



No. 69/2016

TO UEFA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
TO CLUBS PARTICIPATING IN UEFA COMPETITIONS

For the attention of
the President and the General Secretary

Your reference	Your correspondence of	Our reference KCDAD/MAC/VOU	Date 21 December 2016
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Long-term sample storage and 2017 WADA Prohibited List

Dear Sir or Madam,

Long-term sample storage

At its meeting on 9 December 2016, the UEFA Executive Committee approved that all doping control samples collected in the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League, UEFA European Football Championship and UEFA Super Cup should be stored for up to **ten years** in order to allow re-testing at any time when needed, in particular when new detection methods become available.

As stipulated in Article 10 of the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations, this long-term sample storage allows anti-doping rule violations to be prosecuted up to ten years after they have been committed. If a new analysis on a stored sample proves an anti-doping rule violation, then the player concerned will be suspended according to the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations in force at the time of sample collection.

In addition to facing a suspension, players may also have additional disciplinary sanctions imposed, such as losing medals or being fined. If more than two players from the same team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a competition period, the team may receive a sanction, such as the loss of titles or being disqualified from current or future competitions. Article 6 of the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations provides the full list of possible disciplinary measures.

As such, the storage and retesting of samples provide a significant deterrent effect. As an example, the International Olympic Committee announced in early December that their re-analysis of samples from Beijing 2008 and London 2012 had led to 101 new adverse analytical findings.

Your association is requested to fully inform in writing your national teams, clubs, team doctors and players about this very important decision with potentially serious consequences for players and teams.

2017 WADA Prohibited List

In accordance with paragraph 4.01 of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2016, the 2017 WADA Prohibited List will apply to all UEFA competitions **from 1 January 2017**.

For this purpose, we enclose the new list of prohibited substances, as well as a WADA document summarising the changes compared with the 2016 List. This information is also available on the WADA website (www.wada-ama.org).

Main amendments to the 2017 List (see also enclosures)

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

S1: Anabolic agents

- 5 α -androst-2-ene-17-one, commonly known as "Delta-2" or 2-androstenone, was added as an example of a metabolite of DHEA. It has recently been found in dietary supplements.

S2: Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics

- To extend the scope of Erythropoietic Stimulating Agents, GATA inhibitors (e.g. K-11706) and Transforming Growth Factor- β (TGF- β) inhibitors (e.g. sotatercept, luspatercept) were added;
- Molidustat was added as another example of HIF stabilizer;
- Cobalt: it is re-iterated that vitamin B12, which contains cobalt, is not prohibited.

S3: Beta-2 Agonists

- Examples of selective and non-selective beta-2-agonists were added (fenoterol, formoterol, higenamine, indacaterol, olodaterol, procaterol, reproterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline, vilanterol);
- Higenamine is documented to be a constituent of the plant *Tinospora crispa*, which can be found in some dietary supplements and is considered by WADA to be a non-selective beta-2-agonist;
- Dosing parameters of salbutamol were refined to make it clear that the full 24 hour dose should not be administered at one time;
- The maximum dosage for salmeterol was stated according to the manufacturers' recommendations.

S4: Hormone and metabolic modulators

- Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane) was added as a new example of aromatase inhibitor.

Prohibited Methods

M1: Manipulation of blood and blood components

- Supplemental oxygen administered by inhalation, but not intravenously, is permitted. To clarify this, M1.2 now reads "excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation".

Substances and methods prohibited in-competition

S6: Stimulants

- Lisdexamfetamine was added to S6.a; it is an inactive pro-drug of amphetamine;
- In the absence of an INN for methylhexanamine, its International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name, 4-methylhexan-2-amine, was added. A number of other synonyms exist for methylhexanamine including: 1,3-dimethylamylamine, dimethylpentylamine; methylhexamine; methylhexanamine; 1,3-dimethylpentylamine;
- Regular food consumption will not yield sufficient levels of phenylethylamine to result in an Adverse Analytical Finding.

S7: Narcotics

- Nicomorphine was added. It is an opioid analgesic drug, which is converted to morphine following administration.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

UEFA's rules and procedures governing TUEs, which are harmonised with those of FIFA, remain essentially the same as in 2016, despite changes to the Prohibited List. Players who are participating in UEFA competitions or in senior international (national A team) friendly matches and have to use a prohibited substance or prohibited method for therapeutic purposes must request prior authorisation from UEFA by means of a UEFA TUE application form (enclosed).

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

TUEs granted by FIFA are automatically valid for UEFA competitions, while TUEs granted by NADOs – to players who were not participating in a UEFA competition at the time – must first be recognised by UEFA in order to be valid for UEFA competitions. In accordance with Article 4.4.3 of the World Anti-Doping Code, the UEFA TUE Committee recognises TUEs granted by NADOs provided that the following three conditions are all fulfilled:

- The NADO followed the UEFA criteria for granting a TUE, in particular with regard to asthma treatment;
- The UEFA anti-doping and medical unit is provided with a copy of the original application form, including all medical information submitted to the authorising body (both translated into one of UEFA's official languages if necessary); and
- The UEFA TUE Committee confirms that the application complies with the UEFA TUE rules and requirements (which are the same as the FIFA and WADA rules).

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

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

Responsibility

Players should be aware that doping controls can be carried out at all times, both in- and out-of-competition. We therefore remind you of Paragraph 2.01b) of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2016: *"It is each player's personal duty that no prohibited substance enters his body and that no prohibited method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method"*. Given the disciplinary consequences that a player may face in the event of an anti-doping rule violation, we ask that all players be fully informed of the risks involved in taking any form of medication or food supplement.

Please forward this circular and the 2017 WADA Prohibited List immediately to your team doctors, who must in turn inform the players. The List, the "Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs", as well as the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2016, are also available on the dedicated anti-doping section of the UEFA website at: <http://www.uefa.org/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>.

If you have questions or require further information, please contact Marc Vouillamoz (marc.vouillamoz@uefa.ch) or Richard Grisdale (richard.grisdale@uefa.ch) in UEFA's Anti-Doping and Medical Unit.

Yours faithfully,

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Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary

Enclosure(s)

- 2017 WADA Prohibited List
- WADA summary of modifications made to 2017 List
- Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs
- TUE application form

cc (with enclosures)

- UEFA Executive Committee
- UEFA Medical Committee
- European members of the FIFA Council
- FIFA, Zürich
- European NADOs