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- Vodič za WADA Zabranjenu listu i izuzeće zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE)
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UEFA-INIM SAVEZIMA ČLANOVIMA
KLUBOVIMA KOJI SUDJELUJU U UEFA-INIM NATJECANJIMA

na pažnju Predsjednika i Glavnog tajnika

CIRKULARNO PISMO BROJ 37/2018

Datum: 13.06.2018.

Antidopinške i medicinske informacije uoči sezone

Poštovani,

prije početka nove sezone, pišem vam kako bih vas izvijestio o nekoliko aspekata UEFA-inih antidopinških i medicinskih programa o kojima je potrebno obavijestiti igrače i relevantno osoblje u vašem savezu ili klubu. Ovo pismo bit će izravno poslano klubovima koji su se kvalificirali u UEFA-ina natjecanja, a od saveza tražimo da osiguraju da pismo bude proslijeđeno predstavnicima iz svake od njegovih reprezentacija.

Antidoping

Edukacija igrača

Imajući na umu disciplinske posljedice s kojima igrač može biti suočen u slučaju prekršaja antidopinškog pravila, strogo preporučamo da klubovi i savezi poduzmu sve neophodne mјere kako bi osigurali adekvatno prenošenje antidopinških informacija svima onima kojima mogu biti potrebne, na svim razinama kluba/saveza.

Preporučamo da i liječnici reprezentacija i liječnici klubova organiziraju antidopinške informativne sastanke za članove stožera i igrače. Ovi sastanci trebali bi uključivati, kao minimum, informacije o sljedećim temama: postupci dopinške kontrole, zabranjene supstance i metode, prekršaji antidopinških pravila, posljedice dopinga, sigurno korištenje lijekova i rizici korištenja dodataka prehrani te društvenih droga.

Igrači bi trebali biti obaviješteni o tome da se dopinške kontrole mogu provesti u bilo koje vrijeme, i tijekom i izvan natjecanja te da se mogu uzeti i uzorci urina i uzorci krvi.

Igračima također treba pokazati priloženi dokument „Podaci o dopinškoj kontroli - informacije za igrače“, koji sadrži detalje o njihovim pravima i odgovornostima tijekom dopinške kontrole, informacije o obrascu za dopinšku kontrolu te njihovu suglasnost s obrađivanjem njihovih podataka.

Ako su vam potrebne dodatne informacije, primjerici UEFA-inog antidopinškog edukativnog letka, ili želite potporu svoje nacionalne antidopinške organizacije (NADO) u održavanju edukativnih sastanaka, molimo vas da kontaktirate UEFA-in Antidopinški odjel na antidoping@uefa.ch.

Doping kontrole

UEFA provodi doping kontrole u svim svojim natjecanjima. Igrači moraju biti svjesni da pored UEFA-ih dopinških kontrola takve kontrole mogu obavljati i nacionalne antidopinške organizacije (NADO) ili FIFA. UEFA nastoji koordinirati svoje dopinške kontrole s ovim drugim organizacijama u što većoj mjeri te je s tim u vezi potpisala sporazume o suradnji s 32 europske NADO. Međutim, momčadi i igrači mogu biti testirani nekoliko puta u kratkom razdoblju, bilo slučajnim odabirom ili ciljano iz određenog razloga.

Korištenje bezpapirnih obrazaca za dopinške kontrole

Na početku sezone 2018./19. UEFA će početi koristiti bezpapirne obrasce za dopinške kontrole. Bezpapirni obrasci modernizirat će postupak dopinške kontrole te pružiti učinkovitiju uslugu igračima, predstavnicima momčadi i časnicima za dopinške kontrole.

UEFA-in časnik za dopinšku kontrolu unijet će sve informacije o testiranju izravno u online obrazac koji će igrač digitalno potpisati. Online sustav bit će potpuno siguran korištenjem autorizacije s dva faktora, a pristup sustavu imat će samo časnik za dopinšku kontrolu i, kad obrazac bude podnesen, članovi UEFA-inog Antidopinškog odjela.

Umjesto primitka papirnate kopije obrasca, igraču će biti ponuđena opcija primitka digitalne kopije putem emaila. Igrači mogu dati svoju vlastitu email adresu ili bilo koju adresu po svom izboru (kao što je email adresa liječnika ili predstavnika momčadi). Kako bi se pružila dodatna sigurnost, digitalna kopija obrasca bit će zaključana lozinkom po igračevom izboru.

Korištenje otvorenog ždrijeba

UEFA će nastaviti koristiti postupak „otvorenog ždrijeba“, koji je uveden početkom sezone 2017./18. za testiranja nakon utakmice. Na nogometnim utakmicama ždrijeb se obavlja 15 minuta prije završetka utakmice, dok se u futsalu obavlja 10 minuta nakon isteka vremena u drugom poluvremenu. Rezultati ždrijeba poznati su odmah. Od predstavnika momčadi se traži da dođu u stanicu dopinške kontrole kako bi prisustvovali ždrijebu i saznali imena igrača odabranih za dopinšku kontrolu.

Osobna je odgovornost svakog igrača da se javi zbog uzimanja uzorka, a predstavnici momčadi ostaju odgovorni da pomognu časniku za dopinšku kontrolu i/ili pratitelju kako bi obavijestio odnosne igrače da su izabrani za dopinšku kontrolu te da osiguraju da igrači, čim utakmica završi, dođu u stanicu za dopinšku kontrolu izravno s terena. Predstavnici momčadi moraju osigurati da igrači izabrani za dopinšku kontrolu znaju da im **nije** dozvoljeno vratiti se u svlačionicu.

Pored slučajnog odabira igrača putem otvorenog ždrijeba, UEFA će nastaviti obavljati ciljana testiranja. Predstavnici momčadi bit će obaviješteni o identitetu svakog takvog igrača koji se ciljano testira u isto vrijeme kada će biti obaviješteni o svakom igraču koji je za testiranje određen ždrijebom.

Maloljetnici

Postoje određeni, specifični zahtjevi za uzimanje uzorka od maloljetnika, koji se moraju poštivati tijekom postupka testiranja. U UEFA-inom Antidopinškom pravilniku pojам maloljetnik definiran je kao fizička osoba koja još nije navršila 18 godina.

Sportaši koji su maloljetni trebaju biti obaviješteni da su odabrani za dopinšku kontrolu u prisutnosti odrasle osobe te mogu izabrati da tijekom cjelokupnog postupka uzimanja uzorka budu u pratnji predstavnika momčadi. Ako maloljetni sportaš odbije da predstavnik bude prisutan tijekom postupka uzimanja uzorka, predstavnik časnika za doping kontrolu mora biti prisutan.

Nacionalni savezi i klubovi sudionici UEFA-ih klupske natjecanja obvezni su osigurati da priloženi obrazac „*Acknowledgement and agreement form for minors*“ (Obrazac suglasnosti za maloljetnike), bude u potpunosti ispunjen i potpisana za svakog maloljetnika koji sudjeluje u natjecanju. Molimo vas da vodite računa da to mora biti učinjeno prije početka natjecanja, a ne samo prije završnih kola. Nacionalni savezi ili klubovi moraju čuvati takve ispunjene obrasce te ih na zahtjev dostaviti UEFA-i.

Upute organizatorima na UEFA-inim utakmicama

Domaća momčad mora osigurati stanicu dopinške kontrole, kako je opisano u UEFA-inom Antidopinškom pravilniku.

Obzirom da je Wi-Fi već neophodni uvjet na stadionima, u područjima za igrače i službene osobe, nisu potrebne nikakve dodatne veze koje bi omogućile časniku za dopinšku kontrolu da koristi bezpapirne obrasce za dopinšku kontrolu. Međutim, organizatori utakmice trebaju osigurati da je Wi-Fi signal dovoljne jačine u stanci dopinške kontrole te da je časnik za dopinšku kontrolu upoznat s nazivom Wi-Fi mreže i lozinkom.

Za svaku utakmicu domaća momčad mora odrediti jednu osobu koja će biti časnik za vezu časniku za dopinšku kontrolu, a čija dužnost je osigurati da stanica dopinške kontrole i svi neophodni materijali i oprema budu na raspolaganju i spremni u svrhu dopinške kontrole. Časnik za vezu časniku za dopinšku kontrolu ne treba biti medicinski obrazovan te može obavljati druge organizacijske zadatke u vezi utakmice. Međutim, časnik za vezu treba govoriti engleski jezik i ostati na raspolaganju sve do završetka dopinške kontrole.

Časnik za vezu također mora organizirati prijevoz za časnika za dopinšku kontrolu do njegovog hotela po završetku dopinške kontrole.

Za svaku utakmicu moraju biti rezervirane dvije ulaznice najbolje kategorije za UEFA-inog časnika za dopinšku kontrolu u VIP loži ili ulaznice istovjetne kategorije. Ova sjedala trebaju se nalaziti na kraju reda, u blizini sjedala rezerviranog za UEFA-inog delegata utakmice te na mjestu koje nudi jednostavan odlazak u stanicu dopinške kontrole.

Zaštitari na glavnom ulazu stadiona moraju biti obaviješteni da osobe koje se identificiraju kao UEFA-ini časnici za dopinšku kontrolu imaju slobodan ulaz na stadion.

UEFA-in Antidopinški pravilnik, izdanje 2018.

Revidirani UEFA-in Antidopinški pravilnik stupit će na snagu **18. lipnja 2018.** Izmjene i dopune pravilnika izvršene su kako bi se ispunila dva glavna cilja: (i) osigurati da struktura bude u potpunosti u skladu sa Svjetskim Antidopinškim kodeksom i FIFA-inim Antidopinškim pravilnikom; i (ii) da fokus bude na ključnim pravilima, pravima i obvezama vezanima uz borbu protiv dopinga.

WADA-ina Zabranjena lista

Svake godine Svjetska Antidopinška agencija (WADA) na svojim web stranicama (<https://www.wada-ama.org>), objavljuje listu supstanci i metoda koje su zabranjene u svim sportovima. Zabranjena lista stupa na snagu 1. siječnja svake godine i WADA ju objavljuje tri mjeseca prije stupanja na snagu. Međutim, u iznimnim okolnostima, supstanca može biti dodana na Zabranjenu listu u bilo koje vrijeme. Igrači su odgovorni osigurati da nikakva zabranjena supstanca, droga ili lijek ne bude unesena u njihovo tijelo.

Iuzeća zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE)

UEFA-ina pravila i postupci u vezi TUE, koji su usklađeni s onima FIFA-e i WADA-e, nisu se promijenili u odnosu na prijašnju sezonu. Igrači koji sudjeluju u UEFA-inim natjecanjima ili u seniorskim međunarodnim (nacionalna A reprezentacija) prijateljskim utakmicama i moraju koristiti zabranjenu supstanцу ili metodu zbog terapeutskih svrha, moraju zatražiti prethodno odobrenje UEFA-e putem UEFA TUE obrasca zahtjeva (u prilogu).

TUE obrazac zahtjeva mora biti popunjeno i potpisano od strane igrača i njegovog liječnika te poslan uz kompletan spis s medicinskim dokazima UEFA-inom Antidopinškom i medicinskom odjelu (povjerljiv broj faksa +41 22 990 31 31, email: antidoping@uefa.ch).

Obrasci moraju biti poslati samo UEFA-i, ne NADO-u. Osim u slučajevima medicinske hitnosti, liječnici ne smiju propisati zabranjenu supstanсу ili korištenje zabranjene metode prije nego je UEFA odobrila TUE.

TUE koje je odobrila FIFA automatski su valjani za UEFA-ina natjecanja. Međutim, TUE koje je odobrila NADO nisu valjani za UEFA-ina natjecanja, osim ako ih je UEFA priznala. U skladu s člankom 4.4.3 Svjetskog Antidopinškog kodeksa, UEFA-ina TUE Komisija priznaje TUE koje je odobrila NADO igračima koji nisu sudjelovali u UEFA-inom natjecanju u to vrijeme, pod uvjetom da su ispunjena sva sljedeća tri uvjeta:

- NADO je postupio sukladno UEFA-inim kriterijima za odobravanje TUE, posebice u vezi tretmana astme;

- UEFA-inom Antidopinškom i medicinskom odjelu dostavljena je kopija originalnog obrasca zahtjeva te su sve medicinske informacije dostavljene tijelu koje daje odobrenje (prevedeno na jedan od UEFA-ih službenih jezika, ako je potrebno); i
- UEFA TUE Komisija potvrđi da zahtjev udovoljava UEFA TUE pravilima i uvjetima (koji su isti kao i FIFA-ina i WADA-ina pravila).

Igrači koji sudjeluju u međunarodnim prijateljskim utakmicama razine mlađih uzrasta (tj. bilo koja nacionalna momčad mlađih uzrasta do i uključujući U-21), moraju TUE zahtjev poslati svojoj NADO, a ne UEFA-i.

TUE zahtjevi za zabranjene beta-2 agoniste, koji su kao takvi kategorizirani na WADA-inoj Zabranjenoj listi i koji se uobičajeno koriste za astmatična stanja, moraju uključivati kompletan medicinski spis koji ispunjava zahtjeve utvrđene u UEFA-inom Vodiču za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE.

Molimo vas da pažljivo pročitate relevantne priloge za detaljnije informacije u vezi TUE.

Molimo vas da imate na umu da su intravenozne infuzije i/ili injekcije u količini većoj od 100mL tijekom dvanaestosatnog razdoblja zabranjene i stoga zahtijevaju TUE (uz iznimku onih koje su legitimno primljene tijekom bolničkog liječenja, kirurških postupaka ili kliničkih dijagnostičkih istraživanja). To je slučaj čak i ako tekućina koja se daje u obliku infuzije ili injekcije ne sadrži nikakvu zabranjenu supstancu, obzirom da se radi o metodi koja je zabranjena.

Antidopinški odjeljak na UEFA.com

Svi dokumenti vezani uz antidopinška pitanja (UEFA-in Antidopinški pravilnik, izdanje 2018.; WADA-ina Zabranjena lista 2018.; WADA-in sažetak glavnih promjena na Listi, UEFA-in Vodič za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE; TUE obrazac zahtjeva; UEFA-ino cirkularno pismo br. 73/2017 u vezi WADA-ine Zabranjene liste 2018.; edukativni leci za igrače), te sve druge relevantne antidopinške informacije, mogu se preuzeti na nekoliko jezika s antidopinškog odjeljka na UEFA.com:

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

UEFA je nedavno pokrenula platformu za povjerljivo prijavljivanje sumnji na doping. Ova platforma je osmišljena kako bi igračima i osoblju momčadi omogućila da prijave svoje sumnje na doping. UEFA potiče svakoga tko je bio svjedokom prekršaja antidopinškog pravila, ili ima razumne osnove vjerovati da je došlo do slučaja dopinga u nogometu, da se javi. Takve osobe mogu ostaviti svoje kontakt detalje ako žele, ili mogu pristupiti sigurnom poštanskom sandučiću na koji način se informacije mogu dati anonimno. Platformi se može pristupiti online putem UEFA-ih web stranica <https://integrity.uefa.org/index.php> ili putem aplikacije koja se može preuzeti na App Store ili Google Play.

Medicinske informacije

Medicinski pregledi prije natjecanja

Kao što je detaljno navedeno u cirkularnom pismu br. 50/2017, revidirani Medicinski pravilnik stupio je na snagu 1. siječnja 2018. Shodno tome, testovi i pregledi utvrđeni člankom 4, 5 i 6.01 (tj. ažurirani medicinski podaci, godišnji medicinski pregled i godišnji EKG), sada su **obvezni za sve igrače koji sudjeluju u UEFA-inim natjecanjima**. Pored toga, pregledi i testovi utvrđeni u članku 6.02, 7 i 8 (tj. ehokardiografija svake dvije godine, godišnja laboratorijska testiranja i godišnji ortopedski pregled), obvezni su za igrače koji sudjeluju u UEFA-inoj Ligi prvaka, UEFA-inoj Europa ligi, UEFA-inom Super kupu, UEFA-inoj Ligi mladeži te kvalifikacijskim utakmicama UEFA-inog Europskog prvenstva. Svi obvezni pregledi i testiranja moraju biti obavljeni prije početka natjecanja.

UEFA-ini minimalni medicinski zahtjevi

UEFA-ini minimalni medicinski zahtjevi ostaju isti kao i prošle sezone. Podsjećamo klubove i saveze domaćine na važnost postupanja u skladu s odredbama te da će propust da se to učini rezultirati u prijavi kluba/saveza UEFA-inim disciplinskim tijelima.

UEFA-in Medicinski pravilnik, izdanje 2017., koji sadrži kompletne detalje o obveznim medicinskim pregledima i minimalnim medicinskim zahtjevima prije natjecanja, kao i Vodič za minimalne medicinske zahtjeve mogu se preuzeti na nekoliko jezika sa UEFA.com:
<http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/medical>.

Ako imate bilo kakvih pitanja ili su vam potrebne dodatne informacije u vezi UEFA-inog Antidopinškog pravilnika, molimo vas da kontaktirate Caroline Thom (caroline.thom@uefa.ch). Svi drugi upiti mogu se poslati na antidoping@uefa.ch ili medical@uefa.ch.

S poštovanjem,

UEFA

Theodore Theodoridis
glavni tajnik

Prilozi:

- Podaci o dopinškoj kontroli - informacije za igrače
- Obrazac suglasnosti za maloljetnike
- UEFA-in Vodič za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE
- TUE obrazac zahtjeva
- WADA-ina Zabranjena lista 2018.
- Sažetak glavnih promjena te objašnjenja
- UEFA-in Antidopinški pravilnik, izdanje 2018.
- UEFA-ino cirkularno pismo br. 73/2017
- UEFA-in Medicinski pravilnik, izdanje 2017.

Kopija (s prilozima):

- UEFA-in Izvršni odbor
- UEFA-ina Medicinska komisija
- UEFA-in Antidopinški panel
- UEFA-in Panel časnika za dopinšku kontrolu
- Europski članovi FIFA-inog Vijeća
- FIFA, Zurich

Odjel za međunarodne poslove i licenciranje (V.J.)

Napomena:

U svrhu primjene i tumačenja ovog cirkularnog pisma isključivo je mjerodavna verzija na engleskom jeziku.



No. 37/2018

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
VOU/RLE

Date
13 June 2018

Anti-doping and medical pre-season information letter

Dear Sir or Madam,

In advance of the new season, I am writing to inform you about several aspects of UEFA's anti-doping and medical programmes that need to be communicated to players and relevant staff at your association or club. While this letter will be sent directly to clubs qualified for UEFA competitions, we ask that associations ensure it is forwarded to the representatives from each of their national teams.

Anti-doping

Player education

Given the disciplinary consequences that a player may face in the event of an anti-doping rule violation, we strongly recommend that clubs and associations take all necessary measures to ensure the adequate circulation of anti-doping information to all those who may require it, at all levels of the club/association.

We recommend that both national team and club doctors organise anti-doping information sessions for team staff and players. The sessions should include, as a minimum, information on the following topics: doping control procedures, prohibited substances and methods, anti-doping rule violations, the consequences of doping, the safe use of medication and the risks of food supplements and social drugs. Players should be informed that doping controls can be carried out at any time, both in- and out-of-competition, and that both urine and blood samples may be collected.

Players should also be shown the enclosed "Doping control data – information for players" document, which contains details on their rights and responsibilities during a doping control, the information included on the doping control form and also their acknowledgement and agreement to the processing of their data.

If you need additional information, copies of UEFA's anti-doping education leaflet, or would like support from your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) to deliver education sessions, please do not hesitate to contact the UEFA anti-doping unit at antidoping@uefa.ch.

Doping controls

UEFA conducts doping controls in all its competitions. In addition to UEFA doping controls, players must be aware that doping controls may also be conducted by NADOs or by FIFA. UEFA aims to coordinate its doping controls as much as possible with these other organisations, and has signed collaboration agreements with 32 European NADOs for this purpose. Nevertheless, teams and players may be tested several times in quick succession, either randomly or targeted for a specific reason.

Use of paperless doping control forms

At the start of the 2018/19 season, UEFA will begin using paperless doping control forms. The paperless forms will modernise the doping control process, leading to a more efficient service for players, team representatives and Doping Control Officers (DCOs).

All the test information will be entered directly into an online form by the UEFA DCO and digitally signed by the player. This online system will be completely secured through the use of two factor authentication and can only be accessed by the DCO and, once the form has been submitted, by members of the UEFA anti-doping unit.

Rather than receiving a paper copy of the form, the player will have the option to receive a digital copy via email. They can provide their own email address or any other address of their choice (such as that of their team doctor or representative). In order to provide extra security, the digital copy of the form will be locked by a password of the player's choice.

Open draw procedure

UEFA will continue to use the 'open draw' procedure that was introduced for post-match tests at the start of the 2017/18 season. At football matches the draw is conducted 15 minutes before the end of the match, while in futsal it takes place after 10 minutes of elapsed time in the second half. The results of the draw are known immediately. Team representatives are requested to come to the doping control station (DCS) to witness the draw and receive the names of the players selected for the doping control.

Without prejudice to each player's personal responsibility to report for sample collection, the team representatives remain responsible for helping the DCO and/or chaperone to inform the relevant players that they have been selected for doping control and ensuring that they report to the DCS straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over. Team representatives must make sure that players selected for doping control are aware that they are **not** allowed to return to the dressing room.

In addition to randomly selecting players by means of an open draw, UEFA will continue to conduct target testing. Team representatives will be informed of the identities of any players being targeted at the same time as they are informed of any players drawn to be tested.

Minors

There are certain specific requirements for collecting a sample from a minor that must be adhered to in the test procedures. A minor is defined in the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations as a natural person who has not reached the age of 18.

Athletes who are minors should be notified of their selection for a doping control in the presence of an adult, and may choose to be accompanied by a team representative throughout the entire sample collection session. Should an athlete who is a minor decline to have a representative present during the Sample Collection Session, a representative of the DCO must be present.

National associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions undertake to ensure that the enclosed 'Acknowledgement and agreement form for minors' is duly completed and signed for each minor participating. Please note that this must be done before the start of a competition, and not only before final rounds. The completed forms must be kept by the national associations or clubs and submitted to UEFA upon request.

Instructions to organisers of UEFA matches

The home team must provide a doping control station (DCS) as described in the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

As Wi-Fi is already required in stadiums in areas for players and officials, no additional connection is required to enable the DCO to use the paperless doping control forms. However, match organisers should ensure that the Wi-Fi is sufficiently strong in the DCS and that the Wi-Fi network name and password are clearly displayed for the benefit of the DCO.

For each match, the home team is requested to designate one person to act as a Doping Control Liaison Officer (DCLO) whose duty 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. The DCLO does not need to be medically trained and can undertake other match organisational tasks. They should, however, be able to speak English and must remain available until the doping control has been completed. The DCLO must also organise transport for the DCO back to the hotel on completion of the doping control.

At each match two top-category seats must be reserved for UEFA DCOs in the directors' box or equivalent. These seats should be located at the end of a row, near the seat reserved for the UEFA match delegate and must provide easy access to the doping control station.

Stewards at the main stadium gates must be informed that persons who identify themselves as UEFA DCOs are to be granted free access to the stadium.

UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2018

Revised UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations will come into force on **18 June 2018**. The updates to the regulations have been designed to meet two basic objectives: (i) to ensure that the structure is fully in line with the World Anti-Doping Code and the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations; and (ii) to focus on the essential rules, rights and obligations in relation to the fight against doping.

WADA Prohibited List

Each year, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) publishes on its website (<https://www.wada-ama.org>) a list of substances and methods that are prohibited in all sports. The Prohibited List comes into effect on 1 January each year and is published by WADA three months prior to coming into force; however, in exceptional circumstances, a substance may be added to the Prohibited List at any time. Players are responsible for ensuring that no prohibited substance, drug or medication enters his or her body.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

UEFA's rules and procedures governing TUEs, which are harmonised with those of FIFA and WADA, have not changed since last season. 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 anti-doping and medical unit (confidential fax: +41 22 990 31 31, email: antidoping@uefa.ch). 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. However, TUEs granted by NADOs are not valid for UEFA competitions unless they have been recognised by UEFA. In accordance with Article 4.4.3 of the World Anti-Doping Code, the UEFA TUE Committee recognises TUEs granted by NADOs to players who were not participating in a UEFA competition at the time, 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 and 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 UEFA's 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 Under-21s) must apply to their NADO for a TUE, and not to UEFA.

TUE applications for prohibited beta-2 agonists categorised as such in the WADA Prohibited List and usually used for asthma conditions must include a complete medical file meeting the requirements set out in the enclosed UEFA Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs.

Please read the relevant enclosures carefully for more detailed information concerning TUEs.

Please note that intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than 100mL per twelve-hour period are prohibited and therefore require a TUE (with the exception of those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations). This is the case even if the liquid infused or injected does not contain any prohibited substance, since it is the method that is prohibited.

Anti-doping section of UEFA.com

All documents related to anti-doping matters (UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2018; 2018 WADA Prohibited List; WADA Summary of major modifications to the List, UEFA Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs; TUE application form; UEFA circular 73/2017 concerning the 2018 WADA Prohibited List; players' education leaflets) and any other relevant anti-doping information may be downloaded in several languages from the dedicated anti-doping section of UEFA.com at:

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

UEFA has recently launched a confidential Integrity reporting platform. This platform has been designed to enable players and team staff to report their doping suspicions. UEFA encourages anyone who has witnessed an anti-doping rule violation being committed, or who has reasonable grounds to believe that doping has taken place in football, to get in touch. Informers can provide their contact details if they wish, or can access a secure post-box where information can be reported anonymously. The Integrity platform can be accessed online via UEFA's website <https://integrity.uefa.org/index.php> or via an 'Integrity App' that can be downloaded from the App Store or Google Play.

Medical

Pre-competition medical examinations

As detailed in circular 50/2017, revised Medical Regulations came into effect on 1 January 2018. As a result, the tests and examinations set out in Articles 4, 5 and 6.01 (i.e. up-to-date medical records, annual medical exam, and annual ECG) are now **mandatory for all players participating in UEFA competitions**. In addition, the examinations and tests set out in Article 6.02, 7 and 8 (i.e. echocardiography every two years, annual laboratory tests and annual orthopaedic exam) are mandatory for players taking part in the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League, UEFA Super Cup, UEFA Youth League, and qualifying matches of the UEFA European Championship. All mandatory examinations and tests must be completed before the start of the competition.

UEFA minimum medical requirements

The UEFA minimum medical requirements (MMR) remain the same as last season. Host clubs and associations are reminded of the importance of compliance, and that failure to do so will result in referral of the club/association to UEFA's disciplinary bodies.

The 2017 edition of the UEFA Medical Regulations, with full details of mandatory pre-competition medical examinations and MMR, as well as the Guide to Minimum Medical Requirements are available to download in several languages from the dedicated medical section of UEFA.com:

<http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/medical>

Should you have any queries or require additional information regarding the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, please contact Caroline Thom (caroline.thom@uefa.ch). All other questions can be addressed to antidoping@uefa.ch or medical@uefa.ch.

Yours faithfully,

UEFA



Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary

Enclosures

- Doping control data – information for players
- Acknowledgement and agreement form for minors
- UEFA Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs
- TUE Application Form
- 2018 WADA Prohibited List
- Summary of major modifications and explanatory notes
- UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2018
- UEFA Circular 73/2017
- UEFA Medical Regulations, edition 2017

cc (with enclosures)

- UEFA Executive Committee
- UEFA Medical Committee
- UEFA Anti-Doping Panel
- UEFA Doping Control Officer Panel
- European members of the FIFA Council
- FIFA, Zurich



UEFA-IN ANTIDOPINŠKI PROGRAM

Podaci o dopinškoj kontroli - informacije za igrače

Prijevod s engleskog izvornika:
Odjel za međunarodne poslove i licenciranje HNS-a
lipanj 2018.

Napomena: U svrhu primjene i tumačenja isključivo je mjerodavna verzija na engleskom jeziku

Prava i odgovornosti igrača

Nakon obavijesti da se mora podvrgnuti dopinškoj kontroli, igrač ima sljedeća prava i odgovornosti:

Prava

Igrač ima pravo:

1. Da predstavnik bude prisutan tijekom postupka;
2. Zatražiti dodatne informacije o postupku dopinške kontrole;
3. Ako igrač ima neku vrstu oštećenja, ima pravo zatražiti izmjenu postupka uzimanja uzorka.

Odgovornosti

Igrač je odgovoran:

1. Odmah se pojaviti zbog uzimanja uzorka;
2. Biti u stalnom vidokrugu časnika za dopinšku kontrolu ili pratitelja, od trenutka primitka obavijesti do završetka postupka uzimanja uzorka;
3. Predočiti valjanu fotografiju zbog identifikacije;
4. Poštivati postupak uzimanja uzorka i postupati u skladu sa svim uputama časnika za dopinšku kontrolu.

Obrazac za dopinšku kontrolu

Sljedeće informacije tijekom dopinške kontrole upisuju se ili na papir ili u digitalni obrazac za dopinšku kontrolu:

- Ime i prezime igrača;
- Datum rođenja igrača;
- Spol igrača;
- Vrsta testiranja (tijekom natjecanja ili izvan natjecanja);
- Datum, vrijeme i vrsta obavijesti (bez prethodne obavijesti ili uz prethodnu obavijest);
- Vrijeme dolaska u stanicu dopinške kontrole;
- Bilo kakvi lijekovi, npr. beta-2 agonisti ili glukokortikosteroidi, i/ili dodaci prehrani uzeti tijekom prijašnjih sedam dana te transfuzije krvi u razdoblju od prethodna tri mjeseca, prema izjavi igrača;
- Vrsta uzorka koji se uzima (urin, krv, itd.);
- Informacije o djelomičnom uzorku;
- Broj oznake uzorka;
- Datum i vrijeme kada je svaki uzorak zapečaćen;

- Potrebne laboratorijske informacije o uzorku (tj. za uzorak urina - količina i specifična težina);
- Igračev pristanak ili drugačije za korištenje uzorka(uzoraka) u istraživačke svrhe;
- Bilo kakve neregularnosti u postupcima;
- Bilo kakvi komentari ili izražena zabrinutost zbog ponašanja tijekom uzimanja uzorka, prema izjavi igrača;
- Ime i prezime te potpis časnika za dopinšku kontrolu;
- Ime i prezime te potpis časnika za uzimanje uzorka krvi (ako je primjenjivo);
- Ime i prezime te potpis predstavnika igrača (ako je primjenjivo);
- Mjesto gdje je obavljena dopinška kontrola;
- Datum i vrijeme završetka cjelokupnog postupka uzimanja uzorka;
- Igračeva suglasnost za obradu podataka o uzimanju uzorka;
- Potpis igrača.

Pored navedenog, sljedeće informacije o dopinškoj kontroli poznate su UEFA-i te također mogu biti dostavljene WADA-i:

- Sport kojim se igrač bavi i disciplina;
- UEFA-ino natjecanje u kojem je igrač registriran;
- Ako je primjenjivo, momčadi koje igraju utakmicu;
- Ime i prezime trenera igrača;
- Ime i prezime liječnika igrača;
- Kontakt detalji kluba ili nacionalnog saveza

Suglasnost igrača

Po potpisivanju obrasca za dopinšku kontrolu, od igrača se traži da potvrdi svoju suglasnost sa sljedećim (igrač će uvijek moći vidjeti kopiju ovog obrasca suglasnosti u trenutku potpisivanja obrasca):

Podaci vezani uz dopinšku kontrolu

Od mene se traži da potvrdim kako sam upoznat i pridržavam se UEFA-inog Antidopinškog pravilnika, Svjetskog Antidopinškog kodeksa („Kodeks“) te Međunarodnih standarda koje je izdala Svjetska Antidopinška agencija („WADA“), te da se obvezujem postupati u skladu s istima. Od mene se traži da pročitam sljedeći obrazac kako bi osigurao da sam svjestan da će podaci vezani uz moju dopinšku kontrolu biti korišteni u antidopinškim programima zbog otkrivanja i odvraćanja od dopinga te prevencije dopinga. Potpisivanjem ovog obrasca potvrđujem da sam o tome obaviješten i da dajem svoj izričit pristanak na takvu obradu podataka.

Razumijem i suglasan sam sa sljedećim:

- Podaci vezani uz moju dopinšku kontrolu bit će korišteni u kontekstu antidopinških programa te kako je detaljnije opisano u Obavijesti sportašu o obradi podataka („Athlete Information Notice“), koja je podložna promjenama bez prethodne obavijesti, a koja se može pronaći na uefa.com i na web stranicama WADA-e;
- Podatke vezane uz moju dopinšku kontrolu prikupit će UEFA, koja će prije svega biti odgovorna osigurati zaštitu mojih podataka te će postupati u skladu s Međunarodnim standardom za zaštitu privatnosti i osobnih podataka;
- UEFA će koristiti ADAMS sustav za upravljanje podacima ili bilo koje druge pouzdane načine (npr. email) kako bi obrađivala i upravljala podacima o mojoj dopinškoj kontroli te ih obznaniti ovlaštenim primateljima (na primjer određenim nacionalnim antidopinškim organizacijama, FIFA-i ili nogometnim savezima, organizatorima glavnih igara (npr. MOO za „Olimpijske igre“), i WADA-i). Laboratoriji koje je akreditirala WADA također će koristiti ADAMS ili bilo koje druge pouzdane načine (npr. telefaks), kako bi obradili rezultate mojeg laboratorijskog testa, ali će imati pristup samo kodiranim podacima koji neće otkriti moj identitet;
- Osobe ili strane koje primaju moje informacije mogu biti locirane izvan zemlje u kojoj živim, uključujući Švicarsku i Kanadu. U nekim zemljama zakoni u vezi zaštite podataka i privatnosti mogu biti različiti od onih u mojoj zemlji;
- U skladu s gore spomenutim Međunarodnim standardom te prema primjenjivim zakonima, imam određena prava u odnosu na podatke o mojoj dopinškoj kontroli, uključujući prava na pristup i/ili ispravak bilo kojeg netočnog podatka ili na način da kontaktiram UEFA-u (antidoping@uefa.ch); i
- U slučaju da imam bilo kakvih bojazni u vezi obrade podataka vezanih uz moju dopinšku kontrolu, mogu konzultirati UEFA-u i/ili WADA-u (www.wada-ama.org).

Oslobodenje od odgovornosti

Ovime oslobađam od odgovornosti UEFA-u, WADA-u, kao i antidopinške organizacije i akreditirane laboratorije od svih zahtjeva, potraživanja, šteta i troškova koji mogu nastati u vezi s obradom podataka vezanih uz moju dopinšku kontrolu putem ADAMS-a ili bilo kojeg drugog pouzdanog načina.

Opoziv suglasnosti

Razumijem da moje sudjelovanje u UEFA-inim natjecanjima ovisi o mojem dobrovoljnem sudjelovanju u antidopinškim postupcima utvrđenima u UEFA-inom Antidopinškom pravilniku i Svjetskom Antidopinškom kodeksu (u dalnjem tekstu „Kodeks“) te, shodno tome, o obradi podataka vezanih uz moju dopinšku kontrolu, kako je opisano u ovom obrascu, te u Obavijesti sportašu o obradi podataka („Athlete Information Notice“), koja se nalazi na uefa.com i web stranicama WADA-e.

Razumijem da će se opoziv moje suglasnosti s obradom podataka vezanih uz moju dopinšku kontrolu smatrati odbijanjem sudjelovanja u onim antidopinškim postupcima koji su propisani UEFA-inim Antidopinškim pravilnikom i Kodeksom, i da me to može isključiti iz dalnjeg sudjelovanja u UEFA-inim utakmicama/natjecanjima te može rezultirati izricanjem disciplinskih ili drugih kazni, kao što je diskvalifikacija iz utakmica i/ili natjecanja u kojima je predviđeno moje sudjelovanje.

Ovlaštenje i suglasnost

Potpisivanjem ovog obrasca potvrđujem da sam upoznat i suglasan postupati sukladno UEFA-inom Antidopinškom pravilniku, Disciplinskom pravilniku i WADA-inom Kodeksu te da izričito pristajem na obradu podataka vezanih uz moju dopinšku kontrolu, kako je utvrđeno u gore navedenom tekstu te u Obavijesti sportašu o obradi podataka.



UEFA ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMME

Doping control data – information for players

Players' rights and responsibilities

Following notification that they must undergo a doping control, a player has the following rights and responsibilities:

Rights

The player has a right to:

1. Have a representative present;
2. Request additional information about the doping control process;
3. If the player has an impairment, they have the right to request a modification to the sample collection procedure.

Responsibilities

The player has a responsibility to:

1. Report immediately for sample collection;
2. Remain in constant view of the DCO or chaperone from the moment of notification until the completion of the sample collection procedure;
3. Provide a valid photo ID;
4. Comply with sample collection procedures and follow any instructions given by the DCO.

Doping control form

During the doping control, the following information is recorded on either a paper or digital doping control form:

- The name of the player;
- The date of birth of the player;
- The gender of the player;
- The type of test (in-competition or out-of-competition);
- Date, time and type of notification (no advance notice or advance notice);
- Arrival time at the Doping Control Station;
- Any medications, for example Beta-2 Agonists or Glucocorticosteroids, and/or supplements taken within the previous seven days, and blood transfusions within the previous three months, as declared by the player;
- The type of sample collected (urine, blood, etc);
- Partial sample information;
- The sample code number;
- Date and time that each sample is sealed;
- Required laboratory information on the sample (i.e., for a urine sample, its volume and specific gravity);
- The player's consent or otherwise for the use of the sample(s) for research purposes;
- Any irregularities in procedures;
- Any comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the sample collection session, as declared by the player;
- The name and signature of the Doping Control Officer;
- The name and signature of the Blood Collection Officer (if applicable);

- The name and signature of the player's representative (if applicable);
- The place where the doping control happened;
- Date and time of the completion of the entire sample collection process;
- The player's consent for the processing of sample collection data;
- The signature of the player;

In addition, the following information about the doping control is known by UEFA and may also be provided to WADA:

- The player's sport and discipline;
- The UEFA competition for which the player is registered;
- If applicable, the teams involved in the match;
- The name of the player's coach;
- The name of the player's doctor;
- The club or national association's contact details;

Player's consent

Upon signing the doping control form, the player is asked to acknowledge and agree to the following (the player will always be able to see a copy of this consent form at the moment of signing the form):

Doping control-related data

I am being asked to acknowledge that I know and adhere to UEFA's Anti-Doping Regulations, the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") and the International Standards issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA"), as amended from time to time, and that I undertake to abide by them. I am being asked to read the following form to ensure that I am aware that my doping control related data will be used in anti-doping programmes for detection, deterrence and prevention of doping. Signing this form will indicate that I have been so informed and that I give my express consent to such processing.

I understand and agree that:

- My doping control-related data will be used in the context of anti-doping programmes and as described in more detail in the Athlete Information Notice, which is subject to change without notice, as found on uefa.com and on the WADA website;
- My doping control-related data will be collected by UEFA, which shall be principally responsible for ensuring the protection of my data, and which is committed to complying with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information;
- UEFA will use the ADAMS data-management system or any other reliable means (e.g. email) to process and manage my doping control-related data, and disclose it to authorised recipients, (for instance, designated National Anti-Doping Organisations, FIFA or Football Associations, major games organizers (e.g. IOC for "Olympic Games"), and WADA). WADA-accredited laboratories will also use ADAMS or any other reliable means (e.g. fax) to process my laboratory test results, but shall only have access to de-identified, key-coded data that will not disclose my identity;
- Persons or parties receiving my information may be located outside the country where I reside, including in Switzerland and Canada. In some other countries, data protection and privacy laws may not be equivalent to those in my own country;

- Pursuant to the International Standard referenced above and under applicable law I have certain rights in relation to my doping control-related data, including rights to access and/or correct any inaccurate data or by contacting UEFA (antidoping@uefa.ch); and
- To the extent that I have any concerns about the processing of my doping control-related data I may consult with UEFA and/or WADA (www.wada-ama.org), as appropriate.

Release

I hereby release UEFA, WADA, as well as anti-doping organisations and accredited laboratories from all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses that I may have arising in connection with the processing of my doping control-related data through ADAMS or any other reliable means.

Withdrawal of consent

I understand that my participation in UEFA competitions is contingent upon my voluntary participation in anti-doping procedures set forth in the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the World Anti-Doping Code (hereafter "the Code") and thus the processing of my doping control-related data as described in this form, and in the Athlete Information Notice, as found on uefa.com and the WADA website.

I understand that the withdrawal of my consent to the processing of my doping control-related data will be construed as a refusal to participate in those anti-doping procedures mandated by the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code and could exclude me from further participation in UEFA matches / competitions and may result in disciplinary or other sanctions being imposed upon me, such as disqualification from matches and/or competitions in which I am scheduled to participate.

Authorisation and consent

By signing this form, I hereby declare that I am familiar with and agree to abide by UEFA's Anti-Doping Regulations, Disciplinary Regulations and the WADA Code, and that I expressly consent to the processing of my doping control-related data as set forth above and in the Athlete Information Notice.



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ROUTE DE GENÈVE 46
CH-1260 NYON 2
SWITZERLAND
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UEFA.com



UEFA-in Antidopinški program

Obrazac suglasnosti za maloljetnike

Obrazac suglasnosti za maloljetnike

Niže potpisani igrač suglasan je postupati u skladu s UEFA-inim Antidopinškim pravilnikom, Svjetskim Antidopinškim kodeksom i njegovim Međunarodnim standardima te primjenjivim propozicijama UEFA-inog natjecanja, koje je pročitao i razumio. Posebice potvrđuje da se mora suzdržati od korištenja supstanci i metoda koje su zabranjene na WADA-inoj Zabranjenoj listi.

Niže potpisani igrač suglasan je s izradom njegovog profila u WADA-inom sustavu za antidopinšku administraciju i upravljanje („ADAMS“), te s korištenjem ADAMS-a za obradu osobnih podataka vezanih uz UEFA-in Antidopinški program, kao što su obrasci za dopinšku kontrolu, te s dijeljenjem ovih informacija s drugim ovlaštenim primateljima.

Niže potpisani igrač potvrđuje kako propust postupanja u skladu s gore navedenim pravilnicima/propozicijama može rezultirati istragom i izricanjem kazni od strane UEFA-e. On potvrđuje i suglasan je da UEFA ima nadležnost za izricanje kazni, kako je predviđeno UEFA-inim Disciplinskim pravilnikom te UEFA-inim Antidopinškim pravilnikom.

Niže potpisani igrač suglasan je podvrgnuti se dopinškim kontrolama u bilo koje vrijeme (i tijekom i izvan natjecanja).

Niže potpisani igrač suglasan je da svaki spor koji ostane neriješen nakon što se iscrpe pravni lijekovi koje je utvrdila UEFA, bude podnesen isključivo Arbitražnom sudu za sport (CAS) radi konačne i obvezujuće arbitraže, u skladu s relevantnim odredbama Statuta UEFA-e.

Niže potpisani je pročitao i razumio ovu suglasnost.

Datum: _____

Prezime i ime igrača

Potpis igrača

Datum rođenja
(dan/mjesec/godina)

Prezime i ime
roditelja/zakonskog skrbnika

Potpis roditelja/zakonskog skrbnika

Napomena: Riječi u muškom rodu jednako se odnose na ženski rod.

Prijevod s engleskog izvornika:

Odjel za međunarodne poslove i licenciranje HNS-a, lipanj 2018.



UEFA Anti-Doping Programme

Acknowledgement and agreement form for minors

Acknowledgment and agreement form for minors

The undersigned player agrees to comply with the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the World Anti-Doping Code and its International Standards, and the applicable UEFA competition regulations, which s/he has read and understood. In particular, s/he acknowledges that s/he must refrain from using substances and methods prohibited by the WADA Prohibited List.

The undersigned player agrees to the creation of their profile in WADA's anti-doping administration and management system ("ADAMS"), and to the use of ADAMS for the processing of personal information related to UEFA's Anti-Doping Programme, such as doping control forms, and to the sharing of this information with other authorised recipients.

The undersigned player recognises that failure to comply with the above-mentioned regulations may result in investigation and imposition of sanctions by UEFA. S/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 read and understood the present Acknowledgment and Agreement.

Date: _____

Name of player
(Last name, First name)

Signature of player

Date of birth
(DD/MM/YYYY)

Name of parent/legal guardian
(Last name, First name)

Signature of parent/legal guardian



UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations

WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

Edition 2018

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Definitions

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

Administration (as used in paragraph 3.01h): Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the use or attempted use by another person of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. However, this definition does not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes, with some other acceptable justification or actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sporting performance.

ADO (Anti-doping organisation): A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, FIFA and NADOs.

Adverse analytical finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related WADA 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.

Adverse passport finding: A report described as such in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

Athlete biological passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

Attempt: Purposefully 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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation under the International Standard for Laboratories or related WADA technical documents prior to the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

Atypical passport finding: A report described as such in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

BCO (Blood Collection Officer): A DCO who is responsible for blood sampling and qualified to collect blood samples from players.

CAS: Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Chaperone: A person who is authorised by UEFA to carry out specific duties in relation with sample collection, including one or more of the following: notifying a player selected for sample collection, accompanying and observing a player selected for sample collection until his arrival in the doping control station; accompanying and/or observing player(s) that are in the doping control station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of a sample where the chaperone's training qualifies him to do so.

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) including where such authority is delegated to UEFA by FIFA (e.g. for the European qualifying competition for the FIFA Women's World Cup). "Competition" as used in UEFA rules corresponds to "Event" in the Code.

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

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations: A player's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: i) disqualification, meaning the player's individual awards in a particular competition or match (e.g. medals, prize money) are forfeited; ii) suspension, meaning the player or other person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specific period of time from participating in any competition or other activity as provided in Article 18 (status during suspension); iii) provisional suspension, meaning the player or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing; iv) fine, meaning a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and v) public disclosure or public reporting, meaning the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 22 (confidentiality and reporting). National associations and/or clubs may also be subject to consequences as described in Article 16 and in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

Contaminated product: A product that contains a prohibited substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information that can be found by means of a reasonable internet search.

DCO (Doping Control Officer): A person (male or female) who is appointed by the UEFA office to conduct sample collection, sample handling and transport to the laboratory.

Disqualification: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

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, TUEs, results management and hearings.

Fault: Any breach of duty or lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a player or other person's degree of fault include, for example, the player's or other person's experience, whether the player or other person is a minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the player and the level of care and investigation exercised by the player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the player's or other person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the player's or other person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of suspension, the fact that a player only has a short time left in his career, or the timing in terms of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of suspension under paragraph 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence).

Filing failure: A failure by a player (or by a third party to whom the player has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete whereabouts filing that enables the player to be located for testing at the times and locations set out in the whereabouts filing or to update that whereabouts filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Appendix C and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Fine: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

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: 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 WADA technical documents issued pursuant to the International Standard, which are available on WADA's website at wada-ama.org

Major event organisation: A continental association of National Olympic Committees or other international multi-sport organisation that functions as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other international event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(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. "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 18.

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): The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of samples, manage test results and conduct hearings at national level.

No advance notice testing: Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the player, where the player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of the notification through sample provision.

No fault or negligence: If the player or other person 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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a minor, for any violation of paragraph 3.01a, the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system.

No significant fault or negligence: If the player or other person 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. Unless he is a minor, for any violation of paragraph 3.01a the player must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system.

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 national association and/or club.

Person: A natural person or an organisation or other entity.

Player: Any football player who is a member of or who plays or trains or is otherwise involved with a team admitted to participate in a UEFA competition.

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

Possession: The actual, physical possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method or the constructive possession thereof which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise 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 ADO. 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, even if, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else or is sent to a third party's address.

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 or class of substances so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional suspension: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

Public disclosure/reporting: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*.

Results management authority: The organisation that is responsible for the management of test results or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and hearings. In respect of whereabouts failures, the results management authority is set out in Appendix C.

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

Sample collection session: All the sequential activities that directly involve a player selected for testing, from the point that initial contact is made until the player leaves the doping control station.

Signatory: An entity that has signed the Code and agreed to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 24 of the Code.

Substantial assistance: For the purposes of paragraph 14.03a, 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 ADO 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.

Suspension: See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations*

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.

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 in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team: The players of a club or national association admitted to a UEFA competition.

Team representative: A person appointed by the team to act as its representative and/or the representative of one or more of its players for the sample collection process.

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

Testing authority: The organisation that has authorised a particular sample collection, whether UEFA or i) an ADO (for example, FIFA, a NADO or WADA); or ii) another organisation conducting testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of UEFA or an ADO (for example, a national association that is member of UEFA and/or FIFA).

Tournament: A competition or part of a competition the matches of which are grouped together in a place or places over a limited period of time as identified by UEFA (e.g. UEFA EURO 2016).

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or possessing for any such purpose) a prohibited substance or prohibited method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a player, a player support person or any other person subject to the jurisdiction of an ADO 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 or are intended to enhance sporting performance.

TUE: Therapeutic use exemption.

UEFA office: The office described in Article 7 (UEFA competencies).

Unsuccessful attempt report: A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a sample from a player in a UEFA or an ADO's testing pool, setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps 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 attempt.

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*.

Whereabouts filing: Information provided by or on behalf of a player that sets out the player's whereabouts for the time period required, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Preamble

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

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 under paragraph 3.01 below.

Article 2

Scope of application

- 2.01 These regulations apply to all UEFA competitions and to all players and other persons who are members of, or who play, train or work with, a team admitted to participate in a UEFA competition or who are otherwise involved in a team's participation in a UEFA competition.
- 2.02 The provisions on whereabouts information contained in these regulations continue to apply to players and national associations and/or clubs that have been included in UEFA's testing pool until the moment that all issues arising from that inclusion are resolved.
- 2.03 These regulations are intended to regulate UEFA's doping controls in compliance with the Code and International Standards. The Code and its International Standards prevail in case of any doubts of interpretation or contradictions between these regulations and the Code and/or the International Standards. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

Article 3

Anti-doping rule violations

- 3.01 The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:
- 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 for the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a sample he provides.
 - Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation is established by any 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; or, where the player's B sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the first bottle.

- iii) 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.
 - iv) As an exception to the general rule of this paragraph 3.01a, the Prohibited List or International Standards 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
- i) It is each player's personal duty to ensure 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.
 - ii) 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 rule violation to be committed.
- c) Evading, refusing, or failing to submit to sample collection

Evading sample collection, or refusing or failing to submit to sample collection without compelling justification, after notification in accordance with these regulations.

- d) Whereabouts failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures by a player in a UEFA testing pool within a 12-month period, as set out in Appendix C and in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

- e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control

Conduct which subverts the doping control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of prohibited methods. Tampering includes, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a doping control official, providing fraudulent information to

UEFA and/or an ADO, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

- f) Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
 - i) Possession by a player in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition unless the player establishes that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a player in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or other acceptable justification.
 - ii) Possession by a player support person in-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method, or possession by a player support person out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method which is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support person establishes that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions 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 substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any player out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out-of-competition
- i) Complicity
 - Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of paragraph 18.01 (prohibition on participation during suspension) by another person.
- j) Prohibited association
 - Association by a player or other person in a professional or sport-related capacity with any player support person who:
 - i) if subject to the authority of an ADO, is serving a period of ineligibility; or
 - ii) if not subject to the authority of an ADO, and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such person. The disqualifying status of such person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal,

- professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- iii) is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in sub-paragraphs i) and ii) above.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the player or other person has previously been advised in writing by UEFA or any ADO with jurisdiction over the player or other person, or by WADA, of the player support person's disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the player or other person can reasonably avoid the association. Where applicable, UEFA shall use reasonable efforts to advise the player support person who is the subject of the notice to the player or other person that the player support person may, within 15 days, come forward to the ADO to explain in what way the criteria described in sub-paragraphs i and ii above do not apply to him.

Notwithstanding the ten-year statute of limitations on anti-doping rule violations, this paragraph applies even when the player support person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to 1 January 2015.

The burden is on the player or other person to establish that any association with player support person described in sub-paragraphs i and ii above is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

UEFA will submit to WADA information it becomes aware of regarding player support persons who meet the criteria described in sub-paragraphs i, ii and iii above.

- 3.02 Players, player support persons and other persons are responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List, and for familiarising themselves with these anti-doping regulations.

Article 4

Burden and standard of proof

- 4.01 UEFA has the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof is whether UEFA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. Where a player or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation has the burden of rebutting a presumption or establishing specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof is the balance of probability.

Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

- 4.02 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) Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any player or other person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel appoints an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA also has the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.
 - b) WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. A 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.
 - c) 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.
 - d) Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or UEFA regulations which have not caused an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation do not invalidate such evidence or results. If the player or other person establishes that a departure from such an International Standard or such rules occurred which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an 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 the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
 - e) The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the player or other person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the player or other person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

- f) 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 5

Prohibited substances and prohibited methods

- 5.01 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods comprise everything on the Prohibited List published by WADA. Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions go into effect under these regulations three months after publication by WADA, without requiring further action by UEFA. All players and other persons are bound by the Prohibited List and any revisions from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all players and other persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. In addition, UEFA notifies national associations and clubs participating in UEFA competitions of any revisions to the Prohibited List in due time.
- 5.02 WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that are included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or in-competition only are final and cannot be challenged by a player or other person on the grounds 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.
- 5.03 For purposes of the application of Articles 12 (provisional suspension) to 15 (multiple violations), 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. The category of specified substances does not include prohibited methods.

Article 6

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

- 6.01 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (paragraph 3.01a), and/or the use or attempted use (paragraph 3.01b), possession (paragraph 3.01f) or the administration or attempted administration (paragraph 3.01h) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of

- a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 6.02 The UEFA office defines the conditions and instructions for obtaining a TUE or a TUE recognition from UEFA, makes them publicly available on its website and informs the national associations and clubs accordingly via circular letter. The rules on TUE recognition, appeals and review are defined in Appendix A.
- 6.03 The UEFA office establishes a UEFA TUE Committee as defined in Appendix A.
- 6.04 Players shall inform medical personnel of their obligation not to use prohibited substances and prohibited methods and take responsibility for making sure that any medical treatment they receive does not violate anti-doping rules.

II Organisation of doping controls

Article 7

UEFA competencies

- 7.01 The UEFA administration provides an office and the necessary staff to implement the present regulations.
- 7.02 The UEFA office is responsible for administrative tasks related to the present regulations and deals mainly with the TUE process described in Appendix A, doping controls as described in Appendix B, whereabouts information as described in the Appendix C, and the initial review, investigation and management of potential anti-doping rule violations.
- 7.03 The UEFA office is also responsible for UEFA's anti-doping education programme.

Article 8

Authority of other ADOs to test

- 8.01 In-competition testing on players may also be required and conducted by WADA or by any organisation delegated by WADA to conduct testing on WADA's behalf. WADA may also authorise another ADO to conduct testing under the conditions set by WADA. Results management for any such tests shall be the responsibility of UEFA. Out-of-competition testing may also be conducted by FIFA and WADA and by any NADO having testing authority over the player(s) under the Code, or by any organisation authorised or delegated by them. Other testing may be conducted by public authorities under applicable state law.
- 8.02 Where testing is delegated by UEFA to a NADO, the NADO may collect additional samples for which the NADO shall have results management and hearing authority. The NADO may also direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis on the samples that the NADO collected for UEFA.

The results management and hearing authority for such additional analyses remain with UEFA.

- 8.03 Results management and hearings in relation with anti-doping rule violations committed by a player or other person where no sample collection is involved may be the responsibility of an ADO and not UEFA as set out in the Code.

Article 9

Obligations of national associations, clubs and players

- 9.01 National associations and clubs admitted to participate in UEFA competitions undertake to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations. National 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 mail, 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.
- 9.02 National associations must report to UEFA any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation under these regulations and cooperate with investigations conducted by UEFA.
- 9.03 Players and player support persons from national associations and clubs admitted to participate in UEFA competitions undertake to comply with these anti-doping regulations and assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these regulations and in investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 9.04 Any player may be required to undergo no advance notice testing at any time and at any place, even if he is serving a suspension or provisional suspension.
- 9.05 Any player on a UEFA competition match sheet must remain available in the stadium until 30 minutes after the end of the match to undergo sample collection.
- 9.06 Testing may include blood and/or urine samples and/or samples of any other biological material.
- 9.07 Every player and team representative must comply with any instructions given by the DCO.
- 9.08 Every player designated to undergo a doping control:
- is personally responsible for reporting immediately to the doping control station as notified;

- 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 samples as directed by the DCO.
- 9.09 Players must provide whereabouts information at UEFA's request. Clubs and/or national associations and players in the UEFA out-of-competition testing pool are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information and, in the case of clubs and/or national associations, an up-to-date list of players if requested. Full details of whereabouts information requirements are given in Appendix C.
- 9.10 If requested by UEFA, national associations and/or clubs must obtain whereabouts information concerning teams and/or players and provide it to UEFA.
- 9.11 Each national association must assist its NADO in establishing the latter's testing pool of national representative teams and/or players.

Article 10

Retirement from football

- 10.01 If a player or other person retires while a results management process is under way, UEFA or the ADO conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a player or other person retires before any results management process has begun, UEFA or the ADO which would have had results management authority over the player or other person at the time the player or other person allegedly committed an anti-doing rule violation has authority to conduct results management.

III Disciplinary procedure and sanctions

Article 11

General provision

- 11.01 In the event of any apparent anti-doping rule violation, UEFA instigates disciplinary proceedings against the person(s) concerned in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and these regulations.

Article 12

Provisional suspension

Mandatory provisional suspension

- 12.01 If the analysis of an A sample results in an adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance that is not a specified substance, or for a prohibited method, and a review in accordance with Appendix B, paragraph 59, does not reveal an applicable TUE or any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding, a mandatory

provisional suspension is imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Appendix B, paragraph 61.

The mandatory provisional suspension may be lifted if the player demonstrates to the UEFA hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a contaminated product. A decision by the UEFA hearing panel not to eliminate a mandatory provisional suspension on account of a player's assertion regarding a contaminated product is not appealable.

Optional provisional suspension

- 12.02 In the case of an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violation not covered by paragraph 12.01, the UEFA hearing panel may impose a provisional suspension on the player or other person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Appendix B, paragraphs 59 and 61, and prior to the final hearing as described in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

Procedural and other issues

- 12.03 Where a provisional suspension is imposed pursuant to paragraph 12.01 or 12.02, if the player or other person requests a hearing, he is given either: (a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension. Furthermore, the player or other person has the right to appeal against the hearing panel's decision if it decides to maintain or impose the provisional suspension without prejudice to the clause in paragraph 12.01 concerning contaminated products.
- 12.04 If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an adverse analytical finding from an A sample and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A sample analysis, then the player is not subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample).
- 12.05 If a player or other person is notified of an anti-doping rule violation and a provisional suspension is not imposed, the player or other person may accept in writing a voluntary provisional suspension pending the resolution of the matter. Such a voluntary suspension starts when UEFA receives the player or other person's acceptance.

Article 13

Suspension for first violations

- 13.01 The period of suspension for a first violation under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 3.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 3.01f

(possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) is as follows, subject to any reduction or suspension of this period pursuant to Article 14.

- a) The period of suspension is four years if:
 - i) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a specified substance (unless the player or other person can establish that it was not intentional); or
 - ii) the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance and UEFA can establish that it was intentional.
- b) If paragraph a) does not apply, the period of suspension is two years.
- c) As used under paragraphs 13.01 and 13.02, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those players who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the player or other person engaged in conduct which he knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an adverse analytical finding for a substance which is not a specified substance and which is only prohibited in-competition is rebuttably presumed to be “not intentional” if the player can establish that the prohibited substance was used out-of-competition in a context unrelated to sporting performance.

13.02 The periods of suspension for first anti-doping rule violations other than those described under paragraph 13.01 are as follows, unless paragraph 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence) or paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault) applies:

- a) For violations under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection) or 3.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control), the period of suspension is four years, except in cases of failing to submit to sample collection where the player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined under paragraph 13.01c), in which case the period of suspension is two years.
- b) For violations under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failure), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player's degree of fault this may be reduced to a minimum of one year. The flexibility between two years and one year of suspension provided for in this paragraph is not available to players whose pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the player was trying to avoid being available for testing.
- c) For violations under paragraph 3.01g (trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method) or 3.01h (administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method),

the period of suspension is a minimum of four years up to a lifetime, depending on the seriousness of the violation. A paragraph 3.01g or 3.01h violation involving a minor is considered a particularly serious violation and such violations not involving a specified substance, committed by a player support person results in a lifetime suspension for the player support person. In addition, significant violations under paragraph 3.01g or 3.01h which also violate non-sporting laws or regulations are reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- d) For violations under paragraph 3.01i (complicity), the period of suspension is a minimum of two years up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- e) For violations under paragraph 3.01j (prohibited association), the period of suspension is two years. Depending on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case this may be reduced to a minimum of one year.

Article 14

Lifting, reducing, or suspending a sanction

14.01 Lifting the period of suspension where there is no fault or negligence

If a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no fault or negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of suspension is lifted.

14.02 Reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence

- a) Reducing suspensions for violations under paragraph 3.01a (presence of prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers), 3.01b (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method), or 3.01f (possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method) involving specified substances or contaminated products.

i) Specified substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance, and the player or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence, then the minimum sanction is a reprimand and no period of suspension and the maximum sanction two years of suspension, depending on the player's or other person's degree of fault.

ii) Contaminated products

In cases where the player or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence and that the detected prohibited substance came from a contaminated product, then the minimum sanction is a reprimand and no period of suspension and the maximum sanction two years of suspension, depending on the player's or other person's degree of fault.

- b) Application of no significant fault or negligence beyond the application of paragraph 14.02a

Where paragraph 14.02a does not apply, if a player or other person establishes in an individual case that he bears no significant fault or negligence then, subject to any further reduction or lifting of the period pursuant to paragraph 14.03, the otherwise applicable period of suspension may be reduced based on the player's or other person's degree of fault, but the reduced period of suspension may not be less than half of the period of suspension otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of suspension is a lifetime, the reduced period under this paragraph may be no less than eight years.

14.03 Lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault

- a) Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation

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 UEFA or an ADO, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in:

- i) UEFA or the ADO discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another person; or
- ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another person,

if the information provided by the person providing substantial assistance is made available to UEFA.

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 sanction 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 sanction may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable sanction is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this paragraph must be no less than eight years. If the player or other person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible substantial assistance upon which the suspension of the sanction was based, UEFA will reinstate the original sanction. If UEFA decides to reinstate or not to reinstate a suspended sanction, that decision may be appealed against by any person entitled to appeal.

To further encourage players and other persons to provide substantial assistance to ADOs, at the request of UEFA or at the request of the player or other person who has or has been asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise applicable sanction and other consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the sanction and other consequences for substantial assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this paragraph, or even no sanction, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval is subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided for in this paragraph. WADA's decisions in the context of this paragraph may not be appealed against by any other ADOs.

If UEFA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of substantial assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision is provided to the ADOs with a right to appeal. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise an ADO to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the substantial assistance agreement or the nature of substantial assistance being provided.

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

Where a player or other person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection which could establish the anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample), 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.

c) Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation punishable under paragraph 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method) or 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control).

If a player or other person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under paragraph 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method) or 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control) promptly admits the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by UEFA or an ADO, he

may, upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the UEFA office, receive a reduction in the period of suspension down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the player or other person's degree of fault.

14.04 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction

If a player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of paragraphs 14.01, 14.02 and 14.03 before applying any reduction or suspension under paragraph 14.03 the otherwise applicable period of suspension is to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 13.01a (presence, use, attempted use, or possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method), 13.02a (evading, refusing or failing to submit to a sample collection or tampering or attempted tampering with any part of the doping control), 14.01 and 14.02. If the player or other person establishes his entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the sanction under paragraph 14.03, then the sanction may be reduced or suspended, but not to below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable sanction.

Article 15

Multiple violations

- 15.01 For a player's or other person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of suspension is the greater of:
 - a) six months;
 - b) half the period of suspension imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault); or
 - c) twice the period of suspension otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, not including any reduction under paragraph 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault).
- 15.02 The period of suspension established above may then be further reduced in application of paragraphs 14.03 (lifting, reducing or suspending a period of suspension or other consequences for reasons other than fault) and 14.04 (application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction).
- 15.03 A third anti-doping rule violation always results in a lifetime period of suspension, except if the third violation fulfils the conditions for lifting or reduction of the period of suspension under paragraph 14.01 (lifting the period of suspension where there is no fault or negligence) or 14.02 (reducing the period of suspension based on no significant fault or negligence), or involves a violation of paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). In these particular cases, the period of suspension is from eight years to a lifetime.

15.04 An anti-doping rule violation for which a player or other person has established no fault or negligence is not considered a prior violation for the purposes of this Article 15.

15.05 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

- a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 15, 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.
- b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for 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. Individual awards (e.g. medal, prizes) obtained in all competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation shall be forfeited as provided in Article 19 (forfeiture of individual awards).

15.06 Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period

For the purposes of Article 15 each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

Article 16

Team consequences

16.01 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 office conducts appropriate target testing of the team during the competition period.

16.02 Team sanction

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 national association or club to which the players belong, in addition to the consequences imposed on the individual players found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation. If a team moves from one competition to another during the same season, these competitions are considered as one competition period for the purpose of this paragraph.

Article 17

Commencement of suspension

17.01 Except as provided below, each period of suspension commences on the date the decision to impose a suspension is communicated to the player or other person concerned.

a) Delays not attributable to the player or other person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of the doping control not attributable to the player or other person, the competent UEFA disciplinary body may start the period of the suspension at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All individual awards obtained during the period of suspension, including retroactive suspension, are cancelled.

b) Timely admission

Where the player or other person promptly (which, in all events, for a player means before he competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by UEFA, the period of suspension may start as early as the date of the sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this paragraph is applied, the player or other person serves at least one-half of the period of suspension going forward from the date the player or other person accepted the imposition of a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This paragraph does not apply where the period of suspension has already been reduced under paragraph 14.03c (prompt admission).

17.02 Credit for provisional suspension or period of suspension served

- a) If a provisional suspension is imposed and respected by the player or other person, the player or other person receives a credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of suspension is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed against, then the player or other person receives a credit for such period of suspension served against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.
- b) If a player or other person voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from UEFA and thereafter respects the provisional suspension, the player or other person receives a credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of suspension which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the player's or other person's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension is provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation according to these regulations.

- c) No credit against a period of suspension is given for any time period before the effective date of the provisional suspension or voluntary provisional suspension regardless of whether the player elected not to compete or was suspended by his team.

Article 18

Status during suspension

18.01 Prohibition on participation during suspension

No player or other person who has been declared suspended may, during the period of suspension, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by UEFA, FIFA, a national association, a confederation, a team, or other member organisation of a national association, any other Signatory, a Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, in competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national-level competition organisation, or in any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A player or other person subject to a period of suspension longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of suspension, participate as a player in local matches not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of UEFA, FIFA, a national association or a confederation, or, subject to the other sport's applicable rules, as an athlete in local sport events other than football not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of another Signatory or member of such Signatory, but only so long as the local match or other sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such player or other person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or international competition, and does not involve the player or other person working in any capacity with minors.

A player or other person serving a period of suspension remains subject to testing.

18.02 Return to training

As an exception to paragraph 18.01, a player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a national association during the shorter of: a) the last two months of the player's period of suspension; or b) the last one-quarter of the period of suspension imposed.

18.03 Violation of the prohibition on participation during suspension

Where a player or other person who has been declared suspended violates the prohibition on participation during suspension described in paragraph 18.01, the results of such participation are cancelled and a new period of suspension equal in length to the original period of suspension is added to the end of the original period of suspension. The new period of suspension may be adjusted based on the player or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a player or other

person has violated the prohibition on participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, is made by UEFA. This decision may be appealed against under Article 20.

Where a player support person or other person assists a person in violating the prohibition on participation during suspension, UEFA imposes sanctions for a violation of paragraph 3.01i (complicity) for such assistance.

18.04 Withholding of financial support during suspension

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a lifted or reduced sanction as described in paragraph 14.01 (no fault or negligence) or 14.02 (no significant fault or negligence), some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the sanctioned person will be withheld by UEFA, its member associations or FIFA.

Article 19

Forfeiture of individual awards

19.01 A player found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation committed during or in relation with a UEFA competition forfeits and must render any medals, prizes and other individual awards obtained through that competition. In addition, the player shall forfeit and must render all medals, prizes and other individual awards obtained from the date a positive sample was collected or other anti-doping rule violation occurred through the commencement of any provisional suspension period or suspension period, unless fairness requires otherwise.

Article 20

Appeals

20.01 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these regulations may be appealed against as set out in Article 20. Such decisions remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

a) Scope of review not limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision-maker.

b) CAS does not defer to the findings being appealed against

In making its decision, CAS does not need to give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed against.

c) WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 20 and no other party has appealed against a final decision within UEFA's disciplinary process, WADA may appeal against such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in UEFA's process.

20.02 Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, consequences, provisional suspensions, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences or not imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by UEFA not to bring forward an adverse analytical finding or an atypical finding as an anti-doping rule violation or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under these regulations; a decision to impose a provisional suspension as a result of a provisional hearing; a decision that UEFA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of suspension or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of suspension under paragraph 14.03a (substantial assistance); a decision under paragraph 18.03 (violation of the prohibition on participation during suspension); and a decision by UEFA not to recognise another ADO's decision under Article 21 (Application and recognition of decisions) may be appealed against exclusively as provided in Article 20.

- a) The decisions listed above may be appealed against exclusively to CAS
- b) Persons entitled to appeal

The following parties have the right to appeal to CAS: (i) the player or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed against; (ii) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (iii) UEFA; (iv) the NADO of the person's national association and/or country of residence and/or club; (v) the International Olympic Committee, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games; and (vi) WADA.

The only person who may appeal against a provisional suspension is the player or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

- c) Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals allowed

Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under these regulations are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 20 must file a cross-appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

Failure to render a timely decision

20.03 Where, in a particular case, UEFA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable

deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if UEFA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation.

Appeals relating to TUEs

- 20.04 TUE decisions may be appealed against exclusively as provided in Appendix A.

Time for filing appeals

- 20.05 The time to file an appeal to CAS is 21 days from the date of receipt of the motivated decision in an official UEFA language by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following applies in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed against:

- a) Within 15 days from notice of the decision, such party has the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision.
- b) If such a request is made within the 15-day period, the party making such request has 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

- 20.06 The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal file by WADA is the later of:

- a) 21 days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
- b) 21 days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 21

Application and recognition of decisions

- 21.01 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 20, UEFA recognises and respects testing, hearing results and other final adjudications of any ADO which are consistent with the Code and are within the ADO's authority.
- 21.02 UEFA recognises measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

Article 22

Confidentiality and reporting

Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

- 22.01 UEFA notifies the player or other person, the national association and/or the club, the NADO of his national association and/or country of residence and/or club, FIFA and WADA of any assertion of an anti-doping rule violation by that player or other person by no later than the completion of the review process described under paragraphs 59 to 61 of Appendix B. This notification or reasonable attempted notification is the first act of interruption of the ten-year statute of limitations under the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

- 22.02 Notification includes the player's name, national association and/or club, the competition concerned, whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition, the date of the sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than under paragraph 3.01a (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample), the rule asserted to have been violated and the basis of the asserted violation.
- 22.03 The same persons and ADOs are updated on any withdrawal of an assertion of an anti-doping rule violation and the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 12 (provisional suspension) and 20 (appeals) of these regulations and paragraphs 59 to 61 of Appendix B and are provided with a timely written, reasoned explanation or decision on the resolution of the matter.
- 22.04 If UEFA receives a request, either from a major event organisation shortly before one of its international events or from a sport organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international event, to disclose whether any player identified on a list provided by the major event organisation or sport organisation has a pending atypical finding, UEFA will identify any such player after first providing notice of the atypical finding to that player.
- 22.05 Under the Code, recipient organisations must not disclose the information received beyond those persons with a need to know (which includes the appropriate personnel at the applicable NADO of the player's national association and/or country of residence and/or club) until UEFA has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required under paragraphs 22.09 to 22.12. UEFA is not responsible for recipient organisations or persons not complying with this obligation.
- 22.06 An ADO that declares, or that receives notice of, a whereabouts failure in respect of a player must not disclose that information beyond those persons with a need to know unless and until that player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d based on this whereabouts failure. Such persons who need to know must maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point in time. UEFA is not responsible for other organisations or persons not complying with this obligation.

Requests for files

- 22.07 An ADO having a right to appeal against a decision received may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Public disclosure

- 22.08 Under the Code, neither UEFA, nor an ADO or a WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, may publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to a general description of the process and science) except

in response to public comments attributed to the player or other person concerned or their representatives. UEFA is not responsible for recipient organisations not complying with this obligation.

- 22.09 No later than 20 days after an anti-doping rule violation has been determined in a final appellate decision, such appeal has been waived, or the original decision has not otherwise been challenged in a timely manner, UEFA publicly reports the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the player or other person who committed the violation, the prohibited substance or prohibited method involved and the consequences imposed. UEFA also publicly reports within 20 days the results of final appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 22.10 In any case where it is determined that a player or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be publicly disclosed only with the consent of the person who is the subject of the decision. UEFA uses reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, publicly discloses the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the person concerned may approve.
- 22.11 UEFA's public disclosure is performed as a minimum on its website.
- 22.12 The mandatory public reporting under paragraph 22.09 is not required if the player or other person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a minor.

Doping control information clearing house

- 22.13 WADA acts as a central clearing house for doping control testing data and results, including, in particular, athlete biological passport data for international-level athletes and national-level athletes and whereabouts information for athletes, including those in registered testing pools. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing by various ADOs, UEFA reports all in-competition and out-of-competition tests it conducts on players, test results and other test-related data to the WADA clearing house, using ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information is made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the player, the NADO of the player's national association, the NADO of the player's team, FIFA and any other ADOs with testing authority over the player.
- 22.14 To enable it to serve as a clearing house for doping control testing data and results management decisions, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS. WADA has developed ADAMS with the aim of being consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organisations using ADAMS. Private information regarding a player involved in anti-doping activities is maintained by WADA, which is supervised

by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

Data privacy

- 22.15 UEFA and any ADOs may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to players and other persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code and International Standards (in particular the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), and in compliance with applicable law.

IV Closing provisions

Article 23

- 23.01 All appendixes to these regulations form an integral part thereof.
- 23.02 In the present regulations, the masculine form refers to both sexes.
- 23.03 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- 23.04 The UEFA office is entitled to adopt any guidelines, directives, manuals, guides or any other tools necessary for implementing these regulations. The national associations and clubs shall be regularly informed about the existence and issuance of such tools by circular letter.
- 23.05 Any matter not provided for in these regulations is decided by the UEFA administration after consultation with the Anti-Doping Panel and in compliance with the Code and any relevant International Standards. Such decisions are final.
- 23.06 The present regulations apply to any anti-doping rule violation committed after they have come into force. The transitional provisions under Articles 25.2 to 25.5 of the Code apply accordingly.
- 23.07 These regulations enter into force on 18 June 2018.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Aleksander Čeferin
President

Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary

Kyiv, 24 May 2018

APPENDIX A: UEFA TUE Committee and TUE process

A. TUE Committee

1. The UEFA TUE Committee is composed of at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of athletes.
2. The UEFA TUE Committee considers whether requests to grant or recognise TUEs meet the conditions set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

B. Granting, recognition and review of TUEs

3. A player who already has a TUE granted by his NADO must ask UEFA for recognition of said TUE. UEFA will recognise it if it fulfils the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The request for recognition shall be made as set out in the circular letter referred to in paragraph 6.02 of these regulations.
4. Should UEFA consider that a TUE granted by a player's NADO does not fulfil the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and refuses to recognise it, UEFA promptly notifies the player and his NADO accordingly, with reasons.
5. The player and the NADO have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.
6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level competition and out-of-competition testing but is not valid for UEFA competitions pending WADA's decision.
7. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
8. If a player does not already have a TUE granted by FIFA or his NADO for a particular substance or method, he must apply directly to UEFA for a TUE as soon as the need arises. Applications for a TUE have to be made as set out in the circular letter referred to in paragraph 6.02 of these regulations.
9. If UEFA denies the player's application, it notifies the player promptly, with reasons. The player may appeal to CAS under paragraph 20.02 or request WADA to review UEFA's decision under paragraph 5 above.
10. If UEFA grants the player's application, it notifies the player and his NADO accordingly.
11. If the player's NADO considers that the TUE granted by UEFA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from notification to refer the matter to WADA for review.

12. If the player's NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA remains valid for UEFA competitions and out-of-competition testing but it is not valid for national-level competition pending WADA's decision.
13. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by UEFA also becomes valid for national-level competition when the 21-day review deadline expires.
14. WADA will review any decision by UEFA not to recognise a TUE granted by a NADO if the matter is referred to it by the player or his NADO.
15. In addition, WADA will review any decision by UEFA to grant a TUE if the matter is referred to it by the player's NADO.
16. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether at the request of those affected or on its own initiative.
17. If a TUE decision under review meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If it does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
18. The player and his NADO may appeal exclusively to CAS against any TUE decision by UEFA that is not reviewed by WADA or not reversed by WADA upon review.
19. The player, his NADO and/or UEFA may appeal exclusively to CAS against a decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision.
20. Failure to take action within a month on a properly submitted application for a TUE, for recognition of a TUE or for a review of a TUE decision, is considered denial of the application.

APPENDIX B: Testing procedure

A. Doping control station

1. The doping control station must ensure the players' privacy and be used solely as a doping control station for the duration of the sample collection process.
2. In the event of testing after a match, the doping control station must be near the players' dressing rooms. It must be large enough to comprise a testing room, a toilet area and a waiting room, all adjoining. The testing room must contain a table, chairs, and a lockable cabinet. The toilet area must be within the testing room or immediately next to it, with direct private access to the testing room. It must contain a toilet, sink and shower. The waiting room must be immediately adjacent to the testing room and must contain sufficient seating for the players to be tested, and a refrigerator. Approximately 30 litres of bottled water must be provided in original, unopened and sealed bottles in the refrigerator in the waiting room. No other food or drinks must be made available to the players in the doping control station.
3. The UEFA office may impose additional doping control station requirements for some competitions. The teams concerned are notified accordingly in due time.
4. Apart from the players selected to undergo sample collection, the team representatives and the chaperones, only the following persons are allowed access to the doping control station:
 - a) the DCO;
 - b) the UEFA match delegate or another UEFA match officer;
 - c) an interpreter approved by the DCO (if necessary).Anyone else authorised by the DCO to enter the doping control station must record their arrival and departure by signing the appropriate form provided by the DCO.

5. The DCO may order security officers or stewards to ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the doping control station.
6. Smoking and alcohol are not permitted in the doping control station.

B. Procedure for testing after a match

7. In principle, two players plus two reserves from each team are selected for sample collection by means of a draw or by the UEFA office. Additional players may be summoned for sample collection as per section E of this appendix.
8. Without prejudice to each player's personal responsibility to report for sample collection and even when chaperones have been appointed, the teams concerned are responsible for ensuring that the players selected for sample collection report to the doping control station straight from the pitch as soon as the match is over.

9. A player selected for sample collection must complete the declaration of medication on the Doping Control Form(s), and may be assisted herein by his team doctor.
10. In accordance with paragraph 9.05 of these regulations, if a player is shown a red card or leaves the pitch for any other reason before the end of the match, he must remain available in the stadium until 30 minutes after the end of the match to undergo sample collection even if he has not been selected for sample collection under paragraph 7 above.

C. Procedure for testing during team activities

11. Players are selected to undergo sample collection by means of a draw conducted by the DCO or as part of target testing by the UEFA office.
12. The DCO checks the players present at the team activity 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.
13. If the players' list has not been registered with UEFA at the time of the control, the team representative 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 list by the DCO.
14. Each player selected for sample collection completes the declaration of medication on the Doping Control Form(s), and may be assisted herein by his team doctor.
15. The team concerned is responsible for ensuring that the player(s) selected for sample collection report to the doping control station within the deadline set by the DCO.
16. A reserve player is only tested if a selected player fails to report within the deadline set by the DCO, unless the reserve player offers to provide a sample beforehand. In this case, the test is valid even if the selected player reports afterwards and provides a sample.
17. Should a player selected for sample collection fail to report to the doping control station on time, the DCO reports the matter to UEFA. In such cases, the first reserve player is summoned for sample collection. Should a second player selected for sample collection fail to report to the doping control station on time, the second reserve player is summoned, and so on.

D. Procedure for testing of individual players

18. The UEFA office may select a player to be tested individually at any time and at any place.
19. The DCO makes reasonable attempts to notify the player of his or her selection for sample collection. The DCO records all notification attempts that he makes

during the 60-minute time slot or the period defined by UEFA in the player's whereabouts information.

E. Common provisions for sample collection

20. The DCO is responsible for the entire sample collection process, including the draw (if applicable), the collection of samples and the transport of samples (even if entrusted to a third party) to the WADA-accredited laboratory. The DCO has the authority to take decisions on-site at the sample collection within the framework of these regulations. The DCO may be assisted by a chaperone or by any other independent person he may appoint. In reference to the DCO, the singular form is used for the purposes of these regulations, but more than one DCO may be appointed by UEFA to conduct testing and in such cases all references to the DCO apply equally in the plural.
21. A DCO (including BCOs) may appoint a person of his choice to assist him in the sample collection. However, a BCO may not delegate the sampling procedure to his assistant(s) unless they are qualified phlebotomists.
22. Before a sample collection starts, the DCO identifies himself and asks the player to identify himself. At the DCO's request, the player must show a valid form of identification containing his picture, first name and surname (for instance an ID card, passport, driving licence or health card). The DCO explains the procedure for the sample collection and informs the player of his rights and obligations.
23. The player shall remain under the direct observation of the DCO or chaperone at all times from the point of the initial contact is made by the DCO or chaperone until the completion of the sample collection.
24. A player selected for sample collection remains in the doping control station until he is dismissed by the DCO.
25. Any behaviour by a player or other person, and any other anomalies, which could compromise the doping control are reported to the UEFA office by the DCO. The UEFA office examines whether to investigate a possible failure to comply.
26. If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of a player's sample, the player shall be asked to provide an additional sample.
27. On completion of the sample collection, the DCO completes the relevant forms. These forms must be signed by the player and the DCO and may be signed by the team or player's representative. By signing the relevant Doping Control Form(s), the player confirms that, subject to any concerns recorded by the player in the "Remarks" section, the sample collection was conducted in accordance with the present regulations and no subsequent complaint is possible. One copy of the Doping Control Form(s) is provided to the player.
28. A player who is summoned for sample collection cannot refuse to undergo sample collection and a player having provided a sample cannot contest the

validity of the test on account of the contention that he was not properly selected for testing.

29. Reserve players must remain available for sample collection and not leave the premises until they are either summoned for sample collection or notified by the DCO that they will not be tested.
30. All samples collected under the present regulations become the property of UEFA upon collection.

F. Sample collection procedure for urine samples

31. A player selected to provide a urine sample shall ensure that the sample provided is the first urine he has passed subsequent to notification.
32. The player first selects a sealed urine collection vessel.
33. The player urinates into the collection vessel under the strict supervision of the DCO or the person appointed by him, who must be of the same sex as the player. The player shall allow an unobstructed view of the sample leaving his body. If the player is a minor, the team representative may observe the DCO witnessing the passing of the sample but without directly witnessing the passing of the sample, unless the minor player requests it.
34. The volume of the urine sample provided by the player must be at least 90ml.
35. The player then selects a sample collection kit containing two bottles (one for the A sample and the other for the B sample). Each bottle bears the same code number. The player compares the code numbers on both bottles and the bottle caps. The player and the DCO check that the bottles are sealed before use.
36. The player pours the urine sample into the A and B bottles (minimum 60ml for the A bottle and 30ml for the B bottle) and closes them tightly as instructed by the DCO. The player ensures that no urine leaks out and compares the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the relevant Doping Control Form(s).
37. A sufficient volume of urine should be left in the collection vessel to allow the DCO to test the specific gravity (S/G) of the sample. This is then recorded on the relevant Doping Control Form(s). If the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is not met, the player shall continue to provide additional samples as instructed by the DCO until the requirement for suitable S/G for analysis is met. The DCO may discontinue sample collection in exceptional circumstances.

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

38. If the urine sample provided is less than 90ml, the player is instructed by the DCO to select a partial sample collection kit.
39. The player is instructed by the DCO to open the relevant kit and told how to use it to secure the insufficient sample. The player checks it is properly sealed

and that the code number of the kit and the volume of the insufficient sample are recorded accurately by the DCO on the relevant form. The player writes his initials on the form.

40. When the player is able to provide an additional sample, he must identify his initial sample by checking the code number on the kit against the number on the form. The DCO double-checks this as well.
41. Under the supervision of the DCO, the player opens the kit containing the initial sample.
42. The player combines the samples, as directed by the DCO.
43. If the volume is still insufficient, the steps outlined under paragraphs 38 to 42 above are repeated, ensuring that additional samples are added in the order they are collected until at least 90ml has been obtained. Once the required volume is obtained, sample collection can continue as described under paragraphs 35 to 37.

H. Sample collection procedure for blood samples

44. After the required rest period, the player selects a blood sample collection kit and checks that the packaging is intact and that the numbers of the labels, tubes, bottles and any other elements of the kit match.
45. Prior to the blood samples being taken, the BCO explains the blood sampling procedure and asks the player all the necessary questions related to sample collection.
46. All medical declarations are recorded on the Doping Control Form(s).
47. Should the blood sample collection be related to the athlete biological passport, the BCO asks for and the player provides any relevant information required by the applicable WADA technical documents. This information is recorded on the Doping Control Form(s).
48. Blood is drawn from a 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.
49. Blood samples are taken by means of a proficient (*lege artis*) intravenous puncture, which entails no health risk, except of possible local haematomas.
50. The volume of blood removed has to be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements. If the volume of blood collected at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO repeats the procedure. No more than three attempts in total are made.
51. The player places the blood vacutainers in the bottles and seals them securely as instructed by the BCO.

I. Analysis of samples

52. 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.
53. Samples are analysed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA, or to assist UEFA in profiling relevant parameters in a player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
54. No samples may be used for research without the player's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than under paragraph 53 have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular player.
55. Laboratories analyse samples in conformity with menus established by WADA or as specified by UEFA.
56. As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, at their own initiative and expense laboratories may analyse samples for prohibited substances or prohibited methods not included on the sample analysis menu described in the relevant WADA technical document or specified by UEFA. Results from any such analysis are reported to UEFA and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.
57. Any sample may be subject to further analysis by UEFA at any time before both the A and the B sample analytical results (or A sample result where B sample analysis has been waived or will otherwise not be performed) have been communicated by UEFA to the player as the basis for an asserted anti-doping rule violation.
58. Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of paragraph 53 above at any time exclusively at the direction of UEFA or WADA.

J. Procedure if A sample produces an adverse analytical finding or if there is an adverse passport finding

59. Upon receipt of an adverse analytical finding, the UEFA office conducts a review to determine whether: a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions; or b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding. Upon receipt of an adverse passport finding, the UEFA office proceeds with results management in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and the International Standard for Laboratories.

60. If the UEFA office decides not to bring forward the adverse analytical finding or adverse passport finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it notifies the player, the relevant NADO(s), FIFA and WADA accordingly.
61. If, after review, the UEFA office decides to bring forward the adverse analytical finding or adverse passport finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it confidentially informs the player about the results in writing (by fax or email) to the national association's and/or club's address. The general secretary or other qualified representative of the national association and/or club concerned receives a copy of this fax or email.

K. Right to request a B sample analysis

62. 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. The 48-hour deadline may be reduced for some tournaments. The participating national associations/clubs are informed by means of a circular letter before the start of the tournament.
63. Any request 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.
64. The B sample analysis takes place at the same laboratory as soon as possible. The player is informed of the time at which the B sample is to be opened.
65. A representative of UEFA and the player and/or his 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 and/or his representative must be covered by the player, his club and/or his national association.

L. Result of B sample analysis

66. 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, or if the player waives his right to a B sample analysis, an anti-doping rule violation is deemed to have been committed.
67. 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 C: Whereabouts information 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.
3. 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).
4. 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.
5. 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 must continue to provide whereabouts information and remain available for out-of-competition testing until instructed otherwise by UEFA.

B. Teams

6. 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.
7. Each player who is on a team that is part of the UEFA testing pool 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.
8. Teams and their players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
9. 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.
10. Each of the following constitutes a team whereabouts violation:
 - a) Whereabouts information sent late;

- b) Incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - c) Absence of one or more players from a test conducted on the team.
11. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violations and refers them to UEFA disciplinary bodies, which take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
 12. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
 13. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 9.01 (obligation to assist UEFA) and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly. The individuals involved will be sanctioned for violations under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection), e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and/or i (complicity).

C. Players

14. UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such times and on such grounds that UEFA deems appropriate.
15. A player who is included in the UEFA testing pool is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA. As part of his whereabouts information the player may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a) on a daily basis during the period defined by UEFA;
 - b) on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA;
 - c) on those days that he is not participating in scheduled team training sessions (partial individual whereabouts).
16. The player is personally responsible to ensure that his whereabouts information as provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally indicated in his whereabouts information, the player must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required.
17. Players must be present and available for sample collection at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
18. Three whereabouts failures (filing failure or missed test) by a player within any 12-month period amount to an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) and sanctions are imposed accordingly. If a player retires from but then returns to competition, his period of non-availability for out-of-competition testing shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the 12-month period.
19. 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 3.01c (evading, refusing, or failing to submit to

sample collection) or 3.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and sanctions are imposed accordingly.

20. Should a player be included in more than one testing pool by UEFA, FIFA or a NADO at the same time, he will be instructed as to the organisation with which he has to file his whereabouts information.

D. Whereabouts failure management process

21. The results management authority in relation to potential whereabouts failures is the ADO with which the player in question files his whereabouts information. This is either UEFA, FIFA or the player's NADO.
22. When a whereabouts failure appears to have occurred, the results management process is as follows:
- If the apparent whereabouts failure has been uncovered by an attempt to test the player, the testing authority obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the DCO. If the testing authority is different from the results management authority, it forwards the unsuccessful attempt report to the results management authority within seven days and assists the results management authority as necessary in obtaining information from the DCO in relation to the apparent whereabouts failure.
 - The results management authority reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the DCO in case of a missed test) to determine whether all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary.
 - If the results management authority concludes that any of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have not been met, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - If the results management authority concludes that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player within 14 days of the date of the apparent whereabouts failure. The notice must include sufficient details of the apparent whereabouts failure to enable the player to respond and give the player a reasonable deadline by which to respond. It must also indicate whether the player has had any other whereabouts failures recorded against him in the previous 12 months. In the case of a filing failure, the notice must advise the player how to avoid a further filing failure.
 - If the player does not respond by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does respond by the deadline, the results management authority considers, on the basis of this response, whether or not to change its original decision.

- i) If so, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - ii) If not, it advises the player, giving reasons for its decision and a reasonable deadline by which the player may request an administrative review. The unsuccessful attempt report is also given to the player at this point if it has not already been provided.
- f) If the player does not request an administrative review by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more individuals from the results management authority not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent whereabouts failure. The purpose of the administrative review is to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met.
- g) If the administrative review determines that not all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, the results management authority advises WADA, UEFA, FIFA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision. If the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player and records the notified whereabouts failure against him.
23. The results management authority reports a decision to record a whereabouts failure against a player to WADA and all other relevant ADOs on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or any other reliable means.
24. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 12-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.
25. If three whereabouts failures are recorded against a player within any 12-month period, the results management authority brings proceedings against the player alleging a violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). If the results management authority fails to bring such proceedings against a player within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the player's third whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then the results management authority is deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed.
26. A player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) has the right to a full evidentiary hearing. The hearing panel is not bound by any conclusions from the results

management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the ADO bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel. If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) whereabouts failure(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged whereabouts failure(s) has (have) not, then no anti-doping rule violation is found to have occurred under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). However, if the player then commits one (or two, as applicable) further whereabouts failure(s) within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.

E. Coordination with other ADOs

27. UEFA may also collect whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other ADOs.
28. UEFA may make the list of teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool available to WADA and other ADOs.
29. UEFA may submit all whereabouts information to WADA, which may make such information accessible to other ADOs having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
30. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other ADOs having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
31. A player's whereabouts failures under the present regulations may be combined with whereabouts failures recorded by another ADO, provided that:
 - (i) the ADO had authority under the Code;
 - (ii) UEFA was informed in time; and
 - (iii) the facts recorded by the ADO constitute, to the satisfaction of UEFA, a whereabouts failure in accordance with the present regulations.
32. The responsibility for conducting proceedings against a player who has three whereabouts failures recorded against him lies with the ADO having recorded the majority of failures. If the whereabouts failures are issued by three different ADOs, 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 UEFA testing pool and the national registered testing pool at the time, the responsible organisation is UEFA.

F. Confidentiality

33. 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 as per in particular, the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
34. WADA and all other ADOs 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 ADO makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. National associations and/or clubs and/or players have no claim against UEFA in this respect.

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WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

HNS urudžbeni broj:INT-14889-2/17 od 27.12.17.



- UEFA-INIM SAVEZIMA ČLANOVIMA
- KLUBOVIMA KOJI SUDJELUJU U UEFA-INIM NATJECANJIMA

na pažnju Predsjednika i Glavnog tajnika

CIRKULARNO PISMO BROJ 73/2017

Datum: 22.12.2017.

WADA Zabranjena lista 2018.

Poštovani,

u skladu sa stavkom 4.01 UEFA-inog Antidopinškog pravilnika, izdanje 2016., WADA-ina Zabranjena lista 2018. primjenjivat će se na sva UEFA-ina natjecanja **od 1. siječnja 2018.**

U tu svrhu prilažemo novu listu zabranjenih supstanci, kao i WADA-in dokument u kojem su sažete promjene u odnosu na Listu 2017. Ove informacije također su dostupne na Internet stranicama WADA-e (www.wada-ama.org).

Glavne izmjene na Listi 2018. (vidi također priloge)

Glavne izmjene na Listi 2018. navedene su u dalnjem tekstu. Za potpune informacije o svim izmjenama, molimo vas da pročitate priloženi dokument *Sažetak glavnih izmjena („Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes“)*.

Supstance i metode zabranjene u svako vrijeme (tijekom i izvan natjecanja)

S3: Beta-2 agonisti

- Parametri za doziranje salbutamola revidirani su kako bi bilo jasno da podijeljene doze salbutamola ne mogu premašivati 800 mikrograma tijekom bilo kojeg razdoblja od 12 sati.
- Tulobuterol je dodan kao primjer.
- Stavak u vezi urinarnog praga je poboljšan.

S5: Diuretici i maskirna sredstva

- Razmatrajući informacije objavljene u znanstvenim člancima od 2012. godine, koji se posebice odnose na svojstvo glicerola da utječe na volumen plazme u sportaša i na parametre biološke putovnice sportaša, značaj učinaka nastalih iz glicerola smatraju se minimalnima. Stoga je glicerol uklonjen sa Zabranjene liste.

Zabranjene metode

M2: Kemijska i fizička manipulacija

- M2.2: dozvoljeni volumen i vrijeme davanja intravenskih infuzija promijenjen je sa infuzija od najviše 50 mL tijekom razdoblja od 6 sati na najviše 100 mL tijekom razdoblja od 12 sati, kako bi se dozvolila veća fleksibilnost za sigurnu primjenu nezabranjenih terapeutskih supstanci, na primjer, željeza.
- Kako bi se odrazila medicinska praksa, „bolnički prijemi“ promijenjeni su u „bolničke tretmane“, a „klinička ispitivanja“ pojašnjena su kao „klinička dijagnostička ispitivanja“.

Supstance i metode zabranjene tijekom natjecanja

S6: Stimulansi

- 1,3-Dimetilbutilamin dodan je kao primjer. Ova supstanca se nalazi u nekim prehrambenim dodacima.

S8: Kanabinoidi

- Kategorija Kanabimimetika, npr. „Spice, JWH-018, JWH-073, HU210“ promijenjena je u „sintetske kanabinoide, npr. Δ9-tetrahidrokanabinol (THC) i druge kanabimimetike“. Sintetski kanabinoidi su jedna od glavnih kategorija novih psihoaktivnih supstanci kod kojih se konstantno pojavljuju nove droge te mijenja dostupnost. Prijasnja lista primjera i dalje je zabranjena, ali se trenutno ne koristi često. „Ostali kanabimimetici“ zamijenili su te primjere.
- Kanabidiol više nije zabranjen. Sintetski kanabidiol nije kanabimimetik; međutim, kanabidiol dobiven iz biljaka kanabis može također sadržavati promjenjive koncentracije THC-a, koji ostaje zabranjena supstanca.

S9: Glukokortikoidi

- Primjeri uobičajeno korištenih glukokortikoida dodani su zbog veće jasnoće.

Izučeće zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE)

UEFA-ina pravila i postupci u vezi TUE obrasca, koji su usklađeni s onima FIFA-e, ostaju isti kao i za 2017., unatoč promjenama na Zabranjenoj listi. Igrači koji sudjeluju u UEFA-inim natjecanjima ili u seniorskim međunarodnim (nacionalna A reprezentacija), prijateljskim utakmicama i moraju koristiti zabranjenu supstancu ili zabranjenu metodu u terapeutске svrhe, moraju zatražiti prethodno odobrenje UEFA-e putem UEFA TUE obrasca zahtjeva (u prilogu).

TUE obrazac zahtjeva mora biti popunjeno i potpisano od strane igrača i njegovog liječnika te poslan uz kompletan spis s medicinskim dokazima UEFA-inom Medicinskom i Antidopinškom odjelu (povjerljiv broj faksa +41 22 990 31 31). Obrasci moraju biti poslati samo UEFA-i, ne NADO-u. Osim u slučajevima medicinske hitnosti, liječnici ne smiju propisati zabranjenu supstancu ili korištenje zabranjene metode prije nego je UEFA odobrila TUE.

TUE koje je odobrila FIFA automatski su valjani za UEFA-ina natjecanja, dok TUE koje je odobrila NADO - igračima koji tada nisu sudjelovali u UEFA-inom natjecanju - moraju prvo biti priznati od strane UEFA-e kako bi bili valjani za UEFA-ina natjecanja. U skladu s člankom 4.4.3 Svjetskog Antidopinškog kodeksa, UEFA TUE Komisija priznaje TUE koje je odobrila NADO, pod uvjetom da su ispunjena sva tri sljedeća uvjeta:

- NADO je postupila sukladno UEFA-inim kriterijima za odobravanje TUE, posebice u vezi tretmana astme;
- UEFA Antidopinškom i medicinskom odjelu dostavljena je kopija originalnog obrasca zahtjeva, uključujući sve medicinske informacije dostavljene tijelu koje daje odobrenje (prevedeno na jedan od UEFA-inih službenih jezika, ako je potrebno); i
- UEFA TUE Komisija potvrđuje da zahtjev udovoljava UEFA TUE pravilima i uvjetima (koji su isti kao i FIFA-ina i WADA-ina pravila).

Igrači koji sudjeluju u međunarodnim prijateljskim utakmicama mlađih uzrasta (tj. bilo koja nacionalna momčad mlađih uzrasta do i uključujući U-21), moraju se javiti svojoj NADO za TUE, a ne UEFA-i.

TUE zahtjevi za zabranjene beta-2 agoniste moraju uključivati kompletan medicinski spis koji ispunjava zahtjeve utvrđene u priloženom „Vodiču za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE“.

Odgovornost

Igrači trebaju biti svjesni da se doping kontrole mogu provoditi u bilo koje vrijeme, i tijekom i izvan natjecanja. Stoga vas podsjećamo na stavak 2.01b) UEFA-inog Antidopinškog pravilnika, izdanje 2016.: „*Osobna je dužnost svakog igrača osigurati da niti jedna zabranjena supstanca ne uđe u njegovo tijelo i da ne bude korištena nikakva zabranjena metoda. Shodno tome, nije neophodno da igrač demonstrira namjeru, krivnju, nemar ili svjesnu upotrebu da bi se utvrdio prekršaj antidopinškog pravila zbog korištenja zabranjene supstance ili zabranjene metode.*“ Uzimajući u obzir disciplinske posljedice s kojima igrač može biti suočen u slučaju prekršaja antidopinškog pravila, tražimo da svi igrači budu u potpunosti informirani o rizicima povezanim uz uzimanje bilo kojeg oblika lijeka ili dodatka prehrani.

Molimo vas da ovo cirkularno pismo i WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu 2018. odmah proslijedite svojim liječnicima momčadi, koji o sadržaju moraju obavijestiti igrače. Lista „Vodič za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE“, kao i UEFA-in Antidopinški pravilnik, izdanje 2016., također su dostupni u Antidopinškom poglavljju na UEFA-inim Internet stranicama: <http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>

Ako imate bilo kakvih pitanja ili su vam potrebne dodatne informacije, molimo vas da kontaktirate Marca Vouillamoza (marc.vouillamoz@uefa.ch) ili Richarda Grisdalea (richard.grisdale@uefa.ch) pri UEFA-inom Antidopinškom i medicinskom odjelu.

S poštovanjem,

UEFA

Theodore Theodoridis
glavni tajnik

Prilozi:

- WADA-ina Zabranjena lista 2018.
- WADA-in Sažetak izmjena na Listi 2017.
- UEFA-in Vodič za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i TUE
- UEFA-in TUE obrazac zahtjeva

Kopija (s prilozima):

- UEFA-in Izvršni odbor
- UEFA-ina Medicinska komisija
- UEFA-in Antidopinški panel
- Europski članovi FIFA-inog Vijeća
- FIFA, Zurich

Odjel za međunarodne poslove i licenciranje (V.J.)

Kopija: Predsjednik, Izvršni direktor, Tajnik, Zdravstvena komisija,
Odjel reprezentacija i natjecanja, Glasnik HNS-a, www.hns-cff.hr

Napomena:

U svrhu primjene i tumačenja ovog cirkularnog pisma isključivo je mjerodavna verzija na engleskom jeziku.



No. 73/2017

TO UEFA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
TO CLUBS PARTICIPATING IN UEFA COMPETITIONS

For the attention of
the President and the General Secretary

Your reference	Your correspondence of	Our reference	Date
		EGA/VOU	22 December 2017

2018 WADA Prohibited List

Dear Sir or Madam,

In accordance with paragraph 4.01 of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2016, the 2018 WADA Prohibited List will apply to all UEFA competitions **from 1 January 2018**.

For this purpose, we enclose the new list of prohibited substances, as well as a WADA document summarising the changes compared with the 2017 List. This information is also available on the WADA website (www.wada-ama.org).

Main amendments to the 2018 List (see also enclosures)

The main amendments to the 2018 List are detailed below. For a complete list of all the amendments, please see the enclosed document *Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes*.

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

S3: Beta-2 Agonists

- Dosing parameters of salbutamol were revised to make it clear that divided doses of salbutamol may not exceed 800 micrograms over any 12 hours.
- Tulobuterol was added as an example.
- The statement on the urinary thresholds was improved.

S5: Diuretics and masking agents

- In consideration of the information published in scientific articles since 2012 that particularly addresses the ability of glycerol to influence the athlete's plasma volume and parameters of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), the magnitude of glycerol-derived effects is regarded as minimal. Therefore, glycerol has been removed from the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Methods

M2: Chemical and physical manipulation

- M2.2: the permitted volume and timing of intravenous infusions were changed from infusions of no more than 50 mL per 6-hour period to no more than a total of 100 mL per 12-hour period in order to allow greater flexibility for the safe administration of non-prohibited therapeutic substances, for example, iron.
- To reflect medical practice, "hospital admissions" has been changed to "hospital treatments", and "clinical investigations" has been clarified as "clinical diagnostic investigations".

Substances and methods prohibited in-competition

S6: Stimulants

- 1,3-Dimethylbutylamine was added as an example. This substance can be found in some dietary supplements.

S8: Cannabinoids

- The category Cannabimimetics, e.g. "Spice, JWH-018, JWH-073, HU210" was changed to "synthetic cannabinoids, e.g. Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and other cannabimimetics". The synthetic cannabinoids are one of the main classes of novel psychoactive substances that have constantly emerging new drugs and changing availability. The previous list of examples continues to be prohibited, but are currently used less commonly. "Other cannabimimetics" replaced these examples.
- Cannabidiol is no longer prohibited. Synthetic cannabidiol is not a cannabimimetic; however, cannabidiol extracted from cannabis plants may also contain varying concentrations of THC, which remains a prohibited substance.

S9: Glucocorticoids

- Examples of commonly used glucocorticoids were added for greater clarity.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

UEFA's rules and procedures governing TUEs, which are harmonised with those of FIFA, remain the same as in 2017, 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 2018 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.com/insideuefa/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,

UEFA



Theodore Theodoridis
General Secretary

Enclosures

- WADA Prohibited List 2018
- Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes
- UEFA Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs
- UEFA TUE application form

cc (with enclosures)

- UEFA Executive Committee
- UEFA Medical Committee
- UEFA Anti-Doping Panel
- European members of the FIFA Council
- FIFA, Zurich

THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE
**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**



PROHIBITED LIST

JANUARY 2018



The official text of the *Prohibited List* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French.
In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

This List shall come into effect on 1 January 2018

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES

(IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4.2.2 OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE, ALL *PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES* SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS "*SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*" EXCEPT SUBSTANCES IN CLASSES S1, S2, S4.4, S4.5, S6.A, AND *PROHIBITED METHODS* M1, M2 AND M3.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S0 NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the *List* and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (e.g. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is prohibited at all times.

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. ANABOLIC ANDROGENIC STEROIDS (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-Androstanediol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
1-Androstanedione (5 α -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione);
1-Androsterone (3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-ene-17-one);
1-Testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one);
4-Hydroxytestosterone (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
Bolasterone;
Calusterone;
Clostebol;
Danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17 α -ol);
Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Desoxymethyltestosterone (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol);
Drostanolone;
Ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17 α -ol);
Fluoxymesterone;
Formebolone;
Furazabol (17 α -methyl [1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol);
Gestrinone;

Mestanolone;
Mesterolone;
Metandienone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Metenolone;
Methandriol;
Methasterone (17 β -hydroxy-2 α ,17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstan-3-one);
Methyldienolone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one);
Methyl-1-testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one);
Methylnortestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one);
Methyltestosterone;
Metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Mibolerone;
Norboletonelone;
Norclostebol;
Norethandrolone;
Oxabolone;
Oxandrolone;
Oxymesterone;
Oxymetholone;
Prostanolol (17 β -[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H-pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5 α -androstane);
Quinbolone;
Stanozolol;
Stenbolone;
Tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18 α -homo-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Trenbolone (17 β -hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous AAS when administered exogenously:**

19-Norandrostenediol (estr-4-ene-3,17-diol);
19-Norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Androstanolone (5 α -dihydrotestosterone, 17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-3-one);
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Boldenone;
Boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione);
Nandrolone (19-nortestosterone);
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3 β -hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one);
Testosterone;

and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to:

3 β -Hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one;
5 α -Androst-2-ene-17-one;
5 α -Androstane-3 α ,17 α -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 β ,17 α -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 β ,17 β -diol;
5 β -Androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol;
7 α -Hydroxy-DHEA;
7 β -Hydroxy-DHEA;
4-Androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β , 17 β -diol);
5-Androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione);
7-Keto-DHEA;
19-Norandrosterone;
19-Noretiocholanolone;
Androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol;
Androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol;
Androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol;
Androsterone;
Epi-dihydrotestosterone;
Epitestosterone;
Etiocolanolone.

2. OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS

Including, but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine, LGD-4033, ostarine and RAD140), tibolone, zeranol and zilpaterol.

For purposes of this section:

* "exogenous" refers to a substance which is not ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

** "endogenous" refers to a substance which is ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

S2 PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND MIMETICS

The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited:

1. Erythropoietins (EPO) and agents affecting erythropoiesis, including, but not limited to:

1.1 Erythropoietin-Receptor Agonists, e.g.
Darbepoetins (dEPO);
Erythropoietins (EPO);
EPO based constructs [EPO-Fc, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)];
EPO-mimetic agents and their constructs (e.g. CNTO-530, peginesatide).

1.2 Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents, e.g.
Argon;
Cobalt;
Molidustat;
Roxadustat (FG-4592);
Xenon.

1.3 GATA inhibitors, e.g.
K-11706.

1.4 TGF-beta (TGF- β) inhibitors, e.g.
Luspatercept;
Sotatercept.

1.5 Innate repair receptor agonists, e.g.

Asialo EPO;

Carbamylated EPO (CEPO).

2. Peptide Hormones and Hormone Modulators,

2.1 Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing

Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors, e.g.
Buserelin, deslorelin, gonadorelin, goserelin,
leuprorelin, nafarelin and triptorelin, in males;

2.2 Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g.

Corticorelin;

2.3 Growth Hormone (GH), its fragments and releasing
factors, including, but not limited to:

Growth Hormone fragments, e.g.

AOD-9604 and hGH 176-191;

Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and
its analogues, e.g.

CJC-1293, CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin;
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g.

ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g.

anamorelin, ipamorelin and tabimorelin;

GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g.

alexamorelin, GHRP-1, GHRP-2 (pralmorelin),
GHRP-3, GHRP-4, GHRP-5, GHRP-6, and hexarelin.

3. Growth Factors and Growth Factor Modulators,

including, but not limited to:

Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs);

Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF);

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues;

Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF);

Thymosin-β4 and its derivatives e.g. TB-500;

Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF).

Additional growth factors or growth factor modulators
affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/
degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization,
regenerative capacity or fibre type switching.

S3 BETA-2 AGONISTS

All selective and non-selective beta-2 agonists,
including all optical isomers, are prohibited.

Including, but not limited to:

Fenoterol;

Formoterol;

Higenamine;

Indacaterol;

Olodaterol;

Procaterol;

Reproterol;

Salbutamol;

Salmeterol;

Terbutaline;

Tulobuterol;

Vilanterol.

Except:

- Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours in divided doses not to exceed 800 micrograms over 12 hours starting from any dose;
- Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 54 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled salmeterol: maximum 200 micrograms over 24 hours.

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is not consistent with therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an *Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)* unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of a therapeutic dose (by inhalation) up to the maximum dose indicated above.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

The following hormone and metabolic modulators
are prohibited:

1. Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to:

4-Androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo);

Aminoglutethimide;

Anastrozole;

Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione);

Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane);

Exemestane;

Formestane;

Letrozole;

Testolactone.

2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)

including, but not limited to:

Raloxifene;

Tamoxifen;

Toremifene.

3. Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to:

Clomifene;

Cyclofenil;

Fulvestrant.

4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s) including, but not limited to: myostatin inhibitors.

5. Metabolic modulators:

5.1 Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR, SR9009; and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists, e.g. 2-[2-methyl-4-[(4-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)thiazol-5-yl)methylthio]phenoxy] acetic acid (GW1516, GW501516);

5.2 Insulins and insulin-mimetics;

5.3 Meldonium;

5.4 Trimetazidine.

Except:

- Drosopirenone; pamabrom; and ophthalmic use of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g. dorzolamide, brinzolamide);
- Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia.

The detection in an *Athlete's Sample* at all times or *In-Competition*, as applicable, of any quantity of the following substances subject to threshold limits: formoterol, salbutamol, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in conjunction with a diuretic or masking agent, will be considered as an *Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)* unless the *Athlete* has an approved *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or masking agent.

S5 DIURETICS AND MASKING AGENTS

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Including, but not limited to:

- Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol.
- Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflu-methiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1 MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

The following are prohibited:

1. The *Administration* or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood, or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen.
Including, but not limited to:
Perfluorochemicals; efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products, e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes and microencapsulated haemoglobin products, excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation.
3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following are prohibited:

1. *Tampering*, or *Attempting to Tamper*, to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected during *Doping Control*.
Including, but not limited to:
Urine substitution and/or adulteration, e.g. proteases.
2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than a total of 100 mL per 12 hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.

M3 GENE DOPING

The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The use of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues.
2. The use of gene editing agents designed to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.
3. The use of normal or genetically modified cells.

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED *IN-COMPETITION*

IN ADDITION TO THE CATEGORIES S0 TO S5 AND M1 TO M3 DEFINED ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES ARE PROHIBITED *IN-COMPETITION*:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6 STIMULANTS

All stimulants, including all optical isomers, e.g.
d- and *l*- where relevant, are prohibited.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

Adrafinil;
Amfepramone;
Amfetamine;
Amfetaminil;
Amiphenazole;
Benfluorex;
Benzylpiperazine;
Bromantan;
Clobenzorex;
Ccocaine;
Cropropamide;
Crotetamide;
Fencamine;
Fenetylline;
Fenfluramine;
Fenproporex;
Fonturacetam [4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)];
Furfenorex;
Lisdexamfetamine;
Mefenorex;
Mephentermine;
Mesocarb;
Metamfetamine(*d*-);
p-methylamphetamine;
Modafinil;
Norfenfluramine;
Phendimetrazine;
Phentermine;
Prenylamine;
Prolintane.

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section
is a *Specified Substance*.

b: Specified Stimulants.

Including, but not limited to:

1,3-Dimethylbutylamine;
4-Methylhexan-2-amine (methylhexaneamine);
Benzphetamine;
Cathine**;
Cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone,
methedrone, and α - pyrrolidinovalerophenone;
Dimethylamphetamine;
Ephedrine***;
Epinephrine**** (adrenaline);
Etamivan;
Etilamfetamine;
Etilefrine;
Famprofazone;
Fenbutrazate;
Fencamfamin;
Heptaminol;
Hydroxyamphetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine);
Isometheptene;
Levmetamfetamine;
Meclofenoxate;
Methylenedioxyamphetamine;
Methylephedrine***;
Methylphenidate;
Nikethamide;
Norfenefrine;
Octopamine;
Oxilofrine (methylsynephrine);
Pemoline;
Pentetrazol;
Phenethylamine and its derivatives;
Phenmetrazine;
Phenpromethamine;
Propylhexedrine;
Pseudoephedrine*****;

Selegiline;
Sibutramine;
Strychnine;
Tenamfetamine (methylenedioxymphetamine);
Tuaminoheptane;

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Except:

- Clonidine;
- Imidazole derivatives for topical/ophthalmic use and those stimulants included in the 2018 Monitoring Program*.

* Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, and synephrine: These substances are included in the 2018 Monitoring Program, and are not considered *Prohibited Substances*.

** Cathine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

*** Ephedrine and methylephedrine: Prohibited when the concentration of either in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

**** Epinephrine (adrenaline): Not prohibited in local administration, e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic, or co-administration with local anaesthetic agents.

***** Pseudoephedrine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

S7 NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

Buprenorphine;
Dextromoramide;
Diamorphine (heroin);
Fentanyl and its derivatives;
Hydromorphone;
Methadone;
Morphine;
Nicomorphine;
Oxycodone;
Oxymorphone;
Pentazocine;
Pethidine.

S8 CANNABINOIDS

The following cannabinoids are prohibited:

- Natural cannabinoids, e.g. cannabis, hashish and marijuana,
- Synthetic cannabinoids e.g. Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and other cannabimimetics.

Except:

- Cannabidiol.

S9 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

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

Including but not limited to:

Betamethasone;
Budesonide;
Cortisone;
Deflazacort;
Dexamethasone;
Fluticasone;
Hydrocortisone;
Methylprednisolone;
Prednisolone;
Prednisone;
Triamcinolone.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1 BETA-BLOCKERS

Beta-blockers are prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports, and also prohibited *Out-of-Competition* where indicated.

- Archery (WA)*
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (all disciplines) (WCBS)
- Darts (WDF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC)*
- Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
- Underwater sports (CMAS) in constant-weight apnoea with or without fins, dynamic apnoea with and without fins, free immersion apnoea, Jump Blue apnoea, spearfishing, static apnoea, target shooting, and variable weight apnoea.

*Also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*

Including, but not limited to:

Acebutolol; **L**abetalol;
Alprenolol; **L**evo**b**unolol;
Atenolol; **M**etipranolol;
Betaxolol; **M**etoprolol;
Bisoprolol; **N**adolol;
Bunolol; **O**xprenolol;
Carteolol; **P**indolol;
Carvedilol; **P**ropranolol;
Celiprolol; **S**otalol;
Esmolol; **T**imolol.

www.wada-ama.org



SUMMARY OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

2018 PROHIBITED LIST

Substances and methods prohibited at all times (In- and Out-of-Competition)

Prohibited Substances

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

- Dihydrotestosterone was renamed to its International Non-proprietary Name (INN) (androstanolone). 1-androsterone (3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-ene-17-one) was added in S1.a as an example of exogenous anabolic steroid.
- LGD-4033 and RAD140 were added as further examples of SARMs.

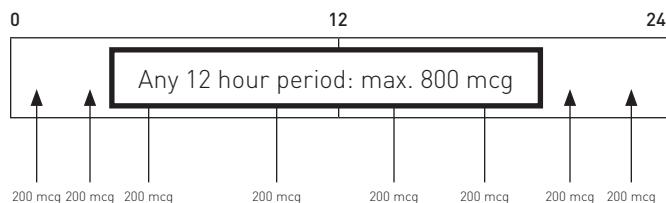
S2 PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES AND MIMETICS

- For clarity and accuracy Section S2 was reorganized.
- ARA290 was removed as an example in this section because current literature suggests it does not meet inclusion criteria.
- Deslorelin, goserelin, nafarelin and triptorelin were added as examples of 2.1.
- Growth Hormone fragments were included in 2.3 with AOD-9604 and hGH 176-191 added as examples; CJC-1293 was added as example of GHRH and tabimorelin as a further example of GH secretagogue. GHRP-1, -3, -4, and -5 were added as examples of GHRP.
- Thymosin- β 4 and its derivatives, e. g. TB-500, were added as example of prohibited growth factors.
- Cobalt: It is re-iterated that vitamin B12, which contains cobalt, is not prohibited.

S3 BETA-2-AGONISTS

- Dosing parameters of salbutamol were revised to make it clear that divided doses of salbutamol may not exceed 800 micrograms over any 12 hours (see figure).

**Inhaled salbutamol – max. 1600 mcg over 24 hours
But not to exceed 800 mcg over any 12 hours**



- Tulobuterol was added as an example.
- The statement on the urinary thresholds was improved.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

- Clomifene is now stated by its INN.
- In the absence of an INN, the IUPAC name of GW1516, 2-[2-methyl-4-[(4-methyl-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thiazol-5-yl)methylthio]phenoxy] acetic acid as well as an alternative name (GW501516) were included.
- SR9009, a Rev-Erb- α agonist, was added as an example of Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK).

S5 DIURETICS AND MASKING AGENTS

- In consideration of the information published in scientific articles since 2012 that particularly addresses the ability of glycerol to influence the athlete's plasma volume and parameters of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), the magnitude of glycerol-derived effects is regarded as minimal. Therefore, glycerol has been removed from the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Methods

M2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

- M2.2: the permitted volume and timing of intravenous infusions were changed from infusions of no more than 50 mL per 6-hour period to no more than a total of 100 mL per 12-hour period in order to allow greater flexibility for the safe administration of non-prohibited therapeutic substances, for example, iron.
- To reflect medical practice, "hospital admissions" has been changed to "hospital treatments" and "clinical investigations" has been clarified as "clinical diagnostic investigations".

M3 GENE DOPING

- The definition has been revised to include current and emerging gene manipulating technologies.

Substances and Methods Prohibited In-Competition

S6 STIMULANTS

- 1,3-Dimethylbutylamine was added as an example. This substance can be found in some dietary supplements.

S8 CANNABINOIDS

- The category Cannabimimetics, e.g. "Spice, JWH-018, JWH-073, HU210" was changed to "synthetic cannabinoids, e.g. Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and other cannabimimetics". The synthetic cannabinoids are one of the main classes of novel psychoactive substances that have constantly emerging new drugs and changing availability. The previous list of examples continues to be prohibited, but are currently used less commonly. "Other cannabimimetics" replaced these examples.
- Cannabidiol is no longer prohibited. Synthetic cannabidiol is not a cannabimimetic; however, cannabidiol extracted from cannabis plants may also contain varying concentrations of THC, which remains a prohibited substance.

S9 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

- Examples of commonly used glucocorticoids were added for greater clarity.

Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports

P1 ALCOHOL

- After careful consideration and extensive consultation, Alcohol was excluded from the Prohibited List. The intent of this change is not to compromise the integrity or safety of any sport where alcohol use is a concern, but rather to endorse a different means of enforcing bans on alcohol use in these sports. The four International Federations (IF) affected by this change have been alerted sufficiently in advance in order to amend their rules and to put in place protocols to test for alcohol use and appropriately sanction athletes who do not abide by the rules of their sport. Control of the process will allow IF more flexibility in applying rules or thresholds as they see fit. The National Anti-Doping Organizations are no longer obliged to conduct tests but may assist IF and National Federations where appropriate.

P2 BETA BLOCKERS

- For logical consistency, the category known as P2. Beta Blockers was renamed P1. Beta Blockers.

MONITORING PROGRAM

The following were added to evaluate misuse in sport:

- 2-ethylsulfanyl-1H-benzimidazole (bemethyl) *in-* and *out-of-competition*
- Hydrocodone *in-competition*.

Mitragynine and telmisartan were removed from the Monitoring Program because the required information on prevalence was obtained.



LIPANJ 2018.

Vodič za WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu i Izuzeće zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE)

Prijevod s engleskog izvornika: Odjel za međunarodne poslove i licenciranje HNS-a

Napomena: U svrhu primjene i tumačenja isključivo je mjerodavna verzija na engleskom jeziku

Sadržaj

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WADA-ina Zabranjena Lista

Što je WADA-ina Zabranjena lista?

WADA-ina Zabranjena lista je lista koja sadrži supstance i metode koje su zabranjene u sportu. Neke supstance na listi zabranjene su u vrijeme (i tijekom i izvan natjecanja), dok su druge zabranjene samo tijekom natjecanja. Metode sadržane na listi zabranjene su u svako vrijeme. Listu objavljuje Svjetska Antidopinška agencija (WADA), te se ista ažurira svake godine.

Koja je moja odgovornost u odnosu na Zabranjenu listu?

Stavkom 3.01a UEFA-inog Antidopinškog pravilnika utvrđeno je: „*Osobna je dužnost svakog igrača osigurati da niti jedna zabranjena supstanca ne uđe u njegovo tijelo. Igrači su odgovorni za bilo koju zabranjenu supstancu ili njene metabolite ili markere pronađene u njihovim uzorcima. Shodno tome, nije neophodno da igrač demonstrira namjeru, krivnju, nemar ili svjesnu upotrebu da bi se utvrdio prekršaj antidopinškog pravila zbog prisutnosti zabranjene supstance ili njenih metabolita ili markera u njegovom uzorku.*“

Zabranjene supstance mogu se pronaći u uobičajenim lijekovima, a istraživanja su pokazala da su mnogi dodaci prehrani njima kontaminirani. Prema tome, trebate biti posebno pažljivi ako ste bolesni ili se odlučite za korištenje dodataka prehrani.

Koja je razlika između supstanci koje su zabranjene tijekom natjecanja i onih koje su zabranjene u svako vrijeme?

Neke supstance (npr. anabolički steroidi) zabranjene su u svako vrijeme jer one mogu imati dugoročne učinke na poboljšanje nastupa kada se koriste u okviru treninga ili programa oporavka. Druge supstance, kao što su maskirni agensi, zabranjene su u svako vrijeme jer se mogu koristiti kako bi se prikrili dokazi dopinga.

Kada se supstanca koja je zabranjena samo tijekom natjecanja koristi izvan natjecanja, to ne predstavlja prekršaj antidopinškog pravila. Međutim, mnoge supstance mogu dugo vremena ostati u vašem tijelu pa ako nalaz testa bude pozitivan na takvu supstancu nakon doping kontrole tijekom natjecanja, to predstavlja prekršaj antidopinškog pravila.

Sve supstance i metode na Zabranjenoj listi zabranjene su tijekom natjecanja.

Što je specifična supstanca?

Neke supstance na Zabranjenoj listi klasificirane su kao specifične supstance. Ako vam nalaz bude pozitivan na specifičnu supstancu, dobili bi inicijalnu zabranu do dvije godine, radije nego četiri godine, što je standard za supstance koje nisu specifične. To je zbog toga što WADA priznaje da supstance mogu dospjeti u tijelo igrača nehotice i da se ne mora nužno raditi o upotrebi s namjerom dopinga.

Mogu li zabranjene supstance biti prisutne u uobičajenim lijekovima?

Da. Mnogi uobičajeni lijekovi, uključujući lijekove protiv bolova, prehlada i gripe, sadrže supstance koje se nalaze na Zabranjenoj listi.

Trebate biti posebno oprezni s lijekovima koji se nalaze u vašoj kućnoj ljekarni. Isto tako, ako putujete u inozemstvo, trebate voditi računa da se lijekovi istog naziva određene marke po svom sastavu mogu razlikovati ovisno o zemlji u kojoj su kupljeni. U jednoj zemlji proizvod može biti bez zabranjenih supstanci, dok u drugoj zemlji proizvod istog naziva i pakiranja može sadržavati zabranjenu supstancu. Nikada ne biste smjeli uzeti niti jedan lijek bez da prvo provjerite i savjetujete se sa svojim liječnikom momčadi. Iako redovito trebate uzimati određeni lijek, ponesite ga sa sobom kada putujete.

Mogu li zabranjene supstance biti prisutne u dodacima prehrani?

Da. Rezultati nedavno provedenih istraživanja o dodacima prehrani koje koriste sportaši pokazuju da su mnogi od tih proizvoda kontaminirani zabranjenim supstancama, uključujući anaboličke steroide i stimulanse. U popisu sastojaka većine dodataka rijetko je naznačeno da sadrže zabranjene supstance.

Također trebate voditi računa da neke zabranjene supstance imaju nekoliko različitih naziva. Na primjer, postoji mnogo slučajeva u proteklim godinama u kojima su sportaši iz nekoliko sportova, uključujući nogomet, bili pozitivni na zabranjeni stimulans metilheksanamin, koji se uobičajeno nalazi u dodacima prehrani. Metilheksanamin se također naziva dimetilamilamin, geranamin, Forthane, 2-amino-4-metilheksan, ekstrakt korijena geranija i ulje geranija. Iako jedan od ovih naziva može biti naveden u sastojcima dodatka prehrani, službeni naziv metilheksanamin gotovo sigurno neće biti naveden.

Morate biti iznimno oprezni s korištenjem dodataka prehrani jer bi u slučaju pozitivnog dopinškog testa bili disciplinski kažnjeni, čak i ako ste slučajno konzumirali zabranjenu supstancu putem dodatka prehrani.

Što trebam učiniti ako moram uzeti bilo koji lijek ili dodatak prehrani?

Uzimajući u obzir disciplinske kazne koje vam mogu biti izrečene u slučaju kršenja antidopinškog pravila, trebate biti upoznati sa sadržajem Zabranjene liste te prije uzimanja bilo kojeg lijeka ili dodatka prehrani, konzultirati svog liječnika momčadi ili svoju nacionalnu antidopinšku organizaciju (NADO). Savjet također možete zatražiti putem anti-doping@uefa.ch.

Što trebam učiniti ako sam ozlijedjen ili bolestan i moram uzeti lijek sa Zabranjene liste?

Morate podnijeti Zahtjev za izuzeće zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE). U dalnjem tekstu nalazi se više informacija o TUE.

Gdje mogu pronaći više informacija o WADA-inoj Zabranjenoj listi?

WADA-inu Zabranjenu listu 2018. i sažetak promjena u odnosu na Listu iz 2017. možete preuzeti s UEFA.com:

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

Više informacija također je dostupno na internet stranicama WADA-e (www.wada-ama.org). Također možete kontaktirati svoju nacionalnu antidopinšku organizaciju (NADO).

Izučeće zbog terapeutskog korištenja (TUE)

Što je TUE?

TUE je dozvola za korištenje, u terapeutske svrhe, supstanci ili metoda koje se nalaze na WADA-inoj Zabranjenoj listi, tj. supstanci ili metoda čije bi korištenje inače bilo zabranjeno.

Nogometari, kao i svaka druga osoba, mogu biti bolesni ili u stanju koje zahtijeva uzimanje lijeka. Međutim, ako se jedini prikladni lijek nalazi na Zabranjenoj listi, tada morate podnijeti TUE zahtjev prije nego počnete uzimati taj lijek.

TUE zahtjevi odobravaju se samo ako ne možete koristiti dozvoljeno liječenje, pa je potrebno da se konzultirate s liječnikom vaše momčadi kako bi razmotrili moguće alternativne načine liječenja prije podnošenja TUE zahtjeva.

Na koji način mogu dobiti TUE?

Ako ste prijavljeni za sudjelovanje u UEFA-inom natjecanju, ili igrate međunarodnu priateljsku utakmicu na seniorskoj razini, TUE zahtjev morate podnijeti UEFA-i. Ne smijete podnijeti zahtjev vašoj nacionalnoj antidopinškoj organizaciji (NADO), FIFA-i ili WADA-i.

- Preuzmite obrazac TUE zahtjeva sa UEFA.com, antidopinškog poglavlja:
<http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>
- Zatražite od svog liječnika da popuni obrazac ručno, velikim tiskanim slovima, ili da ga otipka. Ako rukopis na obrascu ne bude čitljiv, obrazac će vam biti vraćen.
- Zahtjevu mora biti priložena izjava odgovarajuće kvalificiranog liječnika kojom potvrđuje zašto vam je potrebna zabranjena supstanca ili metoda. Potrebno je također dostaviti medicinski dokaz koji potkrjepljuje vaš zahtjev i detaljnu povijest bolesti, uključujući rezultate svih pregleda, laboratorijskih pretraga i snimke relevantne za podnošenje zahtjeva.
- I vi i vaš liječnik morate potpisati zahtjev.
- Zahtjev i popratni medicinski dokaz pošaljite telefaksom na UEFA-in povjerljiv antidopinški broj telefaksa: **+41 22 990 31 31** ili emailom na antidoping@uefa.ch
- Ako imate astmu i trebate koristiti zabranjeni beta-2 agonist (npr. terbutalin), morat ćete obaviti određena testiranja funkcije pluća i rezultate tih testova priložiti svom zahtjevu. Detaljne informacije u vezi podnošenja TUE zahtjeva za astmu nalaze se u dalnjem tekstu.
- Ne smijete koristiti zabranjenu supstancu ili metodu dok vaš TUE zahtjev ne bude odobren.

**Igrat će međunarodnu prijateljsku utakmicu mlađih uzrasta i potreban mi je TUE.
Kome se trebam obratiti s TUE zahtjevom?**

Igrači koji igraju međunarodne prijateljske utakmice mlađih uzrasta (tj. do i uključujući U-21), trebaju podnijeti zahtjev svojoj nacionalnoj antidopinškoj organizaciji (NADO). Ako naknadno budete pozvani za nastup u službenom UEFA-inom natjecanju mlađih uzrasta, tada prije početka natjecanja ovaj TUE nacionalne antidopinške organizacije (NADO) morate poslati UEFA-i radi odobrenja.

Hoće li informacije iz mog TUE zahtjeva ostati povjerljive?

Sve informacije sadržane u vašem TUE zahtjevu tretirat će se kao povjerljivi medicinski podaci. Osoblje UEFA-inog Antidopinškog odjela i svi članovi UEFA TUE Komisije obvezani su ugovorima o povjerljivosti.

Koji su kriteriji za odobravanje TUE zahtjeva?

Pravila u vezi TUE zahtjeva i kriteriji za odobravanje TUE zahtjeva sadržani su u WADA-inom Međunarodnom standardu za TUE. Sukladno članku 4.1 ovog dokumenta, glavni kriteriji za odobravanje TUE zahtjeva su sljedeći:

- Igrač bi imao značajne zdravstvene probleme kada ne bi koristio zabranjenu supstancu ili metodu.
- Postoji velika vjerojatnost da terapeutsko korištenje zabranjene supstance ili metode neće dovesti do nikakvog poboljšanja nastupa igrača nego što bi on bio u normalnom zdravstvenom stanju.
- Nema razumne terapeutske alternative korištenju zabranjene supstance ili metode.
- Potreba za korištenjem zabranjene supstance ili metode ne može biti rezultat prijašnjeg korištenja, bez TUE, zabranjene supstance ili metode.

Tko odlučuje hoće li će mi TUE zahtjev biti odobren?

WADA od svih antidopinških organizacija zahtijeva da imaju neovisnu TUE Komisiju koja odlučuje o odobravanju TUE zahtjeva. Vaš će TUE zahtjev razmotriti UEFA TUE Komisija, koja je sastavljena od neovisnih medicinskih stručnjaka. Na temelju medicinskih dokaza koje pošaljete u prilogu svog zahtjeva, oni će odlučiti hoće li vam odobriti TUE zahtjev ili će vaš zahtjev odbiti. Oni vas mogu zatražiti da osigurate dodatne dokaze ili da se podvrgnete dalnjim testovima.

WADA izdaje smjernice o mnogim medicinskim stanjima kako bi poduprla odluke TUE Komisija.

Koliko traje postupak rješavanja TUE zahtjeva?

Sukladno WADA-inom Međunarodnom standardu za TUE, UEFA TUE Komisija treba donijeti odluku o vašem zahtjevu što je prije moguće, ali ne u razdoblju dužem od 21 dana od primitka vašeg TUE zahtjeva. Ako imate kronično stanje koje zahtijeva tretman, potrebno je da svoj TUE zahtjev podnesete pravovremeno prije početka UEFA-inog natjecanja u kojem sudjelujete.

Što se događa ako mi je potreban hitan tretman? Trebam li čekati 21 dan kako bih uzeo lijek koji mi je potreban?

Ako vam je potreban hitan medicinski tretman koji zahtijeva da odmah koristite zabranjenu supstancu ili zabranjenu metodu, možete retroaktivno podnijeti TUE zahtjev.

UEFA TUE Komisija će razmatrati retroaktivni TUE zahtjev samo ako postoji jasno **medicinsko** opravdanje za hitno korištenje zabranjene supstance. Uzimanje zabranjene supstance u svrhu oporavka od ozljede i mogućnosti sudjelovanja na nadolazećoj važnoj utakmici ne predstavlja hitan medicinski slučaj.

Na koji način mogu saznati je li moj TUE zahtjev odobren?

Ako UEFA TUE Komisija odobri TUE zahtjev, UEFA će vam telefaksom ili emailom poslati TUE potvrdu, a kopiju vašem klubu, nacionalnom savezu, nacionalnoj antidopinškoj organizaciji (NADO), FIFA-i i WADA-i.

Preispituje li WADA TUE zahtjeve koje je odobrila UEFA?

WADA prima kopije svakog TUE zahtjeva kojeg je odobrila UEFA te može preispitati odluku koju je donijela UEFA TUE Komisija. Ako WADA odluči da odluka nije u skladu s Međunarodnim standardom za TUE, WADA može odlučiti o ukidanju vašeg odobrenja TUE zahtjeva. U tom slučaju vi i UEFA možete uložiti žalbu Arbitražnom sudu za sport (CAS) radi donošenja konačne odluke.

Što se događa ako UEFA odbije moj TUE zahtjev?

Ako UEFA odbije vaš TUE zahtjev, možete od WADA-e zatražiti preispitivanje UEFA-ine odluke, na svoj vlastiti trošak. U tom slučaju morate dostaviti sve informacije koje su bile poslane UEFA-i, kao i odluku UEFA-e. Također je moguće da ćete morati dostaviti dodatne medicinske informacije, ako to zatraži WADA. WADA ocjenjuje je li odluka UEFA TUE Komisije bila u skladu s kriterijima utvrđenima u Međunarodnom standardu za TUE. Ako WADA potvrdi odluku UEFA-e o odbijanju vašeg TUE zahtjeva, tada se možete žaliti Arbitražnom sudu za sport (CAS). Ako WADA pobije prvočitnu odluku UEFA-e i odobri TUE zahtjev, tada UEFA također ima mogućnost žalbe CAS-u.

Je li odobreni TUE od strane UEFA-e valjan samo u UEFA-inim natjecanjima?

Odobreni TUE od strane UEFA-e valjan je za sva UEFA-ina natjecanja, sva FIFA-ina natjecanja te je također valjan na nacionalnoj razini.

Već imam odobren TUE od strane FIFA-e. Je li to izuzeće valjano za UEFA-ina natjecanja?

Da. FIFA TUE valjan je za UEFA-ina natjecanja, a UEFA TUE valjan je za FIFA-ina natjecanja.

Već imam odobren TUE od strane moje nacionalne antidopinške organizacije (NADO). Je li ovo izuzeće valjano za UEFA-ina natjecanja?

Ne. Međutim, nije potrebno da UEFA-i podnosite novi TUE zahtjev. Potrebno je da TUE odobren od vaše nacionalne antidopinške organizacije (NADO) pošaljete UEFA-i zajedno s originalnim obrascem zahtjeva i svim popratnim medicinskim informacijama. Pod uvjetom da je nacionalna antidopinška organizacija (NADO) odobrila TUE u skladu s UEFA TUE pravilima i WADA-inim Međunarodnim standardom za TUE, UEFA TUE Komisija će priznati TUE koji je odobrila nacionalna antidopinška organizacija (NADO) za UEFA-ina natjecanja.

Postoje li popratni uvjeti uz TUE kada se odobri?

TUE zahtjevi se odobravaju za specifični lijek i utvrđenu dozu. Oni se također odobravaju za određeno vremensko razdoblje i imaju datum isteka. Prema tome, vi ste dužni postupiti u skladu sa svim uvjetima koji su utvrđeni na TUE potvrdi. Trebate обратити posebnu pažnju da ne prekoračite propisanu dozu.

Ako će valjanost vašeg TUE isteći, a vi i dalje trebate koristiti zabranjenu supstancu ili metodu za dugoročno stanje, morate osigurati da pravovremeno ponovno uputite novi TUE zahtjev.

Što trebam učiniti ako se moram podvrgnuti doping kontroli za vrijeme korištenja zabranjene supstance ili metode koja mi je odobrena na osnovu izdanog TUE?

Prilikom doping kontrole, trebate navesti lijek koji koristite u dijelu „Izjava o lijekovima“ obrasca za dopinšku kontrolu.

Što će se dogoditi ako se zabranjena supstanca otkrije tijekom analize mog uzorka?

Po primitku izvješća laboratorija, UEFA će provjeriti da je TUE još uvijek valjan i da su rezultati analize sukladni odobrenom TUE-u (vrsta supstance, način primjene, doza, vremensko razdoblje primjene, itd.). Ako provjera bude zadovoljavajuća, rezultat vašeg testa smatrać će se negativnim.

Sažetak: kojoj organizaciji podnosim TUE zahtjev?

<u>Ja sam</u>	<u>TUE zahtjev šalje se</u>	<u>Razdoblje</u>	<u>Zahtjev podnosi</u>
Igrač koji nastupa samo u nacionalnim natjecanjima	Nacionalna antidopinška organizacija (NADO) ili drugo ovlašteno tijelo, npr. Nacionalni olimpijski odbor	Cjelokupna nacionalna sezona	Ja (igrač) i moj klupska liječnik
Igrač koji nastupa u juniorskoj (do U-21 razine) međunarodnoj prijateljskoj utakmici	Nacionalna antidopinška organizacija (NADO) ili drugo ovlašteno tijelo, npr. Nacionalni olimpijski odbor	Razdoblje tijekom kojeg sam ustupljen svojoj juniorskoj reprezentaciji	Ja (igrač) i liječnik reprezentacije
Reprezentativac kojeg je moj savez pozvao za sudjelovanje u UEFA-inom reprezentativnom natjecanju i seniorskim međunarodnim prijateljskim utakmicama	UEFA	Razdoblje tijekom kojeg sam ustupljen svojoj reprezentaciji	Ja (igrač) i moj liječnik reprezentacije
Igrač koji sudjeluje u UEFA-inim klupskim natjecanjima (uključujući FIFA-inu elitnu grupu za testiranje)	UEFA	Trajanje sudjelovanja moje momčadi u UEFA-inim klupskim natjecanjima Napomena: kada moj klub više ne sudjeluje u UEFA-inim natjecanjima, svaki novi zahtjev mora biti naslovljen na moj NADO	Ja (igrač) i moj klupska liječnik
Reprezentativac kojeg je pozvao moj savez za sudjelovanje u FIFA-inim natjecanjima ili koji je dio FIFA-ine grupe za testiranje prije natjecanja	FIFA TUE koje je odobrila UEFA ili druga Konfederacija automatski se priznaju	Razdoblje tijekom kojeg sam ustupljen svojoj reprezentaciji	Ja (igrač) i moj liječnik reprezentacije
Igrač u FIFA-inoj međunarodnoj registriranoj grupi za testiranje	FIFA TUE koje je odobrila UEFA ili druga Konfederacija automatski se priznaju	Razdoblje tijekom kojeg sam uključen u registriranu grupu za testiranje	Ja (igrač) i moj klupska liječnik

TUE zahtjevi za astmu

Beta-2 agonisti salbutamol, salmeterol i formoterol, kada se uzimaju inhalacijom i u terapeutskim dozama, nisu zabranjeni. Pored toga, inhalirani glukokortikoidi također nisu zabranjeni. Prema tome, za ove supstance nije potrebno podnosi TUE zahtjev.

Svi drugi beta-2 agonisti (uključujući terbutalin) zabranjeni su i za njihovo je korištenje obvezno podnijeti TUE zahtjev. Za zabranjene beta-2 agoniste primjenjuje se sljedeće:

- 1) TUE zahtjev koji se podnosi UEFA TUE Komisiji mora uključivati medicinsku dokumentaciju koja sadrži sljedeće:
 - Kompletну povijest bolesti, uključujući prisutnost simptoma koji su tipično povezani uz astmu (pritisak u prsima, kratkoća daha, kašljanje, teško disanje), za vrijeme i nakon vježbe, uključujući umor, dugotrajan oporavak i slab nastup, kao i napadaj i ozbiljnost simptoma pri vježbanju, uključujući prestanak simptoma nakon prekida vježbanja te sve čimbenike koji utječu na takvo stanje (npr. uvjeti u okruženju, infekcije respiratornog trakta).
 - Sveobuhvatno izvješće o nedavnim kliničkim pretragama s posebnim naglaskom na respiratori sustav.
 - Nalaz spirometrije s rezultatom forsiranog ekspiratornog volumena u jednoj sekundi (FEV1) u mirovanju (rezultati vršnog ekspiratornog protoka zraka se ne prihvaćaju).
 - Ako je opstrukcija dišnih putova prisutna u mirovanju, spirometrija se mora ponoviti nakon inhaliranja beta-2 agonista kratkog djelovanja kako bi se demonstrirala reverzibilnost bronhokonstrikcije (međutim, odsustvo odgovora na bronhodilatore ne isključuje dijagnozu astme).
 - U odsustvu reverzibilne opstrukcije dišnih putova u mirovanju, potreban je bronhoprovokativni test kako bi se utvrdila prisutnost hiperreaktivnosti dišnih putova. Provokativni test može se provesti inhaliranjem hladnog, suhog zraka, inhaliranjem aerosola ili vježbom. Uobičajeni provokativni testovi uključuju, ali nisu ograničeni na „*Methacholine Aerosol Challenge*“, „*Mannitol Inhalation*“, „*Eucapnic Voluntary Hyperpnea test*“, „*Hypertonic Saline Aerosol Challenge*“, „*Exercise Challenge Tests*“ (teren ili laboratorij) i „*Histamine Challenge*“.
 - Točan naziv, specijalizacija, adresa (uključujući telefon, email i telefaks) liječnika koji je obavio pregled.

- Ako je primjenjivo, kao dopuna zahtjevu preporuča se, iako nije obvezno, dnevnik vršnog protoka, na primjer vrijednosti vršnog protoka, vremena mjerjenja, simptomi, moguće izlaganje alergenima, itd.
- 2) U TUE zahtjevu mora biti naznačeno ako igrač također uzima dozvoljeni lijek za astmu – npr. inhalirane glukokortikoide ili inhalirani salbutamol, salmeterol ili formoterol.
- 3) TUE zahtjevi za astmu odobrit će se na razdoblje od četiri godine u slučaju kronične astme i astme izazvane vježbom. Za obnavljanje TUE-a, UEFA-inom Antidopinškom odjelu potrebno je dostaviti rezultate naknadnih testiranja obavljenih barem jednom godišnje tijekom razdoblja izuzeća od strane respiratornog liječnika ili liječnika koji ima iskustva u tretiranju astme kod sportaša, kao i rezultate ponovljenih testova funkcije pluća te, idealno, dnevnik vršnog protoka.



JUNE 2018

Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and Therapeutic Use Exemptions

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The WADA Prohibited List

What is the WADA Prohibited List?

The WADA Prohibited List is a list of the substances and methods which are prohibited in sport. Some substances on the list are prohibited at all times (both in- and out-of-competition), while others are prohibited in-competition only. Methods on the list are prohibited at all times. The list is published by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and is updated every year.

What is my responsibility towards the Prohibited List?

Paragraph 3.01a of the UEFA Anti-Doping regulations states: "*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 for the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a sample he provides.*"

Prohibited substances can be found in common medicines, and studies have shown that many nutritional supplements are contaminated with them. You must therefore be particularly careful if you are ill or if you decide to use nutritional supplements.

What is the difference between substances prohibited in-competition and those prohibited at all times?

Some substances (e.g. anabolic steroids) are prohibited at all times because they can have long-term performance enhancing effects when used as part of a training or recovery programme. Other substances, such as masking agents, are prohibited at all times because they can be used to hide evidence of doping.

Out-of-competition use of a substance which is only prohibited in-competition is not an anti-doping rule violation. However, many substances can stay in the body for a long time, and if you test positive for such a substance after an in-competition doping control, this would be an anti-doping rule violation.

All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited in-competition.

What is a specified substance?

Some substances on the Prohibited List are classified as specified substances. If you test positive for a specified substance, you would receive an initial ban of up to two years rather than the four years which is standard for substances which are not specified. This is because WADA recognises that substances can enter a player's body inadvertently, without necessarily having been used with the intention of doping.

Can prohibited substances be present in common medicines?

Yes. Many common medications, including painkillers and treatments for colds and flu, contain substances that appear on the Prohibited List.

You should be particularly careful with medications in your family medicine cabinet. Also, if you travel abroad, you should remember that medications which have the same brand name may differ in composition depending on the country of purchase. In one country, a product may be free from prohibited

substances, while in another country a product with the same name and packaging may contain a prohibited substance. You should never take any medication without first checking with your team doctor, and if you regularly need to take a particular medication, take it with you when you travel.

Can prohibited substances be present in nutritional supplements?

Yes. The results of studies recently carried out on nutritional supplements used by athletes have shown that many of these products are contaminated with prohibited substances, including anabolic steroids and stimulants. The ingredient lists on most supplements rarely indicate that they contain prohibited substances.

You should also be aware that some prohibited substances have several different names. For example, there have been many cases in recent years of athletes from several sports, including football, testing positive for the banned stimulant methylhexaneamine, which is commonly found in supplements. Methylhexaneamine is also known as dimethylamylamine, geranamine, Forthane, 2-amino-4-methylhexane, geranium root extract and geranium oil. Although one of these names may be listed in the ingredients of a supplement, the official name of methylhexaneamine will almost certainly not be.

You must be extremely careful with the use of nutritional supplements as you would face disciplinary sanctions in the event of a positive doping test, even if you had accidentally consumed a prohibited substance via the supplement.

What should I do if I have to take any medication or a food supplement?

Given the disciplinary consequences that you may face in the event of an anti-doping rule violation, you should be aware of the contents of the Prohibited List, and before taking any medication or food supplements you should consult your team doctor or your national anti-doping organisation (NADO). You can also ask for advice at anti-doping@uefa.ch.

What should I do if I am injured or ill and have to take a medication on the Prohibited List?

You have to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). The section below gives more information about TUEs.

Where can I find out more about the WADA Prohibited List?

You can print out the 2018 WADA Prohibited List, and the summary of changes compared to the 2017 List, from UEFA.com: <http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>

More information is also available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org), or you can contact your NADO.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

What is a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)?

A Therapeutic Use Exemption is the permission to use, for therapeutic purposes, substances or methods on the WADA Prohibited List, i.e. substances or methods whose use would otherwise be prohibited.

Like everyone else, footballers have illnesses and conditions that require them to take medication, but if the only suitable medication is on the Prohibited List, you must apply for a TUE before you use it.

TUEs are only approved if you cannot take a permitted treatment instead, so you should consult your team doctor to consider possible alternative treatments before applying.

How do I get a TUE?

If you are registered to participate in a UEFA competition, or if you are playing in a senior-level international friendly match, you must apply for a TUE from UEFA. You must not apply to your NADO, to FIFA or to WADA.

- Download the TUE application form from the anti-doping section of UEFA.com: <http://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>
- Ask your doctor to complete the form in block capitals or in type. If the writing on the form is not clear, the form will be returned to you.
- The form must be accompanied by a statement from an appropriately qualified doctor confirming why you need the prohibited substance or method. This must also be supported by medical evidence and a detailed medical history, including the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and scans which are relevant to the application.
- Both you and your doctor must sign the form.
- Fax or email the form and the supporting medical evidence to UEFA's confidential anti-doping fax: **+41 22 990 31 31** or email antidoping@uefa.ch
- If you have asthma and need to use a prohibited beta-2 agonist (e.g. terbutaline), you will need to undergo certain lung function tests and include the results of these tests with your application. See the requirements for asthma TUEs on page 9 for full details.
- You may not use the prohibited substance or method until your TUE application has been approved.

I will be playing in an international youth friendly match and I need a TUE. To whom should I apply for the TUE?

Players participating in international friendly matches at youth level (i.e. up to and including U21) should apply to their NADO. If you are subsequently called up to play in an official UEFA youth competition, you must send this NADO TUE to UEFA for recognition before the start of the competition.

Will the information in my TUE application remain confidential?

All the information contained in your TUE application will be treated as confidential medical data. The staff of UEFA's Anti-Doping Unit and all members of the UEFA TUE Committee are bound by confidentiality agreements.

What are the criteria for granting a TUE?

The rules governing TUE applications and the criteria for granting a TUE are laid out in the WADA International Standard for TUEs. According to article 4.1 of this document, the main criteria for granting a TUE are the following:

- The player would experience significant health problems if the prohibited substance or method were not used.
- Therapeutic use of the prohibited substance or method is highly unlikely to produce any enhancement in performance beyond a return to the player's normal state of health.
- There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the prohibited substance or method.
- The need to use a prohibited substance or method cannot be the result of the prior use, without a TUE, of a prohibited substance or method.

Who decides whether to grant me a TUE?

WADA requires all anti-doping organisations to have an independent TUE Committee to deal with TUE applications. Your TUE application will be assessed by UEFA's TUE Committee, which is made up of independent medical experts. Based on the medical evidence you send with your application, they will decide whether to grant you a TUE or whether to refuse the application. They may ask you to provide additional evidence or ask you to undergo further tests.

WADA issues guidance documents on many medical conditions to support the decisions of TUE Committees.

How long does the TUE application process take?

According to the WADA International Standard for TUEs, the UEFA TUE Committee should take a decision on your application as soon as possible, and within no more than 21 days of receiving your TUE application. If you have a chronic condition which requires treatment, you should therefore submit your TUE application well in advance of the beginning of the UEFA competition in which you are participating.

What happens if I have a medical emergency? Do I have to wait up to 21 days to use the medication I need?

If you have a medical emergency which requires the immediate administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method, you can apply for a TUE retroactively.

A retroactive TUE application will only be considered by the UEFA TUE Committee if there is a clear **medical** justification for the emergency use of a prohibited substance. Taking a prohibited substance to recover from an injury to be able to participate in a forthcoming important match is not a medical emergency.

How do I know if my TUE application has been successful?

If the TUE is granted by the UEFA TUE Committee, UEFA will fax or email the TUE certificate to you, along with copies to your club, national association, NADO, FIFA and WADA.

Does WADA review TUEs granted by UEFA?

WADA receives a copy of every TUE granted by UEFA, and can review the decision made by the UEFA TUE Committee. If WADA decides that the decision does not conform to the International Standard for TUEs,

WADA may decide to revoke your TUE. If this is the case, you and UEFA may appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for a final decision.

What happens if UEFA refuses my TUE application?

If UEFA refuses your TUE application, you can request a review of UEFA's decision by WADA, at your own expense. You must provide all of the information that was sent to UEFA, as well as UEFA's decision. You may also have to provide additional medical information, if so requested by WADA. WADA assesses whether or not the decision of the UEFA TUE Committee met the criteria set out in the International Standard for TUEs. If WADA upholds UEFA's decision to refuse your TUE application, you can then appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). If WADA overturns UEFA's original position and grants the TUE, then UEFA also has the possibility of appealing to CAS.

Is a UEFA TUE only valid in UEFA competitions?

A UEFA TUE is valid for all UEFA competitions, all FIFA competitions, and also at national level.

I already have a TUE which was granted by FIFA. Is it valid for UEFA competitions?

Yes. FIFA TUEs are valid for UEFA competitions, and UEFA TUEs are valid for FIFA competitions.

I already have a TUE which was granted by my NADO. Is it valid for UEFA competitions?

No. However, you do not have to apply to UEFA for a new TUE. You should send your NADO TUE to UEFA along with the original application form and any accompanying medical information. Provided that the NADO TUE was granted in accordance with UEFA TUE rules and the WADA International Standard for TUEs, the UEFA TUE Committee will recognise the NADO TUE for UEFA competitions.

Are there conditions attached to a TUE when it is granted?

TUEs are granted for a specific medication and a defined dosage. They are also granted for a specific period of time and have an expiry date. Therefore, you need to comply with all the conditions set out on the TUE certificate. You should be particularly careful not to exceed the prescribed dose.

If your TUE is going to expire and you still need to use the prohibited substance or method for a long-term condition, you must make sure you re-apply for another TUE in good time.

What should I do if I have to undergo a doping control while using a prohibited substance or method under a granted TUE?

When undergoing a doping control you should declare the medication you are taking in the 'Declaration of medication' section of the doping control form.

What will happen if the prohibited substance is detected during the analysis of my sample?

When UEFA receives the report from the laboratory, it will check that the TUE is still valid and that the results of the analysis are consistent with the TUE granted (type of substance, route of administration, dose, time frame of administration, etc.). If the check proves satisfactory, the result of your test will be recorded as negative.

Summary: to which organisation do I apply for a TUE?

I am	TUE applications to be sent to	Period	Application to be made by
A player participating in domestic competitions only	National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) or other authorised body, e.g. National Olympic Committee	Entire domestic season	Me (player) and my club doctor
A player participating in a junior (up to U-21 level) international friendly match	National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) or other authorised body, e.g. National Olympic Committee	Period I am on duty with my junior-level national team	Me (player) and national team doctor
An international player called up by my association to participate in a UEFA national team competition and senior international friendly matches	UEFA	Period I am on duty with my national team	Me (player) and my national team doctor
A player participating in UEFA club competitions (incl. FIFA elite testing pool)	UEFA	Duration of my team's involvement in UEFA club competitions NB: when my club is no longer involved in UEFA competitions, any new applications must be addressed to my NADO	Me (player) and my club doctor
An international player called up by my association to participate in FIFA competitions or who is part of the FIFA pre-competition testing pool	FIFA TUEs granted by UEFA or another Confederation are automatically recognised	Period I am on duty with my national team	Me (player) and my national team doctor
A player in the FIFA international registered testing pool	FIFA TUEs granted by UEFA or another Confederation are automatically recognised	Period during which I am included in the registered testing pool	Me (player) and my club doctor

Requirements for asthma TUEs

The beta-2 agonists salbutamol, salmeterol and formoterol, when taken by inhalation and in therapeutic doses, are not prohibited. In addition, inhaled glucocorticoids are also not prohibited. No TUE is therefore required for these substances.

All other beta-2 agonists (including terbutaline) are prohibited and their use requires a TUE. For prohibited beta-2 agonists, the following applies:

- 1) The TUE application to the UEFA TUE Committee must include a medical file containing the following:
 - A complete medical history, including presence of symptoms typically related to asthma (chest tightness, shortness of breath, coughing, wheezing) during and after exercise, including fatigue, prolonged recovery and poor performance, as well as the onset and severity of symptoms as related to exercise, including relief from symptoms after cessation of exercise, and any influencing factors (e.g. environmental conditions, infections of the respiratory tract).
 - A comprehensive report of a recent clinical examination with specific focus on the respiratory system.
 - A spirometry report with the measure of the forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) at rest (peak expiratory flow measurements are not accepted).
 - If airway obstruction is present at rest, the spirometry needs to be repeated after inhalation of a short-acting beta-2 agonist to demonstrate the reversibility of bronchoconstriction (however, absence of response to bronchodilators does not exclude diagnosis of asthma).
 - In the absence of reversible airway obstruction at rest, a bronchial provocation test is required to establish the presence of airway hyper-responsiveness. Provocation may be by inhalation of cold, dry air, inhalation of aerosols, or exercise. Common provocation tests include, but are not limited to, Methacholine Aerosol Challenge, Mannitol Inhalation, Eucapnic Voluntary Hyperpnea test, Hypertonic Saline Aerosol Challenge, Exercise Challenge Tests (field or laboratory) and Histamine Challenge.
 - Exact name, speciality, address (including telephone, email and fax) of examining physician.
 - If applicable, a peak flow diary listing, for example, the peak flow values, the time they were taken, symptoms, possible allergen exposure, etc. to support the application is recommended but not mandatory.
- 2) The TUE application must state if the player is also taking permitted asthma medication – e.g. inhaled glucocorticoids or inhaled salbutamol, salmeterol or formoterol.
- 3) TUEs for asthma will be granted for four years in the case of chronic asthma and exercise-induced asthma. For renewal of a TUE, the results of follow-ups performed at least annually during the exemption period by a respiratory physician or a physician experienced in treating asthma in athletes must be submitted to the UEFA Anti-Doping Unit, as well as the results of repeated lung function tests and, ideally, a peak flow diary.

Notes

Notes



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THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

Application form

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS IN BLOCK CAPITALS OR TYPE.

INCOMPLETE OR ILLEGIBLE FORMS WILL BE RETURNED AND WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED.

NB: Evidence confirming the diagnosis must be submitted with this application. The medical evidence must include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all relevant examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies. Copies of the original reports or letters should be included when possible. Evidence should be as objective as possible in the clinical circumstances, and in the case of non-demonstrable conditions, independent supporting medical opinion will assist this application.

1. Player Information

Surname: _____ First names: _____

Female Male

Nationality: _____

Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____

Participating in which UEFA competition? _____

NB: UEFA can only treat TUE applications from players currently registered to participate in a UEFA competition

Name of club or national football association: _____

Reply to be sent to the above-mentioned club/national football association:

YES Fax no. (please include country and area codes): _____

By post: _____

NO If your reply is NO, please tick one of the boxes below and fill in the requested details

Fax no. (please include country and area codes): _____

By post: _____



THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

Application form

2. Medical information

Diagnosis with sufficient medical information: _____

If a permitted medication can be used to treat the medical condition, provide clinical justification for the requested use of the prohibited medication: _____

3. Medication details

Generic name of prohibited substance(s)	Dose	Route of administration	Frequency of administration
1.			
2.			
3.			

Intended duration of treatment (please tick appropriate box):

Once only

Duration (days/weeks/months): _____

4. Retroactive applications

Is this a retroactive application? Yes No

If yes, on what date was treatment started? (dd/mm/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____

Please indicate the reason for the retroactive application:

Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary

Due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity to submit an application prior to sample collection

Other: _____



THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

Application form

5. Previous applications

Have you made a TUE application before? Yes No

If yes, on what date? (dd/mm/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____

For which substance or method? _____

To an anti-doping organisation? Please specify: _____

To my national football association

Decision: Approved Not approved (if approved, please attach previous TUE(s))

6. Medical practitioner's declaration

I certify that the above-mentioned treatment is medically appropriate and that the use of alternative medication not on the prohibited list would be unsatisfactory for this condition.

Name: _____

Qualifications: _____

Medical speciality: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Tel. (work): _____

(Please include country and area codes)

Mobile: _____ Fax: _____

Signature of medical practitioner: _____ **Date:** _____



THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

Application form

7. Player's declaration

I, _____, certify that the information given above is accurate. I authorise the release of my personal medical information to the UEFA Medical and Anti-Doping Unit and relevant UEFA bodies, as well as to authorised WADA staff, the WADA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) and other anti-doping organisations' TUECs and authorised staff that may have a right to this information under the World Anti-Doping Code and/or International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

I consent to my physician(s) releasing to the above persons any health information that they deem necessary in order to consider and determine my application.

I understand that my information will only be used for evaluating my TUE request and in the context of potential anti-doping rule violation investigations and procedures. I understand that if I ever wish to (1) obtain more information about the use of my information; (2) exercise my right of access and correction; or (3) revoke the right of these organisations to obtain my health information, I must notify my medical practitioner and UEFA in writing of that fact. I understand and agree that it may be necessary for TUE-related information submitted prior to revoking my consent to be retained for the sole purpose of establishing a possible anti-doping rule violation, where this is required by the Code.

I consent to the decision on this application being made available to all anti-doping organisations with testing authority and/or results management authority over me.

I understand and accept that the recipients of my information and of the decision on this application may be located outside the country where I reside, in countries whose data protection and privacy laws may not be the same as those in my country of residence.

I understand that if I believe that my personal information is not used in conformity with this consent and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, I can file a complaint to WADA or CAS.

Player's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Parent/guardian's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

(If the player is a minor or has an impairment preventing him/her from signing this form, a parent or guardian shall sign with or on behalf of the player.)

Please fax the completed form to UEFA at +41 22 990 31 31 and keep a copy for your records

Treatment may be administered only upon receipt of TUE approval

REGISTRACIJE

ZAGREBAČKO PODRUČJE

ZAGREBAČKI NOGOMETNI SAVEZ

(Sjednica 14.06.2018)

Raskidi ugovora

NK "GNK DINAMO", ZAGREB i igrač Krizmanić Tomislav sporazumno raskinuli stipendijski ugovor broj 477 od 03.06.2016.

NK "LUČKO", LUČKO i igrač Travaglia Ennio sporazumno raskinuli stipendijski ugovor broj 1013/17 od 31.08.2017.

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

NK "LOKOMOTIVA", ZAGREB: Rihtar Bruno (Lučko, Lučko), Jovičević Filip (Sesvete, Sesvete), Kontek Ivan (Sesvete, Sesvete), Filipović Ivan (Sesvete, Sesvete), Antunović Ivan (Istra 1961 š.d.d., Pula), Lovrić Kristijan (Kustošija, Zagreb), Marinić Daniel (Lučko, Lučko), Smoljo Luka (HNK Gorica, Velika Gorica), Filipović Frano (Hrvatski Dragovoljac, Zagreb), Vinogradac Edi (Lučko, Lučko), Brezina Toni (Sesvete, Sesvete), Kramer Matko (Lučko, Lučko), Tolić Marko (Sesvete, Sesvete), Kolega Toni (Sesvete, Sesvete), Jakić Kristijan (Istra 1961 š.d.d., Pula), Petrović Borna (Lučko, Lučko), Čl. 36/12

Raskidi ugovora

NK "RUDEŠ", ZAGREB i igrač Pavić Markus sporazumno raskinuli ugovor o profesionalnom igranju broj 282 od 28.02.2018.

NK "RUDEŠ", ZAGREB i igrač Kamenar Karlo sporazumno raskinuli stipendijski ugovor broj 437/17 od 03.05.2017.

Registracija ugovora

NK "GNK DINAMO", ZAGREB i igrač Trogranić Antonio Toni zaključili stipendijski ugovor do 15.06.2019.
NK "GNK DINAMO", ZAGREB i igrač Krizmanić Tomislav zaključili stipendijski ugovor do 15.06.2021.

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Kamenar Karlo ("Rudeš", Zagreb) jer odlaze na područje drugog saveza.

(Sjednica 16.06.2018)

Registracija ugovora

NK "LOKOMOTIVA", ZAGREB i igrač Cokaj Enis zaključili ugovor o profesionalnom igranju do 15.06.2022.
NK "GNK DINAMO", ZAGREB i igrač Mihaljević Filip zaključili stipendijski ugovor do 16.06.2021.

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Bastalec Ivan ("Sesvete", Sesvete) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

(Sjednica 19.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Šutalo Niko ("Hrvatski Dragovoljac", Zagreb) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

ŽNS SISAČKO MOSLAVAČKI

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Mileković Tomislav ("Metalac", Sisak) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

DALMATINSKO PODRUČJE

NOGOMETNI SAVEZ ŽUPANIJE SPLITSKO-DALMATINSKE

(Sjednica 19.06.2018)

Raskidi ugovora

NK "HNK HAJDUK Š.D.D.", SPLIT i igrač Letica Karlo sporazumno raskinuli stipendijski ugovor broj 668 od 25.01.2016.

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Letica Karlo ("HNK Hajduk š.d.d.", Split) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

NOGOMETNI SAVEZ ZADARSKE ŽUPANIJE

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

Registracija brisanja kluba

Temeljem članka 6.Pravilnika o statusu igrača i registracijama te pravomoćnog

Rješenja Ureda državne uprave u Zadarskoj županiji KLASA:UP/I-230-02/16-01/188; URBROJ:2198-04-02-16-4 od 27.10.2016.godine, briše se iz registra udruga i članstva HNS-a , NK „Škabrnja“ Škabrnja.

Registracija kluba

Temeljem članka 4.Pratilnika o statusu igrača i registracijama HNS-a te Rješenja Ureda državne uprave u Zadarskoj županiji KLASA:UP/I-230-02/16-01/196; URBROJ:2198-04-02-16-2 od 27.09.2016.godine, registrira se Nogometni klub „Škabrnja '91“ sa sjedištem u Škabrnji, Trg dr.Franje Tuđmana 16.

NK "ŠKABRNJA '91", ŠKABRNJA:

Marko Gospic (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Toni Čaćić (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Stipe Gospic (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Dino-Borna Jurjević (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Roko Bašić (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Stipe Pavičić (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Ante Pavlović (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Zdravko Ražov (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Šime Buljat (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Deniš Škara (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Leo Škara (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Josip Brkić (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Josip Bacalja (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Leo Kapović (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Ivan Bilaver (ŠKABRNJA, Škabrnja), Čl.36/2

ŽNS DUBROVAČKO NERETVANSKI

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Sušak Ante ("Neretva", Metković), Oreč Ante ("GOŠK - Dubrovnik 1919", Dubrovnik) jer odlaze na područje drugog saveza, Rešetar Mladen ("Jadran LP", Ploče) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

SLAVONSKO PODRUČJE

NS OSIJEK

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK: Kamenar Karlo (Rudeš, Zagreb), Čl. 36/7 Ivušić Ivica (Olympiacos FC, -), Čl. 36/10

Registracija ugovora

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Ivušić

Ivica zaključili ugovor o profesionalnom igranju do 30.06.2022.

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Prekodravac Marin zaključili stipendijski ugovor do 30.06.2019.

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Kamenar Karlo zaključili ugovor o profesionalnom igranju do 30.06.2022.

Aneksi ugovora

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Sušić Josip potpisali su aneks (4-71/17)broj ugovora 4-71/17 od 24.11.2017 (stipendijski ugovor).

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Bliznak Tomislav potpisali su aneks (4-66/17)broj ugovora 4-66/17 od 02.10.2017 (stipendijski ugovor).

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Jakšić Mateo potpisali su aneks (4-40/17)broj ugovora 4-40/17 od 30.06.2017 (stipendijski ugovor).

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Stanić Patrick potpisali su aneks (4-70/17)broj ugovora 4-70/17 od 17.11.2017 (stipendijski ugovor).

NK "OSIJEK S.D.D.", OSIJEK i igrač Kukić Luka potpisali su aneks (4-52/17)broj ugovora 4-52/17 od 04.08.2017 (stipendijski ugovor).

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Fruk Toni ("HYPO LIMAČ", Osijek), Hanuljak Marko ("HYPO LIMAČ", Osijek) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

NS ĐAKOVAC

(Sjednica 12.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Kryk Nikola ("Rekord", Kondrić) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

NS VINKOVCI

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Orlović Luka ("HNK Cibalia š.d.d.", Vinkovci), Čondrić David ("HNK Cibalia š.d.d.", Vinkovci) jer odlaze na područje drugog saveza, Brozinčević Ilija ("HNK Cibalia š.d.d.", Vinkovci) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

NS ŽUPANJA

(Sjednica 13.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Gregorović Anja

("Graničar", Županja) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

ŽUPANIJSKI NOGOMETNI SAVEZ BRODSKO-POSAVSKE ŽUPANIJE

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Matić Danijel ("Budainka Kolonija", Slavonski Brod) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

RIJEČKO ISTARSKO PODRUČJE

NOGOMETNI SAVEZ PRIMORSKO-GORANSKE ŽUPANIJE

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

ŽNK "RIJEKA", RIJEKA: Marok Zanet Giulia , Čl. 37/1

NOGOMETNI SAVEZ ŽUPANIJE ISTARSKE

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

NK "ISTRA 1961 Š.D.D.", PULA: Radetić Dino (Rudar, Labin), Badrov Nikola (Pazinka-Pazin, Pazin), Čl. 36/12

Raskidi ugovora

NK "ISTRA 1961 Š.D.D.", PULA i igrač Halilović Dino raskinuli su jednostrano stipendijski ugovor broj 425/2017 od 14.07.2017. prema čl. 47.Pravilnika o statusu igrača i registracijama - na zahtjev igrača

SJEVERNO PODRUČJE

ŽNS VARAŽDINSKI

(Sjednica 18.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Ivančić Niko ("Varteks", Varaždin) jer odlaze na područje drugog saveza.

ŽNS MEĐIMURSKI

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

NK "MEĐIMURJE", ČAKOVEC: Ratajec Petar (NŠ Međimurje-Čakovec, Čakovec), Lesjak Borna (NŠ Međimurje-Čakovec, Čakovec), Puljić Antun (NŠ Međimurje-Čakovec, Čakovec), Čakovec, Čl. 36/2

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Vidrač Marko ("Pušćine", Pušćine) jer odlaze na područje drugog saveza.

NOGOMETNI SAVEZ KOPRIVNIČKO KRIŽEVAČKE ŽUPANIJE

(Sjednica 14.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Žgela Silvestar ("Panonija", Peteranec) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

(Sjednica 15.06.2018)

Raskidi ugovora

NK "SLAVEN BELUPO", KOPRIVNICA i igrač Brezovec Josip sporazumno raskinuli ugovor o profesionalnom igranju broj 9/2018 od 13.02.2018.
NK "SLAVEN BELUPO", KOPRIVNICA i igrač Katić Nikola sporazumno raskinuli ugovor o profesionalnom igranju broj 33/2017 od 01.08.2017.

Registracija ugovora

NK "SLAVEN BELUPO", KOPRIVNICA i igrač Resler Matej zaključili stipendijski ugovor do 15.06.2020.

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Filipić Timon ("Slaven Belupo", Koprivnica), Katić Nikola ("Slaven Belupo", Koprivnica) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

(Sjednica 19.06.2018)

Raskidi ugovora

NK "SLAVEN BELUPO", KOPRIVNICA i igrač Tatar Benjamin sporazumno raskinuli ugovor o profesionalnom igranju broj 25/2017 od 07.07.2017.

ŽNS VIROVITIČKO PODRAVSKI

(Sjednica 12.06.2018)

Brisanje iz registra

Brisu se igraci iz registra Bartolić Toni ("Graničar", Okrugljača) jer odlaze u inozemstvo.

Komisija za ovjeru registracija klubova i igrača

Robert Uroić s.r.