

The Scottish FA Anti-Doping Regulations

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THE SCOTTISH FA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1: SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The Scottish Football Association ("Scottish FA") has adopted these Anti-Doping Regulations (the "Regulations") to impose clear prohibitions and controls on doping in the sport of association football in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (the "WADC"), the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations ("the FIFA ADR") and the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations ("the UEFA ADR") in order to preserve the integrity of and values of fair play in the sport of association football, and to protect the rights and health of participants in the sport.
- 1.1.2 The Scottish FA is a member of and subject to the jurisdiction of FIFA and UEFA. In the event of a conflict, contradiction or inconsistency between these Regulations and the FIFA ADR and the UEFA ADR, the FIFA ADR and/or the UEFA ADR (as applicable) shall prevail.
- 1.1.3 The Regulations are adopted pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Scottish FA.
- 1.1.4 The Scottish FA believes in the principles of natural fitness and fair play in all aspects of association football. The Scottish FA condemns the use of doping or doping methods by participants in the sport of association football as being contrary to these fundamental principles.
- 1.1.5 Capitalised terms have the meaning ascribed to them at the Appendix of this document

1.2 APPLICATION

- 1.2.1 These Regulations shall apply to:
- (a) all Players;
 - (b) all Player Support Personnel;
 - (c) any other Person who, by virtue of a contractual arrangement or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA for purposes of anti-doping; and
 - (d) any other Person who is subject to the authority of the Scottish FA;
- whether or not such person is a citizen of or resident in the United Kingdom.
- 1.2.2 To be a member of the Scottish FA and/or of member or affiliate organisations or licensees of the Scottish FA, or to be eligible to participate (in the case of a Player) or assist any participating Player (in the case of a Player Support Person) in any Match, Competition or other activity organised, convened or authorised by the Scottish FA or any of its member or affiliate organisations or licensees, a Person must agree to be bound by and to comply with these Regulations. Accordingly, by becoming such a member or by so participating or assisting, a Player/Player Support Person (as applicable) shall be deemed to have agreed:
- (a) to be bound by and to comply strictly with these Regulations (without prejudice to any other anti-doping rules applicable to him/her);
 - (b) to submit to the authority of the Scottish FA and UKAD to apply and enforce these Regulations;
 - (c) to provide all requested assistance to the Scottish FA and UKAD (as applicable) in the application and enforcement of these Regulations, including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation, results management exercise, and/or proceedings being conducted pursuant to these Regulations in relation to any potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s);
 - (d) to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any NADP first instance tribunal convened under these

Regulations to hear and determine charges and related issues arising under these Regulations;

- (e) to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any NADP appeal tribunal and/or CAS Panel convened under these Regulations to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to these Regulations; and
- (f) further to Article 16, not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the NADP first instance tribunal, the NADP appeal tribunal and CAS.

1.2.3 It is acknowledged that certain Players or other Persons who are subject to the authority of the Scottish FA may also be subject to the anti-doping rules of other Anti-Doping Organisations, including the FIFA ADR and the UEFA ADR, and that the same conduct of such Players or other Persons may implicate not only these Regulations but also the rules of such other Anti-Doping Organisations. These Regulations are not intended to limit the responsibilities of any Player or other Person under such other rules. The jurisdictional and other issues arising when the same conduct implicates these Regulations and such other rules shall be resolved in accordance with the WADC.

1.2.4 For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in these Regulations shall be interpreted as limiting the functions and obligations of UKAD as a Signatory to the WADC. Nothing in the Regulations prevents UKAD from undertaking Doping Control and/or any other anti-doping activity in accordance with any agreement or arrangement with any other Anti-Doping Organisation, FIFA, UEFA, or other Signatory to the WADC, or in accordance with any right or obligation arising under the WADC.

1.3 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

1.3.1 It is the personal responsibility of each Player:

- (a) to acquaint him/herself, and to ensure that each Person (including medical personnel) from whom he/she takes advice is acquainted, with all of the requirements of these Regulations, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and of what substances and methods are on the Prohibited List;
- (b) to comply with these Regulations in all respects;
- (c) to take full responsibility for what he/she ingests and uses;
- (d) to carry out research regarding any products or substances which he/she intends to ingest or Use (prior to such ingestion or Use) to ensure compliance with these Regulations; such research shall, at a minimum, include a reasonable internet search of (1) the name of the product or substance, (2) the ingredients/substances listed on the product or substance label, and (3) other related information revealed through research of points (1) and (2);
- (e) to ensure that any medical treatment he/she receives does not infringe these Regulations;
- (f) to make him/herself available for Testing at all times upon request, whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition;
- (g) when included in a Registered Testing Pool, to provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information for purposes of Testing;
- (h) to disclose to the Scottish FA, UKAD and to FIFA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Player infringed anti-doping rules within the previous ten years; and
- (i) to cooperate fully with the Scottish FA, UKAD and any other Anti-Doping Organisation conducting investigations into possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

1.3.2 It is the personal responsibility of each Player Support Person:

- (a) to acquaint him/herself with all of the provisions of these Regulations, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and what substances and methods

are on the Prohibited List;

- (b) to comply with these Regulations in all respects;
- (c) not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification. A Player Support Person who Uses a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification may not provide support to any Player;
- (d) to cooperate fully with the Testing of Players;
- (e) to use his/her influence on Player values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes;
- (f) to disclose to the Scottish FA, UKAD and to FIFA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Player Support Person infringed applicable anti-doping rules within the previous ten years; and
- (g) to cooperate fully with the Scottish FA, UKAD and any other Anti-Doping Organisation conducting investigations into possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

1.4 RETIREMENT

1.4.1 Each Player or other Person shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with these Regulations unless and until he/she has given written notice to the Scottish FA that he/she has retired from all football-related activities. Where a Player is in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool at the time of such retirement, he/she must also send written notice to UKAD of such retirement. The Scottish FA, UKAD, the NADP, an NADP appeal tribunal and CAS (as applicable) shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under these Regulations after such retirement in respect of matters taking place prior to retirement.

1.4.2 Subject to Article 1.4.3, a Player who retires from playing all forms of football in accordance with Article 1.4.1 at a time when he/she is in the National Registered Testing Pool or the Domestic Pool may not return to compete in the sport unless:

- (a) he/she has given the Scottish FA, UKAD and FIFA (if applicable) written notice of no less than six months of his/her intent to return to competition; and
- (b) during that notice period he/she has submitted to the application of these Regulations and to the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA, UKAD, the NADP and CAS (as applicable) for the purposes of these Regulations, including by making him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing and (if requested by UKAD) by providing information as to his/her whereabouts during the notice period in accordance with ISTI Annex I.

WADA, in consultation with UKAD and FIFA, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to a Player. WADA's decision may be appealed under Article 13.

1.4.3 If a Player retires while serving a period of Ineligibility, such that he/she is no longer bound by and required to comply with these Regulations, that Player may not return to compete in the sport unless:

- (a) he/she has given the Scottish FA, UKAD and FIFA (if applicable) written notice of no less than six months (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player retired, if that period was longer than six months) of his/her intent to return to competition;
- (b) during that notice period he/she has submitted to the application of these Regulations and to the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA, UKAD, the NADP and CAS (as applicable) under the Regulations, including by making him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing and (if requested by UKAD) by providing information as to his/her whereabouts during the notice period in accordance with ISTI Annex I.

1.4.4 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 1.4.2 or 1.4.3 shall be Disqualified.

1.4.5 For the avoidance of doubt, a Player who chooses to withdraw or retire from international-level football but who continues to play football for any Club will remain subject to these Regulations, and to the

jurisdiction of the Scottish FA, the NADP, an NADP appeal tribunal, UKAD and CAS (as applicable). Moreover, such Player will remain subject to Testing, including Out-of-Competition Testing, unless and until he/she has retired from playing all forms of football and given written notice of that fact to the Scottish FA and to UKAD

1.5 INTERPRETATION

- 1.5.1 The Appendix to these Regulations shall be considered an integral part of these Regulations.
- 1.5.2 Save where otherwise indicated defined terms used in these Regulations (i.e., those words or phrases starting with capitals) shall have the meaning given to them in the Appendix.
- 1.5.3 The headings used in these Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 1.5.4 These Regulations shall be interpreted and applied at all times (a) as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing laws or statutes; and (b) in a manner that is consistent with the WADC. The comments annotating various provisions of the WADC shall be used to interpret these Regulations. However, for the avoidance of doubt, in the event of a conflict, contradiction or inconsistency between these Regulations, and the WADC, the FIFA ADR and the UEFA ADR, the FIFA ADR and/or the UEFA ADR (as applicable) shall prevail.

1.6 COMMENCEMENT AND AMENDMENT

- 1.6.1 These Regulations shall come into full force and effect on the Effective Date. They shall not apply retroactively to matters arising prior to the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
- (a) Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date but based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, save that (i) Articles 7.10 and 10.7.5 shall apply retroactively (unless, in the case of Article 7.10, the original statute of limitations has already expired by the Effective Date, in which case Article 7.10 shall not apply); and (ii) the anti-doping tribunal hearing the case may decide to apply other provisions from these Regulations as well where doing so benefits the Player or other Person alleged to have committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, based on the principle of *lex mitior*.
 - (b) Any Whereabouts Failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test) declared by the Scottish FA, UKAD or any other Anti-Doping Organisation under rules in force prior to the Effective Date, which has not expired prior to the Effective Date, shall be carried forward and may be relied upon (prior to its expiry in accordance with such rules) as one of the requisite elements of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.4 of these Regulations.
 - (c) With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Player or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Player or other Person may apply to UKAD for a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the 2015 WADC. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered by UKAD may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.4. The 2015 WADC shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
 - (d) Anti-Doping Rule Violations committed prior to the Effective Date, whether under predecessor versions of these Regulations and/or other relevant rules, count as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10, including Article 10.7 and especially Article 10.7.5. For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2015 WADC rules, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2015 WADC rules been applicable, shall be applied.

1.6.2 These Regulations can be amended from time to time in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Scottish FA. Amendments by WADA to the WADC, the Prohibited List and any International Standard shall come into effect automatically in the manner set out in the WADC. Such amendments shall be binding upon all Players and other Persons without further formality.

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Regulations.

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Players or 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 PRESENCE OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR ITS METABOLITES OR MARKERS IN A PLAYER'S SAMPLE, UNLESS THE PLAYER ESTABLISHES THAT THE PRESENCE IS CONSISTENT WITH A TUE GRANTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4

- 2.1.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body. A Player is responsible for any Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in his/her Sample. 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 under Article 2.1; nor is the Player's lack of intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge a valid defence to a charge that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2 Proof of any of the following to the standard required by Article 8.3.1 is sufficient to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1:
- (a) Presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's A Sample, where the Player waives his/her right to have his/her B Sample analysed and so the B Sample is not analysed;
 - (b) Where the Player's B Sample is analysed and such analysis confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player's A Sample; or
 - (c) Where the Player's B Sample has been split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.
- 2.1.3 Except in the case of those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or other International Standard, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, unless the Player establishes that such presence is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.
- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1.3, the Prohibited List or other International Standard 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, UNLESS THE PLAYER ESTABLISHES THAT THE USE OR ATTEMPTED USE IS CONSISTENT WITH A TUE GRANTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4

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

- 2.2.2 It is necessary to demonstrate intent on the Player's part to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation of Attempted Use under Article 2.2.
- 2.2.3 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to be committed, it is sufficient that the Player Used or Attempted to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 2.2.4 Out-of-Competition Use of a substance that is only prohibited In-Competition is not an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If, however, an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported for such substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in respect of a Sample collected In-Competition, that may amount to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1.

2.3 EVADING, REFUSING OR FAILING TO SUBMIT TO SAMPLE COLLECTION

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification of Testing as authorised in these Regulations or other applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 WHEREABOUTS FAILURES

- 2.4.1 Any failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with ISTI Article I.3 shall be deemed a "Filing Failure". Any failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with ISTI Article I.4 shall be deemed a "Missed Test".
- 2.4.2 Any combination of three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests committed within a 12-month period by a Player in a Registered Testing Pool, as declared by UKAD or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with the requisite jurisdiction over the Player in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.4.

2.5 TAMPERING OR ATTEMPTED TAMPERING WITH ANY PART OF DOPING CONTROL

Conduct that subverts the Doping Control process but that would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 POSSESSION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE AND/OR A PROHIBITED METHOD

- 2.6.1 Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.
- 2.6.2 Possession by a Player Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 TRAFFICKING OR ATTEMPTED TRAFFICKING IN ANY PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR PROHIBITED METHOD

2.8 ADMINISTRATION OR ATTEMPTED ADMINISTRATION TO ANY PLAYER IN-COMPETITION OF ANY PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR PROHIBITED METHOD, OR ADMINISTRATION OR ATTEMPTED ADMINISTRATION TO ANY PLAYER OUT-OF-COMPETITION OF ANY PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR ANY PROHIBITED METHOD THAT IS PROHIBITED OUT-OF-COMPETITION, UNLESS THE PLAYER ESTABLISHES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OR ATTEMPTED ADMINISTRATION WAS CONSISTENT WITH A TUE GRANTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4

2.9 COMPLICITY

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, Attempted Anti-Doping Rule Violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.10 PROHIBITED ASSOCIATION

2.10.1 Association by a Player or other Person who is subject to the authority of the Scottish FA in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Player Support Person who:

- (a) (if subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation) is serving a period of Ineligibility; or
- (b) (if not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to these Regulations or the WADC) has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of these Regulations or the WADC if WADC-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- (c) is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1(a) or 2.10.1(b).

2.10.2 In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that (a) the Player or other Person has previously been advised in writing by the Scottish FA, UKAD, or by any other Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Player or other Person, or by WADA, of the Player Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequences of prohibited association; and (b) the Player or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Scottish FA and UKAD shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Player Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Player or other Person that the Player Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Scottish FA or UKAD to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1(a) and 2.10.1(b) do not apply to him/her. (For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding Article 7.10, this Article 2.10 applies even when the Player Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the Effective Date.)

2.10.3 The burden shall be on the Player or other Person to establish that any association with Player Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1(a) or 2.10.1(b) is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

2.10.4 If the Scottish FA or UKAD becomes aware of Player Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1(a), 2.10.1(b), or 2.10.1(c), it shall submit that information to WADA.

ARTICLE 3: THE PROHIBITED LIST

3.1 INCORPORATION OF THE PROHIBITED LIST

- 3.1.1 These Regulations adopt and incorporate the Prohibited List, as amended from time to time.
- 3.1.2 The Prohibited List may be amended by WADA from time to time in accordance with WADC Article 4.1. Unless provided otherwise by WADA in the Prohibited List or a revision thereto, such amendments shall come into effect automatically under these Regulations three months after publication of the amendments by WADA on its website, without requiring any further action by the Scottish FA or UKAD.
- 3.1.3 All Players and other Persons shall be deemed to accept the Prohibited List, and any amendments thereto, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Players and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and related International Standard and all amendments thereto.

3.2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS IDENTIFIED ON THE PROHIBITED LIST

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

3.3 SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES

- 3.3.1 For purposes of these Regulations, all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except those substances identified on the Prohibited List as not being "Specified Substances" (e.g. substances in the classes of anabolic agents, hormones and certain stimulants, hormone antagonists and modulators, as identified on the Prohibited List). The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.
- 3.3.2 In the event that WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all of the Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances within the meaning of Article 3.3.1.

3.4 WADA'S DETERMINATION OF THE PROHIBITED LIST

The following shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by any 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:

- 3.4.1 WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List;
- 3.4.2 WADA's classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List (e.g., as a Specified Substance or a non-Specified Substance); and
- 3.4.3 WADA's classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only.

ARTICLE 4: THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

4.1 INCORPORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

- 4.1.1 The WADC permits Players to apply for permission to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances or methods on the Prohibited List whose Use would otherwise be prohibited.
- 4.1.2 The International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions sets out the circumstances in which Players may claim such a therapeutic use exemption (or "TUE"). These Regulations adopt and incorporate that International Standard, as amended from time to time. All Players and other Persons shall be deemed to accept the International Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

4.2 SCOPE AND EFFECT OF TUEs

- 4.2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE validly granted to the Player in question in accordance with these Regulations and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 4.2.2 A Player who is not an International-Level Player should apply to UKAD for a TUE. Any TUE granted to a Player by or on behalf of a Signatory (including any TUE granted prior to the Effective Date) will be recognised under these Regulations in accordance with the terms of the grant, provided that the grant is consistent with the WADC and the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and is within that Signatory's authority. Otherwise, however, a Player required by Article 4.2.4 or Article 4.2.5 to obtain a TUE must obtain one from the UK TUE Committee in accordance with those articles, Article 4.2.6 and Article 4.3.
- 4.2.3 A Player who is an International-Level Player should apply to FIFA for a TUE in accordance with the FIFA ADR. A Player who is due to play in any Match or International Competition sanctioned, organised and convened by FIFA should apply to FIFA for a TUE in accordance with the FIFA ADR. A Player who is due to play in any Match or International Competition sanctioned, organised and convened by UEFA should apply to UEFA for a TUE in accordance with the UEFA ADR.
- (a) Players should note that a TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee shall not be valid for purposes of the FIFA ADR or the UEFA ADR (e.g., if the Player becomes an International-Level Player or competes in an International Competition) unless and until FIFA and/or UEFA (as applicable) recognise that TUE in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Players are also warned that TUEs granted by the UK TUE Committee, FIFA or UEFA may not be automatically recognised by Major Event Organisations (e.g. the IOC, for the Olympic Games).
- (b) Pursuant to WADC Article 4.4.3.1, where a Player already has a TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee for the substance or method in question:
- (i) if the TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FIFA and/or UEFA must recognise it.
- (ii) if FIFA and/or UEFA considers that the TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, it must notify the Player and UKAD promptly, with reasons. The Player and UKAD shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- (c) Pursuant to WADC Article 4.4.3.2, where FIFA or UEFA grant a TUE to a Player who did not already have a TUE granted by the UK TUE Committee for the substance or method in question, FIFA or UEFA (as applicable) must notify the Player and UKAD. If UKAD considers that the TUE does

not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If UKAD refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIFA or UEFA (as applicable) remains valid for the international-level Competition in question and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If UKAD does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIFA or UEFA (as applicable) becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

4.2.4 Subject only to Articles 4.2.2 (which provides that a TUE granted by another Signatory, such as FIFA or UEFA, may be recognised under these Regulations) and 4.2.5 (which identifies the limited circumstances in which a TUE may be granted retroactively):

- (a) A Player in the National Registered Testing Pool must obtain a TUE in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question;
- (b) UKAD may also establish a further pool of Players not in the National Registered Testing Pool (the "Domestic Pool") who are required to obtain a TUE in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question; and
- (c) In the event that a Player who is not included in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool wishes to obtain a TUE in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Use, Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question, UKAD may, at its sole and absolute discretion, choose to process the Player's advance TUE application or refer the Player to the procedure for retroactive TUE applications set out in Articles 4.2.5 and 4.2.6.

4.2.5 A TUE may be granted retroactively in the following limited circumstances:

- (a) Where a Player who is not in the National Registered Testing Pool or the Domestic Pool is tested pursuant to these Regulations, and that Player has been Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for which he/she is entitled to a TUE;
- (b) Where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary;
- (c) Where, due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the Player to submit, or for the TUE Committee to consider, an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection; or
- (d) Where it is agreed by UKAD and by WADA that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive TUE.

4.2.6 A Player must submit an application for a retroactive TUE to the UK TUE Committee no later than five working days after an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported in respect of the Sample collected from that Player; provided that:

- (a) UKAD may extend this deadline upon request by the Player for good cause shown; and
- (b) any such TUE application shall be resolved before any Adverse Analytical Finding, Atypical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding relating to that Player's Sample is processed under Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.4.

4.2.7 Subject to Articles 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, a Player may not apply to more than one Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. A Player who applies for a TUE pursuant to the FIFA ADR, the UEFA ADR or the rules of another Anti-Doping Organisation shall report the grant or denial of the application immediately to UKAD, by sending it copies of the application and the decision.

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

4.3 GRANT OF A TUE

- 4.3.1 A Player requiring a TUE must apply to the UK TUE Committee in accordance with the TUE application process set out in the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide.
- 4.3.2 The UK TUE Committee will determine the TUE application in strict accordance with the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 4.3.3 All decisions by the UK TUE Committee (whether for the grant/denial or recognition/non-recognition of a TUE application) will be notified to the Player in writing by UKAD and made available by UKAD to other Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA via ADAMS or any other system approved by WADA, in accordance with Article 5.4 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- (a) A decision to grant a TUE must specify the dosage(s), frequency, route and duration of Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question that the UK TUE Committee is permitting, reflecting the clinical circumstances, as well as any conditions imposed in connection with the TUE.
- (b) A decision to deny a TUE application must include an explanation of the reason(s) for the denial.
- 4.3.4 A TUE will be effective as of the date it is granted (save where a retroactive TUE is granted pursuant to Article 4.2.5, in which case the UK TUE Committee will specify the applicable effective date in its decision) and will have a specified duration as decided on a case by case basis by the UK TUE Committee. The TUE may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the UK TUE Committee sees fit.
- 4.3.5 A Player may not assume that his/her application for a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted shall be entirely at the Player's own risk.

4.4 EXPIRATION OR CANCELLATION OF A TUE

- 4.4.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Regulations:
- (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;
- (b) may be cancelled by the UK TUE Committee if the Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the UK TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE;
- (c) may be withdrawn by the UK TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or
- (d) may be reviewed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5.
- 4.4.2 A Player in a National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool who wishes to continue to Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question after the term for which the TUE has been granted must apply well in advance of the end of the term for renewal of the TUE in accordance with Article 4.3.
- 4.4.3 Cancellation of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1(b) or withdrawal of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1(c) shall be made in writing and notified by UKAD to the Player in accordance with Article 17.2, and made available by UKAD to other Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA via ADAMS or any other system approved by WADA, in accordance with Article 5.4 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Such notice shall take effect upon receipt, in accordance with Article 17.2.
- 4.4.4 In the event of an expiration, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE pursuant to Article 4.4.1, the Player shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE at any time prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 or 7.4 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding shall include consideration of whether

such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Method prior to that date, in which event there shall be no case to answer.

4.5 REVIEW OF TUE DECISIONS

- 4.5.1 In accordance with WADC Article 4.4 and Article 8 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA may review TUE decisions as follows:
- (a) WADA must review any decision by FIFA or UEFA (as applicable) not to recognise a TUE granted by UKAD that is referred to it by UKAD or the Player. In addition, WADA must review any decision by FIFA or UEFA (as applicable) to grant a TUE that is referred to it by UKAD.
 - (b) WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected (e.g. at the request of a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool whose application for a TUE has been denied by the UK TUE Committee) or on its own initiative.
 - (c) If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 4.5.2 Decisions of FIFA, UEFA, the UK TUE Committee (and decisions of the UK TUE Appeal Panel), and WADA may be challenged by appeal in accordance with Article 13.2.
- 4.5.3 A failure to take action (whether by UEFA, FIFA, the UK TUE Committee, or WADA) within a reasonable time on a properly-submitted TUE application shall be considered a denial of the application for purposes of the appeal rights set out in Article 13.2.
- 4.5.4 Until such time as the grant or denial of a TUE application made pursuant to these Regulations has been reversed pursuant to Article 4.5.1 or Article 4.5.2 (and Article 13.2), such grant or denial shall remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 5: TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 INCORPORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

These Regulations adopt and incorporate the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, as amended from time to time. All Players and other Persons shall be deemed to accept that International Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

5.2 TESTING JURISDICTION

- 5.2.1 All Players (including but not limited to Players in the National Registered Testing Pool) must make themselves available for and must submit to Testing by (or as authorised by) UKAD (urine and/or blood) pursuant to these Regulations at any place and time (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, whether in the UK or overseas).
- 5.2.2 Testing pursuant to these Regulations shall be carried out in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of Testing. Testing shall only be undertaken under these Regulations for anti-doping purposes, i.e., to obtain analytical evidence as to the Player's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. For the avoidance of doubt, UKAD may select Players for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate anti-doping purposes. Save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances, all Out-of-Competition Testing shall take place without advance notice to the Player in question.
- 5.2.3 A Player shall continue to be subject to UKAD's Testing jurisdiction unless and until he/she retires from sport in accordance with Article 1.4.1.
- 5.2.4 A Player who is in the National Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the requirements of ISTI Annex I unless and until:
- (a) he/she retires from his/her sport in accordance with Article 1.4.1; or
 - (b) UKAD has informed him/her in writing that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the National Registered Testing Pool.
- 5.2.5 Other Anti-Doping Organisations may also have jurisdiction to test Players who are subject to these Regulations, in accordance with WADC Article 5. The Scottish FA and UKAD shall recognise such Testing in accordance with WADC Article 15.1 (Application and Recognition of Decisions) and UKAD may bring proceedings against a Player pursuant to these Regulations for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation arising in relation to such Testing.

5.3 IN-COMPETITION TESTING

- 5.3.1 At National Competitions, UKAD shall determine the number of Players to be selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Players for Testing.
- 5.3.2 At International Competitions held in the United Kingdom, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the ruling body for the Competition, subject always to the right of UKAD to initiate and conduct such Testing in accordance with WADC Article 5.3.2.

5.4 OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING

- 5.4.1 In addition to the general obligation on all Players to submit to Testing, including Out-of-Competition Testing, at any time and place, in accordance with ISTI Article 4.8 and I.2, UKAD shall establish a pool of Players (the "National Registered Testing Pool") who are required to provide whereabouts information in accordance with ISTI Article I.3 and to make themselves available for Testing at such whereabouts in

accordance with ISTI Article I.4. Unless otherwise specified by UKAD, Players in the National Registered Testing Pool shall use ADAMS to file their whereabouts information. This whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Player Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.4.2 Subject to the results management provisions set out at ISTI Article I.5 and Article 7.1.2 of these Regulations:

- (a) the failure of a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool to provide whereabouts information in accordance with ISTI Article I.3 shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of ISTI Article I.3.6 are met; and
- (b) the failure of a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool to be available for Testing at such whereabouts in accordance with ISTI Article I.4 shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of ISTI Article I.4.3 are met.

5.4.3 A Player will be notified in writing of his/her inclusion in (or removal from) the National Registered Testing Pool. A Player may be included in the National Registered Testing Pool notwithstanding that he/she is also included in an International Registered Testing Pool. In that case, UKAD and FIFA will agree on which of them receives the Player's whereabouts filings and shares it with the other and with other Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction to test that Player in accordance with ISTI Articles I.2.2 and I.2.3 (and, in the absence of agreement, then WADA shall decide which of them shall take that responsibility). In any event, the Player will only be required to file whereabouts information with either UKAD or FIFA.

5.4.4 A Player is personally responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Article 5.4. It is recognised that in practice the relevant whereabouts information may be provided by a third party (e.g. the Club) but it is and remains the personal responsibility of the Player to ensure the accuracy of his whereabouts information and to be available for Testing at such whereabouts at the relevant time.

5.5 ABP TESTING

5.5.1 UKAD shall implement its ABP Programme in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Laboratories, and the ABP Guidelines.

5.5.2 UKAD will designate one or more person(s) to administer and manage the ABP Programme within and on behalf of UKAD (the "Player Passport Management Unit", or "APMU"). UKAD will also appoint suitably qualified, independent experts to form an expert panel ("Expert Panel") for purposes of the ABP Programme.

5.5.3 UKAD will decide, in its sole discretion, which Players will be selected for ABP Testing. UKAD will also decide, consulting as appropriate with the Expert Panel (via the APMU), on the timing of such Testing. UKAD will also coordinate as necessary with other competent Anti-Doping Organisations carrying out ABP Testing in relation to any Player(s). Players consent to UKAD and such other Anti-Doping Organisations sharing their data in relation to such ABP Testing with each other for purposes of their respective ABP Programmes.

5.5.4 Samples that are intended to be part of the ABP Programme will be collected, transported and analysed in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Laboratories, and the mandatory protocols set out in the ABP Guidelines.

5.5.5 The data arising from analysis of such Samples will be processed and reviewed in accordance with the ABP Guidelines to identify Atypical Passport Findings that warrant referral to a single expert from the Expert Panel, and thereafter (in the event that the evaluation of the single expert supports the proposition that the profile is unlikely to be the result of a normal physiological or pathological condition) to a group of three experts from the Expert Panel (composed of the single expert appointed in the initial review and two further experts chosen by the APMU from the Expert Panel), for consideration in accordance with the ABP Guidelines.

5.5.6 Where all of the three experts from the Expert Panel, having reviewed the ABP Documentation Package conclude that, subject to any explanation provided by the Player, it is highly likely that the Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, and unlikely that there is any other plausible explanation for the Atypical Passport Finding, that conclusion (which should include the reasons for the conclusion) (an "Adverse Passport Finding"), shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.4.

5.6 SELECTION OF PLAYERS FOR TESTING

5.6.1 UKAD will select Players for Testing using Target Testing, Weighted and random selection methods, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of selection.

5.6.2 In order to preserve the ability to conduct Testing without advance notice, those who become aware of the selection of a Player for Testing shall only disclose such information on a strictly need-to-know basis. Any failure to comply with this requirement may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

5.7 TESTING OF MINORS

5.7.1 Testing of a Player who is a Minor shall be conducted in accordance with ISTI Annex C (Modifications for Players who are Minors).

5.7.2 For purposes of these Regulations, consent to Testing shall be deemed from the fact that the Minor has been permitted by his/her parent or guardian to participate in any Match, Competition or activity organised, convened or authorised by the Scottish FA. Confirmation in writing of such consent may be required to be provided at any time. Where the Minor is included in the National Registered Testing Pool or the Domestic Pool, such consent must be confirmed upon notification of inclusion in the pool as a pre-condition to further participation in the sport.

5.8 LIABILITY FOR TESTING

Although every reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to the Player being tested, no liability shall arise on the part of the Scottish FA or UKAD or any of their respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents or representatives for any inconvenience or loss arising on the part of the Player as a result of such Testing.

5.9 INVESTIGATIONS

5.9.1 In addition to conducting the Testing referenced in this Article 5, UKAD shall have the power to gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with the requirements of the WADC and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations into matters that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. UKAD shall conduct an automatic investigation of Player Support Personnel within its jurisdiction (i) in the case of any Anti-Doping Rule Violation by a Minor, and (ii) where the Player Support Person has provided support to more than one Player found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other Anti-Doping Organisations and/or other relevant authorities. UKAD shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other Anti-Doping Organisations and/or other relevant authorities.

5.9.2 In its investigation as to whether there is a case to answer under Article 2, UKAD may seek to obtain additional information from any source, which may include (without limitation):

- (a) Where UKAD considers it appropriate to do so, giving the Player(s) or other Person(s) implicated in the potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation an opportunity, subject to compliance with a strict timetable, to make such submissions as he/she may wish. If UKAD decides to invite such submissions, a formal hearing is not required to be held. Instead, UKAD shall determine how the submissions should be made, such as (for example) in writing, or by telephone conference;

(b) UKAD may make a written demand to a Player or other Person (a "Demand") to furnish to UKAD any information that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, including (without limitation) requiring the Player or other Person to attend an interview and/or to provide a written statement setting forth the Player's or other Person's knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances. The Player or other Person must furnish such information within seven business days of the making of such Demand, or within such other deadline as may be specified by UKAD. Any information furnished to UKAD shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information to further the investigation of and/or to bring proceedings relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional, or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.

- 5.9.3 Where a Player or other Person knows or suspects that any other Player or other Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, it shall be the first Player's or other Person's obligation to report such knowledge or suspicion to UKAD as soon as possible. The first Player or other Person shall have a continuing obligation to report any new knowledge or suspicion regarding any Anti-Doping Rule Violation to UKAD, even if the Player's or other Person's prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported. Failure to comply with any of the foregoing without acceptable justification may be treated as misconduct under the disciplinary rules of the Scottish FA or other applicable disciplinary procedures and may be sanctioned accordingly.
- 5.9.4 Players and other Persons must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 5.9. Failure or refusal to do so without acceptable justification may be treated as misconduct under the disciplinary rules of the Scottish FA or other applicable disciplinary procedures and may be sanctioned accordingly.
- 5.9.5 If the Player or other Person subverts or Attempts to subvert the investigation process (e.g., by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings may be brought against him or her for violation of Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).
- 5.9.6 Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 5.9, UKAD considers that a Player or other Person has a case to answer under Article 2, it shall refer the matter to one or more Independent Reviewers, as appropriate, to be dealt with as set out in Article 7.6.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

6.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for Laboratories

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

6.2 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

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

6.2.2 Laboratories shall analyse Samples collected under these Regulations, and shall report the results of such analysis, in compliance with the WADC and the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of analysis.

6.2.3 Save in the circumstances set out at Article 7.8.5, UKAD shall be responsible for the costs of analysis of Samples under these Regulations.

6.3 SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO DETECTION

6.3.1 Samples shall be analysed:

- (a) to detect Prohibited Substances (and their Metabolites or Markers) and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in WADC Article 4.5; and/or
- (b) to assist UKAD in profiling relevant parameters in a Player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

6.3.2 Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.3.1.

6.4 FURTHER ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

6.4.1 Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by UKAD (provided that it is responsible for results management) at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by UKAD to the Player as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

6.4.2 Any Sample collected under these Regulations may be stored and subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.3.1 at any time exclusively at the direction of UKAD (provided that it initiated and directed the Sample collection) or WADA. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA's expense. The circumstances and conditions for further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.5 RESEARCH ON SAMPLES

6.5.1 As between the Player and UKAD, Samples provided by a Player under these Regulations shall be the property of UKAD, and UKAD shall be entitled (subject to Article 6.5.2) to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such Samples.

6.5.2 No Sample may be used for research without the Player's written consent. A Sample used (with the Player's consent) for purposes other than as described in Article 6.3 shall have the identity code removed or shall be transferred into an anonymous container so that it cannot be traced back to the Player.

- 6.5.3 Any Adverse Analytical Finding reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 7.2.
- 6.5.4 Any Atypical Finding reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 7.3.
- 6.5.5 Any Adverse Passport Finding reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 7.4.

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1.1 Results management and the investigation of potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall proceed under these Regulations in accordance with Article 7.1 of the WADC and Article 7.1 of these Regulations. Without prejudice thereto, this includes where the conduct in question:

- (a) was identified by Testing initiated and directed by UKAD pursuant to these Regulations or otherwise arose in relation to these Regulations;
- (b) was identified by Testing conducted pursuant to other applicable rules (e.g. at an International Competition) or otherwise arose in relation to those other rules, and the Anti-Doping Organisation that issued such rules requests or it is otherwise appropriate in all of the circumstances for UKAD to take jurisdiction over the matter; or
- (c) was identified by means other than Testing, and UKAD was the first Anti-Doping Organisation to provide notice to the Player or other Person of an asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and it diligently pursues that Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.1.2 UKAD shall have results management authority in relation to an Article 2.4 Anti-Doping Rule Violation (subject to ISTI Article I.6) where the Player in question files his/her whereabouts information with UKAD.

- (a) Results management in relation to potential Whereabouts Failures shall be conducted by UKAD in accordance with this Article 7.1.2 and Article I.5 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (with the administrative review, if any, carried out by one or more Independent Reviewers in accordance with Article 7.5) in order to determine whether all of the requirements of Article I.3.6 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (in the case of a Filing Failure) or all of the requirements of Article I.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (in the case of a Missed Test) are met such that a Whereabouts Failure should be declared and recorded against the Player.
- (b) Where a Whereabouts Failure by a Player who is subject to UKAD's results management authority is uncovered through an attempt by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation other than UKAD to test that Player, then UKAD shall procure the requisite information and assistance from that other Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to ISTI Article I.5.2, so that UKAD may carry out its result management in respect of the Whereabouts Failure in accordance with this Article 7.1.2 and Article ISTI Article I.5.
- (c) Where a Player who is subject to UKAD's Article 7.1.2 results management authority is declared to have committed three Whereabouts Failures (i.e. any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests adding up to three) within any 12-month period, then the matter shall be referred to one or more Independent Reviewer(s) to determine, in accordance with Article 7.5 and ISTI Article I.5.4, whether the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.4.

7.1.3 Where responsibility for results management arises under these Regulations, it shall be undertaken by UKAD. Any dispute between UKAD and another Anti-Doping Organisation over which organisation has results management authority shall be settled by WADA in accordance with WADC Article 7.1.

7.1.4 Where UKAD has responsibility for results management under these Regulations in respect of a case that has been passed to it by FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation, UKAD may (at its sole discretion) submit the file received from FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation to one or more Independent Reviewer(s) to review the file in accordance with Articles 7.2-7.6 (as applicable).

7.1.5 If a Player or other Person retires while UKAD is conducting the results management process, UKAD retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Player or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and UKAD would have had results management authority over the

Player or other Person at the time the Player or other Person committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, UKAD has authority to conduct results management in respect of that Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.2 REVIEW OF ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDINGS

- 7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to an A Sample, UKAD (involving Independent Reviewers as appropriate) shall conduct a review of any TUE granted to the Player as well as of the documentation relating to the Doping Control and the A Sample analysis, and any other relevant documentation, to determine whether:
- (a) the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite or Marker in the Player's Sample is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player (or which could be referred to the retroactive TUE procedure in accordance with Articles 4.2.5 and 4.2.6); or
 - (b) there has been any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.2.2 If it is determined pursuant to Article 7.2.1 either that the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player (or with a retroactive TUE), or that there has been an apparent departure from either the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then UKAD shall advise the Player and each Interested Party of that fact. UKAD shall take no further action in relation to such Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.2.3 If pursuant to Article 7.2.1 UKAD determines that there is neither a valid and applicable TUE with which the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent, nor a departure from either the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then there shall be deemed to be a case to answer under Article 2 and UKAD shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.7.

7.3 REVIEW OF ATYPICAL FINDINGS

- 7.3.1 As provided in the Prohibited List and/or in the International Standard for Laboratories, where a Prohibited Substance or its Marker or Metabolite that may also be produced endogenously is found to be present in an A Sample, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report such presence as an Atypical Finding that should be investigated further. In that case, UKAD (using Independent Reviewers as appropriate) will conduct a review to determine whether:
- (a) the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Marker or Metabolite in the Player's Sample is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player (or which could be referred to the retroactive TUE procedure in accordance with Articles 4.2.5 and 4.2.6); or
 - (b) there has been any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or from the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.
- 7.3.2 If it is determined pursuant to Article 7.3.1 either that the Atypical Finding is consistent with a valid and applicable TUE held by the Player (or with a retroactive TUE), or that there has been an apparent departure from either the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, then UKAD shall advise the Player and each Interested Party of that fact. UKAD shall take no further action in relation to such Atypical Finding.
- 7.3.3 If it is determined pursuant to Article 7.3.1 that there is neither a valid and applicable TUE with which the Atypical Finding is consistent, nor a departure from either the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, then UKAD may conduct any necessary follow-up investigation.
- 7.3.4 The results of the investigation shall be referred to one or more Independent Reviewers, as appropriate. If the Independent Reviewer(s) conclude(s) that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse

Analytical Finding, such that there is a case to answer under Article 2, UKAD shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.7.

- 7.3.5 Pending the outcome of the investigation, the Atypical Finding shall be kept confidential, save that:
- (a) if it determines that the B Sample should be analysed as part of the investigation, UKAD shall notify the Player in accordance with Article 7.7.1(e), and such notice shall additionally include a description of the Atypical Finding and specify the Player's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation packages; and
 - (b) if requested by the Scottish FA, FIFA or Major Event Organisation or a sports organisation that is about to select Players to participate in an International Competition, UKAD may confirm that the Player has a pending Atypical Finding, after informing the Player.
- 7.3.6 If UKAD decides not to pursue the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding, it shall notify the Player and each Interested Party of that fact. Any Interested Party may either appeal that decision as set out in Article 13 or may elect to treat the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding and initiate proceedings under its own rules.

7.4 REVIEW OF ADVERSE PASSPORT FINDINGS

- 7.4.1 If an Adverse Passport Finding is reported, UKAD will notify the Player and WADA of the Adverse Passport Finding, send the Player a copy of the ABP Documentation Package, invite the Player to provide (by a specified deadline) an alternative explanation for the data on which the Adverse Passport Finding is based, and explain that, in the absence of a satisfactory alternative explanation, UKAD will proceed on the basis that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.2. UKAD will forward any explanation provided by the Player in response to that notice, together with any information supplied by the Player in support of that explanation, to the three experts from the Expert Panel referred to in Article 5.5.5, for consideration (along with any other information that the three experts deem necessary) in accordance with the ABP Guidelines.
- 7.4.2 If, following such consideration, the three experts from the Expert Panel are no longer unanimously of the view that it is highly likely that the Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, UKAD shall notify the Player and each Interested Party and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.4.3 If, following such consideration, the three experts from the Expert Panel maintain, notwithstanding the Player's explanation, that it is highly likely that the Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, and unlikely that the Adverse Passport Finding is the result of any other cause, then UKAD shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.7.

7.5 REVIEW OF WHEREABOUTS FAILURES

- 7.5.1 Where (in accordance with Article I.5.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) a Player requests an administrative review of a Filing Failure or Missed Test declared by UKAD (pursuant to Article 7.1.2), UKAD shall refer the file to one or more suitably qualified Independent Reviewer(s), who shall carry out that administrative review in accordance with the applicable Article of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- 7.5.2 If the conclusion following administrative review is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are not met, UKAD shall so advise the Interested Parties (and the Anti-Doping Organisation that uncovered the Whereabouts Failure, if applicable), giving reasons for that decision. Subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13, the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.5.3 If the conclusion following administrative review is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are met, or if the Player does not request an administrative review, UKAD shall notify the Player and shall record the notified Whereabouts Failure against him/her.

- 7.5.4 UKAD shall report a decision to record a Whereabouts Failure against a Player to WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations on a confidential basis via ADAMS or another system approved by WADA.
- 7.5.5 Where two Whereabouts Failures have already been recorded against the Player in the 12-month period prior to the alleged Whereabouts Failure under administrative review, if the Independent Reviewer(s) determines(s) that the alleged Whereabouts Failure under review should be recorded against the Player as well, then Article 7.1.2(c) shall apply, and if that/those Independent Reviewer(s) determines(s) there is a case to answer under Article 2.4, then UKAD shall send the Player a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.7.

7.6 REVIEW OF EVIDENCE OTHER THAN ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDINGS, ATYPICAL FINDINGS OR ADVERSE PASSPORT FINDINGS

- 7.6.1 Where a matter is referred to one or more Independent Reviewer(s) that involves evidence of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than an Adverse Analytical Finding, an Atypical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding, UKAD shall identify one or more Independent Reviewer(s) who have the expertise required by the nature of the particular case to review the evidence to determine whether there is a case to answer under Article 2.
- 7.6.2 Where the Independent Reviewer(s) conclude(s) that there is a case to answer under Article 2, UKAD shall send the Player or other Person a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.7.

7.7 NOTICE OF CHARGE

- 7.7.1 Where it is determined, pursuant to Article 7, that a Player or other Person has a case to answer under Article 2, then UKAD shall as soon as practicable notify the Player or other Person in writing (the "Notice of Charge") of:
- (a) the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) that the Player or other Person is charged with committing;
 - (b) a summary of the facts and evidence relied upon by UKAD in support of such charge, and (where the charge is based upon an Adverse Analytical Finding) 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;
 - (c) (where applicable) notice of the Provisional Suspension to be imposed on the Player or other Person pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, along with an explanation of the Player's or other Person's Article 7.9.3 rights in relation to such Provisional Suspension;
 - (d) the Consequences applicable under these Regulations if it is established that the Player or other Person has committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged (including identifying any discretion that may exist in relation to such Consequences under these Regulations);
 - (e) where the charge is based on an Adverse Analytical Finding:
 - (i) the right of the Player to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample and, failing such request, the B Sample analysis shall be deemed to be waived;
 - (ii) the scheduled place, time and date for the B Sample analysis if the Player, UKAD or the Scottish FA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; and
 - (iii) the right of the Player and/or the Player's representative to attend the analysis of the B Sample, in accordance with Article 7.8;
 - (f) the right of the Player or other Person to respond to the Notice of Charge in one of the following ways:
 - (i) to admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and accede to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge;

- (ii) to admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, but to dispute and/or seek to mitigate the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge, and to have the Consequences determined at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8; or
- (iii) to deny the charge, and to have the charge and (if the charge is upheld) any Consequences determined at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8;

provided that if the Player or other Person wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing, he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by UKAD as soon as possible, but in any event within 10 days of the Player's or other Person's receipt of the Notice of Charge. The request must also state how the Player or other Person responds to the charge in the Notice of Charge and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response. In the event no such response is received by that deadline, the Player or other Person will be deemed to have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and, unless UKAD (at its sole discretion) refers the determination of the applicable Consequences to a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8, the Player or other Person shall also be deemed to have acceded to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge.

7.7.2 UKAD shall send copies of the Notice of Charge to each Interested Party. The Scottish FA shall also notify the Player's Club of the charge(s) against the Player.

7.7.3 In the Notice of Charge, and/or at any other time prior to the determination of the charge at a hearing, UKAD may invite the Player or other Person to admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and accede to the specified Consequences.

7.7.4 In the event that UKAD withdraws the Notice of Charge, or the Player or other Person admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and accedes to the Consequences specified by UKAD (or is deemed to have done so in accordance with Article 7.7.1), neither B Sample analysis nor a hearing is required. Instead, UKAD shall promptly issue a reasoned decision confirming the commission of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) and the imposition of the specified Consequences, shall send notice of the decision to the Player or other Person and to each Interested Party, and shall Publicly Disclose the decision in accordance with Article 8.4.

7.8 B SAMPLE ANALYSIS

7.8.1 If the Player exercises the right to have his/her B Sample analysed, such analysis shall be conducted on the date and at the time and place notified to the Player (in accordance with Article 7.7.1(e)(ii)) and the Player and/or his/her representative shall have a right to attend on that date at the Player's cost to witness the opening and analysis of the B Sample, as shall representatives of UKAD, FIFA and the Scottish FA (at their own cost). If the Player declines to be present or the Player or the Player's representative does not respond to the invitation or if the Player or the Player's representative continuously claims not to be available on the date of the opening of the B Sample, despite reasonable attempts to accommodate their dates, the analysis shall proceed regardless and the laboratory shall arrange for an independent witness to attend the B Sample analysis to verify, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories, that the B Sample container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the Sample collection documentation. Where a Player has been provisionally suspended (in accordance with Article 7.9.1 or 7.9.2), he shall remain provisionally suspended notwithstanding the fact that he has requested the analysis of his B Sample.

7.8.2 If the Player admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and/or does not exercise his/her right to the B Sample analysis (in accordance with Article 7.7.1(e)(i)), he/she will be deemed to have accepted the Adverse Analytical Finding based on the A Sample analysis alone. UKAD may however proceed with such analysis at any time if it believes that it is relevant to the proceedings against the Player, in which case an independent witness shall attend the analysis for the purpose set out in Article 7.8.1.

7.8.3 If the analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample, then (unless UKAD charges the Player with Use under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Player and each Interested Party will be so informed. In such circumstances, the

Notice of Charge will be withdrawn, the proceedings instituted against the Player shall be discontinued, any Provisional Suspension previously imposed on the Player pursuant to Article 7.9 shall be deemed automatically vacated with immediate effect, and no further disciplinary action shall be taken against the Player by UKAD in relation to the original Adverse Analytical Finding (provided, however, that UKAD may investigate why the A Sample did not match the B Sample). In addition, where the Player or the Player's team has been removed from a Match as a result of the Adverse Analytical Finding, if it is still possible (without otherwise affecting the Competition) for the Player or team to be reinstated, the Player or team may be reinstated and continue to take part in the Competition.

7.8.4 If the B Sample analysis confirms (or is deemed to confirm) the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample, then UKAD shall provide the B Sample laboratory documentation package to the Player (if applicable), and the matter shall proceed to a hearing as set out in Article 8. In case of doubt as to whether the B Sample analysis confirms the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample, UKAD may refer the matter to one or more Independent Reviewer(s), as it deems appropriate.

7.8.5 Where Article 7.8.2 and/or 7.8.3 applies, UKAD shall be responsible for the costs of the B Sample analysis. Where Article 7.8.4 applies, UKAD may require the Player to pay the costs of the B Sample analysis.

7.9 PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding:

Where an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding is issued against a Player for a Prohibited Substance or for evidence of a Prohibited Method, other than a Specified Substance, and it has been concluded in accordance with Article 7.2 or Article 7.4 that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2, then (subject only to Article 7.9.3) a Provisional Suspension will come into effect automatically on the date specified by UKAD in the Notice of Charge.

7.9.2 Discretionary Provisional Suspension in other cases:

- (a) In all other cases not covered by Article 7.9.1 where it is determined that a Player or other Person has a case to answer under Article 2, unless UKAD decides to disapply this Article 7.9.2 then (subject only to Article 7.9.3) a Provisional Suspension will come into effect automatically on the date specified by UKAD in the Notice of Charge.
- (b) If UKAD disapplies Article 7.9.2(a) so that no date is specified in the Notice of Charge for a Provisional Suspension to come into effect, no Provisional Suspension will come into effect prior to determination of the charge unless so ordered by the NADP on application by UKAD, which application must be based on evidence that was not available to UKAD at the time the Notice of Charge was sent.

7.9.3 A Player's or other Person's right to challenge the imposition of a Provisional Suspension:

A Player or other Person who receives notice of an automatic Provisional Suspension pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2(a) has the right to apply to the NADP, either immediately (i.e., before the Provisional Suspension comes into force) or at any time prior to the full hearing, showing cause why the Provisional Suspension should not be imposed (or, where it has been imposed, why it should be lifted), provided that:

- (a) If the Player or other Person applies for an order that the Provisional Suspension not be imposed before the Provisional Suspension comes into effect under Article 7.9.1 or 7.9.2(a), then the Provisional Suspension shall not come into effect pending the decision on the application.
- (b) If the Player or other Person does not make an application before the Provisional Suspension comes into effect under Article 7.9.1 or 7.9.2(a), but makes an application after that date for the Provisional Suspension to be lifted, the Provisional Suspension shall remain in place pending the decision on the application.
- (c) The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Player or other Person establishes that:

- (i) the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Player or other Person;
- (ii) the Player or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4;
- (iii) the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product; or
- (iv) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the Player or other Person. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Player or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Competition shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.9.4 Provisional Suspensions may be appealed as provided under Article 13.3.

7.9.5 No Provisional Suspension if B Sample analysis does not confirm A Sample analysis:

In accordance with Article 7.8.3, if the B Sample analysis does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample, then no Provisional Suspension shall be imposed upon the Player. If a Provisional Suspension was imposed prior to receipt of the non-confirmatory results of the B Sample analysis, it shall be deemed automatically vacated with immediate effect, without the need for any order from the NADP.

7.9.6 Effect of Provisional Suspension:

A Player or other Person who is subject to a Provisional Suspension may not, during the period of Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity (or, in the case of a Player Support Person, assist a Player who is participating in any capacity) in any Competition, Competition or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by the Scottish FA or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the Scottish FA. In addition, the Scottish FA shall take all steps within its power to have the Provisional Suspension recognised and enforced by all other relevant parties, including in accordance with WADC Article 15.1.

7.9.7 Notice of Provisional Suspension:

- (a) Any Provisional Suspension imposed under this Article 7.9 will be notified to all Interested Parties, but will otherwise remain confidential in accordance with Article 14, save only to the extent disclosure is required to ensure that the Provisional Suspension is recognised and enforced, including in accordance with WADC Article 15.1.
- (b) In all cases where a Player has been notified of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation that does not result in a mandatory Provisional Suspension under Article 7.9.1, the Player shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter.

7.9.8 Right to expedited hearing:

A Player who is subject to a Provisional Suspension has the right, if he/she so wishes, to an expedited hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against him/her pursuant to Article 8, to take place (save in exceptional circumstances) no later than 14 days after the date of imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

7.10 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Regulations, no charge may be brought under these Regulations against a Player or other Person in respect of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation unless he/she has been notified of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as provided in Article 7.7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date that the Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 8: DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

8.1 JURISDICTION OF THE NADP

The following matters arising under these Regulations shall be submitted for determination by the National Anti-Doping Panel (NADP), in accordance with the NADP Rules, as amended from time to time:

- 8.1.1 A charge that one or more Anti-Doping Rule Violations has been committed: see Article 7.7. Where such charge is upheld, the NADP first instance tribunal will determine what Consequences (if any) should be imposed, in accordance with and pursuant to Articles 9 and 10.
- 8.1.2 An application that a Provisional Suspension not be imposed (or be lifted): see Article 7.9.3.
- 8.1.3 An appeal brought in accordance with Article 13.

8.2 OBSERVERS

Interested Parties who are not joined as a party to the proceedings before the NADP shall have the right (a) to be kept advised of the status and outcome (with reasons) of the proceedings; and (b) to attend all hearings as observers.

8.3 RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

- 8.3.1 UKAD shall have the burden of establishing that the Player or other Person charged has committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) specified in the Notice of Charge. To meet that burden, UKAD must establish the Player's or other Person's commission of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegations that are made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 8.3.2 Where these Regulations place the burden of proof upon the Player or other Person charged with the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, then the applicable standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.
- 8.3.3 The hearing panel shall have the power to decide on the admissibility, relevance and weight of any evidence (including the testimony of any fact or expert witness) and shall not be bound by any legal rules in relation to such matters. Facts may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.
- 8.3.4 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review shall be presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Player or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.
- 8.3.5 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, shall be presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person charged with the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding (or the factual basis for any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation with which the Player or other Person is charged). If he/she does so, then UKAD shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding (or the factual basis for such other Anti-Doping Rule Violation).

- 8.3.6 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in these Regulations of the WADC that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation with which the Player or other Person is charged shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Player or other Person charged with committing the Anti-Doping Rule Violation establishes the occurrence of a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused the Anti-Doping Rule Violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation with which the Player or other Person is charged, then UKAD shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for such other Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 8.3.7 Any other deviation from these Regulations or the procedures referred to in these Regulations shall not invalidate any finding, procedure, decision or result under the Regulations unless the Player or other Person relying on such deviation establishes that it casts material doubt on the reliability of that finding, procedure, decision or result, and UKAD is unable to rebut that showing.
- 8.3.8 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the 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.
- 8.3.9 The hearing panel may draw an inference that is adverse to a Player or other Person charged with commission of 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 by telephone, as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions put by the hearing panel or UKAD.

8.4 PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS

- 8.4.1 Where the hearing panel determines that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, the decision shall be Publicly Reported within 20 days of the decision unless the Player or other Person charged has a right to appeal against the decision, in which case the decision shall not be Publicly Reported (a) until the deadline for appeal has passed and no appeal has been filed; or (b) if an appeal is filed, unless and until the decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed is affirmed on appeal (in which case the final appellate decision shall also be Publicly Reported within 20 days of that decision). However, this mandatory Public Reporting requirement shall not apply where the Player or other Person who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.
- 8.4.2 Where the hearing panel has determined that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has not been committed, the decision shall not be Publicly Disclosed unless the Player or other Person charged consents to such disclosure. Where the Player or other Person charged does not so consent, a summary of the decision may be published, provided that what is disclosed does not enable the public to identify the Player or other Person charged.
- 8.4.3 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on UKAD's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

8.5 SINGLE HEARING BEFORE CAS

Anti-Doping Rule Violations asserted against International-Level Players or National-Level Players may, with the consent of the Player, the Scottish FA, UKAD, WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS all consent, charges asserting Anti-Doping Rule Violations may be heard directly by CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing.

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF RESULTS

9.1 Disqualification of Competition Results as a Consequence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Committed in Connection with or Arising out of an In-Competition test

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with or arising out of an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the Player's result obtained in the Competition in question, with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals and prizes.

9.2 Impact of Disqualification on an Opponent's Results

There will be no adjustment of results, medals, titles, points, prizes or other consequences for a team contesting a Match in which a Player of the opposition team is subsequently found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, irrespective of any Disqualification of results that may be ordered under these Regulations, unless specific provision is made for such adjustment in the FIFA ADR or in the applicable Match or Competition rules.

ARTICLE 10: INELIGIBILITY SANCTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS

10.1 DISQUALIFICATION OF COMPETITION RESULTS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION COMMITTED DURING OR IN CONNECTION WITH A MATCH IN THE COMPETITION

- 10.1.1 Except as provided in Article 10.1.2, where a Player is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during or in connection with one Match in a Competition, then (in addition to the consequences set out at Article 9.1) the Anti-Doping Rule Violation may (upon the decision of the ruling body) lead to the Disqualification of any individual results obtained by the Player in other Matches in that Competition, with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals and prizes. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in a Competition might include, for example, the seriousness of the Player's Anti-Doping Rule Violation and whether the Player tested negative in the other Matches.
- 10.1.2 If the Player establishes that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in question, the Player's individual results in such other Matches shall not be Disqualified unless UKAD - following consultation with the Scottish FA - establishes that the Player's results in those other Matches were likely to have been affected by the Player's Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

10.2 IMPOSITION OF A PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY FOR THE PRESENCE, USE OR ATTEMPTED USE, OR POSSESSION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE AND/OR A PROHIBITED METHOD

The period of Ineligibility for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 that is the Player's or other Person's first anti-doping offence shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

- 10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:
- (a) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Player or other Person can establish that the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was not intentional.
 - (b) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation involves a Specified Substance and UKAD can establish that the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was intentional.
- 10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.
- 10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Players or other Persons who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the Player or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 IMPOSITION OF A PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The period of Ineligibility for Anti-Doping Rule Violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

- 10.3.1 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5 that is the Player's or other Person's first anti-doping offence, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in a case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Player can establish that the commission of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

- 10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4 that is the Player's first anti-doping offence, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Player's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Players where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Player was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.7 or 2.8 that is the Player's or other Person's first anti-doping offence, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation, provided that:
- (a) An Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.7 or 2.8 involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious offence and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than those involving Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Player Support Personnel.
 - (b) Significant Anti-Doping Rule Violations under Article 2.7 or 2.8 that may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.3.4 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.9 that is the Player's or other Person's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.10 that is the Player's or other Person's first offence, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.4 ELIMINATION OF THE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY WHERE THERE IS NO FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation charged, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 REDUCTION OF THE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY BASED ON NO SIGNIFICANT FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE

- 10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Anti-Doping Rule Violations under Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6:
- (a) **Specified Substances**
Where the Anti-Doping Rule Violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.
 - (b) **Contaminated Products**
In cases where the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.
- 10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1:
- In an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, if a Player or other Person establishes that he/she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then (subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6) the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault, 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 Article may be no less than eight years.

10.6 ELIMINATION, REDUCTION, OR SUSPENSION OF THE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY OR OTHER CONSEQUENCES FOR REASONS OTHER THAN FAULT

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations:

- (a) UKAD may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the Scottish FA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Scottish FA or an Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person, or (ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to UKAD. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, UKAD may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and FIFA.
- (b) The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and/or other Consequences 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 eight years. If the Player or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, UKAD shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility and/or other Consequences. If UKAD decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility and/or other Consequences or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility and/or other Consequences that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.
- (c) To further encourage Players and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of UKAD (provided it has results management authority) or at the request of the Player or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.
- (d) If UKAD suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to each Interested Party. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise UKAD to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.
- (e) Where UKAD declines to exercise the discretion conferred on it by this Article 10.6.1, and the matter comes before a hearing panel under Article 8 or an appeal panel under Article 13, the hearing panel/appeal panel (as applicable) may exercise such discretion if the conditions of Article 10.6.1(a) are satisfied. Alternatively, the hearing panel/appeal panel may consider a submission that UKAD, in exercising its discretion under this Article 10.6.1, should have suspended a greater part of the period of Ineligibility.

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence:

Where a Player or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation before having received either (a) notification of a Sample collection that could establish the Anti-Doping Rule

Violation (in the case of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1), or (b) a Notice of Charge (in the case of any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation), and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of the admission, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not by more than one half.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1:

A Player or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault by promptly admitting the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with it, upon the approval and at the discretion of WADA and UKAD.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction:

Where a Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7 MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS

10.7.1 For a Player's or other Person's second Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

- (a) six months;
- (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- (c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third Anti-Doping Rule Violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third Anti-Doping Rule Violation fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation for which a Player or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional rules for certain potential multiple offences:

- (a) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation will only be considered a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation if UKAD can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation after he/she received notice, or after UKAD or its designee made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Otherwise, the Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall be considered as one single first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the Anti-Doping Rule Violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- (b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, UKAD discovers a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the same Player or other Person that occurred prior to notification of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on

the sanction that could have been imposed if the two Anti-Doping Rule Violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Matches dating back to the earlier Anti-Doping Rule Violation will be subject to Disqualification in accordance with Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during a ten-year period:

Any prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall only be taken into account for purposes of Article 10.7 if it took place within ten years of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation now under consideration.

10.8 DISQUALIFICATION OF RESULTS IN MATCHES TAKING PLACE AFTER THE COMMISSION OF THE ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

Unless fairness requires otherwise, in addition to the Disqualification of results under Article 9.1 and Article 10.1, any other results obtained by the Player, in Matches taking place after the date the Sample in question was collected or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred through to the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall be Disqualified, with all of the resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prizes.

10.9 ALLOCATION OF CAS COST AWARDS AND FORFEITED PRIZE MONEY

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Players only if provided for in the FIFA ADR and/or the ruling body of the Competition in question; and third, reimbursement of UKAD's expenses in relation to its results management in the case and towards UKAD's costs in enforcing these Regulations.

10.10 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES

(Intentionally left blank)

10.11 COMMENCEMENT OF INELIGIBILITY PERIOD

The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final decision providing for Ineligibility, or if the hearing is waived, or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed, save as follows:

10.11.1 Delays not attributable to the Player or other Person:

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control that are not attributable to the Player or other Person charged, the period of Ineligibility may be deemed to have started at an earlier date, commencing as far back as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.11.2 Timely Admission:

Where the Player or other Person promptly (which means, in any event, before he/she competes again) admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with it by UKAD, 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 or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or period of Ineligibility Served:

- (a) Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) that has been respected by the Player or other Person shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Player or other Person shall receive credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal. To get credit for

any period of voluntary Provisional Suspension, however, the Player or other Person must have given written notice at the beginning of such period to UKAD (and UKAD shall copy that notice to each Interested Party) and have respected the Provisional Suspension.

- (b) No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted), regardless of whether the Player elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.
- (c) Where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility served.

10.12 STATUS DURING INELIGIBILITY

- 10.12.1 A Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may not, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity (or, in the case of a Player Support Person, assist any Player participating in any capacity) in a Match, Competition or other activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) organised, convened, authorised or recognised by (a) the Scottish FA or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the Scottish FA; (b) any Signatory; (c) any club or other body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by, a Signatory or a Signatory's member organisation; (d) any professional league or any international- or national-level Competition organisation; or (e) any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency. In addition, save where the Anti-Doping Rule Violation involved a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all financial support or benefits (if any) that the Scottish FA might have otherwise provided to the Player or other Person shall be withheld. In addition, the Scottish FA shall take all steps within its power to have the period of Ineligibility recognised and enforced by all relevant parties, including other Signatories pursuant to WADC Article 15.1.
- 10.12.2 Where a Competition that will take place after the period of Ineligibility has an entry deadline that falls during the period of Ineligibility, the Player may submit an application for entry in the Competition in accordance with that deadline, notwithstanding that at the time of such application he/she is still Ineligible.
- 10.12.3 A Player who is Ineligible shall remain subject to Testing and must provide whereabouts information (as applicable) for that purpose during the period of Ineligibility.
- 10.12.4 The only exceptions to Article 10.12.1 are as follows:
- (a) A Player or other Person who is subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Player in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the Scottish FA or a Signatory or member of a Signatory, but only so long as the local sports events are not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or International Competition, and does not involve the Player or other Person working in any capacity with Minors; and
 - (b) A Player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of the Scottish FA or a Signatory's member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Player's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.
- 10.12.5 If a Player or other Person who is Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility set out in Article 10.12.1, any results he/she obtained during such participation shall be Disqualified, with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, titles, points and prizes, and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be

adjusted based on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Player or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation which brought the charge that led to the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

- 10.12.6 Where a Player Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, UKAD (or the Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over such Player Support Person or other Person) shall impose sanctions for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.13 AUTOMATIC PUBLICATION OF SANCTION

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Articles 8.4 and 13.8.

10.14 REINSTATEMENT

- 10.14.1 Once a Player's or other Person's period of Ineligibility has expired, provided the Player or other Person has (a) respected Article 10.12.3, (b) respected Article 1.4.3, and (c) satisfied in full all forfeiture penalties due under these Regulations and any costs order made against him/her by an NADP tribunal and/or CAS, the Player or other Person will become automatically re-eligible to compete and no application by the Player or other Person for reinstatement will then be necessary (unless the Player or other Person is otherwise Ineligible for reasons not related to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation for which the expired period of Ineligibility was imposed).
- 10.14.2 UKAD may - following consultation with and approval of the Scottish FA - establish an instalment plan for payment of any prize money forfeited under these Regulations. The payment schedule may extend beyond any period of Ineligibility imposed on the Player in question. In such a case, the Player will be eligible to compete at the end of the period of Ineligibility provided no sums are overdue under that plan. If sums subsequently become overdue, the Player shall be automatically Ineligible again until all remaining sums payable under such plan (or, at UKAD's absolute discretion, only the overdue amounts) are paid in full.

ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 TARGET TESTING OF TEAMS

Where more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with a Competition, the team may be subjected to Target Testing during the Competition Period.

11.2 CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during a Competition Period, this shall be treated as misconduct pursuant to the disciplinary rules of the Scottish FA or other applicable disciplinary procedures for which an appropriate sanction may be imposed on the team and its Club (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Match or Competition, or other sanction) over and above any Consequences that are imposed on the individual Players committing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. In addition, the ruling body of the Competition may provide in the Competition rules for further (Competition-specific) sanctions to be imposed on the team and its Club in such circumstances.

ARTICLE 12:

ARTICLE 13: APPEALS

13.1 APPEAL RIGHTS

Decisions made under these Regulations may be challenged only by appeal exclusively as set out in this Article 13 or as otherwise provided under these Regulations. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.2 APPEALS FROM TUE DECISIONS

13.2.1 In the event that the TUE application of a Player who is not an International-Level Player is denied by the UK TUE Committee, the Player and/or the Scottish FA may appeal the decision, in whole or in part, exclusively to the UK TUE Appeal Panel, in the manner set out in the UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport.

13.2.2 Decisions of the UK TUE Appeal Panel shall be final and binding and are not subject to appeal (but for the avoidance of doubt, they may still be reviewed by WADA at any time in accordance with Article 4.5.1).

13.2.3 Any TUE decision by FIFA or UEFA that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Player and/or UKAD exclusively to CAS.

13.2.4 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Player, the Scottish FA, UKAD, UEFA and/or FIFA exclusively to CAS.

13.3 APPEALS FROM PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

13.3.1 If an application under Article 7.9.3 not to impose (or to lift) a Provisional Suspension is rejected, only the Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed shall have a right to appeal that decision (save that there shall be no right to appeal a decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Player's assertion that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product). The Player or other Person shall have the right to an immediate expedited appeal in accordance with Articles 13.4 and 13.7. The Provisional Suspension shall remain in effect pending a decision on the merits of the appeal.

13.3.2 If an application under Article 7.9.3 not to impose (or to lift) a Provisional Suspension is granted, that decision shall be final and binding on the parties (subject only to reconsideration in the light of any new evidence), and neither UKAD nor any other Person shall have a right to appeal against it.

13.4 APPEALS FROM OTHER DECISIONS

13.4.1 The following decisions -- a decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was (or was not) committed, a decision imposing (or not imposing) Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (other than as provided for in Article 13.3); a decision that a charge cannot go forward for procedural reasons (e.g., because of lapse of time); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired Player to return to Competition under Article 1.4.2; a decision by WADA assigning results management under WADC Article 7.1; a decision not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or a decision not to go forward with a charge after an investigation under Article 7.6; UKAD's failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision on an application made pursuant to Article 1.6.1(c); a decision that UKAD or a hearing panel lacks jurisdiction to deal with an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its Consequences; a decision made pursuant to Article 10.6.1 in relation to suspension or reinstatement of a period of Ineligibility; a decision under Article 10.12.5; and a decision not to recognise a decision of another Anti-Doping Organisation under WADC Article 15.1 -- may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

- (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the Scottish FA;
- (c) UKAD;
- (d) FIFA;
- (e) the National Anti-Doping Organisation(s) of the Person's country of residence, country of nationality, and country where he/she is licensed to participate in sport (if different from UKAD);
- (f) any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in question;
- (g) 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
- (h) WADA.

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

13.4.2 Subject to Article 13.5, an appeal pursuant to Article 13.4.1 shall be made as follows:

- (a) In a case arising from participation in an International Competition or involving an International-Level Player, the appeal shall be made exclusively to CAS, following the procedures set out in CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration and in Article 13.7 of these Regulations.
- (b) In all other cases, the appeal shall be made to an NADP appeal tribunal, following the procedures set out in the NADP Rules and in Article 13.7 of these Regulations, unless the parties to the appeal all consent that the appeal should be heard by CAS.

13.5 APPEALS BY WADA

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

13.5.2 Where, in a particular case, UKAD fails to render a decision with respect to whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA shall have a right of appeal to CAS as if UKAD had rendered a decision finding no Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If CAS 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 attorney fees in pursuing the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by UKAD.

13.6 APPEALS FROM NADP APPEAL TRIBUNAL DECISIONS

For cases under Article 13.4.2, decisions of an NADP appeal tribunal may be challenged by appeal to CAS only by WADA, FIFA, and, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, by the International Olympic Committee and International Paralympic Committee (as applicable). Subject thereto, decisions of the NADP shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the appeal and will be binding on all of the Persons identified in Article 13.4.1. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.7 APPEAL PROCEDURE

- 13.7.1 The time to file an appeal to the NADP or to CAS (as applicable) shall be 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party; save that:
- (a) Within 10 days of receipt of the decision, a potential appellant that was not a party to the proceedings that gave rise to the decision shall have the right to request from the body that issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied. It shall then have 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal.
 - (b) The filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:
 - (i) 21 days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; and
 - (ii) 21 days after WADA's receipt of a copy of the file on which the body that issued the decision relied.
- 13.7.2 Each Interested Party, if not joined as a party to the appeal, shall have the right to be kept apprised of the status and outcome (with reasons) of the appeal, as well as the right to attend appeal hearings as an observer.
- 13.7.3 Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under these Regulations or the WADC are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.
- 13.7.4 The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.
- 13.7.5 In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.
- 13.7.6 UKAD (or any other Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal) shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Player or other Person and to the Interested Parties. Any Interested Party may, within 15 days of receipt of a decision pursuant this Article 13.7.6, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.8 PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS

- 13.8.1 A decision on appeal that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed shall be Publicly Reported within 20 days of the decision, unless a further appeal right exists, in which case the decision shall not be Publicly Reported (a) until the deadline for appeal has passed and no appeal against that decision has been filed; or (b) if an appeal against that decision is filed, unless and until the decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed has been affirmed on appeal (in which case the final appellate decision shall also be Publicly Reported within 20 days of that decision). However, this mandatory Public Reporting requirement shall not apply where the Player or other Person who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.
- 13.8.2 A decision on appeal that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has not been committed shall not be Publicly Disclosed unless the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision consents to such disclosure. Where he/she does not so consent, a summary of the decision may be Publicly Disclosed, provided that what is disclosed does not enable the public to identify the Player or other Person.

ARTICLE 14: CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 REPORTING OF PENDING CASES

- 14.1.1 Any notice given to Interested Parties and/or other third parties of pending cases pursuant to these Regulations shall be provided to them on the confidential basis set out in WADC Article 14.1.5.
- 14.1.2 Subject to Article 7.9.7, the identity of a Player or other Person charged with an Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not be Publicly Disclosed except in accordance with Article 8.4 and Article 13.8. Where such Public Disclosure is permitted under those Articles, the Player's or other Person's identity shall be Publicly Disclosed, including on UKAD's website.
- 14.1.3 UKAD will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Player or other Person charged or his/her representatives.
- 14.1.4 UKAD may consult with the Scottish FA at any time in relation to pending investigations and/or cases on the confidential basis set out in WADC Article 14.1.5.

14.2 REPORTING OF TESTING

To ensure efficient use of anti-doping resources, completed tests conducted pursuant to these Regulations shall be reported by UKAD to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS or another system approved by WADA as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Player, FIFA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing authority over the Player.

14.3 REPORTING UNDER THE WADC

The number of Adverse Analytical Findings and Anti-Doping Rule Violations arising under these Regulations shall be Publicly Reported by UKAD, as a minimum on a quarterly basis.

ARTICLE 15: APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 RECOGNITION OF SIGNATORIES' DECISIONS

The Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory that are consistent with the WADC and are within that Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by UKAD and the Scottish FA, its member and affiliate organisations, its licensees and all those subject to these Regulations automatically upon receipt of the same, without the need for further formality.

15.2 RECOGNITION OF NON-SIGNATORIES' DECISIONS

UKAD and the Scottish FA shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the WADC if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the WADC.

ARTICLE 16: CHALLENGES TO A DECISION OR THESE REGULATIONS

16.1 GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

- 16.1.1 Subject to Article 1.5.4, these Regulations and all matters and proceedings arising in connection with the Regulations shall be governed by the laws of Scotland.
- 16.1.2 These Regulations shall constitute an agreement to arbitrate, and proceedings before an NADP first instance tribunal pursuant to Article 8, or before an NADP appeal tribunal pursuant to Article 13, shall constitute arbitration proceedings with a seat in England or Wales to which the Arbitration Act 1996 shall apply.
- 16.1.3 To the greatest extent allowable under applicable law:
- (a) any challenge to these Regulations or to a decision made pursuant to these Regulations shall be made exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, and shall not be made by recourse to any court or other forum; and
 - (b) all Players and other Persons shall be deemed to have waived irrevocably any right to appeal against, to seek review of, or otherwise to challenge any decision made by a first instance NADP tribunal, an NADP appeal tribunal, or a CAS Panel under these Regulations.
- 16.1.4 Subject strictly to Article 16.1.2 and 16.1.3, the courts of Scotland shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to these Regulations and any decision made hereunder.

16.2 LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

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

16.3 SEVERABILITY

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

ARTICLE 17: MISCELLANEOUS

17.1 DATA

The Scottish FA and UKAD shall comply with the WADC and International Standards (including specifically the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and with applicable data protection and privacy laws in respect of the handling of personal information provided to them under these Regulations.

17.2 NOTICES

- 17.2.1 All written notices or other written communications given or made under or referred to in these Regulations shall be governed by the provisions of this Article.
- 17.2.2 Each Player in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool shall provide the Scottish FA and UKAD with a proper postal address to which notice may be delivered. In the event of a change of address, it is the responsibility of the Player to provide the Scottish FA and UKAD with such amended details.
- 17.2.3 Notice to a Player in the National Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Pool shall be delivered by first class registered post to the address provided by that Player pursuant to Article 17.2.2. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three working days after the date of posting.
- 17.2.4 Notice to any other Person shall be accomplished by sending the notice first class registered post to the address provided by that Person to the Scottish FA, or to the last known address of such Person, as applicable. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three working days after the date of posting.
- 17.2.5 The Scottish FA or UKAD may, at its discretion, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with notice by post, use any other method of secure and confidential communication available, including but not limited to facsimile, email and/or telephone. In the case of such means of communication, there shall be no deemed receipt; if disputed by the Person, actual receipt must be proved.
- 17.2.6 Written notice or other written communications to the Scottish FA or UKAD given or made under or referred to in these Regulations shall be accomplished by hand delivery or by first class registered post to the Scottish FA or UKAD at its registered office or the fax number listed on its official website and shall be deemed to have been given or served on the Scottish FA or UKAD on the day of delivery (if delivered by hand or faxed before 5pm on a business day; otherwise, on the next business day) or upon the expiry of three working days after the date of posting (if delivered by first class registered post), as applicable.
- 17.2.7 Written notices or other written communications given or made under, or referred to in these Regulations, other than as set out in the preceding sub-articles, shall be accomplished by sending the notice by first class registered post to the address of the addressee. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three working days after the date of posting.

17.3 MATTERS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

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

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

ABP:

See definition of Player Biological Passport.

ABP Documentation Package:

The material produced by the Laboratory and APMU to support an Adverse Passport Finding such as, but not limited to, analytical data, Expert Panel comments, evidence of confounding factors as well as other relevant supporting information.

ABP Guidelines:

WADA's Player Biological Passport Operating Guidelines, as amended by WADA from time to time. In the event that these Regulations are not consistent with the ABP Guidelines as amended from time to time, the ABP Guidelines shall take precedence over these Regulations.

ABP Programme:

The programme and methods of gathering and collating biological Markers on a longitudinal basis to facilitate indirect detection of the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

ABP Testing:

The collection, transportation and analysis of Samples to measure individual blood variables for longitudinal profiling as part of the ABP Programme.

ADAMS:

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

Administration:

Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method 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 that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding:

A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Testing 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.

Adverse Passport Finding:

See Article 5.5.6.

Anti-Doping Organisation:

A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Competitions, WADA, FIFA, UEFA and National Anti-Doping Organisations such as UKAD.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation:

One of the prohibited acts or omissions set out at Article 2.

APMU:

See definition of Player Passport Management Unit.

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 Player or other Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding:

A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding:

A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS:

The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Club:

A football club playing association football under the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Scottish FA (as amended from time to time).

Competition:

A series of football Matches conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup). The term "Competition" used for the purposes of these Regulations corresponds to the term "Event" in the WADC.

Competition Period:

The time between the beginning and the end of a Competition, as established by the ruling body of the Competition.

Confederation:

A group of Associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (or Consequences):

A Player or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:

- (a) Disqualification means the Player's results in a particular Competition or Competition are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prizes;
- (b) Ineligibility means the Player or other Person is barred on account of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding, in accordance with Article 10.12.1; and
- (c) Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Match, Competition or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by the Scottish FA or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the Scottish FA pending determination of a charge that he/she has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, as provided in Article 7.9.
- (d) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting (or to Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report) means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with these Regulations.

Teams may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product:

A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable internet search.

Disqualification:

See definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Domestic Pool:

See Article 4.2.4(b).

Doping Control:

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

Effective Date:

1 July 2017.

Expert Panel:

See Article 5.5.2.

Fault:

Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Player or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Player's or other Person's experience, whether the Player or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Player and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Player's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Player only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

Filing Failure:

See Article 2.4.

In-Competition:

Unless provided otherwise in the UEFA or FIFA rules, the period commencing twelve (12) hours before a Match in which the Player is scheduled to participate through to the end of the Sample collection procedure conducted at that Match.

Independent Observers:

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

Independent Reviewer(s):

One or more suitably qualified experts, who are independent of UKAD, and who are appointed by UKAD to carry out the functions ascribed to Independent Reviewer(s) in these Regulations.

Ineligibility:

See definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Interested Party:

FIFA, WADA, the Scottish FA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that has a right to appeal the decision in question under Article 13.4.

International Competition:

A Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, FIFA, UEFA, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. The term "International Competition" in these Regulations corresponds to the term "International Event" in the WADC).

International-Level Player:

Players designated by FIFA or a Confederation as being within FIFA's or the Confederation's Registered Testing Pool (as applicable) and/or a Player who participates in International Competitions (as defined in these Regulations) and/or Competitions under the jurisdiction of a Confederation (e.g. UEFA).

International Registered Testing Pool:

A pool of Players designated by FIFA in accordance with ISTI Article 1.2.

International Standard:

A standard adopted by WADA in support of the WADC (including any technical documents issued pursuant

to such standard). Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. WADA's Executive Committee may approve revisions to an International Standard at any time, and such revisions shall become effective in relation to the Regulations on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by WADA, the Scottish FA or UKAD. The version of each International Standard that is in effect at the relevant time will be the latest version published on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

International Standard for Laboratories:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the WADC, which is available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the WADC, which is available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

International Standard for Testing and Investigations (or ISTI):

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the WADC, which is available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions:

The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the WADC, which is available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

ISTI:

See definition of International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Major Event Organisation:

The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Competition.

Marker:

A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicate(s) the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Match:

A single football match of association football, whether competitive or friendly. The term "Match" for the purposes of these Regulations corresponds to the term "Competition" in the WADC.

Metabolite:

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor:

A natural Person under the age of 18.

Missed Test:

See Article 2.4.

NADP:

See definition of National Anti-Doping Panel.

NADP Rules:

The rules issued by the National Anti-Doping Panel, as amended from time to time, setting out the procedures to be followed by NADP arbitral tribunals and NADP appeal tribunals in matters referred to them under these Regulations. The NADP Rules in force as of 1 January 2015 are available on the NADP website (www.nadp.co.uk).

National Anti-Doping Organisation:

The entity designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. 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. The National Anti-Doping Organisation for the UK is UKAD.

National Anti-Doping Panel:

The panel of arbitrators administered by Sport Resolutions (UK) or its successor to whom matters may be referred under Articles 8 and/or 13.

National Anti-Doping Policy:

The document of that name issued by or on behalf of the UK Government, compliance with which is a condition of eligibility for public funding in the UK.

National Competition:

A Competition held in the UK that does not qualify as an International Competition.

National-Level Player:

Any Person who competes at any level in the sport under the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA and who is not an International-Level Player shall be deemed a "National-Level Player" for purposes of the WADC and the International Standards.

National Olympic Committee:

The organisation recognised 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.

National Registered Testing Pool:

See Article 5.4.1.

No Fault or Negligence:

The Player or other Person establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected, even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his/her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence:

The Player or other Person establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relation to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his/her system.

Out-of-Competition:

Any period which is not In-Competition.

Person:

A natural person or an organisation or other entity.

Player:

Any Person who competes at any level in the sport under the jurisdiction of the Scottish FA; save that for purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9, a Player is any Person who participates at any level in any sport under the authority of any Signatory, government or other sports organisation accepting the WADC.

Player Biological Passport (or ABP):

The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

Player Passport Management Unit (or APMU):

See Article 5.5.2.

Player Support Person or Player Support Personnel:

Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, nutritionist, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Player participating in or preparing for any Match, training or Competition.

Possession:

The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); 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 Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

Prohibited List:

The Prohibited List International Standard issued by WADA, identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods, as amended from time to time, which is available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).

Prohibited Method:

Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance:

Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension:

See definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Public Disclosure or Public Reporting (or to Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report):

See definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Registered Testing Pool:

The pool of highest-priority Players established separately at the international level by FIFA and at the national level by UKAD, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of FIFA's or UKAD's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in WADC Article 5.6 and the ISTI.

Regulations:

See Article 1.1.1.

Sample:

Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. Biological material collected for other purposes (e.g. DNA collected as part of an investigation for identification purposes) shall not be considered a 'Sample' (and so shall not be subject to Article 6 for purposes of these Regulations).

Signatories:

Those entities signing the WADC and agreeing to comply with the WADC, as provided in WADC Article 23.

Specified Substance:

See Article 3.3.1.

Strict Liability:

The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated by UKAD in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

Substantial Assistance:

For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/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) by testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by UKAD or the hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis upon which such a case could have been brought.

Tampering:

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing:

Selection of specific Players for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team Activity:

All sporting activities (e.g. training, travelling, tactical sessions) on a collective basis with the Player's team or other activities under the supervision of the team (e.g. treatment by a team doctor).

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 (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Player, Player Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, that this definition shall not include (a) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification; or (b) actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances were not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE:

Therapeutic Use Exemption. See Article 4.1.2.

UKAD:

United Kingdom Anti-Doping Limited.

UK Anti-Doping Procedures Guide:

The document of that name issued by UKAD, as amended by UKAD from time to time, which is available on UKAD's website.

UK TUE Committee:

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

UK TUE Appeal Panel:

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

Use:

The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA:

The World Anti-Doping Agency.

WADC:

The World Anti-Doping Code. See Article 1.1.1.

Weighted:

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

Whereabouts Failure:

A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.



SCOTTISH FA
HAMPDEN PARK
GLASGOW
