may be considered as a factor in determining aggravated circumstances under Article 10.6.
- b. If, after the resolution of a first Doping Offence, the RMA

discovers a second Doping Offence by the same Participant that occurred prior to notification of the first Doping Offence, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two Doping Offences had been adjudicated at the same time. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances under Article 10.6 on account of the earlier-in-time-but-later-discovered Doping Offence, the Participant must voluntarily admit the earlier Doping Offence on a timely basis after being charged with the later Doping Offence. The same rule shall also apply when the RMA discovers another prior Doping Offence after the resolution of a second Doping Offence.

10.7.5 Multiple Doping Offences during an eight-year period:

Any prior Doping Offence shall only be taken into account for purposes of Article 10.7 if it took place within eight (8) years of the Doping Offence now under consideration.

10.8 [Deliberately left blank]

10.9 Commencement of Suspension Period

10.9.1 The period of Suspension shall start on the date that the Disciplinary Panel announces its decision. If the decision of the Disciplinary Panel is reserved or otherwise not announced on the date of the hearing, the period of Suspension shall start on the date of the written decision of the Disciplinary Panel providing for Suspension.

10.9.2 Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Suspension to be served. To get credit for any period of voluntary Provisional Suspension however, the Participant must have given written notice at the beginning of such period to the RMA (and the RMA shall copy the notice to each Interested Party). No credit under this Article shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted), regardless of the Participant's status during such period.

10.9.3 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control that are not attributable to the Participant, the Disciplinary Panel may provide that the period of Suspension shall start at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date the Doping Offence last occurred (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 offence, shall be the date of Sample collection).

10.9.4 Where the Participant promptly (which means, in any event, before

he/she participates again) admits the Doping Offence after being confronted with it, the period of Suspension may be deemed to have started at an earlier date, commencing as far back as the date the Doping Offence last occurred (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 offence, shall be the date of Sample collection). However, the discretion to back date under this Article is limited as follows: the Participant must actually serve at least one half of the period of Suspension imposed, i.e. the commencement date of the period of Suspension cannot be back-dated such that he/she actually serves less than one half of that period.

10.10 Status During Suspension

- 10.10.1 A Person who has been declared Suspended may not, during the period of Suspension, participate in any capacity (or, in the case of a Player Support Personnel or Assisting Person, assist a Player who is participating in any capacity) in a Match, Event or Competition or other activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) organised, convened or authorised by the FAW or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the FAW. In addition, save where the Doping Offence involved only a Specified Substance, some or all financial support or benefits (if any) that the FAW might have otherwise provided to the Participant shall be withheld. In addition, the FAW shall take all steps within its power to have the period of Suspension recognised and enforced by all other Signatories pursuant to Code Article 15.4.
- 10.10.2 Further to Code Article 10.9, a Participant who is subject to a period of Suspension from one sport of more than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Suspension, participate in local sport events in another sport, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Participant directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or International Event.
- 10.10.3 A Player who is Suspended shall remain subject to Testing during the period of Suspension.
- 10.10.4 If a Participant who is subject to a period of Suspension violates the prohibition against participation set out in Article 10.10.1, any medals won during such participation shall be forfeited and the period of Suspension shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Suspension may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Participant establishes that he/she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for the violation.

10.11 Reinstatement

- 10.11.1 In order to be eligible for reinstatement at the end of any period of Suspension, a Player must, during any period of Provisional Suspension and/or Suspension, (a) make him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the NADO, FIFA/UEFA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisdiction to test him/her; and (b) if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information for this purpose.
- 10.11.2 If a Player who is subject to a period of Suspension retires from the sport and later seeks reinstatement, he/she shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he/she has notified the FAW and the NADO of his/her desire for reinstatement and has made him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Suspension that remained to be served as of the date that the Player retired.
- 10.11.3 Provided the conditions in Article 10.11.1 and 10.11.2 have been met, once a Person's period of Suspension has expired and the Participant has satisfied in full any costs order made against him/her by a Disciplinary Panel and/or Appeal Panel and/or CAS, the Participant will become automatically re-eligible to compete and no application by the Participant for reinstatement will then be necessary (unless the Participant is otherwise suspended for reasons not related to the Doping Offence for which the expired period of Suspension was imposed).

Article 11: Consequences To Teams

- 11.1** Where more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible Doping Offence in connection with an Event, the team may be subjected to Target Testing during the Event Period.
- 11.2** If more than two members of a team are found to have committed a Doping Offence during an Event Period, this shall be treated as misconduct pursuant to the Rules for which an appropriate sanction shall be imposed on the team (e.g., loss of points, disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) over and above any Consequences that are imposed on the individual team members under these Regulations. In addition, the Event organiser may provide in the Event rules for further (Event-specific) sanctions to be imposed on the team in such circumstances.

Article 12: Appeals

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Regulations may be challenged only by appeal exclusively as set out in this Article 12. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.2 Appeals from Decisions Relating to a TUE

12.2.1 TUE decisions by the UK TUE Committee may be appealed by the Player, FAW and/or the NADO to the UK TUE Appeal Panel in accordance with the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide. Alternatively, an International-Level Player may appeal such decisions to CAS in accordance with Article 12.8.

12.2.2 If the UK TUE Appeal Panel upholds a Player's appeal in whole or in part, the FAW, the NADO and/or WADA may appeal that decision to CAS.

12.2.3 A decision by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE pursuant to these Regulations may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Player, the NADO or the FAW, in accordance with Article 12.8, or by FIFA/UEFA, in accordance with its rules.

12.2.4 Where the UK TUE Committee fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, such failure may be considered a denial for the purposes of the appeal rights set out in this Article 12.2.

12.3 Appeals from Decisions Imposing Provisional Suspensions

See Article 7.7.3.

12.4 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Doping Offences and Consequences

12.4.1 The following decisions - - a decision that a Doping Offence was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for a Doping Offence, a decision that no Doping Offence was committed, a decision not imposing Consequences for a Doping Offence, a decision that a charge cannot go forward for procedural reasons (e.g. because of lapse of time), a decision that the RMA or hearing panel lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Doping Offence, a decision not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as a Doping Offence under Articles 7.2 or 7.3, a

decision not to go forward with a charge after an investigation under Article 7.4, a decision to suspend a period of Suspension in accordance with Article 10.5.3, a decision to reinstate a suspended period of Suspension in accordance with Article 10.5.3 and a decision under 10.10.4 - - may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 12:

- a. the Participant who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b. the FAW;
- c. FIFA;
- d. UEFA;
- e. any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed for the Doping Offence charged;
- f. WADA; and
- g. the NADO.

In the absence of any such appeal, such decisions shall be final and binding on all of the above Persons.

12.4.2 Subject to Article 12.5, an appeal pursuant to Article 12.4.1 shall be made as follows:

- a. in a case arising from competition in an International Event or involving an International-Level Player, the appeal shall be made to CAS, following the procedures set out in Article 12.10 of these Regulations; and
- b. in all other cases, the appeal shall be made to the Appeals Panel, in accordance with Article 12.8, subject to a further appeal to CAS, in accordance with Article 12.10.

12.5 Appeals by WADA

- a. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Regulations, where WADA has a right of appeal under these Regulations against a decision, and no other party has appealed against that decision, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having first to exhaust any other remedy, including (without limitation) without having to appeal to an Appeals Panel.

- b. Where WADA considers that the RMA has failed within a reasonable deadline to make a decision with respect to whether a Doping Offence was committed, WADA shall have a right of appeal to CAS as if the RMA had rendered a decision finding no Doping Offence. If CAS determines that a Doping Offence was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's reasonable costs in pursuing the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the RMA.

12.6 Appeals from Appeals Panel Decisions

Decisions of an Appeals Panel may be challenged by FIFA/UEFA or by WADA, by appeal to CAS. Subject thereto, such decisions shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the appeal and will be binding on all of the Persons identified in Article 12.4.1.

12.7 Filing an Appeal with the Appeals Panel

12.7.1 A party who wishes to appeal a decision pursuant to Article 12.4.1 to an Appeals Panel must lodge notice of the appeal in accordance with the Rules.

12.7.2 An appellant who was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed shall have the right to a copy of the record of the proceedings that led to the decision. If such request is made, then the FAW shall supply the record to such party as soon as reasonably practicable.

12.8 Convening an Appeals Panel

Where a notice of appeal is filed in accordance with Article 12.7.1, the FAW will convene the Appeals Panel in accordance with the Rules.

12.9 Proceedings before the Appeals Panel

12.9.1 Where an Appeals Panel has been convened in accordance with Article 12.8, the proceedings before the Appeals Panel will be conducted in accordance with Article 8 (and, to the extent not inconsistent therewith, the Rules).

12.9.2 Each Interested Party shall have the right to be kept apprised by the RMA of the status of the appeal, in accordance with Article 13.1.1, as well as the right to attend hearings of the Appeals Panel as an observer.

12.9.3 Where the Appeals Panel decides that a Doping Offence has been committed, the RMA shall disclose the decision publicly without

delay, unless an appeal is filed against the decision, in which case there shall be no public disclosure pending resolution of the appeal.

12.9.4 Where the decision of the Appeals Panel is that a Doping Offence has not been committed, then the RMA will not disclose the decision publicly unless the Participant consents to such disclosure. Where the Participant does not so consent, the RMA may publicly disclose a summary of the decision, provided that what is disclosed does not enable the public to identify the Participant.

12.10 Appeals to CAS

12.10.1 Where these Regulations create a right of appeal to CAS, such appeal shall be conducted in accordance with CAS's Code of Sports-Related Arbitration, provided that:

- a. The standard of review shall be as follows:
 - i. Where required in order to do justice (e.g., to cure procedural errors), the appeal shall take the form of a rehearing de novo, i.e., CAS shall hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed.
 - ii. In all other cases, the appeal shall not take the form of a de novo hearing. Instead the appellant shall be required to establish that the decision being appealed was made in error; and
- b. the governing law shall be the law of England and Wales, and the proceedings shall be conducted in English; and
- c. the decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties.

Article 13: Reporting

13.1 Reporting of Pending Cases

13.1.1 The notice given to Interested Parties and/or other third parties of pending cases pursuant to these Regulations shall be provided to them on the confidential basis set out in Article 14.1.5 of the Code.

13.1.2 The identity of a Participant charged with a Doping Offence shall not be publicly disclosed except in accordance with Articles 7.7.7, 8.1.11, 8.1.12 and 12.9. Where such public disclosure is permitted under those Articles, the Participant's identity shall be disclosed publicly, including on the NADO's website.

13.1.3 The RMA will not comment publicly 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 Participant charged or his/her representative.

13.2 Reporting of Testing

To ensure efficient use of anti-doping resources, completed tests conducted pursuant to these Regulations shall be reported by the RMA publicly, including through WADA, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted.

13.3 Reporting under the Code

The number of Adverse Analytical Findings and Doping Offences arising under these Regulations shall be publicly reported by the RMA as a minimum on a quarterly basis.

13.4 Reporting of Decisions

Decisions made pursuant to Article 8 and Article 10 shall be disclosed to the public only in accordance with Articles 8.1.11, 8.1.12, 12.9.3 and 12.9.4 respectively.

Article 14: Recognition of Decisions

14.1 Subject to any applicable right of appeal, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory that are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be recognised and respected by the FAW, its member and affiliate organisations, its licensees and all those subject to these Regulations automatically upon receipt of the same, without the need for further formality.

14.2 The same actions of non-Signatories shall also be recognised and respected if such actions are consistent with the Code.

Article 15: Challenges to a Decision or these Regulations

15.1 These Regulations and all issues arising thereunder shall be governed by the laws of England and Wales.

15.2 To the greatest extent allowable under applicable law:

15.2.1 any challenge to these Regulations or to a decision made pursuant to these Regulations shall be made exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 and shall not be made by recourse to any court or other forum; and

15.2.2 all Participants shall be deemed to have waived irrevocably any right to appeal against, to seek review of or otherwise to challenge any decision made by the Disciplinary Panel or a CAS panel under these Regulations.

15.3 Subject strictly to Article 15.2, the courts of England & Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to these Regulations and any decision made hereunder.

15.4 If any clause or provision of these Regulations is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, these Regulations shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such clause or provision which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

15.5 None of the FAW, the NADO or any of their respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives and other Persons involved in the administration of these Regulations shall be liable to any Person in any way in relation to acts done or omitted to be done in good faith in connection with the policing and enforcement of these Regulations.

Article 16: Miscellaneous

16.1 Information

16.1.1 The FAW and the NADO shall comply with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and with applicable data protection and privacy laws in respect of the handling of personal information provided to them under these Regulations.

16.1.2 Any Person who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Regulations shall to the extent legally permissible be deemed to have agreed, both pursuant to the Data Protection Act 1998 and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed and disclosed by such Person in accordance with, and for the purposes of the implementation of, these Regulations, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

16.2 Notices

16.2.1 All written notices or other written communications given or made under or referred to in these Regulations shall be governed by the provisions of this Article.

16.2.2 Each Player in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool shall provide the FAW and the NADO with a proper postal

address to which any notice to be provided to a Player under these Regulations may be delivered. In the event of a change of address, it is the responsibility of the Player to provide the FAW and the NADO with such amended details. In each case, the Club may discharge this responsibility on behalf of the Player.

- 16.2.3 Notice to a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool shall be delivered by first class registered post to the address provided by that Player pursuant to Article 16.2.2. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.
- 16.2.4 Notice to any other Person shall be accomplished by sending the notice first class registered post to the address provided by that Person, or to the last known address of such Person, as applicable. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.
- 16.2.5 The RMA may, at its discretion, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with notice by post, use any other method of secure and confidential communication available, including but not limited to facsimile, email and/or telephone; provided that notice sent by such means shall only be deemed to have been received if and when proved by the RMA to have actually been received by the Person to whom it was sent.
- 16.2.6 Written notice or other written communications to the FAW given or made under or referred to in these Regulations shall be accomplished by hand delivery or by first class registered post or by facsimile to the FAW as follows:

The Football Association of Wales Limited
11/12 Neptune Court
Vanguard Way
Cardiff
CF24 5PJ

Fax Number: 02920 496 953

and shall be deemed to have been given or served on the FAW on the day of delivery (if delivered by hand or faxed before 5 pm on a working day; otherwise, on the next working day) or upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting (if delivered by first class registered post), as applicable. Service of any such notice or other written communication on the FAW shall not be possible by email.

16.2.7 Written notices or other written communications given or made under, or referred to in these Regulations, other than as set out in the preceding sub-articles, shall be accomplished by sending the notice by first class registered post to the address of the addressee. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

16.3 Matters not otherwise provided for

16.3.1 Where a matter arises that is not otherwise provided for in these Regulations, the Person or body called upon to resolve the matter shall have discretion to do so in such manner as he/she/it sees fit, provided that such resolution does not materially undermine the reliability of proceedings under these Regulations or otherwise cause material injustice to a Person.

Appendix One: Definitions

ADAMS:

The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System maintained by WADA.

Adverse Analytical Finding:

A report from a laboratory or other WADA approved entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and related technical documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of 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. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, FIFA/UEFA, and National Anti-Doping Organisations such as the NADO.

Appeals Panel:

Any panel empowered under the Rules to hear appeals against the findings of the Disciplinary Panel, including findings that Doping Offences have occurred.

Assisting Person:

A person under the jurisdiction of the FAW assisting or inciting by whatsoever means any Player to use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and who is not a Player Support Personnel.

Attempt:

Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of a Doping Offence. Provided, however, there shall be no Doping Offence based solely on an Attempt 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 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Club:

A football club playing association football under the jurisdiction of the FAW.

Code:

See Article 1.1.1.

Competition:

A Match.

Consequences:

A Doping Offence may result in one or both of the following:

- a. **Suspension** means the Participant is barred for a specified period of time from participating in the sport, in accordance with Article 10.10; and
- b. **Provisional Suspension** means the Participant is barred temporarily from participating in the sport pending determination of a charge that he/she has committed a Doping Offence, as provided in Article 7.7.

Disciplinary Panel:

The panel empowered under the Rules to hear charges of disciplinary offences, including charges of Doping Offences.

Domestic Pool:

See Article 4.2.4(b).

Doping Control:

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

Doping Offence:

The commission of one of the prohibited acts or omissions set out at Article 2.

Effective Date:

26th August 2009.

Event:

A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the World Cup).

Event Period:

The time between the beginning and the end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

FAW:

The Football Association of Wales or its designee. The FAW may in its absolute discretion delegate any of its functions under these Regulations to the NADO.

Filing Failure:

See Article 2.4.

In-Competition:

The period commencing twelve (12) hours before a Competition in which the Player is scheduled to participate through to the end of such Competition and any Sample collection process related to such Competition.

Independent Observers:

A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

Interested Party:

FIFA/UEFA, WADA, the FAW or the NADO (whichever of them is not the RMA for the matter in question), and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that has a right to appeal the decision in question under Article 12.

International Event:

An Event where FIFA or UEFA is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Players:

Players designated by FIFA as being within its International Registered Testing Pool.

International Registered Testing Pool:

A pool of Players designated by FIFA in accordance with IST Article 11.2.

International Standard:

A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code (including any technical documents issued pursuant to such standard). 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. WADA's Executive Committee may approve revisions to an International Standard at any time, and such revisions shall become effective in relation to the Regulations on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by WADA, the FAW or the NADO. The International Standards in effect and published on WADA's website shall prevail.

International Standard for Laboratories:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the Code, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of WADA at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/International_Standard_for_Laboratories_v6_0_January_2009.pdf.

International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the Code, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of WADA at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/IS_PPPI_Final_en.pdf.

International Standard for Testing (or IST):

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the Code, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of WADA at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/IST_En_2009.pdf.

International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the Code, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of WADA at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/TUE_Standard_2009_Final_031008.pdf.

Major Event Organisation:

The continental associations of FIFA and UEFA that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker:

A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Match:

A match of association football, whether competitive or friendly.

Metabolite:

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor:

A Person under the age of 18.

Missed Test:

See Article 2.4.

NADO:

The Drug-Free Sport Directorate of UK Sport, or its successor as the National Anti-Doping Organisation for the United Kingdom.

National Anti-Doping Organisation:

The entity designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authorities, the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee. The National Anti-Doping Organisation for the UK is the entity defined under these Regulations as "the NADO".

National Event:

An Event held in Wales that does not qualify as an International Event.

National Registered Testing Pool:

See Article 5.4.1.

No Advance Notice:

A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Player and where the Player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence:

The Person establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected, even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence:

The Person establishing that his or her 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 Doping Offence.

Out-of-Competition:

Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant:

Any Player, Player Support Personnel or Assisting Person.

Person:

A natural person or an organisation or other entity.

Player:

For the purposes of Doping Control, any Person who competes at any level in the sport of association football; save that for purposes of Article 2.8, a Player is any Person who participates in the sport of association football under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code, including but not limited to any Clubs, teams, associations or leagues.

Player Support Personnel:

Any person working with, treating or assisting Players participating in or preparing for sports competition, including but not limited to a coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, nutritionist, parent, medical or para-medical personnel.

Possession:

The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Participant has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists or if the Participant knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it). Provided, however there shall be no Doping Offence based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that he/she has committed an Doping Offence, the Participant has taken concrete action demonstrating that he/she 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 a Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Participant who makes the purchase.

Prohibited List:

The Prohibited List issued by WADA, identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods, as amended from time to time, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of WADA at http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/2009_Prohibited_List_ENG_Final_20_Sept_08.pdf.

Prohibited Method:

Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance:

Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension:

See Consequences.

Results Management Authority:

The FAW, and/or any other body nominated by the FAW from time to time, with the authority to manage results, conduct investigations, and present cases to the Disciplinary Panel and/or appeals to the Appeals Panel, or the CAS under these Regulations.

Review Board:

A panel of experts set up by the FAW or the NADO (as agreed between them) to carry out the functions ascribed to the Review Board in these Regulations. Such functions shall be carried out in accordance with the Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport.

RMA:

See Results Management Authority.

Rules:

The supreme rules of the FAW from time to time.

Sample:

Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

Signatories:

Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including FIFA and WADA.

Specified Substance:

See Article 3.3.1.

Substantial Assistance:

For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Participant providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to Doping Offences; and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including (for example) by testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by the RMA or the hearing panel. Further, 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 upon which such a case could have been brought.

Suspension:

See Consequences.

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.

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 Participant to any third party; provided, however, that this definition shall not include (a) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification; or (b) actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances were not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes .

TUE:

Therapeutic Use Exemption.

UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport:

The document of that name issued by the NADO, as amended by the NADO from time to time, the current version of which (as of the Effective Date) is available on the website of UK Sport at http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/pages/rules_and_regulations/.

UK TUE Committee:

The committee established by the NADO to review TUE applications in accordance with the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide.

UK TUE Appeal Panel:

The panel established by the NADO to hear an appeal regarding a denial or conditional grant of a TUE in accordance with the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide.

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.

Weighted:

A ranking method of selecting Players using criteria where the ranking is based on the potential risk of doping and possible doping patterns.