



WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations

Edition 2013

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Preamble

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

Doping is a constant preoccupation of international sports organisations and national governments.

The fundamental aims of UEFA's anti-doping programme are:

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

Doping controls were introduced to ensure that the results of the matches in UEFA's competitions are a fair reflection of the strength of the contenders.

I General provisions

Article 1

Doping

1.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in paragraph 2.01 below.

Article 2

Anti-doping rule violations

2.01 The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

- a) The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample.
 - It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body. Players are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.
 - Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation is established by either of the following: presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the player's A sample where the player waives analysis of the B sample and the B sample is not analysed; or, where the player's B sample is analysed and the analysis of the player's B sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the player's A sample.

- Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified on the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player’s sample constitutes an anti-doping rule violation.
 - As an exception to paragraph 2.01a, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- b) Use or attempted use by a player of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
- It is each player’s personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
 - The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping violation to be committed.
- c) Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in these regulations or otherwise evading sample collection.
- d) Violation of applicable requirements regarding player availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests as set out in Appendix E. Any combination of three whereabouts failures within an 18-month period constitutes an anti-doping rule violation.
- e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control.
- f) Possession of prohibited substances and methods:
- Possession by a player in-competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance, or possession by a player out-of-competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance which is prohibited out-of-competition unless the player establishes that the possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with the procedure defined in the circular referred to in paragraph 4.05 of the present regulations or other acceptable justification.
 - Possession by a player support personnel in-competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance, or possession by a player support personnel out-of-competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance which is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a

Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a player in accordance with the procedure defined in the circular referred to in 4.05 of the present regulations or other acceptable justification.

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

Article 3

Burden of proof

- 3.01 UEFA has the burden of establishing whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

- 3.02 Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof are applicable in doping cases:
 - a) Laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Laboratories. The player or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding.
 - b) If a player or other person rebuts the aforementioned presumption by showing that a departure from the international standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.
 - c) Departures from the rules governing doping controls which do not cause an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation do not invalidate such results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from the rules occurred which could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then UEFA has the burden of establishing that the departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding or of establishing the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

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

Article 4

Prohibited substances and prohibited methods

- 4.01 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods comprise everything on the Prohibited List published by WADA from time to time. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. UEFA notifies national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions of any amendments to the Prohibited List in due time by circular letter.
- 4.02 WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that are included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and is not subject to challenge by a player or other person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.
- 4.03 For purposes of the application of Articles 8 and 9, all prohibited substances are considered as specified substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited methods are not specified substances.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

- 4.04 Players with documented medical conditions which require the use of a prohibited substance or method included on the Prohibited List may be granted a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).
- 4.05 UEFA only considers TUE applications for players of clubs and national associations participating in UEFA competitions. The UEFA administration issues a circular in due time to notify national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions about the specific criteria, conditions and procedure for submitting TUE applications to UEFA. UEFA TUE forms are enclosed with the circular.
- 4.06 A player may request WADA to review a negative decision by the UEFA TUE Committee within 21 days of his notification of such a decision. Such a request does not suspend UEFA's decision. Notification of UEFA's decision may be made by registered letter or by fax.

- 4.07 A player can appeal to the CAS against a WADA decision that does not reverse a negative decision of the UEFA TUE Committee in accordance with the Code.
- 4.08 WADA may review a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by the UEFA TUE Committee at any time while it is valid. WADA completes its review within 30 days. If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on review, the reversal does not apply retroactively.
- 4.09 UEFA may appeal to the CAS against a reversal by WADA of a UEFA TUE Committee decision in accordance with the Code.
- 4.10 Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (paragraph 2.01a), use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method (paragraph 2.01b), possession of a prohibited substance and prohibited method (paragraph 2.01f) or administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method (paragraph 2.01h) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for TUE is not considered an anti-doping rule violation.

II Doping Control Organisation

Article 5

UEFA competencies

- 5.01 The UEFA administration, through its Medical and Anti-Doping Unit, deals with the following matters:
- Planning and organisation of in-competition and out-of-competition controls. No advance notice is given of such controls. The unit may order target testing to be conducted.
 - Appointment of Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and Blood Collection Officers (BCOs) for doping controls.
 - Providing DCOs and BCOs with the necessary equipment for their tasks and supporting them in administrative matters.
 - DCO and BCO training courses.
 - Selection of a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA for the analysis of samples. B samples are analysed by the same laboratory that analysed the respective A samples.
 - Administration of TUE applications. The Medical and Anti-Doping Unit refers the TUE applications to the UEFA TUE Committee.
- 5.02 The UEFA administration, through its Medical and Anti-Doping Unit, is also responsible for results management and, more specifically, reviews:
- any applicable TUE process; (as defined in the Prohibited List and the International Standard for TUE);
 - any alleged irregularity of the testing process or laboratory analysis;

- the explanation of the player tested or other relevant person;
- atypical findings;
- possible follow-up investigations;
- any apparent anti-doping rule violation.

Article 6

Obligations of national associations, clubs and players

- 6.01 Associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations. Associations and clubs are responsible for ensuring that any correspondence they receive about anti-doping matters is forwarded to the individual addressee concerned. In particular, all communication with individuals is addressed to their national associations or clubs, which must inform the individuals personally. Communications are sent by fax or email in one of UEFA's official languages (English, French or German). Should an addressee wish to receive communication in another UEFA language, he must inform UEFA without delay.
- 6.02 Any player participating in a UEFA competition may be required to undergo a doping control after a match and therefore must remain available until 30 minutes after the end of the match. He may also be required to undergo out-of-competition controls and target testing, even if he is under a period of suspension or provisional suspension. Doping controls may include blood and/or urine samples and/or samples of any other biological material.
- 6.03 Every player and team representative must comply with any instructions given by the DCO.
- 6.04 Every player designated to undergo a doping control:
- a) is personally responsible for reporting immediately to the doping control station as notified. For out-of-competition testing, the time for reporting is defined in paragraphs 28 and 34b of Appendix F;
 - b) is obliged to undergo any medical examination considered necessary by the DCO and to cooperate with the latter in this respect;
 - c) is obliged to provide a sample as directed by the DCO.
- 6.05 Players from national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions must provide whereabouts information at UEFA's request. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each player. Teams and players in the UEFA out-of-competition testing pool are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information and, in the case of teams, an up-to-date list of players if requested. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Appendix E: Whereabouts rules.
- 6.06 National associations and/or clubs must obtain whereabouts information concerning teams and/or players if requested by UEFA.

- 6.07 Each national association must assist its national anti-doping organisation in establishing the latter's testing pool of national representative teams and/or players.
- 6.08 Associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to ensure that the Acknowledgement and Agreement form (see Appendix G) is duly completed and signed for each minor participating. These forms must be kept by the associations or clubs and submitted to UEFA upon request.
- 6.09 Associations and clubs undertake to verify in accordance with their respective domestic laws who is considered a minor and what requirements the form has to fulfil to be legally binding.

III Disciplinary procedure in the event of anti-doping rule violations

Article 7

General provisions

- 7.01 In cases of any apparent anti-doping rule violations, UEFA instigates disciplinary proceedings against the parties concerned in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the present regulations. This may include the imposition of provisional measures.
- 7.02 Any player found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation may be ordered to undergo further doping controls.
- 7.03 UEFA reserves the right to publicise anti-doping rule violations and their consequences.

Article 8

First violations

- 8.01 Suspension for presence, use, attempted use, or possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods

The period of suspension imposed for a first violation under paragraphs 2.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 2.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 2.01f (possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) is two years, unless the conditions for lifting or reducing the period of suspension, as provided in paragraphs 9.01 and 9.02, or the conditions for increasing the period of suspension, as provided in paragraph 9.03, are met.
- 8.02 The period of suspension for first anti-doping rule violations other than in paragraph 8.01 are as follows:
 - a) For violations under paragraph 2.01c (refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection) or paragraph 2.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with doping control), the suspension period is two years unless the conditions provided in paragraphs 9.02 or 9.03 are met.

- b) For violations under paragraph 2.01g (trafficking or attempted trafficking) or paragraph 2.01h (administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method), the period of suspension imposed is a minimum of four years up to a life ban unless the conditions provided in paragraph 9.02 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a minor is considered a particularly serious offence, which if committed by player support personnel in any violation other than those involving the specified substances referenced in paragraph 4.03, results in a life ban. In addition, significant violations of paragraphs 2.01g and h which also violate state laws and regulations are reported to the competent administrative or judicial authorities.
- c) For violations under paragraph 2.01d (whereabouts failures), the period of suspension is a minimum of one year and a maximum of two years based on the player's degree of fault.

Article 9

Increasing, reducing or lifting suspensions

- 9.01 Lifting or reducing the period of suspension for specified substances in specific circumstances:

Where a player or other person can establish how a specified substance entered his body or came into his possession and that this specified substance was not intended to enhance the player's performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of suspension found in paragraph 8.01 is replaced with the following:

At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of suspension from future events, and at a maximum, two years' suspension.

To justify any lifting or reduction of a suspension, the player or other person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sporting performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance. The player or other person's degree of fault is the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of suspension.

- 9.02 Lifting or reducing the period of suspension in exceptional circumstances:

- a) No fault or negligence

If a player establishes in an individual case that he bears no fault or negligence, the otherwise applicable period of suspension is lifted. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a player's sample in violation of paragraph 2.01a (presence of prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system in order to have the suspension lifted. If this paragraph is applied and the otherwise

applicable suspension is lifted, the anti-doping rule violation is not considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of suspension for multiple violations under paragraph 10.02.

b) No significant fault or negligence

If a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no significant fault or negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be reduced, but the reduced period of suspension may not be less than half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable suspension is a life ban, the reduced period under this article may be no less than eight years. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in a player's sample in violation of paragraph 2.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system in order to have the period of suspension reduced.

c) Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

UEFA may, prior to a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of suspension imposed in an individual case where the player or other person has provided substantial assistance to an anti-doping organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the anti-doping organisation discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another person. After a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, UEFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of suspension with the approval of WADA and FIFA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be suspended is based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the player or other person and the significance of the substantial assistance provided by the player or other person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable suspension is a life ban, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight years. If UEFA suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of suspension under this article, it promptly provides written justification of its decision to each anti-doping organisation having a right to appeal the decision. If UEFA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspension because the player or other person fails to provide the substantial assistance anticipated, the player or other person may appeal the reinstatement.

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

Where a player or other person voluntarily admits to an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection which could establish such violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than paragraph 2.01a, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation) and if that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of suspension may be reduced, but not to below half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable.

- e) Where a player or other person establishes entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of this article

Before applying any reductions under paragraphs 9.02b to d, the otherwise applicable period of suspension is determined in accordance with paragraphs 8.01, 8.02, 9.01 and 9.03. If the player or other person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of suspension under two or more of paragraphs 9.02b to d, then the period of suspension may be reduced or suspended, but not to below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of suspension.

9.03 Aggravating circumstances which may increase the period of suspension

If UEFA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than those under paragraphs 2.01g (trafficking or attempted trafficking) and 2.01h (administration or attempted administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify a period of suspension greater than the standard sanction, then the otherwise applicable period of suspension is increased up to a maximum of four years unless the player or other person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A player or other person can avoid the application of this paragraph by admitting to the alleged anti-doping rule violation promptly on being confronted by UEFA.

Article 10

Multiple violations

10.01 For the purposes of paragraph 10.02, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight-year period in order for them to be considered multiple violations.

10.02 Second anti-doping rule violation

For a player's or other person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of suspension is set forth in paragraphs 8.01 and 8.02 (subject to lifting, reduction or suspension under paragraphs 9.01 or 9.02, or to an increase

under paragraph 9.03). For a second anti-doping rule violation, the period of suspension is within the range set forth in the table below.

2nd violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
1st violation						
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-4	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

Key:

RS (Reduced sanction for specified substance under paragraph 9.01): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised by a reduced sanction under paragraph 9.01 because it involved a specified substance and the other conditions under paragraph 9.01 were met.

FFMT (Filing failures and/or missed tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised under paragraph 8.02c (filing failures and/or missed tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for no significant fault or negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised by a reduced sanction under paragraph 9.02b because the player proved that there was no significant fault or negligence on his part under paragraph 9.02b.

St (Standard sanction under paragraph 8.01 or paragraph 8.02a): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised by the standard suspension of two years under paragraph 8.01 or paragraph 8.02a.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised by an increased sanction under paragraph 9.03 because UEFA established the conditions set forth under paragraph 9.03.

TRA (Trafficking or attempted trafficking and administration or attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be penalised under paragraph 8.02b for trafficking or administration.

10.03 Application of paragraphs 9.02c and d to second anti-doping rule violations

Where a player or other person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of suspension under paragraph 9.02c or d, the hearing panel first determines the otherwise applicable period of suspension within the range established in the table in paragraph 10.02 and then applies the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of suspension. The remaining period of suspension, after applying any suspension or reduction under paragraphs 9.02c and d, must be at least one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of suspension.

10.04 Third anti-doping rule violation

A third anti-doping rule violation always results in a life ban unless the third violation fulfils the condition for lifting or reducing the period of suspension under paragraph 9.01 or involves a violation of paragraph 2.01d (filing failures and/or missed tests). In these particular cases, the suspension is from eight years to a life ban.

10.05 Additional rules on potential multiple violations

- a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under paragraph 10.02, an anti-doping rule violation is considered a second violation if UEFA can establish that the player or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the player or other person received notice, or after UEFA made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If UEFA cannot establish this, the violations are considered together as a single, first violation and the sanction imposed is based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction. However, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as aggravating circumstances (paragraph 9.03).
- b) If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, UEFA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the player or other person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, UEFA will impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. To avoid the possibility of aggravating circumstances (paragraph 9.03) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the player or other person must voluntarily and promptly admit to the earlier anti-doping rule violation after notice of the violation for which he is first charged. The same rule applies if UEFA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

Article 11

Team consequences

11.01 Team testing

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

11.02 Team disqualification

If more than two players from the same team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, UEFA imposes the appropriate sanction(s) in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the present regulations on the team to which the players belong, in addition to the consequences imposed on the individual player(s) found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation. The sanction(s) imposed on the team may include disqualification from the competition in progress and/or exclusion from future competitions.

IV Further provisions

Article 12

Court of Arbitration for Sport

12.01 In case of litigation resulting from or in relation to these regulations, the provisions regarding the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) laid down in the *UEFA Statutes* apply.

Article 13

Closing provisions

13.01 In the present regulations, the masculine form refers to both sexes.

13.02 Any matter not provided for in these regulations is settled by the UEFA General Secretary in consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel. All such decisions are final.

13.03 The UEFA administration in consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel is entitled to take the decisions and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for the implementation of these regulations.

13.04 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.

13.05 All appendixes to these regulations form an integral part thereof. Appendix D may be amended by the UEFA administration during the sporting season.

13.06 The present regulations apply to any anti-doping rule violation committed after they have come into force.

13.07 The present regulations come into force on 1 July 2013.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini
President

Gianni Infantino
General Secretary

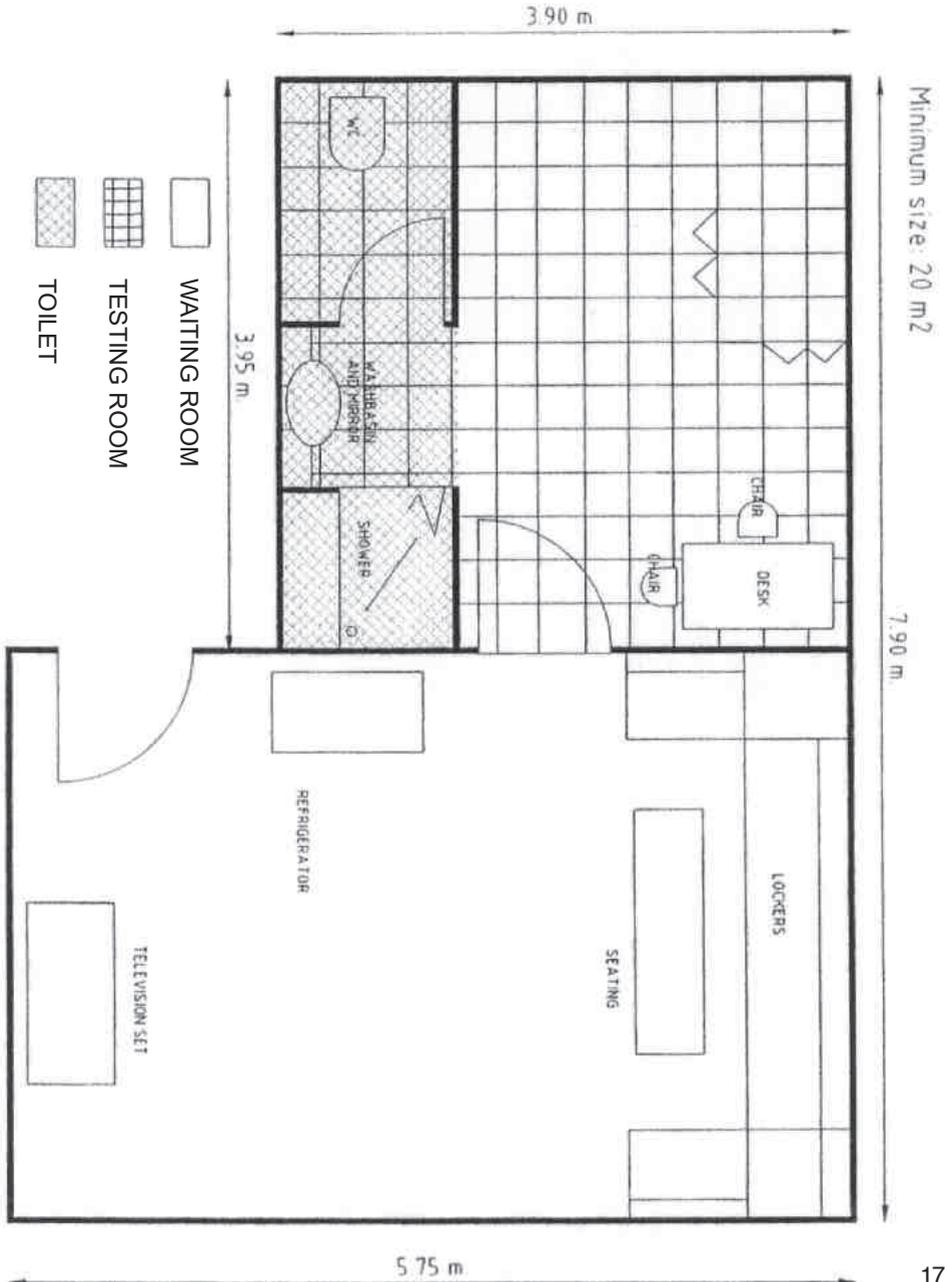
Sofia, 28 March 2013

APPENDIX A: Instructions to organisers of UEFA matches

1. For each match, the home team appoints a Doping Control Liaison Officer whose duty is to remain at the disposal of the DCO. The Doping Control Liaison Officer does not need to be medically trained. He should, however, be able to speak English and must remain available until the doping control has been completed. His main task is to ensure that the doping control station and all necessary materials and equipment are available and ready for the purposes of the doping control, as described in the present Appendix and in Appendix B. He must also organise transport for the DCO back to his hotel on completion of the doping control.
2. The home team must provide a clean room to be used exclusively for doping control purposes (doping control station). It must be near the players' dressing rooms and inaccessible to the public and the media. It must be at least 20m² and comprise a waiting room, a testing room and a toilet, all adjoining. The doping control station must exceed 20m² for some competitions, but the teams concerned are notified accordingly and in due time.
 - a) The testing room should contain:
 - table (1)
 - chairs (4)
 - sink with running water
 - toiletries (soap, towels, etc.)
 - lockable cabinet
 - toilet (adjacent to the room or in the room itself).
 - b) The toilet area should be within the testing room, or immediately next to it and with direct private access to the testing room, and must contain:
 - toilet with seat
 - sink with running water
 - shower (if possible).
 - c) The waiting room should be immediately adjacent to the testing room (a partition dividing the two areas is also acceptable) and must contain:
 - sufficient seating for eight
 - clothes-hanging facilities or lockers for four (if possible)
 - refrigerator
 - television set (if possible).
3. An assortment of drinks, free of prohibited doping substances, in their original, unopened and sealed bottles or cans must be provided in a refrigerator in the waiting room of the doping control station (approx. 10 litres of still mineral water, 12 cans of caffeine-free soft drinks and approx. 12 cans of non-alcoholic beer).

4. A top-category seat must be reserved for the DCO in the directors' box or equivalent. This seat should be located near the seat reserved for the UEFA match delegate and must provide easy access to the doping control station.
5. Stewards at the main stadium gates must be informed that persons who identify themselves as DCOs and who show special UEFA passes with their photograph are to be granted free access to the stadium.
6. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that non-authorised persons do not enter the doping control station.

APPENDIX B: Plan of Doping Control Station



APPENDIX C: Definitions

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

Anti-doping organisation (ADO): An organisation that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of a doping control. This includes, for example, FIFA and national anti-doping organisations.

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

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

Blood Collection Officer (BCO): A DCO who is responsible for blood sampling and qualified to collect blood samples from players. He may not delegate the sampling procedure to his assistant(s) unless they are qualified phlebotomists.

CAS: Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: A person appointed by UEFA who notifies the player assigned to him from among those selected for a doping control and accompanies the player from the time he is notified until the doping control is completed.

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

Competition: A series of football matches conducted under UEFA authority (e.g. the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League). "Competition" in the official UEFA terminology corresponds to "Event" in the Code.

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

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

Doping Control Liaison Officer: A person appointed by the home team who is at the disposal of the DCO. A description of his tasks is included in Appendix A, paragraph 1.

Doping Control Officer (DCO): A physician (male or female) who is appointed by the UEFA administration to conduct a doping control. The DCO is responsible for the entire doping control procedure, including the draw, the collection of samples and the transport of samples to the WADA-accredited laboratory. The DCO has the authority to take decisions on the site of the doping control within the framework of these regulations. The DCO may be assisted by a Doping Control Assistant or a chaperone. When mentioning the DCO, the singular is used. However, more than one DCO may be appointed by UEFA to conduct out-of-competition controls depending on the number of players to be tested.

Doping Control Assistant: A person appointed by the UEFA administration who assists the DCO in his work from the time of the latter's arrival at the stadium until completion of the doping control. His main tasks are to register all persons entering the doping control station on the Doping Control Station Register form (D4) and to supervise the working area of the doping control station. He can also be requested to act as a chaperone, i.e. to notify the player(s) assigned to him from among those selected for a doping control and accompany these player(s) from the time they are notified until the doping control is completed.

FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP): A pool of individual international-level players who are ineligible to compete in accordance with the *FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations* or are categorised as being high-risk players and who are subject to individual whereabouts requirements as defined in the *FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations* (daily 60-minute time slot). These players are designated individually by the FIFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit and notified via the association concerned. An explanation for the designation is not required.

Filing failure: A failure by a player (or by a third party to whom this task was delegated) to make an accurate and complete whereabouts filing in accordance with Appendix E.

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

International standard or WADA international standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an international standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) is sufficient to conclude that the procedures were performed properly. An international standard includes any technical documents issued pursuant to the international standard.

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

NADO: National *anti-doping organisation*

No advance notice doping control: A doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the player.

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

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

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

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

Person: A natural person or a legal person.

Player: For the purposes of doping controls, any person who participates in a UEFA competition as a player.

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

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

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

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

Prohibited Substance: Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

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

Substantial assistance: For the purposes of paragraph 9.02c, a person providing substantial assistance must: (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (ii) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by an anti-doping organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

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

Team: The players of a club or national association registered for a UEFA competition or tournament.

Team representative: A person appointed by his team to act as its representative at the half-time draw, at the opening of the envelopes and when the players from his team are tested.

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee): This UEFA body is composed on a case by case basis to grant, review and cancel TUEs.

Tournament: A competition involving several (national or club) teams over a defined period of time (e.g. EURO 2012, from the opening match until the final).

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Whereabouts failure: A filing failure or missed test.

APPENDIX D: Forms

Doping Control Draw (D1)

COMPETITION / COMPETITION / WETTBEWERB		
	UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE	UEFA EUROPEAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONS LEAGUE
	UEFA EUROPA LEAGUE	UEFA EUROPEAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP
	UEFA SUPER CUP	UEFA EUROPEAN WOMEN'S UNDER-19 CHAMPIONSHIP
	UEFA EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	UEFA EUROPEAN WOMEN'S UNDER-17 CHAMPIONSHIP
	UEFA EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP	UEFA EUROPEAN FUTSAL CHAMPIONSHIP
	UEFA EUROPEAN UNDER-19 CHAMPIONSHIP	UEFA FUTSAL CUP
	UEFA EUROPEAN UNDER-17 CHAMPIONSHIP	UEFA REGIONS' CUP

HOME TEAM / EQUIPE RECEVANTE / HEIMMANNSCHAFT			
Shirt numbers of the players drawn Numéros de maillot des joueurs tirés au sort Ausgeloste Spielernummern		and et und	
First reserve number Premier numéro de réserve Erste Reservennummer			
Second reserve number Deuxième numéro de réserve Zweite Reservennummer			

AWAY TEAM / EQUIPE VISITEUSE / GASTMANNSCHAFT			
Shirt numbers of the players drawn Numéros de maillot des joueurs tirés au sort Ausgeloste Spielernummern		and et und	
First reserve number Premier numéro de réserve Erste Reservennummer			
Second reserve number Deuxième numéro de réserve Zweite Reservennummer			

NAME(S) AND SIGNATURE(S) OF THE PERSON(S) PRESENT AT THE DRAW NOM(S) ET SIGNATURE(S) DE LA (DES) PERSONNE(S) AYANT ASSISTE AU TIRAGE AU SORT NAME(N) UND UNTERSCHRIFT(EN) DER PERSON(EN), DIE AN DER AUSLOSUNG ANWESEND WAR/WAREN		
	Name(s) / Nom(s) / Name(n)	Signature(s) / Unterschrift(en)
Home team Equipe recevante Heimmannschaft		
Away team Equipe visiteuse Gastmannschaft		
UEFA Delegate Délégué UEFA UEFA-Delegierte		
UEFA Doping Control Officer Contrôleur antidopage UEFA UEFA-Dopingkontrolleur		

Summons for Doping Control (D2)

Venue
Lieu du match
Austragungsort

Match
Match
Spiel

Date
Date
Datum

Name of UEFA Doping Control Officer
Nom du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Name des UEFA-Dopingkontrolleurs

Player's surname
Nom du joueur
Name des Spielers

Player's first name
Prénom du joueur
Vorname des Spielers

Player's number
N° du joueur
Nr. des Spielers

Team
Equipe
Mannschaft

You have been selected to undergo a doping control and are requested to come immediately after the end of the match to the doping control station.

Vous avez été désigné pour subir un contrôle antidopage et vous êtes prié de vous présenter immédiatement après la fin du match dans le local de contrôle antidopage.

Sie wurden für einen Dopingtest ausgewählt und werden gebeten, sich unmittelbar nach Spielschluss in der Dopingkontrollstation einzufinden.

You may be accompanied by the doctor, coach or any other team official.

Vous pouvez vous faire accompagner par le médecin, l'entraîneur ou le responsable de votre équipe.

Sie können sich von Ihrem Arzt, Trainer oder Betreuer begleiten lassen.

Refusal to undergo a doping control or attempts to manipulate it shall have the same consequences as an adverse analytical finding.

Refuser de se présenter à un contrôle antidopage ou essayer de le manipuler aurait les mêmes conséquences qu'en cas de résultat d'analyse anormale.

Die Verweigerung einer Dopingkontrolle oder der Versuch einer Manipulation haben die gleichen Konsequenzen wie ein positiver Befund.

Signature of the player
Signature du joueur
Unterschrift des Spielers

Time of notification
Heure de notification
Empfangsbestätigung (Zeit)

Chaperone (escort) name
Nom de l'accompagnateur (escorte)
Name der Begleitperson

Signature of the chaperone (escort)
Signature de l'accompagnateur (escorte)
Unterschrift der Begleitperson

Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer
Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrolleurs

Summons for Out-of-Competition Doping Control (D20OCT)



Drawn Player
Joueur tiré au sort
Ausgeloster Spieler



Drawn Reserve Player
Joueur de réserve tiré au sort
Ausgeloster Reservespieler

Venue
Lieu
Ort

Team
Equipe
Mannschaft

Date
Date
Datum

Name of UEFA Doping Control Officer
Nom du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Name des UEFA-Dopingkontrollleurs

Player's surname
Nom du joueur
Name des Spielers

Player's first name
Prénom du joueur
Vorname des Spielers

Player's number
N° du joueur
Nr. des Spielers

You have been selected to undergo an out-of-competition doping control and are requested to come within 60 minutes of notification to the doping control station.

Vous avez été désigné pour subir un contrôle antidopage hors compétition et vous êtes prié de vous présenter au plus tard 60 minutes après avoir été notifié dans le local de contrôle antidopage.

Sie wurden für einen Dopingtest ausserhalb von Wettbewerben ausgewählt und werden gebeten, sich innerhalb von 60 Minuten nach Erhalt der Mitteilung in der Dopingkontrollstation einzufinden.

You may be accompanied by the doctor, coach or any other team official.

Vous pouvez vous faire accompagner par le médecin, l'entraîneur ou le responsable de votre équipe.

Sie können sich von Ihrem Arzt, Trainer oder Betreuer begleiten lassen.

Refusal to undergo a doping control or attempts to manipulate it shall have the same consequences as an adverse analytical finding.

Refuser de se présenter à un contrôle antidopage ou essayer de le manipuler aurait les mêmes conséquences qu'en cas de résultat d'analyse anormale.

Die Verweigerung einer Dopingkontrolle oder der Versuch einer Manipulation haben die gleichen Konsequenzen wie ein positiver Befund.

Signature of the player
Signature du joueur
Unterschrift des Spielers

Time of notification
Heure de notification
Empfangsbestätigung (Zeit)

Team representative name
Nom du responsable d'équipe
Name des Teamverantwortlichen

Team representative signature
Signature du responsable d'équipe
Unterschrift des Teamverantwortlichen

Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer
Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrollleurs

Declaration of Medication (D3)

In competition
En compétition
In Wettbewerb

Out-of-competition
Hors compétition
Ausserhalb von Wettbewerben

Team
Equipe
Mannschaft

Name of team doctor
Nom du médecin d'équipe
Name des Mannschaftsarztes

certifies that the player listed below
took or was administered the medication
or treatment indicated:

certifie que le joueur mentionné ci-après
a pris ou a reçu les médicaments ou
le traitement suivants:

bescheinigt, dass der unten aufgeführte Spieler
die folgenden Medikamente eingenommen hat
bzw. dass diese ihm verabreicht wurden oder dass
er die folgende Behandlung bekommen hat:

The player has a TUE (Therapeutic Use Exemption)
Le joueur est au bénéfice d'une AUT (Autorisation d'usage à des fins thérapeutiques)
Der Spieler hat eine MAG (Medizinische Ausnahmegenehmigung)

To what anti-doping organisation was the TUE request sent?
A quelle organisation antidopage la demande d'AUT a été envoyée?
An welche Antidoping-Organisation wurde der MAG-Antrag geschickt?

When was the TUE request sent (date)?
Quand cette demande d'AUT a-t-elle été envoyée (date)?
Wann wurde der MAG-Antrag abgeschickt (Datum)?

When did the player receive a TUE certificate (date)?
Quand le joueur a-t-il reçu un certificat d'une AUT (date)?
Wann hat der Spieler ein MAG-Zertifikat erhalten (Datum)?

What prohibited substance(s)?
Quelle(s) substance(s) interdite(s)?
Beantragte Substanz(en)?

1. All other substances used in the last three months are declared hereunder:
Toutes les autres substances utilisées au cours des trois derniers mois sont déclarées ci-dessous:
Alle anderen, in den vergangenen drei Monaten verwendeten Substanzen sind nachstehend deklariert:

Player number Joueur n° Spieler Nr.	Surname Nom Name	Dosage Dosage Dosierung	Route of administration Voie d'administration Verbreichungsart	Start and duration Début et durée Beginn und Dauer

3. I hereby confirm that I have taken/been administered the medication listed above
Je confirme par la présente que j'ai pris ou que le médecin d'équipe m'a administré les médicaments ci-dessus
Ich bestätige hiermit, dass ich vor dem Spiel die aufgeführten Medikamente eingenommen habe oder sie mir verabreicht wurden

Signature of the player
Signature du joueur
Unterschrift des Spielers

Signature of the team doctor
Signature du médecin de l'équipe
Unterschrift des Mannschaftsarztes

Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer
Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrolleurs

Date
Date
Datum

Doping Control (D5)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In competition En compétition In Wettbewerb	<input type="checkbox"/>	Out-of-competition Hors compétition Ausserhalb von Wettbewerben	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female Femme Frau	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male Homme Mann
Venue Lieu Ort							
Match Match Spiel				Date Date Datum			
UEFA Doping Control Officer Contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA UEFA-Dopingkontrollleur							
Full name of the player Nom et prénom du joueur Name und Vorname des Spielers							
Date of birth Date de naissance Geburtsdatum							
Address to which result should be sent: Adresse à laquelle le résultat doit être envoyé: Adresse zur Resultatsübermittlung:			<input type="checkbox"/>	To the Club/Association Au club/association An Klub/Verband		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other address: Autre adresse: Andere Adresse:
Team Equipe Mannschaft							
Player's number N° du joueur Nr. des Spielers			Name of the accompanying official Nom de l'officiel accompagnant le joueur Name des offiziellen Begleiters				

URINE TEST / CONTRÔLE D'URINE / URINKONTROLLE

In our presence and under our strict control, the player gave a urine sample at

En notre présence et sous notre contrôle, le joueur a fourni un échantillon d'urine à

In unserer Gegenwart und unter unserer strikten Kontrolle hat der Spieler um eine Urinprobe abgegeben.

_____ hours _____ minutes.

_____ heures _____ minutes.

_____ Uhr _____ Minuten

S/G

Suitable S/G value reached?

YES NO

Exigences en matière de gravité spécifique remplies?

OUI NON

Benötigtes spezifisches Gewicht (S/G) erreicht?

JA NEIN

The urine sample has been decanted into two separate bottles labelled "A" and "B", bearing the code numbers below. These bottles have been sealed for transport in accordance with the regulations.

L'échantillon d'urine a été versé dans deux flacons «A» et «B» portant les codes ci-dessous. Ces flacons ont été scellés pour le transport, conformément au règlement.

Die Urinprobe wurde in zwei kodierte (siehe unten) Flaschen mit der Beschriftung «A» und «B» gefüllt. Diese Flaschen wurden dem Reglement entsprechend für den Transport versiegelt.

UEFA

A

UEFA

B

- The player refused to give a urine sample.
- The player poured the urine into bottles "A" and "B" himself.
- The player asked and authorized the Doping Control Officer to pour the urine into bottles "A" and "B".

- Le joueur a refusé de fournir un échantillon d'urine.
- Le joueur a versé lui-même l'urine dans les flacons A et B.
- Le joueur a demandé au contrôleur antidopage de verser l'urine dans les flacons A et B et lui en a donné l'autorisation.

- Der Spieler hat die Abgabe einer Urinprobe verweigert.
- Der Spieler hat den Urin selbst in die Flaschen A und B gefüllt.
- Der Spieler hat den Dopingkontrollleur gebeten und ermächtigt, den Urin in die Flaschen A und B zu füllen

The whole procedure took place in the presence of the UEFA Doping Control Officer and the official accompanying the player.

L'ensemble de la procédure s'est déroulée en présence du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA et de l'officiel accompagnant le joueur.

Alle Vorgänge wurden in Anwesenheit des UEFA - Dopingkontrollleurs und des offiziellen Begleiters des Spielers durchgeführt.

Resolution of disputes

I agree that any dispute not resolved after exhaustion of the legal remedies established by UEFA shall be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for final and binding arbitration. I take note that I must submit such a dispute to the CAS within 10 days of the notification of the decision, which is challenged. I also take note that proceedings before CAS shall take place in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration of CAS. The CAS shall rule on its jurisdiction and has the exclusive power to order provisional and conservatory measures. The decisions of CAS shall be final.

Règlement des litiges

J'accepte que tout litige non résolu après épuisement des voies de droits établies par l'UEFA sera soumis exclusivement au Tribunal Arbitral du Sport (T.A.S) et tranché de manière définitive et obligatoire. Je prends note que je dois soumettre un tel litige dans un délai de 10 jours après notification de la décision contestée. Je prends également note que la procédure suit les dispositions du Code de l'arbitrage en matière de sport du T.A.S. Le T.A.S. statue sur sa compétence et a le pouvoir exclusif d'ordonner des mesures provisionnelles et conservatoires. Les décisions du T.A.S. sont définitives.

Streitigkeiten

Ich akzeptiere, dass alle Streitigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit Dopingangelegenheiten nach Ausschöpfung der von der UEFA vorgesehenen Rechtsmittel ausschließlich und endgültig durch das Schiedsgericht des Sports «TAS» entschieden werden. Ich nehme davon Kenntnis, dass eine allfällige Klage innert 10 Tagen nach Eröffnung des anzufechtenden Entscheides beim «TAS» einzureichen ist. Ich nehme ebenfalls davon Kenntnis, dass sich das Verfahren nach der Schiedsordnung für Streitigkeiten im Bereich des Sports des «TAS» richtet. Das «TAS» beurteilt seine Zuständigkeit selber und kann vorläufige oder sühnende Massnahmen anordnen. Der Schiedsspruch des «TAS» ist endgültig.

Remarks
Remarques
Bemerkungen

I certify that, subject to my above comments in the "Remarks" section, the testing was collected in accordance with UEFA regulations and procedures and that no subsequent complaint is possible.

Je certifie que, sous réserve des commentaires ci-dessus figurant dans la rubrique «Remarques», le prélèvement s'est déroulé en conformité avec le règlement et les procédures de l'UEFA et que toute plainte ultérieure est exclue.

Ich bestätige, dass die Probe unter Vorbehalt meiner Kommentare in der Rubrik „Bemerkungen“ in Übereinstimmung mit dem Reglement und den Verfahren der UEFA entnommen wurde und dass keine nachträglichen Beschwerden möglich sind.

Signature of the player
Signature du joueur
Unterschrift des Spielers

Team representative signature
Signature du responsable d'équipe
Unterschrift des Teamverantwortlichen

Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer
Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrollleurs

Doping Control (D5 blood)

 In competition
En compétition
In Wettbewerben

 Out-of-competition
Hors compétition
Ausserhalb von Wettbewerben

 Female
Femme
Frau

 Male
Homme
Mann

Venue Lieu Ort		Date Date Datum	
Match Spiel		Date Date Datum	
UEFA Doping Control Officer Contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA UEFA-Dopingkontrollleur			
Full name of the player Nom et prénom du joueur Name und Vorname des Spielers			
Date of birth Date de naissance Geburtsdatum	Team Equipe Mannschaft		
Address to which result should be sent: Adresse à laquelle le résultat doit être envoyé: Adresse zur Resultatsübermittlung:		<input type="checkbox"/> To the Club/Association Au club/association An Klub/Verband	<input type="checkbox"/> Other address: Autre adresse: Andere Adresse:
Player's number N° du joueur Nr. des Spielers	Name of the accompanying official Nom de l'officiel accompagnant le joueur Name des offiziellen Begleiters		

BLOOD TEST / CONTRÔLE SANGUIN / BLUTKONTROLLE

In our presence and under our strict control, the blood collection was completed at _____ hours _____ minutes.

En notre présence et sous notre contrôle, le prélèvement sanguin s'est terminé à _____ heures _____ minutes.

In unserer Gegenwart und unter unserer strikten Kontrolle wurde _____ Uhr _____ Minuten die Blutkontrolle abgeschlossen.

UEFA	A
UEFA	A

UEFA	B
UEFA	B

- The player refused to give a blood sample
- The player sealed the blood samples himself, once the blood collection procedure was completed, in bottles bearing the code numbers given above
- The player asked and authorized the Doping Control Officer to seal the blood samples, once the blood collection procedure was completed, in bottles bearing the code numbers given above

- Le joueur a refusé de fournir un échantillon de sang
- Une fois la procédure de prélèvement sanguin terminée, le joueur a scellé lui-même les échantillons de sang dans des flacons portant les codes ci-dessus
- Le joueur a demandé et donné l'autorisation au contrôleur antidopage de sceller les échantillons de sang, une fois la procédure de prélèvement sanguin terminée, dans des flacons portant les codes ci-dessus

- Der Spieler hat die Abgabe einer Blutprobe verweigert
- Der Spieler hat die Blutproben nach der Entnahme in den oben aufgeführten Angaben entsprechend kodierten Flaschen selbst versiegelt
- Der Spieler hat den Dopingkontrollleur gebeten und ermächtigt, dem Urin in die Flaschen A und B zu füllen

The whole procedure took place in the presence of the UEFA Doping Control Officer and the official accompanying the player.

Resolution of disputes
I agree that any dispute not resolved after exhaustion of the legal remedies established by UEFA shall be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for final and binding arbitration. I take note that I must submit such a dispute to the CAS within 10 days of the notification of the decision, which is challenged. I also take note that proceedings before CAS shall take place in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration of CAS.
The CAS shall rule on its jurisdiction and has the exclusive power to order provisional and conservatory measures. The decisions of CAS shall be final.

L'ensemble de la procédure s'est déroulée en présence du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA et de l'officiel accompagnant le joueur.

Règlement des litiges
J'accepte que tout litige non résolu après épuisement des voies de recours établies par l'UEFA sera soumis exclusivement au Tribunal Arbitral du Sport (T.A.S.) et tranché de manière définitive et obligatoire. Je prends note que je dois soumettre un tel litige dans un délai de 10 jours après notification de la décision contestée. Je prends également note que la procédure suit les dispositions du Code de l'arbitrage en matière de sport du T.A.S.
Le T.A.S. statue sur sa compétence et a le pouvoir exclusif d'ordonner des mesures provisionnelles et conservatoires. Les décisions du T.A.S. sont définitives.

Alle Vorgänge wurden in Anwesenheit des UEFA - Dopingkontrollleurs und des offiziellen Begleiters des Spielers durchgeführt.

Streitigkeiten
Ich akzeptiere, dass alle Streitigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit Dopingangelegenheiten nach Ausschöpfung der von der UEFA vorgesehenen Rechtsmittel ausschließlich und endgültig durch das Schiedsgericht des Sports «TAS» entschieden werden. Ich nehme davon Kenntnis, dass eine allfällige Klage innert 10 Tagen nach Eröffnung des anzufechtenden Entscheides beim «TAS» einzureichen ist. Ich nehme ebenfalls davon Kenntnis, dass sich das Verfahren nach der Schiedsordnung für Streitigkeiten im Bereich des Sports des «TAS» richtet.
Das «TAS» beurteilt seine Zuständigkeit selber und kann vorläufige oder sichernde Massnahmen anordnen. Der Schiedspruch des «TAS» ist endgültig.

Specify the medication affecting clotting time in particular (e.g. aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents), bleeding disorder or any blood transfusions in the last six months:

Préciser les médicaments ayant un effet notamment sur le temps de coagulation (par exemple aspirine, anti-inflammatoires non-stéroïdiens), troubles de la coagulation ou éventuelles transfusions sanguines au cours des six derniers mois:

Medikamente, die insbesondere die Blutgerinnungszeit beeinflussen (z.B. Aspirin, nicht steroidale Entzündungshemmer), bzw. Blutungen oder Bluttransfusionen in den letzten sechs Monaten angeben.

Remarks
Remarques
Bemerkungen

I certify that, subject to my above comments in the "Remarks" section, the testing was collected in accordance with UEFA regulations and procedures and that no subsequent complaint is possible.

Je certifie que, sous réserve des commentaires ci-dessus figurant dans la rubrique «Remarques», le prélèvement s'est déroulé en conformité avec le règlement et les procédures de l'UEFA et que toute plainte ultérieure est exclue.

Ich bestätige, dass die Probe unter Vorbehalt meiner Kommentare in der Rubrik „Bemerkungen“ in Übereinstimmung mit dem Reglement und den Verfahren der UEFA entnommen wurde und dass keine nachträglichen Beschwerden möglich sind.

Player's signature
Signature du joueur
Unterschrift des Spielers

Accompanying official's signature
Signature de l'officiel accompagnant le joueur
Unterschrift des offiziellen Begleiters des Spielers

Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer
Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrollleurs

Partial Sample (D6)

I, the undersigned player, confirm that the quantity of urine indicated below provided by me has been poured into the 'A' bottle. This bottle has been sealed with the interim sealing device before replacing the cap on the bottle. 'A' bottle has been placed back in the original packaging, which also contains bottle 'B', and sealed.

Le joueur soussigné confirme que le volume d'urine ci-dessous qu'il a fourni a été versé dans le flacon «A». Ce flacon a été scellé au moyen du mécanisme de scellage provisoire avant de replacer le bouchon. Le flacon «A» a été replacé dans son emballage d'origine qui contient également le flacon «B», et scellé.

Der unterzeichnende Spieler bestätigt, dass die folgende von ihm abgegebene Urinmenge in die Flasche «A» abgefüllt wurde. Diese Flasche wurde mit dem Zwischenversiegelungszapfen versiegelt und der Deckel auf die Flasche gestülpt. Die Flasche «A» wurde darauf in die Originalverpackung, zurückgelegt, die auch die Flasche «B» enthält, und versiegelt.

Quantity of urine / Volume d'urine / Urinmenge (ml)	Collection time of partial sample Heure de prélèvement de l'échantillon partiel Uhrzeit der Abgabe der Probe	Security number Code sécurité Kodenummer
Full name of the player / Nom et prénom du joueur / Name und Vorname des Spielers		
Signature of the player / Signature du joueur / Unterschrift des Spielers		
Signature of the UEFA Doping Control Officer / Signature du contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA / Unterschrift des UEFA-Dopingkontrolleurs		

*UEFA Doping Control Officer
Contrôleur antidopage de l'UEFA
UEFA-Dopingkontrolleur*

This part of the form must be detached and retained by the player until he is able to provide the required quantity of urine. Ce talon doit être détaché et conservé par le joueur jusqu'à ce qu'il soit en mesure de fournir le volume d'urine requis. Dieser Abschnitt muss abgetrennt und vom Spieler so lange aufbewahrt werden, bis er in der Lage ist, die erforderliche Urinmenge abzugeben.

Security number Code sécurité Kodenummer	Signature of the player Signature du joueur Unterschrift Spieler

Chain of Custody and Confirmation of Receipt by Laboratory (D7)

In competition
En compétition
In Wettbewerb

Out-of-competition
Hors compétition
Ausserhalb von Wettbewerben

Female
Femme
Frau

Male
Homme
Mann

EPO

Urine
Urin

Blood
Sang
Blut

	Sample numbers/Numéros des échantillons/Nummern der Proben		If multiple samples from one player, bracket them together. Si plus d'un échantillon fournis par un joueur, rassembler les échantillons. Bei mehreren Proben eines Spielers sind diese zusammenzufügen.	
	A	B	Order of collection. Ordre de prélèvement. Reihenfolge der Abgabe. (1 / 2)	Lab analysis required (yes / no). Analyse de laboratoire requise (oui / non). Laboranalyse beantragt (ja / nein)
UEFA				

After collection, the above samples numbers were entrusted to the following persons:
Après avoir été prélevés les numéros d'échantillons ci-dessus ont été confiés aux personnes suivantes:
Die oben aufgeführten Proben wurden an folgende Personen weitergegeben:

Number of samples Nombre d'échantillons Anzahl der Proben	Name of person receiving samples Nom de la personne qui reçoit les échantillons Name der Person, die die Proben erhält	Reason (e.g. transport to the laboratory, etc.) Motif (ex. transport au laboratoire, etc.) Begründung (z.B. Transport zum Labor usw.)	Signature Signature Unterschrift	Place/Date/Time Lieu/Date/Heure Ort/Datum/Uhrzeit

The above samples numbers were entrusted to the following laboratory:
Les numéros d'échantillons ci-dessus ont été confiés au laboratoire suivant:
Die oben aufgeführten Proben wurden an das folgende Labor weitergeleitet:

Name of Laboratory Nom du laboratoire Name des Labors	
Name of person receiving samples Nom de la personne qui reçoit les échantillons Name der Person, die die Proben entgegennimmt	
Signature Signature Unterschrift	
Place/Date/Time Lieu/Date/Heure Ort/Datum/Uhrzeit	

APPENDIX E: Whereabouts rules

A. UEFA testing pool

1. UEFA defines a UEFA out-of-competition testing pool (hereinafter: UEFA testing pool) of those teams and players required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA. In principle, the UEFA testing pool is defined at the start of each season and/or prior to a specific competition stage, and may be revised from time to time.
2. UEFA notifies teams and players in the UEFA testing pool in writing that they have been included in the pool and that they must provide accurate whereabouts information in accordance with any instructions that UEFA may issue from time to time.

In its notification, UEFA sets the deadline for submission of whereabouts information by the team and players and indicates any additional information to be provided by the team or player(s).

3. Teams and players remain in the UEFA testing pool and continue to be required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA until they have been informed otherwise by UEFA.
4. Players included in the UEFA testing pool who are transferred to a team that is not in the UEFA testing pool or have given notice of their retirement from football may be required to continue to provide whereabouts information and to remain available for out-of-competition testing as instructed by UEFA.

B. Teams

5. When a team is part of the UEFA testing pool, it is responsible for collecting and forwarding to UEFA the whereabouts information of all its players registered to participate in the UEFA competition.
6. Each player who is on a team that is part of the UEFA testing pool and who is registered to participate in a UEFA competition is responsible for informing his team if he will not participate in any team activity and for providing his team with complete and accurate whereabouts information. Notwithstanding the team's responsibility, the player is personally responsible for ensuring that complete and accurate whereabouts information is forwarded in time by the team to UEFA.
7. Teams and their players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.

8. Whereabouts information must be accurate and up to date at all times. Should a team's or player's plans change from those originally indicated in their whereabouts information, the team must immediately send updates of all information required.
9. Each of the following constitutes a team whereabouts violation:
 - a) Late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - b) Absence of one to five players from a doping control conducted on the team;
 - c) Absence of six or more players from a doping control conducted on the team.
10. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violation and states the consequences, which are as follows:
 - a) First team whereabouts violation: a warning is sent to the team.
 - b) Second team whereabouts violation: target testing is systematically conducted on the team and its players.
 - c) Third team whereabouts violation: all the team's players are included individually in UEFA's testing pool and must provide partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA.
 - d) Fourth and further team whereabouts violations: UEFA may ask FIFA to include some or all of the team's players in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP). However, if included in FIFA's IRTP, the team and player(s) concerned remain in UEFA's testing pool and continue to be required to provide whereabouts information to UEFA accordingly.
 - e) All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies, which will take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
11. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
12. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 6.01 of these regulations and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly.

C. Players

13. Players are required to provide accurate and complete whereabouts information and updates to their team as stipulated in paragraph 6 above and to be available for testing as stipulated in paragraph 7 above.
14. A player's absence from a doping control conducted on his team constitutes a non-compliance by the player with his whereabouts obligations.

15. UEFA notifies players of any non-compliance and states the consequences, which are as follows:
 - a) First non-compliance: a warning is sent to the player.
 - b) Second non-compliance: target testing is systematically conducted on the player.
 - c) Third non-compliance: the player is included individually in UEFA's testing pool and must provide partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA (if not already required to do so following three non-compliances by his team).

Comment: the above-mentioned non-compliances are not subject to any review or justification. The above consequences are administrative measures, not disciplinary sanctions.

16. A fourth non-compliance is treated as a whereabouts failure (filing failure or missed test) in accordance with paragraph 2.01(d) of these regulations and sections D and E of this appendix. In addition, UEFA may ask FIFA to include the player in the FIFA IRTP. However, if included in FIFA's IRTP, the player remains in UEFA's testing pool and continues to be required to provide whereabouts information to UEFA accordingly.
17. Player's non-compliances expire after five years.
18. Notwithstanding paragraph 15(c) of this appendix, UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such time and on such grounds as UEFA deems appropriate.
19. A player individually included in UEFA's testing pool and therefore required to provide partial individual whereabouts information will be informed thereof by UEFA. Whenever he will not be present and available for a doping control for the full duration of any of his team's activities, he must, in advance of the team activity, provide UEFA with a location and a 60-minute time slot (between 06:00 and 23:00 local time) when he will be available for a doping control at that location. Further instructions and requirements will be provided by UEFA in accordance with paragraph 2 of this appendix.
20. Partial individual whereabouts information submitted to UEFA must remain accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally submitted in his partial individual whereabouts information, the player must send an update immediately.
21. Any player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, his whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01(c) or 2.01(e) of these regulations and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly.

D. Filing failure management process

22. The management process in respect of an apparent filing failure is as follows.
23. A player may only be declared to have committed a filing failure if UEFA, on the basis of the procedure set forth below, can establish each of the following:
 - a) The player was duly notified:
 - i) that he had been individually included in UEFA's testing pool and had to provide partial individual whereabouts information;
 - ii) of the consequent requirement to provide accurate and complete whereabouts information; and
 - iii) of the consequences of any failure to comply with the above whereabouts requirement.
 - b) The player failed to comply with the above whereabouts requirement by the applicable deadline.
 - c) The player's failure to comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player is presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he had been notified of the requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to the failure.
24. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 23 above have been met, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player concerned without delay in the manner set forth in paragraph 6.01 of these regulations or as otherwise agreed by the player, inviting a response within a time limit set by the UEFA administration. In the notice, the UEFA administration informs the player:
 - a) that, in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must make the required whereabouts filing by a deadline set by the UEFA administration;
 - b) that, unless the player persuades the UEFA administration that there has not been any filing failure, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against him;
 - c) whether any other whereabouts failures known to UEFA have been alleged against the player in the 18-month period prior to this alleged failure; and
 - d) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.
25. If the player disputes the alleged filing failure by the relevant deadline, the UEFA administration reassesses whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 23 above have been met. UEFA then advises the player, by

fax and without delay, whether or not it maintains that there has been a filing failure.

26. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the UEFA administration maintains that there has been a filing failure, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player that an alleged filing failure is to be recorded against him. At the same time, the UEFA administration advises the player that he has the right to an administrative review of that decision and sets a deadline by which to request such review.
27. Where requested by the player by the relevant deadline, such administrative review is conducted by the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or a nominee who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged filing failure. The review is based on written submissions only and considers whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 23 above have been met. The review is completed without delay and the decision communicated to the player by fax and without delay.
28. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under paragraph 23 above have not been met, then the alleged filing failure is not treated as a whereabouts failure for any purpose. The UEFA administration notifies the player accordingly.
29. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to paragraphs 22 to 28 above, informing him of the decision that there has been no filing failure, is also sent to his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations.
30. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged filing failure by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 23 above have been met, then UEFA records an alleged filing failure against the player and notifies the player, his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of that alleged filing failure and the date of its occurrence.

E. Missed test management process

31. The management process in the case of an apparent missed test is as follows.
32. A player may only be declared to have committed a missed test if UEFA can establish each of the following:
 - a) The player was given notice that he had been individually included in UEFA's testing pool and had to provide partial individual whereabouts information, and was advised of his liability for a missed test if he was unavailable for testing during the 60-minute time slot and at the location specified in his whereabouts filing.

- b) A DCO attempted to test the player during the 60-minute time slot specified in the player's whereabouts filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that period.
 - c) During that 60-minute time slot, the DCO did what was reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the player, short of giving the player any advance notice of the test.
 - d) The player's failure to be available for testing at the specified location during the 60-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player is presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set forth in this paragraph 32. This presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to him:
 - i) being unavailable for testing at the location during the 60-minute time slot; and
 - ii) failing to update his most recent whereabouts filing to give notice of a different location where he would instead be available for testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day.
33. To ensure fairness to the player, where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test a player during one of the 60-minute time slots specified in his whereabouts filing, any unsuccessful subsequent attempt to test that player may only be counted as a missed test against that player if that subsequent attempt takes place after the player has received notice, in accordance with paragraph 34 below, of the original unsuccessful attempt.
34. The DCO files a report with UEFA on any unsuccessful sample collection, setting out the details of the attempted sample collection, including the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the step(s) taken at the location to try to find the player, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted sample collection.
35. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 32 above have been met, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player of the unsuccessful attempt without delay, inviting a response within a time limit set by the UEFA administration. In the notice, the UEFA administration informs the player:
- a) that, unless the player persuades the UEFA administration that there has not been any missed test, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against him;
 - b) whether any other whereabouts failures known to UEFA have been alleged against him in the 18-month period prior to this alleged failure; and

- c) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.
36. If the player disputes the alleged missed test by the relevant deadline, the UEFA administration reassesses whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 32 above have been met. The UEFA administration then advises the player, by fax and without delay, whether or not it maintains that there has been a missed test.
 37. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the UEFA administration maintains that there has been a missed test, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player that an alleged missed test is to be recorded against him. At the same time, the UEFA administration advises the player that he has the right to request an administrative review of the alleged missed test and sets a deadline within which to request such review. The report on the unsuccessful attempt must be provided to the player at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.
 38. Where requested by the player by the relevant deadline, such administrative review is conducted by the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or a nominee who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged missed test. The review is based on written submissions only and considers whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 32 above have been met. If necessary, the relevant DCO may be asked to provide further information to the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or his nominee. The review is completed without delay and the decision communicated to the player by fax and without delay.
 39. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under paragraph 32 above have not been met, then the unsuccessful attempt to test the player is not treated as a missed test for any purpose. UEFA notifies the player accordingly.
 40. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to paragraphs 31 to 39 above, informing him of the decision that there has been no missed test, is also sent to his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations.
 41. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged missed test by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 32 above have been met, then UEFA records an alleged missed test against the player and notifies the player, his team, FIFA and WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of the alleged missed test and the date of its occurrence.

F. Coordination with other anti-doping organisations

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

G. Involvement of UEFA disciplinary bodies

48. The UEFA disciplinary bodies are only involved if a third whereabouts failure (any combination of missed tests and/or filing failures) is committed by a player within a rolling period of 18 months. They are not bound by any determination made beforehand during the filing failure and/or missed test management process as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the anti-doping organisation responsible for bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure.

49. If the UEFA disciplinary bodies decide that two alleged whereabouts failures have been established to the required standard of proof, but that the third has not, then no violation under paragraph 2.01(d) of these regulations is found to have occurred. However, if the player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 18-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the disciplinary body in the previous proceedings and the alleged whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.
50. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01(d) of these regulations within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 18-month period, then it is assumed by WADA that UEFA has decided no such violation was committed and WADA is therefore entitled to appeal against this assumed decision.

Comment: The assumption by WADA that UEFA has decided no violation was committed has the sole purpose of enabling WADA to lodge an appeal against such an assumed decision. It does not prevent UEFA from opening disciplinary proceedings after the 30-day period stipulated on behalf of WADA.

H. Confidentiality

51. UEFA handles whereabouts information as strictly confidential at all times and uses it exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating and conducting tests or managing possible anti-doping rule violations. UEFA destroys whereabouts information when it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
52. WADA and all anti-doping organisations that have accepted the Code are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information. UEFA is not liable for any use that WADA or any other anti-doping organisation makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. Teams and/or players have no claim against UEFA in this respect.

APPENDIX F: Testing procedure

A. Doping control station

1. The doping control station must comply with the requirements set out in Appendices A and B of the present regulations.
2. Apart from the players drawn to undergo a doping control and the team representative and/or chaperone accompanying them, only the following persons are allowed access to the doping control station:
 - a) the DCO;
 - b) the doping control liaison officer of the home team;
 - c) the local doping control officer(s) (if applicable);
 - d) the UEFA match delegate or another UEFA match officer;
 - e) an interpreter approved by the DCO (if necessary);
 - f) the doping control assistant.

Anyone else authorised by the DCO to enter the doping control station must record their arrival and departure by signing the Doping Control Station Register form (D4) provided by the DCO.

3. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the doping control station.
4. The players selected remain in the doping control station until they are ready to provide a sample.
5. Drinks that are free of prohibited doping substances are made available to the players in the form of original, unopened and sealed bottles or cans in a refrigerator in the doping control station. If a player wishes to take his own food and drinks to the doping control station, it is entirely at his own risk.
6. Smoking is not permitted in the doping control station.

B. Procedure for in-competition controls

7. Two players plus two reserves from each team are drawn by lot to undergo a doping control at the doping control station. The Medical and Anti-Doping Unit may instruct the DCO on players to be tested.
8. At all matches where doping controls are to be conducted, the DCO informs the team representatives on his arrival at the match venue. He also explains the procedure for drawing the players to be tested.
9. The draw is carried out during the half-time interval at a place designated by the DCO, usually in the doping control station. If for any reason the draw cannot take place at half time, the DCO contacts the team representatives and informs them where and when the open draw will take place.

10. The team representatives must be present at the draw. However, should either or both of them not be present on time, the DCO may proceed.
11. In addition to the DCO and the team representatives, the UEFA match delegate may be present. If the UEFA match delegate is unable to attend, the DCO may appoint a witness.
12. For the draw, the DCO places numbered counters that correspond to the shirt numbers of all players of each team into two separate receptacles (one envelope or bag per team). The DCO carefully checks that all the players listed on the match sheet are included before placing the counters into the receptacles.
13. The DCO draws two counters from each receptacle, plus two counters from each receptacle as reserves. Without looking at them, the DCO places the first four counters drawn into four separate envelopes (one for each player drawn) and the four reserve counters into four separate envelopes marked "reserve" (again, one for each player). The DCO then seals the envelopes, puts these into one big envelope and keeps the rest of the counters in his possession. The DCO then signs the big envelope, which should be countersigned by the team representatives as well as the UEFA match delegate, if present.
14. The DCO opens the envelopes 15 minutes before the end of the match. At futsal matches, the DCO opens the envelopes after 10 minutes of effective playing time in the second half.
15. The team representatives must be present when the envelopes are opened. However, should either or both of them not be present on time, the DCO may proceed.
16. The DCO completes the Doping Control Draw form (D1), the Doping Control Summons form (D2) and the Declaration of Medication form (D3) with the names and numbers of the players drawn and hands over copies to the team representatives, each of whom must then inform the team doctor concerned.
17. The clubs or national associations concerned are responsible for ensuring that the players drawn to undergo a doping control are taken by the respective team representatives to the doping control station straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over. This applies even when chaperones are appointed by UEFA.
18. The team doctor or his representative completes the Declaration of Medication form (D3) for each player selected to undergo a doping control and personally gives the form signed by the player and the doctor to the DCO. If a selected player has taken or been administered any medication, prohibited substance or prohibited method in the three months preceding the doping control, this must be declared on the form by the team doctor, giving details of the name of the product, the diagnosis, the dosage, when and for how long the product was prescribed, as well as the method and frequency

of administration. Any TUE granted to the player must also be declared on the D3 form.

19. If a selected player sustains a serious injury requiring hospital treatment after the draw or is unable to undergo a doping control for any other compelling reason, the first reserve number is used and the corresponding player is summoned for the doping control. If this player is also seriously injured or unable to undergo a doping control for any other compelling reason, the second reserve number is used. Since it is the responsibility of the DCO to judge a player's inability to undergo a doping control, the team doctor must inform the DCO of any such cases.
20. If a player is shown a red card at any time during the match, the player must remain available to undergo a doping control after the match if he has been drawn or designated in addition to the draw.

C. Procedure for out-of-competition controls during team activities

21. The appointed DCO identifies himself to the head or deputy head of delegation of the relevant team and explains the doping control procedure to him, the team doctor and, if applicable, the coach.
22. The DCO checks the players present against the list provided by UEFA and reports to UEFA if any players are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the players' list by the DCO.
23. If the players' list has not been registered with UEFA at the time of the control, the head of delegation gives the DCO an up-to-date list of players, including any who are absent. The reasons for such absences must be provided by the team and are then entered on the players' list by the DCO.
24. The DCO conducts the draw and/or nominates the players to be tested as decided by the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.
25. Should a draw take place, the DCO conducts it as follows:
 - a) Referring to the players' list mentioned in paragraph 21 or 22, he checks the names and shirt numbers of the players.
 - b) He spreads out on a table the counters containing the numbers of all the players, including the players not present.
 - c) He makes sure that none of the numbers is missing before placing them in an envelope, bag or similar receptacle.
 - d) He then draws as many counters from his envelope, bag or similar receptacle as instructed by the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.
 - e) For each drawn and/or nominated player not present at the time of the draw, the DCO draws a reserve player.

26. The DCO indicates on the players' list the players drawn and/or nominated for a doping control, the reserve players and any other relevant information, and completes the Doping Control Summons form (D2 OOC) and the Declaration of Medication form (D3) with the names and numbers of the players drawn, including the reserve players. The DCO gives the team doctor a copy of the D2 OOC and D3 forms.
27. The team doctor or his representative completes the Declaration of Medication form (D3) for each player selected to undergo a doping control and personally gives the form signed by the player and the doctor to the DCO. If a selected player has taken or been administered any medication, prohibited substance or prohibited method in the three months preceding the doping control, this must be declared on the form by the team doctor, giving details of the name of the product, the diagnosis, the dosage, when and for how long the product was prescribed, and the method and frequency of administration. Any TUE granted to the player must also be declared on the D3 form.
28. The club or national association concerned is responsible for ensuring that the players drawn to undergo a doping control are informed and instructed to report to the doping control station within 60 minutes of being notified or as otherwise instructed by the DCO.
29. A reserve player is only tested if a selected player fails to report within 60 minutes of being notified, unless the reserve player offers to provide a sample beforehand. By so doing, the reserve player concerned agrees that his sample is valid for testing by UEFA even if the selected player reports in time and provides his sample.
30. Should a player drawn for testing fail to report to the doping control station in time, the DCO reports to UEFA. In such cases, the first reserve player drawn is summoned for the doping control. Should a second player drawn for testing fail to report to the doping control station in time, the second reserve player drawn is summoned, and so on.

D. Procedure for out-of-competition controls on individual players

31. The appointed DCO makes reasonable attempts to notify the player of his selection for sample collection. The DCO records all notification attempts that he makes during such period.
32. When the player is a minor, the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit instructs the DCO as to whether a third party must be notified prior to notification of the player.
33. The DCO asks the player to produce identification, to ensure that the player who is to be notified is the same player who has been selected for doping control.

34. The DCO informs the player of the doping control procedure, and notifies him of his rights and responsibilities, namely:
 - a) to have a representative present;
 - b) to report for sample collection within 60 minutes;
 - c) to remain within direct observation of the DCO until the end of the sample collection process.
35. If the player cannot be contacted by the DCO after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided by the player and/or his representative, the matter is reported to the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit.

E. Suspicion of doping

36. If doping is suspected, the UEFA match delegate and/or the referee and/or the DCO are entitled to summon additional players to be tested.

F. Sample collection procedure for urine samples

37. The DCO supervises the doping control procedure. He checks the player's identity by means of the Doping Control Summons form (D2) and asks the player to identify himself. He explains the procedure for the collection of samples and informs the player of his rights and obligations.
38. The player first selects a clean and previously unused urine collection beaker for the samples.
39. The player then selects two clean and previously unused transparent glass bottles (one for the A sample and the other the B sample). Each bottle bears the same code number.
40. The player urinates into the collection beaker under the strict supervision of the DCO, who must be of the same sex as the player.
41. The volume of urine must be at least 90ml (A 60ml, B 30ml).
42. The player decides whether he or the DCO will pour the urine into bottles A and B. If the player decides to do so himself, the DCO explains the procedure to him.
43. A sufficient volume of urine should be left in the collection beaker to allow the DCO to test the specific gravity (S/G) of the sample. This is then recorded on the Doping Control form (D5). If the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is not met, the DCO continues to collect additional samples until the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is met. Players who are required to provide additional samples must follow the instructions of the DCO. The DCO may determine that there are exceptional circumstances which mean that, for logistical reasons, it is impossible to continue with the sample collection session. Such exceptional circumstances must be documented accordingly by the DCO.

44. The player and the DCO check that the bottles are in good and proper condition. The urine sample is poured into bottles A and B and the player or the DCO closes them tightly. The player ensures that no urine can leak out and compares the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the Doping Control form (D5) once again.
45. The DCO then completes the Doping Control form (D5), which must be signed by the player, the team representative accompanying him and the DCO. On this same form, the player should also clearly indicate the name and address to which he wishes the test result to be sent. If there is no indication or the writing is not legible, the test result is sent to the club or national association's address. The signatures of the player and the DCO are legally binding. One copy of this form is retained by the DCO, one by the UEFA administration, one by the player, and one by the laboratory. By signing the D5 form, the player confirms that, subject to any concerns recorded by the player in the "Remarks" section, the testing was conducted in accordance with the present regulations and no subsequent complaint is possible.
46. The A and B samples of all the players tested and the corresponding copies of the forms are delivered to the laboratory.

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

47. If the urine sample provided is less than 90ml, the player or the DCO pours the volume of urine already collected into bottle A and seals this bottle with the interim sealing device before replacing the cap on the bottle. Next, bottle A is placed back in the cardboard packaging, which also contains bottle B, and all components are then sealed inside the plastic security bag.
48. The number of the security bag and the quantity of urine collected (in ml) must be written on the Partial Sample form (D6) provided for this purpose. The player must sign both parts (main part and detachable part) of the D6 form to confirm that the code number is correct on both parts. The name of the player must be written on the main part of the form.
49. When the player is able to provide an additional sample, he must identify his initial sample by checking the code number on the security bag against the number on the Partial Sample form (D6). The DCO double-checks this as well.
50. The player and the DCO check together that the security bag has not been tampered with.
51. The player then urinates again into a clean, unused beaker.
52. Under the supervision of the DCO, the player himself opens bottle A by unscrewing the interim sealing device.
53. The partial sample in bottle A is added to the second sample in the collection beaker to ensure that both samples are properly mixed.

54. If the volume is still insufficient, the steps outlined in paragraphs 46 to 52 above are repeated. Once the required volume is obtained, testing can continue as from paragraphs 41 to 45 above.
55. Urine samples collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

H. Sample collection procedure for blood samples

56. The Blood Collection Officer (BCO) draws players in accordance with the procedure set out in section B or C above, depending on whether the control is in- or out-of-competition. A player may have to provide a urine sample in addition to the blood samples.
57. If a urine sample is also required, the collection of the blood samples from the player is, in general, carried out first, before the player provides a urine sample.
58. If a urine sample is also required, part of the doping control station is partitioned off to carry out the blood sampling procedure.
59. Blood is drawn from the player's vein, preferably from the inner part of the lower arm, while the player is sitting on a chair and resting his arm on a suitable support.
60. Blood samples are taken by means of a proficient (*lege artis*) intravenous puncture, which entails no health risk, except of possible local haematomas.
61. The player is allowed to select the required blood sample kit.
62. At the beginning of the doping control procedure, the BCO explains the blood collection procedure to the selected player with the help of the team doctor.
63. Medical declarations are required for:
 - a) medication that may affect the venepuncture procedure (particularly those that affect clotting), e.g. aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents;
 - b) any bleeding disorder which may have an effect on clotting time;
 - c) any blood transfusions in the last six months (to be declared on the relevant Doping Control form).

Prior to the blood samples being taken, the player is asked if he has understood the procedure and purpose of sampling. If he has taken medication which could affect clotting time, extra care is taken with regard to haemostasis.

64. The BCO is responsible for the:
 - a) hygiene and sterility of the procedure;
 - b) handling of blood-sampling equipment;
 - c) handling of blood samples, e.g. mixing anti-coagulants;

d) after-care for the players.

The BCO or his assistant(s) wear(s) sterile gloves during the procedure and only the BCO, his assistant(s) and the players are allowed to handle the samples.

65. The player decides whether he or the BCO will seal the blood samples into the special bottles once the BCO or his assistant(s) has(have) completed the blood-collection procedure. The BCO then places the coded, sealed glass bottles containing the player's blood samples into the transport cool bag.
66. Blood samples are taken following the usual clinical procedure for blood collection. At least 3ml or 5ml of blood is collected in each of two venepuncture tubes (3ml or 5ml as the A sample; 3ml or 5ml as the B sample). If required, the procedure is repeated and more blood is collected from the same puncture in 3ml or 5ml venepuncture tubes.
67. If a player's vein collapses after a small amount of blood has been collected, the procedure is repeated on the other arm to obtain a sufficient volume.
68. Blood samples are analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Results are communicated in the same way as urine test results.

I. Analysis of samples

69. Samples are sent for analysis only to laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. A list of WADA-accredited laboratories is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.
70. Samples are delivered to the UEFA-designated laboratory by the DCO or by courier service. The head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or their nominee decides on the appropriate means of transport. The Chain of Custody and Confirmation of Receipt by Laboratory form (D7) must be completed by the DCO and signed by the laboratory.
71. Samples must be analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to its monitoring programme, or to assist UEFA in profiling relevant parameters in a player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.
72. The laboratory proceeds with the analysis of the A sample and stores the B sample in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.
73. UEFA endeavours to ensure that the analysis of A samples is carried out as soon as possible after their arrival at the designated laboratory.
74. The laboratory communicates all negative test results to the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee as soon as these results are known.

75. If the analysis of the A sample produces a negative result, the B sample is disposed of by the laboratory within the time limit specified in the WADA International Standard for Laboratories, unless the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee instructs otherwise in writing.
76. A sample may be reanalysed for the purposes of paragraph 70 above at any time exclusively at the direction of UEFA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting samples must conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

J. Procedure if A sample produces an adverse analytical finding

77. If the A sample produces an adverse analytical finding, the laboratory must inform the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee immediately and confidentially by telephone. The original full analytical report must be sent to the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee by recorded delivery and marked "private and confidential".
78. On receipt of confirmation of an adverse analytical finding from the A sample, the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee confidentially informs the general secretary of the national association or club concerned or any other qualified representative by telephone in due course. The general secretary of the national association or club concerned or any other qualified representative must immediately inform the player. The head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee then informs the player about the results in writing (by fax or email to the national association's or club's address, unless another address is indicated on the Doping Control (D5) form). A copy of the laboratory's findings is enclosed. The general secretary or other qualified representative of the national association or club concerned receives a copy of this fax or email.

K. Right to request a B sample analysis

79. If the A sample produces an adverse analytical finding, the player is entitled to request an analysis of the B sample within 48 hours of receiving the fax or email from UEFA. At UEFA European Championship final tournaments, the 48-hour deadline may be reduced. The participating national associations are informed by means of a circular letter before the start of the tournament.
80. Requests for analysis of the B sample must be submitted in writing. If the player does not request analysis of the B sample by the relevant deadline, he is considered to have fully recognised and accepted the results of the A sample analysis.

81. If analysis of the B sample is requested, UEFA communicates this request immediately to the head of the laboratory where the B sample is being stored. The B sample analysis takes place at the same laboratory as soon as possible. Both the player and the general secretary (or other authorised representative) of the national association or club concerned are informed of the time at which the B sample is to be opened.
82. In accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories, the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or his nominee, as well as the player or his appointed representative, may be present at the laboratory when the bottle containing the B sample is opened and analysed. All costs incurred as a result of the presence of the player or his representative at the laboratory when the B sample is opened and/or analysed must be covered by the player, his club or his national association.
83. The results of the B sample analysis must be communicated to the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee immediately and confidentially by telephone. The original analytical report on the B sample must be sent to the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee by recorded delivery marked "private and confidential".
84. Unless the head of the Medical and Anti-Doping Unit or his nominee requests otherwise in writing, the laboratory must destroy the B sample the day following the minimum period for which the laboratory is required to keep the sample under the International Standard for Laboratories.

L. Procedure if B sample confirms the A sample analysis

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

APPENDIX G: Acknowledgement and Agreement

The undersigned player agrees to comply with the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations* and the applicable UEFA competition regulations, which he has read and understood. In particular, he acknowledges that he must refrain from using substances and methods prohibited by the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

The undersigned player recognises that failure to comply with the said regulations may result in investigation and imposition of sanctions by UEFA. He acknowledges and agrees that UEFA has the jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided for in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

The undersigned player agrees to undergo doping controls at any time (in and out of competition).

The undersigned player agrees that any dispute that remains unresolved after the legal remedies established by UEFA have been exhausted shall be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for final and binding arbitration, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *UEFA Statutes*.

The undersigned has/have read and understood the present Acknowledgment and Agreement.

Date

Name of player
(surname, first name)

Date of birth
(day/month/year)

Signature of player

Name of parent/legal guardian
(surname, first name)

Signature of parent/legal guardian

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