

**International  
Handball  
Federation**

**XIV.**

**Anti-Doping  
Regulations**

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## Table of contents

	Page
Preamble	
Art. 1 Definition of doping	5
Art. 2 Anti-doping rule violations	5
Art. 3 Proof of doping	6
Art. 4 The Prohibited List	8
Art. 5 Testing	10
Art. 6 Analysis of samples	17
Art. 7 Results management	18
Art. 8 Right to a fair hearing	24
Art. 9 Sanctions	26
Art. 10 Consequences for teams	35
Art. 11 Appeals	35
Art. 12 Confidentiality and reporting	38
Art. 13 Statute of limitations	40
Art. 14 Mutual recognition	40
Art. 15 Incorporation of IHF Anti-Doping Regulations, reporting and recognition	41
Art. 16 IHF compliance reports to WADA	41
Art. 17 Amendment and interpretation of Anti-Doping Regulations	41
Art. 18 Additional roles and responsibilities of players and other persons	42
Art. 19 Whereabouts requirements	42
DEFINITIONS	44

## **PREAMBLE**

Anti-Doping Regulations, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Players* and other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the Anti-Doping Regulations in the *Code* and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of Stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

### **Fundamental rationale for the Code and IHF's Anti-Doping Regulations**

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other *Participants*
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to IHF, each *National Federation* of IHF, and each *Participant* in the activities of IHF or any of its *National Federations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in IHF, its *National Federations*, or their activities or *Events*.

The *National Federation* must guarantee that all *Players* accept the Rules of the IHF, including these IHF Anti-Doping Regulations.

It is the responsibility of each *National Federation* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *National Federation's Players* complies with these Anti-Doping Regulations.

In some countries, the *National Federation* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Regulations. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *National Federation* have been delegated or assigned by statute or agreement to a *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Regulations to the *National Federation* shall apply, as appropriate, to the *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which IHF and its *National Federations* have jurisdiction.

The *IHF Anti-Doping Unit* (IHF-ADU), an independent working body of the IHF, has the overall responsibility for implementing and monitoring the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations.

## **Article 1 Definition of doping**

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2 of these Anti-Doping Regulations.

## **Article 2 Anti-doping rule violations**

*Players* and other *Persons* shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the *Prohibited List*.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

### **2.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample**

2.1.1 It is each *Player's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Players* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Player's* A-Sample where the *Player* waives analysis of the B-Sample and the B-Sample is not analyzed; or, where the *Player's* B-Sample is analyzed 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.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's* Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

### **2.2 Use or attempted use by a player of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method**

2.2.1 It is each *Player's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *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.

- 2.3** Refusing, or failing without compelling justification to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Regulations or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.
- 2.4** Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Player's* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests.  
Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by IHF-ADU or any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over a *Player*, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.5** *Tampering* or attempted *Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control*.
- 2.6 Possession of prohibited substances and methods**
- 2.6.1 *Possession* by a *Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or *Possession* by a *Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, which is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the *Player* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
- 2.6.2 *Possession* by *Player Support Personnel In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or *Possession* by *Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, in connection with a *Player, Competition* or training, unless the *Player Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* granted to a *Player* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
- 2.7** Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
- 2.8** Administration or attempted administration to any *Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or *Prohibited Substance*, or administration or attempted administration to any *Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted anti-doping rule violation.

## **Article 3 Proof of doping**

### **3.1 Burdens and standards of proof**

IHF-ADU and its *National Federations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

The standard of proof shall be whether IHF-ADU or its *National Federation* 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.

This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Where these rules place the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 9.4 - 9.6, where the *Player* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

### **3.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions**

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

- 3.2.1 *WADA*-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard for Laboratories*. The *Player* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Player* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then IHF-ADU or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

- 3.2.2 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy, which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Player* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy, which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then IHF-ADU or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

- 3.2.3 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 irrefutable 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.

- 3.2.4 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 either from the hearing panel or from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

## **Article 4 The Prohibited List**

### **4.1 Incorporation of the prohibited list**

The IHF Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the *Prohibited List*, which is published and revised by WADA.

IHF-ADU will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *National Federation*, and each *National Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents. The *Prohibited List* in force is available on IHF's and WADA's website.

### **4.2 Prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List**

#### **4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods***

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Regulations three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by IHF. IHF may (upon the recommendation of its Anti-Doping Unit) request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of handball. IHF may also (upon the recommendation of its Anti-Doping Unit) request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of handball, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by IHF.

#### **4.2.2 *Specified Substances***

For purposes of the application of Article 9 (Sanctions on Individuals), all *Prohibited Substances* shall be "*Specified Substances*" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be *Specified Substances*.

#### **4.2.3 *New Classes of Prohibited Substances***

In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code*, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances* under Article 4.2.2.

### 4.3 Criteria for including substances and methods on the prohibited list

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the *Code*, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a *Player* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

### 4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.4.1 *Players* with a documented medical condition requiring the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* if no alternative treatment is possible.

4.4.2 If there is no alternative treatment, the *Player* must first obtain *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* including a documented medical history requiring the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

*TUE's* will only be granted in cases of clear and compelling clinical need where no competitive advantage can be gained by the *Player*.

4.4.3 The application for and the approval of a *TUE* strictly follow the procedure laid out in the *WADA International Standard for Testing* and the *IHF-ADU TUE* policy.

4.4.4 *Players* who have been included in the *IHF-ADU IRTP* may only obtain *TUE's* in accordance with the *IHF-ADU* rules. *IHF-ADU* publishes a list of those international *Competitions* for which a *TUE* from *IHF-ADU* is required. The application for a *TUE* must be made as soon as possible, e.g. when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the national team participating in an *IHF Event*.

4.4.5 *Players* who have been identified or included in a national *Registered Testing Pool* must obtain a *TUE* from their *NADO*.

4.4.6 *TUE's* granted by *IHF-ADU* shall be reported to the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* and to *WADA*. Other *Players* subject to *Testing* who need to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons must obtain a *TUE* from their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *National Federation*, as required under the rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization/other body*.

4.4.7 The *IHF-ADU* shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for *TUE's* (the "*TUE Panel*"). Upon *IHF-ADU's* receipt of a *TUE* request, the Chair of the *IHF-ADU* shall appoint one or more members of the *TUE Panel* (which may include the Chair) to consider such request.

The *TUE Panel* member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of *IHF-ADU*.

- 4.4.8 WADA, at the request of a *Player* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any *TUE* by IHF-ADU. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a *TUE* did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on *TUE*'s are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 11.

## **Article 5 Testing**

### **5.1 Test distribution plan**

- 5.1.1 The IHF-ADU shall develop a test distribution plan for efficient and effective *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* for all *Players* over whom IHF has jurisdiction including but not limited to *Players* in the IHF *IRTP*.
- 5.1.2 It is mandatory that all official IHF-*Events* (i.e. WC, qualification tournaments, etc.) are part of the test distribution plan. In addition IHF-ADU shall add other *Events* (i.e. continental tournaments), if applicable.
- 5.1.3 Anti-doping activities of the IHF member federations, the strength of the national anti-doping program and the outcome of previous tests shall also be taken in account to include intelligent *Testing* in the test distribution plan.
- 5.1.4 The timing of *Testing* and the number of *Samples* shall be determined by IHF-Anti-Doping Unit in order to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping in handball.
- 5.1.5 The IHF-Anti-Doping Unit shall maintain a record of test distribution planning data in order to coordinate *Testing* activities with other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

### **5.2 Retirement and return to competition**

- 5.2.1 A *Player* who has been identified by the IHF for inclusion in the IHF's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Regulations, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements unless and until the *Player* gives written notice to the IHF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IHF's *Registered Testing Pool* and has been so informed by the IHF.

- 5.2.2. A *Player* who has given notice of retirement to the IHF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the IHF at least six months before he or she expects to return to *Competition* and makes him/herself available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*, at any time during the period before actual return to *Competition*.
- 5.2.3. *National Federations* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to *Competition* for *Players* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

### **5.3 Authority to test**

- 5.3.1 All *Players* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by IHF-ADU, the *Player's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate.

All *Players* under the jurisdiction of a National Member Federation, including *Players* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by IHF-ADU, WADA, the *Player's National Federation*, the National *Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Player* is present and the IOC during the Olympic Games. Target *Testing* will be made a priority.

- 5.3.2. Responsibility for IHF *Testing*  
*Testing* may be conducted by the IHF-ADU, by other qualified *Persons* so authorized by IHF-ADU and/or authorized *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

### **5.4 Testing standards**

*Testing* conducted by IHF-ADU and its *National Federations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

- 5.4.1 Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for screening procedure or for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”).
- 5.4.2 Administrative arrangements
- 5.4.2.1 The IHF-Anti-Doping Unit reserves the right to arrange random doping tests during all *Competition* matches of IHF and Continental tournaments, including friendly matches during the preparatory period. The IHF-ADU shall also be responsible for deciding at which laboratory among those recognized by the WADA the analyses of such tests shall be carried out.
- 5.4.2.2 The IHF-ADU reserves the right to arrange unannounced random doping tests *Out-of-Competition*, e.g. at team training camps.

- 5.4.2.3 The IHF-ADU shall nominate IHF doping control officer(s) (IHF-DCO) to carry out doping tests at IHF and Continental *Competitions* as well as unannounced *Out-of-Competition* doping tests.
- 5.4.2.4 The IHF-DCO shall be responsible for the entire doping test procedure, including the immediate dispatch of urine *Specimens* to the relevant laboratory and the copies of the AD-forms to IHF Anti- Doping Unit.
- 5.4.2.5 IHF-ADU or the relevant organizing committee for IHF *Events* shall provide the IHF-DCO with the material required to carry out the tests. An assistant may also be appointed, if necessary.
- 5.4.3 Obligations for *National Federations* and *Players*
- 5.4.3.1 All *National Federations* shall, by signing the “Declaration of Agreement” comply with these *Doping Control Regulations* for IHF and Continental *Competitions* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*.
- 5.4.3.2 Every *Player* designated to undergo a doping test, either as a result of a draw, targeting *Testing* or because of suspicion of doping by the IHF-DCO shall be obliged to undergo the *Doping Control* and to cooperate with the IHF-DCO in this respect.
- 5.4.3.3 Refusal to undergo a doping test or any *Attempt* to manipulate the doping test shall be considered as a positive doping test and shall lead to sanctions by the IHF-ADU.
- 5.4.4 Doping test procedure for urine *Specimens* in *Competition*
- 5.4.4.1 IHF-ADU shall decide on the number of *Players* from each team to be tested at every match where doping tests shall be carried out.
- 5.4.4.2 The *Players* to be tested shall be drawn by lots by the IHF-DCO in cooperation with a representative of the team (e.g. team physician, physiotherapist or official) before the end of the game. All *Players* who are mentioned on the match report will be subject to the draw.
- 5.4.4.3 If there is suspicion of doping, the IHF-DCO or/and the IHF official of the match in question are entitled to summon additional *Players* to be tested.
- Furthermore, if a *Player* is shown a red card and sent off during the match because his behavior is unusually aggressive or irrational, he may also be ordered to undergo a doping test at the end of the match in addition to the *Players* who have already been drawn by lots.
- 5.4.4.4 In the case, that a *Player* is injured, the IHF-DCO shall decide whether or not the injury is severe enough to prevent the *Player* from undergoing a doping test. Should this be the case the draw will be repeated for the team concerned immediately after the end of the game.

- 5.4.4.5 The IHF-DCO shall then indicate on the “*Doping Control Form*”, the name, number and nationality of the *Player* drawn, the date and the match concerned.
- 5.4.4.6 The *Doping Control Form* has to be signed immediately after the match by the *Player* concerned.
- 5.4.4.7 If a *Player* has been shown the red card at any time of the match, he must stay at the dedicated seat(s) accompanied by a chaperone until the names of the *Players* drawn for the doping test are known. It must be ensured that he is available to undergo the test immediately after the match, if necessary.
- 5.4.4.8 Each *National Federation* and/or team concerned shall be responsible for ensuring that *Players* drawn to undergo a doping test shall go straight from the court to the *Doping Control* station as soon as the match is over. Permission may be granted to the *Players* to participate in a victory ceremony, to fulfill media commitments or to obtain necessary medical treatment, however, the *Players* must remain within direct observation of the IHF-DCO or designated chaperones at all times from the point of notification until the completion of the *Sample* collection procedure.
- 5.4.4.9 Refusal to undergo a doping test or any *Attempt* to manipulate the doping test shall be considered the same as a positive doping test and shall lead to sanctions by the IHF-ADU.
- 5.4.5 Doping test procedure for urine *Specimens* in *Out-of-Competition*
- 5.4.5.1 Individual *Players*  
In case of an *Out-of-Competition* doping test, the IHF-DCO shall identify himself to the *Player* (i.e. identification card, driver’s license, passport or similar valid identification) and present the IHF-ADU Letter of Authority.
- 5.4.5.2 Teams  
In case of an *Out-of-Competition* doping test, the IHF-DCO shall identify himself to the representative of the team concerned by presenting his identification and the IHF-ADU Letter of Authority. The head of delegation of the relevant team shall give the IHF-DCO an accurate *Players List* of the present *Players* including any who are absent at the time the doping test is undertaken.
- The reasons for any such absences shall be given to the IHF-DCO, as well as the scheduled time of arrival or return for these *Players*. The IHF-DCO shall decide whether these *Players* are to be included in the draw procedure for *Players* having to undergo a doping test.
- The *Players* to be tested shall be drawn either by lots by the IHF-DCO in cooperation with a representative of the team (e.g. team physician, physiotherapist or official) or targeted *Testing* shall be made.
- 5.4.5.3 All out-of *Competition* tests shall be conducted with *No Advance Notice*.

- 5.4.6 Anti-doping test area  
The anti-doping test area shall be clearly signed and – at a minimum – ensure the *Player's* privacy. The area shall be used solely as a *Doping Control* station for the duration of the *Sample* collection session. The IHF-DCO shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.
- 5.4.6.1 The anti-doping test area shall consist at a minimum of
- one room equipped with a table and four seats to carry out the control procedure (*Doping Control* room) and a refrigerator
  - the *Doping Control* room shall be connected with toilet and hand-wash facility
  - a waiting room with enough seats for the *Players* and their accompanying *Persons*.
- 5.4.6.2 *In-Competition* doping tests, only the following people shall be allowed to stay in the anti-doping test area:
- the *Players* selected for the *Doping Control*
  - the *Player's* accompanying *Person*, preferably the team doctor or team therapist
  - the IHF-ADU accredited doping control officers (DCO)
  - the IHF-ADU accredited chaperones
  - an interpreter, if requested
  - the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor
  - *Independent Observer* from WADA or IOC.
- 5.4.6.3 The *Players* drawn to undergo a doping test shall remain in the waiting room of the anti-doping test area until they are called in to give *Specimens*. Drinks (i.e. mineral water) shall be made available to the *Players* in the form of unopened and sealed bottles or cans. Should the *Player* choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a *Sample* he/she does so at his/her own risk.
- 5.4.6.4 The local security bodies shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no *Persons* other than those authorized in Article 5.4.6.2 can enter the doping test area. A member of the local security authorities must constantly guard the entrance door.
- 5.4.6.5 In case of an *Out-of-Competition* test the IHF-DCO decides about the relevant anti-doping test area ensuring the *Players* privacy and a correct procedure.
- 5.4.6.6 In *Out-of-Competition* tests, the following people shall be allowed to stay in the doping test area:
- the *Player* selected for the *Doping Control*
  - the *Player's* accompanying person
  - the doping control team of IHF-ADU or an appointed organization (WADA, IOC, NADO)
- 5.4.7 Taking *Specimens*  
The IHF-ADU appointed DCO is responsible for the doping test procedure. The IHF-DCO shall check the *Player's* identity against the relevant *Doping Control* Form.
- 5.4.7.1 The collection of a urine *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Player* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the *Player's* *Sample* collection session.

- 5.4.7.2 Only *Sample* collection equipment systems authorized by the IHF- ADU shall be used. The equipment shall meet the following criteria:
- Have a unique numbering system incorporated into all bottles, containers, tubes or any other item used to seal the *Player's Sample*
  - Have a sealing system that is tamper evident
  - Ensure the identity of the *Player* is not evident from the equipment itself
  - Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to *Use* by the *Player*.
- 5.4.7.3 First, the *Player* himself shall pick the utensils required for the procedure:
- a sealed and sterilized urine collection vessel
  - all other *Sample* collection equipment that directly holds the urine *Sample* (e.g. sealed box containing two transparent glass bottles, one marked specimen "A" and the other specimen "B", each packed and sealed in a transparent form. A code number is laser-engraved on the bottles and bottle caps and also marked on the polystyrene box).
- 5.4.7.4 The IHF-DCO will instruct the *Player* to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered.
- 5.4.7.5 The *Player* shall urinate into the sterilized collection vessel under the supervision of the IHF-DCO (urine *Sample* witness). It is mandatory that the urine *Sample* witness is of the same gender as the *Player*. The urine volume shall be at least 90 ml, unless unexpected problems arise, in which case 75 ml shall be sufficient. The decision shall rest with the IHF-DCO. However, should EPO be tested in urine, the urine volume shall be at least 100ml.
- 5.4.7.6 The *Player* shall pour the urine into bottles "A" and "B" ("A" 60 ml, "B" 30 ml) - in case of 75ml ("A" 50 ml, "B" 25 ml) and in case of EPO-*Testing* ("A" at least 70 ml and "B" at least 30 ml).
- 5.4.7.7 The IHF-DCO shall measure the specific gravity, using the last remaining drops of urine in the urine collection vessel. The values shall be written in the IHF-ADU *Doping Control Form*.
- 5.4.7.8 After the urine *Sample* has been poured into bottles "A" and "B", the *Player* himself shall close them tight. The *Player* shall check that the bottles are in good and proper condition and ensure that no urine can leak out.
- 5.4.7.9 The IHF-DCO shall then complete the IHF *Doping Control Form* (including all necessary data's on the urine *Sample*) and the medication used by the *Player* in the last 72 hours.
- 5.4.7.10 The *Player* shall proof the personal data's on the IHF *Doping Control Form* and compare the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the data's on the form. The *Player*, the accompanying person, the IHF-DCO and his/her assistant, shall then sign the form.

- 5.4.7.11 The “A” and “B” *Samples* of all the *Players* tested and the copies of the IHF *Doping Control Form* “Record for the Laboratory“ shall be delivered to the laboratory by the IHF- DCO or by courier. The copies for the laboratory contain only the code number and the medication used by the *Player* in the last 72 hours.
- 5.4.8 Procedure if an insufficient urine-volume is provided  
The IHF-DCO shall inform the *Player* that the *Sample* is of insufficient volume and a further *Sample* shall be collected to meet the relevant laboratory’s volume requirements.
- 5.4.8.1 The IHF-DCO shall instruct the *Player* to select a *Sample* collection equipment and to pour the insufficient *Sample* into the bottle A and close it with a removable cap. The bottle with the urine and all other *Sample* equipment shall be placed into the partial *Sample* bag and sealed accordingly. Volume and identity of the insufficient *Sample* must be recorded on the *Doping Control Form*. The sealed partial *Sample* shall remain under permanent control of the IHF-DCO.
- 5.4.8.2 When the *Player* is able to provide the additional *Sample* the procedure for collection of the *Sample* shall be repeated as prescribed in Articles 5.4.7.1 – 5.4.7.10, until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional *Sample/s*.
- 5.4.9 Doping test procedure for blood *Samples* or other non-urine *Samples*  
*Samples* may be used either to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Player* other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these Anti-Doping Regulations. In these circumstances, the IHF-ADU may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that a *Player* should be selected for a urine test.
- 5.4.9.1 The collection of blood *Samples* begins with ensuring the *Player* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with properly storing the *Sample* prior to dispatch for analysis at the WADA accredited laboratory.
- 5.4.9.2 Declarations are required for
- medications that may affect the vein puncture (particularly those that affect clotting) e.g. aspirin, warfarin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
  - any bleeding disorders which may have an effect on clotting time If *Players* have taken medication, which could affect clotting time, extra care shall be taken concerning haemostasis for these *Players*.
- 5.4.9.3 The IHF-Blood Collection Official (IHF-BCO) is responsible for the blood sampling and shall be a physician or special trained paramedical *Person*.
- 5.4.9.4 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in health care settings.
- 5.4.9.5 The IHF-BCO shall ensure the *Player* is offered comfortable conditions including being in a relaxed position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a *Sample*.

- 5.4.9.6 The player shall select the *Sample* collection kit/s required for the collection of the blood *Sample* and check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and the seals are intact.
- 5.4.9.7 The IHF-BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe in a location unlikely to adversely affect the *Player* or his/her performance. The IHF-BCO shall take the blood *Sample* from a superficial vein into the final collection container.
- 5.4.9.8 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements.
- 5.4.9.9 The *Player* shall seal the *Sample* in the collection kit as directed by the IHF-BCO. In full view of the *Player*, the IHF-BCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory.
- 5.4.9.10 The sealed *Sample* shall be kept at a cool, but not freezing, temperature prior to analysis at the WADA accredited laboratory.

## **Article 6 Analysis of samples**

*Doping Control Samples* collected under the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles.

**6.1** Analysis of the *Samples* shall be carried out only in a laboratory accredited or approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory shall be determined by the IHF-ADU.

**6.2** *Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the actual *Prohibited List*. Other substances may be directed by WADA pursuant to the WADA Monitoring Program (*WADA-Code*).

**6.3** No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than described in Article 6.2 without the *Player's* written consent.

*Samples* used (with the *Player's* consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Player*.

**6.4** Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard for Laboratory Analysis*.

### **6.5 Retesting samples**

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of IHF-ADU or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

## Article 7 Results management

Results management for tests carried out under the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to an agreement with IHF) shall proceed as set forth below:

**7.1** In the case of a *Player* tested by IHF-ADU the results management process shall be conducted by the IHF-ADU. In all other cases it shall be conducted by the relevant *Person* or body of the *Player's National Federation*. Requests for assistance in contacting, or information about the results management process may be made to the IHF-ADU at any time.

**7.2** The results from all analyses must be sent to the IHF-ADU in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality with a database management tool consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.

### **7.3 Results management upon receipt of an A-sample adverse analytical finding**

7.3.1 Upon receipt of an *A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the IHF-ADU shall conduct a review to determine whether

- a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE* (or whether other special requirements set forth in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*),
- b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*

7.3.2 In case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* where the *Player* is not in IHF-ADU's *Registered Testing Pool*, or where the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations do not require regular *TUE* for such substances, then, before the IHF-ADU completes its review the *Player* shall be given an opportunity to apply to the *TUE* Committee for a *Retroactive TUE* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

7.3.3 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.3.1 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, IHF-ADU shall promptly notify the *Player* of:

- (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

- (b) the anti-doping rule violated;
- (c) the *Player's* right to promptly request the analysis of the *B-Sample and*, failing such request within the time limit set by the IHF-ADU, of the fact that the *B-Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; the *Player* shall be advised that if the *B-Sample* analysis is requested, all related laboratory cost shall be borne by the *Player* unless the *B-Sample* fails to conform the *A-Sample*, in which the cost shall be borne by the IHF-ADU;
- (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the *B-Sample* Analysis if the *Player* or IHF-ADU chooses to request an analysis of the *B-Sample*. The analysis of the *B-Sample* may be conducted at the request of IHF-ADU regardless of the *Player's* decision in this respect;
- (e) the opportunity of the *Player* and/or the *Player's* representative to attend the *B-Sample* opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested;
- (f) the *Player's* right to request copies of the A and *B-Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard for Laboratories*. IHF-ADU shall also notify the *Player's* *National Anti-Doping Organization* and WADA;
- (g) the *Player's* right to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping violation asserted to the IHF-Anti-Doping Unit within a time limit set by the IHF-Anti-Doping Unit.

## **7.4 Results management for atypical findings**

- 7.4.1 As provided in the *International Standards*, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances* that may also be produced endogenously as *Atypical Findings* that should be investigated further.
- 7.4.2 If a laboratory reports an *Atypical Finding* in respect of a *Sample* collected from a *Player* by or on behalf of IHF, the IHF-ADU shall conduct a review to determine whether:
  - (a) the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE* that has been granted as provided in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, or
  - (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Analytical Finding*.
- 7.4.3 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered.

7.4.4 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.4.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*, IHF-ADU shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the *International Standards*.

If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the *Atypical Finding* should be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, IHF-ADU shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.3.

7.4.5 IHF-ADU will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If IHF-ADU determines the *B-Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the *B-Sample* analysis after notifying the *Player*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.3.1.

(b) If IHF-ADU receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or from a sports organization 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 Organization* or sports organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, IHF-ADU shall so identify any such *Player* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Player*.

## 7.5 Results management for whereabouts violations

7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a *Player/team* in IHF-ADU's *Registered Testing Pool*

7.5.1.1 Failure to provide any Whereabouts information by the deadline stipulated in the relevant request for submission

**Penalty** CHF 5,000

7.5.1.2 Submission of incomplete Whereabouts Forms (pages 1, 2 and 3) by the deadline stipulated in the relevant request

**Penalty** CHF 5,000

7.5.1.3 Failure to provide full contact details of the individual activities listed in the Activity Plan (page 2) latest two weeks (including Saturday and Sunday) prior to each activity (receipt in IHF-ADU-Office) (\*\*see *Explanatory Notes at the end of the text*)

**Penalty** CHF 5,000

7.5.1.4 Failure to provide any Whereabouts Information up to four weeks prior to the start of the corresponding world championship

**Penalty** Exclusion from the tournament(s) qualifying for the next world championship of any category

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a *Player*/team in IHF-ADU's *Registered Testing Pool*

7.5.2.1 If a team is not present (according to the date and place last-mentioned in the team's relevant whereabouts activity plan) when *Out-of-Competition* tests are carried out for that day, that failure shall amount to a missed test and shall therefore constitute an anti-doping rule violation

**Penalty** **CHF 10,000**

7.5.3 Results management in case of two missed tests of a *Player*/team within the preparation period (starting from the time of the team's final qualification up to the beginning of the world championship)

7.5.3.1 In case of two missed tests of a team within the preparation period (starting from the time of the team's final qualification up to the beginning of the world championship)

**Penalty** **Exclusion from the tournament(s) qualifying for the next World Championship of any category**

**\*\*Explanatory Notes - Ad (3)**

If at the time of first submission of the Whereabouts Information, full contact details of the *Events* listed in the activity plan (for example: full hotel address or phone numbers) are not available at that time, they must be provided latest two weeks (including Saturday and Sunday) prior to each activity (receipt at the ADU Office in Basel).

**7.6 Retirement from sport**

If a *Player* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, IHF-ADU or its *National Federations* 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 and IHF-ADU or its *National Federations* would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Player* or other *Person* at the time the *Player* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, IHF-ADU or its *National Federations* have jurisdiction to conduct results management.

**7.7 Provisional suspension**

If analysis of an *A-Sample* has resulted in an Analytical Finding for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, and a review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Player* shall be provisionally suspended until receipt of the final result of the *B-Sample* analysis.

If the *B-Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A-Sample* finding it is still possible for the *Player* to continue to take part in the ongoing *Competition*.

## **7.8 Analysis of the B-sample**

- 7.8.1 The *Player* has the right to request the analysis of the *B-Sample* within 12 hours (*In-Competition*) / 72 hours (*Out-of-Competition*) of being notified. The request of the analysis of a *B-Sample* has no impact on a *Provisional Suspension* of the *Player*.
- 7.8.2 A *Player* may accept an "A" *Sample* analytical result by waiving his right to the "B" *Sample* analysis. IHF-ADU may however request the analysis of the "B" *Sample* at any time if it believes that such analysis will be relevant to consideration of the *Player's* case.
- 7.8.3 IHF-ADU shall communicate the request for analysis of the "B" *Sample* immediately to the head of the laboratory where the "B" *Sample* is being kept. The analysis of the "B" *Sample* shall be carried out within 48 hours of IHF-ADU's request or as soon as possible. The laboratory is required to be ready to perform the "B" *Sample* analysis within this time frame, as laid down in the agreement between IHF-ADU and the respective laboratory prior to the match/*Competition* where controls are being conducted.

If the laboratory is unable to perform the "B" *Sample* analysis within this time frame for technical or logistical reasons, the analysis shall take place at the next available date for the laboratory. This shall not be considered as a deviation from the *International Standard for Laboratories* susceptible to invalidate the analytical procedure and analytical results. No other reason shall be accepted for changing the date of the "B" *Sample* analysis.

- 7.8.4 The *Player* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening of the "B" *Sample* analysis and to attend the analysis throughout. A representative of the *Player's* association or club may also be present and attend throughout, as may a representative of IHF-ADU.
- 7.8.5 The results of the "B" *Sample* analysis shall be sent immediately by fax or e-mail to the IHF-ADU. On receipt of the laboratory report, the IHF-ADU shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of this investigation, the IHF-ADU shall promptly notify the *Player* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not IHF-ADU asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rule has been violated.

## **7.9 Supplementary provisions applicable during tournaments**

- 7.9.1 During an IHF tournament (i.e. WC) the results of all analysis must be sent to the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor as soon as practicable. For all other events, under the authority of the IHF, the results of all analysis must be sent directly to the IHF-ADU. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

- 7.9.2 If the analysis of specimen “A” proves negative, the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor shall inform the head of delegation of the team and the relevant IHF committees.
- 7.9.3 If the analysis of specimen “A” proves positive, the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor shall conduct a review to determine whether:
- an applicable *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE/DoU)* has been granted, or
  - there is any apparent departure from the Standards for *Testing* or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.
- 7.9.4 If there is no *TUE* (DoU) or departure from the standards the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor shall promptly notify the head of the relevant delegation and report the
- *Adverse Analytical Finding*
  - the anti-doping rule violation
  - the *Players* rights to promptly request the analysis of the *B-Sample* within 12 hours (*In-Competition*) or 72 hours (*Out-of-Competition*)
- 7.9.5 Temporary disciplinary measures (e.g. suspension) for doping violations shall be imposed if the analysis of specimen “A” proves positive. A temporary suspension has the same effects as a red card and is applied immediately after a positive finding was reported with an *A-Sample*.
- 7.9.6 If the *Player* does not request a specimen “B” analysis, he accepts the specimen “A” test results. The laboratory shall dispose of specimen “B” after 90 days have elapsed.
- 7.9.7 If an analysis of the *B-Sample* is requested, the IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor shall communicate this request immediately to the head of the laboratory where the “B” specimen is being kept. An analysis of specimen “B” shall be carried out as soon as possible, but not later than within 48 hours of IHF-ADU’s request.
- 7.9.8 An IHF-ADU representative (IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor) may be present when the bottle containing specimen “B” is opened. The team concerned shall have the right to have a representative present, in addition to the *Player* concerned.
- 7.9.9 The results of the analysis of specimen “B” shall be sent immediately to the responsible IHF Anti-Doping Supervisor by fax or by e-mail.
- 7.9.10 If the analysis of specimen “B” proves positive, the case shall be submitted to the head of the relevant team, the relevant IHF body and the *National Federation* for further consequences.
- 7.9.11 The *Player* has the right to a fair hearing. This hearing may be attended by a representative of the *National Federation* of the *Player* and/or by counsel at the person’s own expense.
- 7.9.12 During IHF *Events*, appropriate sanctions, based on the guidelines for result management and sanctions (Articles 7 - 9) shall apply.

- 7.9.13 In all other cases the *National Federation* shall decide based on the IHF Rules. The IHF-ADU shall be informed immediately about the relevant consequences.
- 7.9.14 These guidelines for result management and sanctions (Articles 7 - 9) form an integral part of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 7.9.15 Decisions of the IHF Anti-Doping Panel may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS).
- 7.9.16 IHF-ADU has the exclusive right to publish the name of the *Player*, the test results and the consequences.

#### **7.10 Results management for tests initiated during other international events**

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a *Major Event Organization*, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond *Disqualification* from the *Event* or the results of the *Event*, by IHF-ADU.

#### **7.11 Results management for tests initiated by national federations**

Results management conducted by *National Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which are underlined in the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7 for *Adverse Analytical Findings*.

*Atypical Findings* and other asserted violations of anti-doping rules shall be reported by *National Federations* in accordance with the principles outlined in this Article 7 to the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organization*, IHF-ADU and WADA no later than the completion of the *National Federation's* results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a payer who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Federation*, *National Anti-Doping Organization* or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Players* who are members of another *National Federation* shall be referred to the *Player's National Federation* for hearing.

### **Article 8 Right to a fair hearing**

- 8.1** Every *Player* who has been provisionally suspended shall have the right to request a hearing in front of the relevant Disciplinary Committee (e.g. IHF-ADU, NADO etc.) before a definite sanction is determined in accordance with the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations.

A *Player* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the anti-doping rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the IHF-ADU.

The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Player's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge the IHF-ADU's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within seven days. Where no hearing occurs, the IHF-ADU shall submit to the *Persons* described in Article 11.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

The IHF-ADU shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

## **8.2 The hearing process shall respect the following principles:**

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing panel
- the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting *Consequences*;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the *Person's* right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility*.

**8.3** When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by *National Federations* in accordance with Article 7.11, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection, the *Player* or other *Person* involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the *Player* or other *Person's National Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with the rules of the *National Federation* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed.

**8.4** Hearings pursuant to this article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7.11. If the *Player* has been imposed a *Provisional Suspension* as per Article 7.7, the *Player* has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the *Player* may bring the case directly before the IHF-ADU at the responsibility and at the expense of the *National Federation*.

**8.5** Hearings held in connection with *Competitions* may be conducted by an expedited process, especially where the resolution of an anti-doping rule violation may effect the participation of the *Player* in the *Competition*.

- 8.6** *National Federations* shall keep the IHF-ADU and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.7** The IHF-ADU and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 8.8** The *Player* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the *National Federation*. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Player's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge the *National Federation's* assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within seven days. Where no hearing occurs, the *National Federation* shall submit to the *Persons* described in Article 11.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.9** Decisions by *National Federations* or *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Player* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 11.

## **Article 9 Sanctions**

A violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* and suspension from that *Competition*, including forfeiture of any medals and prizes.

### **9.1 Sanctions on individuals**

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for an anti-doping rule violation shall be two years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility* as provided under Articles 9.4 - 9.8 of the rules or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility* as provided under Article 9.9.

### **9.2 *Ineligibility* for presence, *Use* or attempted *Use*, or *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances Prohibited Methods***

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 and/or 2.6 shall be two years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility* as provided in Articles 9.4 - 9.8.

### **9.3 *Ineligibility* for other anti-doping rule violations**

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.3 and 2.5 shall be two years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility* as provided in Articles 9.4 – 9.8.

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.7 and/or 2.8 shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility* as provided in Articles 9.4 – 9.8.

An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, if committed by *Player Support Personnel* and shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Player Support Personnel*.

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.4 shall be at the minimum one year and at a maximum two years based on the *Player's* degree of fault.

#### **9.4 Elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility for specified substances under exceptional circumstances**

Where a *Player* can establish how a *Specified Substance* entered his or her body or came into his or her *Possession* and that such *Specified Substance* was not intended to enhance the *Player's* sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 9.2 shall be replaced with the following.

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the *Player* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the IHF-ADU the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance enhancing substance. The *Player* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.

#### **9.5 Elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility based on exceptional circumstances**

##### **9.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence***

If a *Player* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated.

In the event this article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 9.10.

##### **9.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence***

If a *Player* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.

If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years.

When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

### 9.5.3 Principles for specific or exceptional circumstances

All decisions taken under the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations regarding specific or exceptional circumstances must be harmonized so that the same legal conditions can be guaranteed for all *Players*. Therefore the following principles shall apply.

- a. Specific or exceptional circumstances will exist only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.
- b. The evidence considered must be specific and decisive to explain the *Player's* departure from the expected standard of behavior.
- c. Taking into consideration the *Player's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her body tissues or fluids, a sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of *No Fault or Negligence* in the following circumstances:

A positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement, the administration of a *Prohibited Substance* by the *Player's* team physician or coach without disclosure to the *Player*, sabotage of the *Player's* food or drink by a spouse, coach or other *Person* within the *Player's* circle of associates. However, depending on the unique facts of the particular case, any of the referenced circumstances could result in a reduced sanction based on a *No Significant Fault or Negligence*.

- d. *Minors* are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, but *Use* and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the *Player* or other *Persons* fault.

## 9.6 Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

The IHF-ADU may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 11 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Player* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Player* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Player* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport.

No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this article must be no less than 8 years.

If the IHF-ADU suspends any part of the period of *Ineligibility* under this article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal the decision.

If the IHF-ADU subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Player* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Player* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 11.2.

After a final appellate decision under Article 11 or the expiration of time to appeal, IHF-ADU may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. After a final appellate decision under Article 11 or the expiration of the time to appeal, *National Federations* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of the IHF-ADU and WADA.

#### **9.7 Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence**

Where an *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 an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.

#### **9.8 Reduction in sanction under more than one provision**

Before applying any reductions under Articles 9.4 – 9.8 the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.6.

If the *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 9.4 - 9.8 then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

## 9.9 Aggravating circumstances which may increase the period of ineligibility

If IHF-ADU establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) and Article 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the *Player* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A *Player* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by IHF-ADU.

## 9.10 Multiple Violations

### 9.10.1 Second anti-doping rule violation

For a *Player* first anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* is set forth in Articles 9.2 and 9.3. For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<u>Second Violation</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>FFMT</u>	<u>NSF</u>	<u>St</u>	<u>AS</u>	<u>TRA</u>
<u>First Violation</u>						
<u>RS</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>8-10</u>	<u>10-life</u>
<u>FFMT</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>4-8</u>	<u>4-8</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>10-life</u>	<u>life</u>
<u>NSF</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>4-8</u>	<u>4-8</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>10-life</u>	<u>life</u>
<u>St</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>6-8</u>	<u>8-life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>life</u>
<u>AS</u>	<u>4-5</u>	<u>10-life</u>	<u>10-life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>life</u>
<u>TRA</u>	<u>8-life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>Life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>life</u>	<u>life</u>

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

**RS** (Reduced sanction for *Specified Substance* under Article 9.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 9.4 because it involved a *Specified Substance* and the other conditions under Article 9.4 were met.

**FFMT** (filing failures and/or missed tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 7.5 (filing failures and/or missed tests).

**NSF** (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 9.5.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 9.5.2 was proved by the *Player*.

**St** (Standard sanction under Articles 9.2 or 9.3): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 9.2 or 9.3.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 9.9 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Article 9.9.

**TRA** (*Trafficking* or attempted *Trafficking* and administration or attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 9.9.

9.10.2 Application of Article 9.10.1 to second anti-doping rule violation

Where a *Player* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 9.5. or Article 9.6, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 9.10.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 9.5 and 9.6, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

9.10.3 Third anti-doping rule violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 9.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (filing failures and/or and missed tests). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

9.10.4 Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 9.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the IHF-ADU (or its *National Federation*) can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Player* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after IHF-ADU (or its *National Federation*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IHF-ADU (or its *National Federation*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 9.9).

- 9.10.5 Additional rules for prior, but later-discovered anti-doping rule violations. If, after the establishment of a first anti-doping rule violation, IHF-ADU discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Player* that occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then IHF-ADU impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualification*.

To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 9.9) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Player* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation in a timely manner after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when IHF-ADU discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

- 9.10.6 Multiple anti-doping rule violations during an eight-year period  
For purposes of Article 9.10, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

## **9.11 Commencement of ineligibility period**

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start as soon as the decision for *Ineligibility* is communicated to the *Player* concerned. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

- 9.11.1 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*, the *IHF-ADU* may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.
- 9.11.2 Where the *Player* promptly (which, in all *Events*, means before the *Player* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by IHF-ADU, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this article is applied, the *Player* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Player* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.
- 9.11.3 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Player*, then the *Player* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed.
- 9.11.4 If a *Player* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from IHF-ADU and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Player* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Player's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 15.

9.11.5 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Player* elected not to compete or was suspended by his club or *National Federation*.

## **9.12 Status during ineligibility**

### 9.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Player* who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs), authorized or organized by IHF-ADU or any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of IHF or any *National Federation*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization.

Notwithstanding the above, the *Player* may resume training or other non-competition-related activities organized by the team prior to the expiry of the period of *Ineligibility*, provided the period of *Ineligibility* exceeds six months. The date on which the *Player* may resume said activities depends on the length of the period of *Ineligibility*, as set forth in the following table.

Period of <i>Ineligibility</i>	Number of months prior to expiry of period of <i>Ineligibility</i> during which training or other non-competition-related activities may take place
Less than six months	zero months
Six to nine months	one month
Ten months to one year	two months
One year or more	three months

9.12.2 A *Player* or other subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport *Competitions* in a sport other than that in which the *Player* committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport *Competition* is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Player* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International *Competition*.

A *Player* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

### 9.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*

Where a *Player* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 9.12.1, the period of *Ineligibility* which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation.

The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Article 9.5.2 if the *Player* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a *Player* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 9.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose result management led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*.

#### 9.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for *Specified Substances* as described in Article 9.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by IHF and its *National Federations*.

### 9.13 Reinstatement testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, a *Player* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by any *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information.

If a *Player* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Player* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Player* has notified IHF-ADU and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date he had retired.

### 9.14 Imposition of financial sanctions

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

### 9.15 Repayment of prize money or other financial support

As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Player* must first repay all prize money or other financial support obtained from sports organizations, and from the date a positive *Sample* was collected or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period.

The forfeited prize money shall be allocated to reimburse the expenses of the *Sample* collection and the results management of this case.

## **Article 10 Consequences for teams**

### **10.1 Target testing of the team**

Where more than one member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation in connection with a *Competition* the ruling body for the *Competition* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Competition* period.

### **10.2 Sanctions on the team or national federation**

If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a *Competition* period the IHF-ADU, if IHF is the ruling body of the *Competition*, otherwise the federation concerned, shall impose an appropriate sanction on the *National Federation* to which the members of the team belong in addition to the consequences imposed upon the individual *Players* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

The following sanctions are applicable:

- 1) Automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* (tournament).
- 2) IHF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to the *National Federation* or *Teams* concerned.
- 3) *National Federations* or *Teams* shall be obliged to reimburse IHF for all costs related to the violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 4) IHF has the authority to ban the *National Federation* or the *Team* for participating in any IHF activities for a period of up to two years.
- 5) IHF has the authority to fine the *National Federation* or the *Team* in an amount up to CHF 50.000 (Swiss francs fifty thousand).

The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* which impose *Consequences* for *Teams* stricter than those in Article 10 for purposes of the *Event*.

## **Article 11 Appeals**

### **11.1 Decisions subject to appeal**

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in Article 11.2 through 11.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Regulations. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 11.1.1).

- 11.1.1 *WADA* not required to exhaust internal remedies  
Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 11 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the *IHF* or its National Federation's process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in *IHF* or its National Federation's process.

## **11.2 Appeals from decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, consequences, and provisional suspensions**

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision 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 under Article 9.12.3 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that *IHF* or its *National Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision by any *Anti-Doping Organization* not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 11.2.

- 11.2.1 *Appeals Involving International-Level Players*  
In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Players*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

- 11.2.2 *Appeals Involving National-Level Players*  
In cases involving *national-level Players*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

- 11.2.3 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

In cases under Article 11.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to *CAS*:

- (a) the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) *IHF*;
- (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder;
- (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
- (f) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 11.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

- (a) the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) IHF;
- (d) WADA.

For cases under Article 11.2.2, WADA and IHF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

### **11.3 Failure to render a timely decision by IHF-ADU or the IHF's national federations**

Where, in a particular case, IHF-ADU or the *National Federations* fail 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 IHF-ADU or the *National Federations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by IHF or its *National Federations*.

### **11.4 Appeals from decisions granting or denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption**

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE* may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Player* or the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision was reversed. Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than WADA denying *TUE*'s, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by *International-Level Players* to CAS and by other *Players* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 11.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a *TUE*, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When IHF-ADU, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or other bodies designated by *National Federations* fail to take action on a properly submitted *TUE* application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this article.

### **11.5 Appeal from decisions pursuant to sanctions against national federations**

Decisions by IHF-ADU pursuant to sanctions against *National Federations* may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Federation*.

## **11.6 Time for filing appeals**

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- (a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- (b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

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

## **Article 12 Confidentiality and reporting**

### **12.1 Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations**

- 12.1.1 The *Anti-Doping Organization* that is responsible for managing the results shall notify the *Player's* association, NADO and WADA not later than by completion of the process.
- 12.1.2 Notification shall include: the *Player's* name, country, sport, club, the *Player's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
- 12.1.3 The same *Persons* and *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.
- 12.1.4 IHF-ADU shall be notified of the decision of the hearing panel.
- 12.1.5 The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, association and club) until IHF-ADU or the association concerned, according to the results management responsibility, has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure.

12.1.6 An *Anti-Doping Organization* that declares, or that receives notice of a whereabouts-related failure in respect of a *Player* shall not disclose that information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know unless and until that *Player* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on such whereabouts-related failure. Such *Persons* who need to know shall also maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point.

## **12.2 Public disclosure**

12.2.1 No *Anti-Doping Organization* or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Player*, other *Person* or their representatives.

12.2.2 Only after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or after such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, may IHF-ADU or the association concerned, depending on who has responsibility for managing the results, *Publicly Report* the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Player* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved and the consequences imposed according to their communication policy. IHF-ADU or the association concerned may also *Publicly Report* appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations and they shall also send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

12.2.3 In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the *Player* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. IHF-ADU or the association shall *Publicly disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Player* or other *Person* may approve.

12.2.4 For the purpose of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the IHF or the association's website.

## **12.3 Doping control information clearinghouse**

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results for *International-Level Players* and *National-level Players* who have been included in their *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, the IHF or its *National Federations* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Players* to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible to the *Player*, the *Player's National Federation*, *National Olympic Committee* or *National Paralympic Committee*, *National Anti-Doping Organization*, the IHF-ADU, and the *International Olympic Committee* or *International Paralympic Committee*.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data, WADA has developed a database management tool, *ADAMS*, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding a *Player*, *Player Support Personnel*, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the *International Standard* for the protection of privacy.

#### **12.4 Information concerning whereabouts and testing**

- 12.4.1 The current whereabouts information of *Players* who have been identified by IHF-ADU for inclusion in its *IRTP* will be provided to WADA and to other anti-doping organizations having jurisdiction to test the *Player* through *ADAMS* where reasonably feasible, as provided under Article 15 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Testing*; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
- 12.4.2 IHF-ADU may report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on *Players* from its *IRTP* to the WADA clearing house. This information will be made accessible to the *Player*, the *Player's* association, *National Olympic Committee*, NADO, and the International Olympic Committee.
- 12.4.3 IHF-ADU shall, at least annually, publish a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities with a copy provided to WADA.

#### **12.5 Data privacy**

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

### **Article 13 Statute of limitations**

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

### **Article 14 Mutual recognition**

- 14.1** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 11, *Testing*, *TUE's* and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *National Federation* or *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *National Federation* or *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognized and respected by IHF and all *National Federations*.

**14.2** IHF and its *National Federations* shall recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

**14.3** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 11, any decision of IHF-ADU regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be recognized by all *National Federations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

#### **14.4 Interpretation of the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations**

14.4.1 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, German or other versions of these Regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.

14.4.2 The appendices shall be considered an integral part of these Regulations.

### **Article 15 Incorporation of IHF Anti-Doping Regulations, reporting and recognition**

#### **15.1 Incorporation of IHF Anti-Doping Regulations**

All *National Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations. These Anti-Doping Regulations shall be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federation's* rules. Each *National Federation* shall sign a letter of acceptance of these Rules. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed the rules shall specifically provide that all *Players* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Federation* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Regulations.

**15.2** *National Federations* shall report to the IHF-ADU at the end of every year results of *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction by *Players* and identifying each date on which the *Player* was tested and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*.

### **Article 16 IHF compliance reports to WADA**

The IHF-ADU will report to WADA on the IHF's compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for any non-compliance.

### **Article 17 Amendment and interpretation of Anti-Doping Regulations**

**17.1** These Anti-Doping Regulations may be amended from time to time by IHF-ADU.

**17.2** These Anti-Doping Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes, except as provided in Article 17.5.

- 17.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 17.4** These Anti-Doping Regulations have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*.
- 17.5** These Anti-Doping Regulations have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2010 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date.

## **Article 18 Additional roles and responsibilities of players and other persons**

### **18.1 Roles and responsibilities of players**

- 18.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection.
- 18.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 18.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Regulations.

### **18.2 Roles and responsibilities of player support personnel**

- 18.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.2.2 To cooperate with the *Player Testing* program.
- 18.2.3 To use their influence on *Player* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

## **Article 19 Whereabouts requirements**

- 19.1** IHF-ADU shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Players/Teams* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of IHF-ADU.
- 19.2** The IHF *Registered Testing Pool* shall consist of the teams that qualified for an IHF *Event* and those *Players* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 19.3** The submission of whereabouts information for qualified teams shall start with the date of final qualification up to the start of the IHF *Event*.
- 19.4** The IHF-ADU shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Players* who are

required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*, and shall publish the criteria for *Players* to be included in this *Registered Testing Pool* as well as a list of the *Players* meeting those criteria for the period in question.

- 19.5** The IHF International *Registered Testing Pool* includes individual *International-Level Players* who are ineligible following a decision by an IHF body or who are categorized as being high-risk *Players*. Those *Players* will be designated individually by the IHF-ADU and notified via the federation concerned. An explanation for the designation is not required.
- 19.6** IHF-ADU shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Players* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Each *Player* in the *Registered Testing Pool* (a) shall advise IHF-ADU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the *International Standard for Testing*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 19.7** A *Player's* failure to advise the IHF-ADU of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a filing failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met.
- 19.8** A *Player's* failure to be available for *Testing* at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a missed test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met.
- 19.9** Each *National Federation* shall also assist its *National Anti-Doping Organization* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top level national *Players* to whom the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* shall also apply. Where those *Players* are also in the IHF's *Registered Testing Pool*, the IHF-ADU and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the *Player* and sharing it with other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 19.10** Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 19.2 and 19.5 shall be shared with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having jurisdiction to test an *Player* in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the *International Standard for Testing*, including the strict condition that it be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.
- 19.11** Failure to submit the relevant whereabouts information shall lead directly to sanctions.
- 19.12** It is mandatory to inform the IHF-ADU immediately about any changes in the whereabouts information.

## DEFINITIONS

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

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved *Testing* entity that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Organization: A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, WADA, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

Atypical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard* for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single game

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: (a) Disqualification with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the *Player* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the *Player* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a fair hearing).

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

*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, *TUE*'s, results management and hearings.

*Event:* A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games, IHF World Championships, or Pan American Games).

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

*In-Competition:* Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, "*In-Competition*" means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Player* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

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

*Ineligibility:* See *Consequences of anti-doping rule violations* above.

*International Event:* An *Event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

*International-Level Player:* *Players* designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.

*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) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

*Major Event Organizations:* The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

*Marker:* A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

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

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

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

*National Event:* A sport *Event* involving international or national-level *Players* that is not an *International Event*.

*National Federation:* A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by IF as the entity governing the IF's sport in that nation or region.

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

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

*No Fault or Negligence:* The *Player's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

*No Significant Fault or Negligence:* The *Player's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

*Out-of-Competition:* Any *Doping Control* which is not *In-Competition*.

*Participant:* Any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.

*Player:* Any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, including but not limited to those *Persons* in its *Registered Testing Pool*), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any *Signatory* or other sports organization accepting the *Code*. All provisions of the *Code*, including, for example, *Testing*, and *TUE's* must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. *National Anti-Doping Organizations* are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the *Code* to such *Persons*. Specific national rules may be established for *Doping Control* for non-international-level or non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the *Code*.

Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information.

For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is a *Player*.

[Comment to Player: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber players are subject to the Anti-Doping Regulations of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the IFs and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all persons on national teams and all persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such players must be included in a National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond national-caliber players to competitors at lower levels of competition. Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

*Player Support Personnel:* Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Player* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.

*Person:* A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

*Possession:* The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. 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.

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in a player's car would constitute a violation unless the player establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the player did not have exclusive control over the car, the player knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids.]

Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of a player and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the player knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the player intended to exercise control over the steroids.]

*Prohibited List*: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

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

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

*Provisional Suspension*: See *Consequences* of anti-doping rules violations above.

*Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report*: To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 12.2.)

*Registered Testing Pool (RTP)*: The pool of top level *Players* established separately by each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan.

*Retroactive TUE*: As defined in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

*Sample or Specimen*: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to sample or specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

*Signatories*: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and WADA.

*Specified Substances*: As defined in Article 4.2.2.

*Substantial Assistance*: For purposes of Article 9.6. a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* 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.

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

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

*Team Sport:* A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

*Testing:* The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

*Trafficking:* Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by any *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping Organization* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

*TUE:* As defined in Article 4.4.

*TUE Panel:* As defined in Article 4.4.9.

*Use:* The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

*WADA:* The World Anti-Doping Agency.