

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE	4
ARTICLE 1 Definition of doping.....	5
ARTICLE 2 Anti-doping rule violations.....	5
ARTICLE 3 Proof of doping.....	7
ARTICLE 4 The prohibited list.....	8
ARTICLE 5 Testing.....	11
ARTICLE 6 Analysis of samples.....	20
ARTICLE 7 Results management.....	21
ARTICLE 8 Disciplinary proceedings and right to a fair hearing	30
ARTICLE 9 Sanctions on individuals.....	32
ARTICLE 10 Consequences for teams.....	42
ARTICLE 11 Appeals.....	43
ARTICLE 12 Confidentiality, reporting and recognition	46
ARTICLE 13 Mutual recognition	49
ARTICLE 14 Statute of limitations.....	50
ARTICLE 15 EHF compliance report to WADA	50
ARTICLE 16 Amendment and interpretation of the regulations	50
ARTICLE 17 Additional roles and responsibilities of players and other persons	51
APPENDIX 1 Definitions.....	52
APPENDIX 2 Doping control official forms.....	57
APPENDIX 3 Whereabout requirements – EHF Registered Testing Pool.....	58
APPENDIX 4 Confirmation	60

PREAMBLE

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

These EHF Regulations for Anti-Doping shall apply to EHF, each National Federation of the EHF, and each Participant in the activities of EHF or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation or participating in EHF, its National Federations, or their activities or competitions.

The National Federations members of the EHF must guarantee that all Players accept all EHF regulations, including these EHF Regulations for Anti-Doping.

These EHF Regulations for Anti-Doping shall apply to all Doping Controls over which EHF has jurisdiction.

The EHF Anti-Doping Unit, an independent working body of the EHF, has the overall responsibility for implementing and monitoring the EHF Regulations for Anti-Doping.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the EHF Executive Committee on January 28, 2011 on the basis of the WADA Anti-Doping Code and the IHF Anti-Doping Regulations applicable at that date.

Article 1 Definition of doping

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

Article 2 Anti-doping rule violations

- 2.1 Players and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.
- 2.2 The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:
- a) The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an player's sample
 - It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under article 2.2 a).
 - Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under article 2.2 a) is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's A Sample where the Player waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Player's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Player's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player's A Sample.
 - Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
 - As an exception to the general rule of article 2.2 a), the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.
 - b) Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
 - It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

- The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
- c) Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Regulations, or otherwise evading Sample collection.
 - d) Violation of applicable requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests. Any combination of three missed tests and/ or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or any other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Player shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
 - e) Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.
 - f) Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods
 - Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
 - Possession by a Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Player, competition or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Player in accordance with article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
 - g) Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
 - h) Administration or Attempted administration to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

Article 3 Proof of doping

3.1 *Burdens and standards of proof*

The EHF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the EHF has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the deciding panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation, which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Regulations place the burden of proof upon the Player or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in articles 9.4 and 9.9, where the Player must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

3.2 *Methods of establishing facts and presumptions*

- 3.2.1** Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:
- 3.2.2** WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred, which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 3.2.3** If the Player or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the EHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 3.2.4** Departures from any other International Standard for Laboratories or other anti-doping rule or policy, which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, shall not invalidate such results. If the Player or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the EHF shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.5** The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the Player or other Person to whom the decision

pertained of those facts unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

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

Article 4 The Prohibited List

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

- 4.1.1 The EHF Regulations for Anti-Doping incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in article 4.1 of the Code.

- 4.1.2 The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org and on the EHF website at www.eurohandball.com via a link to the WADA's website. It is the Player's responsibility to keep her/himself informed at any time of the applicable Prohibited List.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

4.2.2 Specified Substances

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

4.2.3 *New classes of Prohibited Substances*

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

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

4.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemption*

4.4.1 Players intending to participate in EHF competitions (clubs and national team) and those included in the EHF Registered Testing Pool with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) including the medical history requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance of Prohibited Method, if no alternative treatment is possible.

4.4.2 Applications for TUE must be made as soon as possible (e.g. immediately after a Player is first notified of his/her inclusion in a national team participating in an EHF competition, of his/her inclusion in the EHF Registered Testing Pool or immediately after the participation of his/her club in EHF competitions is officially confirmed) in accordance with the International Standards for TUEs and the EHF Anti-Doping Unit rules either to:

- The EHF Anti-Doping Unit if the TUE is necessary to participate in an EHF national team competition (qualification matches excluded) and/or if the Player is included in the EHF Registered Testing Pool, or
- To the National Anti-Doping Organization of the country of residence of the Player with copy to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit if the TUE is necessary to participate in the qualification matches of an EHF national team competition and/or in EHF club competitions. If there is no official National Anti-Doping Organization in the country of residence of the Player the applications for TUE must be made to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

The application shall include, where applicable, copies of TUEs granted at any time by other Anti-Doping Organization(s); such application and documentation shall be submitted in English.

- 4.4.3 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit or the national Anti-Doping Organization shall appoint a single expert or a panel of physician(s) to examine requests for TUE's ("TUE Panel"). Upon of a TUE request, the Chairman of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or the national Anti-Doping Organization appoints one expert or several physicians to compose the TUE Panel. The Chairman of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit may nominate him/herself as single expert or as member of the TUE Panel.
- 4.4.4 The single expert or the TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate the request in accordance with the International Standards for TUEs and render a decision, which shall be a final decision of the EHF.
- 4.4.5 TUEs are only granted in case of clear and compelling clinical need where the Player can gain no competitive advantage.
- 4.4.6 TUE granted by the Anti-Doping Organization shall be immediately reported to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit, to the relevant National Federation and to WADA, through ADAMS when possible.
- 4.4.7 TUE granted by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall be reported to the relevant National Federation or Anti-Doping Organization and to WADA, through ADAMS.
- 4.4.8 Players who are not included by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in the EHF Registered Testing Pool and do not participate in EHF competitions or Players who are identified or included in a national Registered Testing Pool must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization or the National Federation. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE to the EHF Anti-doping Unit, and WADA, when possible, through ADAMS.
- 4.4.9 WADA, on its own initiative, may review at any time while it is valid the granting of a TUE by the EHF (via the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or the national Anti-Doping Organization). If WADA determines that such granting of TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA may reverse the decision. The reversal does not apply retroactively.
- 4.4.10 Upon request of a Player within 21 days of his notification of a decision by the EHF denying a TUE, WADA may review such denial. Such a request does not suspend the EHF decision. If WADA determines that such denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA may reverse that decision.
- 4.4.11 The Player or the EHF may appeal to the ECA against a WADA decision that reverses an authorization or refusal of TUE decided by the EHF (via the Anti-Doping Unit or the national Anti-Doping Organization) in accordance with the Code.

- 4.4.12 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (article 2.2 a), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (article 2.2 b), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (article 2.2 f) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (article 2.2 h) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the EHF Anti-Doping Unit TUE rules shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

Article 5 Testing

5.1 *Test distribution plan*

- 5.1.1 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for efficient and effective In-Competition and Out-of-competition Testing for all Players over whom the EHF and/or a National Federation of the EHF has jurisdiction including but not limited to Players in the EHF Registered Testing Pool in accordance with article 4 of the International Standards for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

- 5.1.2 All official EHF competitions shall be part of the test distribution plan. In addition the EHF Anti-Doping Unit may add other events or competitions (i.e. national handball championships in Europe), if applicable.

- 5.1.3 Anti-doping activities of the National Federations of the EHF, the strength of the national anti-doping program and the outcome of the previous tests shall also be taken into account to include intelligent Testing in the test distribution plan.

- 5.1.4 The timing of Testing and the number of Samples shall be determined by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in order to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping in European handball.

- 5.1.5 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall maintain a record of test distribution planning data in order to coordinate Testing activities with other Anti-Doping Organizations.

5.2 *Teams' Whereabouts and EHF Registered Testing Pool (ERTP)*

- 5.2.1 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall identify those teams which are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing. The respective National Federation or club of each team (a) shall advise the EHF Anti-Doping Unit of the team's whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with article 11.4.2 of

the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) the Players of the team shall make themselves available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

- 5.2.2 Moreover the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall identify a Registered Pool of those Players who are required to comply individually with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing. The Players in the EHF Registered Pool (a) shall advise the EHF Anti-Doping Unit of the his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

5.3 *Administrative arrangements*

- 5.3.1 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit reserves the right to arrange random doping tests during all EHF competition matches and any other international/national handball competitions/tournaments matches in Europe, including friendly matches during or outside the competitions preparatory period.

- 5.3.2 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall also be responsible for deciding at which laboratory among those recognized by the WADA the analyses of the doping tests shall be carried out. Proposals may be provided to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit by the organizer(s) of the respective competition in the frame of which the doping tests are carried out.

5.4 *Retirement and return to competition*

- 5.4.1 A Player who has been identified by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit for inclusion in the EHF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Regulations, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements unless and until the Player gives written notice to the EHF that he or she has retired or until he or she has been so informed by the EHF.

- 5.4.2 A Player who has given notice of retirement to the EHF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the EHF at least two (2) months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.5 *Authority to Test*

- 5.5.1 All Players participating in EHF competitions and/or under the jurisdiction of a National Federation of the EHF shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit at a competition or event in which they participate.
- 5.5.2 All Players participating in an EHF competition and/or under the jurisdiction of a National Federation of the EHF, including Players serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. Target Testing shall be made priority.
- 5.5.3 Testing may be conducted by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit, by other qualified Persons and/or Anti-Doping Organisations so authorised by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

5.6 *Standards for Testing*

- 5.6.1 Testing conducted by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit and/or by National Anti-Doping Organisations so authorised by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.
- 5.6.2 Urine or blood (or other non-urine biological material) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal haematological profiling (“the passport”).

5.7 *Obligations of the National Federations and Players*

- 5.7.1 All National Federations shall comply with these Doping Control Regulations for EHF competitions and international/national handball competitions/ tournaments in Europe and Out-of-Competition Testing. The National Federations may be required by the EHF to sign a “Declaration of Agreement” for registering in any of the EHF competitions.
- 5.7.2 Every Player designated to undergo a doping test, either as a result of a draw targeting Testing, at the request of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or because of suspicion of doping by the EHF Doping Control Officer (DCO) shall be obliged to undergo the Doping Control including the medical examinations considered necessary and to cooperate with the EHF DCO in this respect.
- 5.7.3 Refusal to undergo a doping test or any Attempt to manipulate the doping test shall be considered as a positive doping test and shall lead to sanctions by the relevant EHF legal bodies.

- 5.7.4 National Federations and/or clubs must collect whereabouts information concerning their teams and/or Players and must transfer the information to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit as defined herein and/or as required by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.
- 5.7.5 National Federation and/or club failure to advise the EHF of their teams and/or Players whereabouts shall be deemed a “Filing Failure” for purposes of article 2.2 d) where the conditions of article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.
- 5.7.6 A Player’s failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts shall be deemed a “Missed Test” for purposes of article 2.2 d) where the conditions of article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.
- 5.7.7 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to the present article 5 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Player in accordance with articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.
- 5.7.8 National Federations and clubs participating in EHF competitions (national team and club) undertake to assist the EHF in the implementation of its anti-doping programme described in these Regulations. National federations and clubs are responsible for ensuring that any correspondence they receive about anti-doping matters is forwarded to the individual addressee concerned and is handled in a strictly confidential way.
- 5.8 *Doping Test procedures*
- *General provisions*
- 5.8.1 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall nominate EHF Doping Control Officers (DCO) to carry out doping tests at the EHF competitions and at international and national handball competitions in Europe as well as unannounced Out-of-Competition doping tests.
- 5.8.2 The EHF DCO shall be responsible for the entire doping test procedure, including the immediate dispatch of Specimens to the relevant laboratory and the copies of the Anti-Doping forms to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.
- 5.8.3 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit or the relevant organizing committee for EHF competitions shall provide the EHF DCO with the material required to carry out the tests. An assistant may also be appointed, if necessary.

• *Doping test procedure for urine Specimens in competitions*

- 5.8.4 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall decide on the number of Players from each team to be tested at every match where doping tests shall be carried out. The budget allocated for anti-doping tests in the frame of the competition shall be taken into consideration when deciding on the overall number of tests to be carried out.
- 5.8.5 The Players to be tested shall be drawn by lots by the EHF DCO in cooperation with a representative of the team (e.g. team physician, physiotherapist or official) before the end of the game. All Players who are mentioned on the match report will be subject to the draw.
- 5.8.6 If there is suspicion of doping, the EHF DCO in question is entitled to summon additional Players to be tested. Furthermore, if a Player is shown a red card and sent off during the match because his/her behaviour is unusually aggressive or irrational, he/she may also be ordered to undergo a doping test at the end of the match in addition to the Players who have already been drawn by lots.
- 5.8.7 In the case, that a Player is injured, the EHF DCO shall decide whether or not the injury is severe enough to prevent the Player from undergoing a doping test. Should this be the case the draw will be repeated for the team concerned immediately after the end of the game.
- 5.8.8 The EHF DCO shall then indicate on the “Doping Control Form”, the name, number and nationality of the Player drawn, the date and the match concerned. The Doping Control Form has to be signed immediately after the match by the Player concerned.
- 5.8.9 If a Player has been shown the red card at any time of the match, he/she must stay at the dedicated seat(s) accompanied by a chaperone until the names of the Players drawn for the doping test are known. It must be ensured that he/she is available to undergo the test immediately after the match, if necessary.
- 5.8.10 Each National Federation and/or club concerned shall be responsible for ensuring that Players drawn to undergo a doping test shall go straight from the court to the Doping Control station as soon as the match is over. Permission may be granted to the Players to participate in a victory ceremony, to fulfill media commitments or to obtain necessary medical treatment, however, the Players must remain within direct observation of the EHF DCO or designated chaperones at all times from the point of notification until the completion of the Sample collection procedure.
- 5.8.10 Refusal to undergo a doping test or any Attempt to manipulate the doping test shall be considered the same as a positive doping test and shall lead to sanctions by the relevant EHF legal bodies.

- *Doping test procedure for urine Specimens in Out-of-Competition*

5.8.11 Individual Players

In case of an Out-of-Competition doping test, the EHF DCO shall identify himself/herself to the Player (i.e. identification card, driver's license, passport or similar valid identification) and present the EHF Anti-doping Unit letter of authority.

5.8.12 Teams

5.8.12.1 In case of an Out-of-Competition doping test, the EHF DCO shall identify himself/herself to the representative of the team concerned by presenting his identification and the EHF Anti-Doping Unit letter of authority. The head of delegation of the relevant team shall give the EHF DCO an accurate Players List of the present Players including those who are absent at the time the doping test is undertaken.

5.8.12.2 The reasons for any such absences shall be given to the EHF DCO, as well as the scheduled time of arrival or return for these Players. The EHF DCO shall decide whether these Players are to be included in the draw procedure for Players having to undergo a doping test.

5.8.12.3 The Players to be tested shall be drawn either by lots by the EHF DCO in cooperation with a representative of the team (e.g. team physician, physiotherapist or official) or targeted Testing shall be made.

5.8.13 All out-of Competition tests shall be conducted with No Advance Notice.

- *Anti-doping test area*

5.8.14 The anti-doping test area shall be clearly signaled and – at a minimum – ensure the Player's privacy. The area shall be used solely as a Doping Control station for the duration of the Sample collection session. The EHF DCO shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.

5.8.15 The anti-doping test area shall consist at a minimum of:

- one room equipped with a table and four seats to carry out the control procedure (Doping Control room) and a refrigerator
- the Doping Control room shall be connected with toilet and hand-wash facility
- a waiting room with enough seats for the Players and their accompanying Persons

The additional requirements regarding the anti-doping test area (anti-doping room) to be complied with by the organizer of an EHF competition are defined in the respective EHF competition regulations.

- 5.8.16 During In-Competition doping tests, only the following people shall be allowed to stay in the anti-doping test area:
- the Players selected for the Doping Control
 - the Player's accompanying person, preferably the team doctor or team therapist
 - the EHF Anti-Doping Unit accredited doping control officers (DCO)
 - the EHF Anti-Doping Unit accredited chaperones
 - an interpreter, if requested
 - the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor
 - independent Observer from WADA or IOC
- 5.8.17 The Players drawn to undergo a doping test shall remain in the waiting room of the anti-doping test area until they are called in to give Specimens. Drinks (i.e. mineral water) shall be made available to the Players in the form of unopened and sealed bottles or cans. Should the Player choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a Sample he/she does so at his/her own risk.
- 5.8.18 The local security bodies shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no Persons other than those authorized in article 5.8.16 can enter the doping test area. A member of the local security authorities must constantly guard the entrance door.
- 5.8.19 In case of an Out-of-Competition test the EHF DCO decides about the relevant anti-doping test area ensuring the Players privacy and a correct procedure.
- 5.8.20 During Out-of-Competition tests, the following people shall be allowed to stay in the doping test area:
- the Player selected for the Doping Control
 - the Player's accompanying person
 - the doping control team of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or an appointed organization (WADA, IOC, NADO)

• *Taking urine Specimens*

- 5.8.21 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit appointed DCO is responsible for the doping test procedure. The EHF DCO shall check the Player's identity against the relevant Doping Control Form.
- 5.8.22 The collection of a urine Sample begins with ensuring the Player is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the Player's Sample collection session.

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

- 5.8.32 The Player shall proof the personal data's on the EHF Doping Control Form and compare the code numbers on both bottles, the bottle caps and the data's on the form. The Player, the accompanying person, the EHF DCO and his/her assistant, shall then sign the form.
- 5.8.33 The "A" and "B" Samples of all the Players tested and the copies of the EHF Doping Control Form "Record for the Laboratory" shall be delivered to the laboratory by the EHF DCO or by courier. The copies for the laboratory contain only the code number and the medication used by the Player in the last 72 hours.
- *Procedure if an insufficient urine-volume is provided*
- 5.8.34 The EHF DCO shall inform the Player that the Sample is of insufficient volume and a further Sample shall be collected to meet the relevant laboratory's volume requirements.
- 5.8.35 The EHF DCO shall instruct the Player to select a Sample collection equipment and to pour the insufficient Sample into the bottle A and close it with a removable cap. The bottle with the urine and all other Sample equipment shall be placed into the partial Sample bag and sealed accordingly. Volume and identity of the insufficient Sample must be recorded on the EHF Doping Control Form. The sealed partial Sample shall remain under permanent control of the EHF DCO.
- 5.8.36 When the Player is able to provide the additional Sample, the procedure for collection of the Sample shall be repeated as prescribed in articles 5.8.22 – 5.8.32, until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional Sample/s.
- *Doping test procedure for blood Samples or other non-urine Samples*
- 5.8.37 Samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Player other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these Anti-Doping Regulations. In these circumstances, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that a Player should be selected for a urine test.
- 5.8.38 The collection of blood Samples begins with ensuring the Player is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with properly storing the Sample prior to dispatch for analysis at the WADA accredited laboratory.

- 5.8.39 Declarations are required for
- medications that may affect the vein puncture (particularly those that affect clotting) e.g. aspirin, warfarin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
 - any bleeding disorders which may have an effect on clotting time. If Players have taken medication, which could affect clotting time, extra care shall be taken concerning haemostasis for these Players.
- 5.8.40 The EHF-Blood Collection Official (EHF BCO) is responsible for the blood sampling and shall be a physician or special trained paramedical person.
- 5.8.41 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in health care settings.
- 5.8.42 The EHF BCO shall ensure the Player is offered comfortable conditions including being in a relaxed position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a Sample.
- 5.8.43 The player shall select the Sample collection kit/s required for the collection of the blood Sample and check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and that the seals are intact.
- 5.8.44 The EHF BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe in a location unlikely to adversely affect the Player or his/her performance. The EHF BCO shall take the blood Sample from a superficial vein into the final collection container.
- 5.8.45 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements.
- 5.8.46 The Player shall seal the Sample in the collection kit as directed by the EHF BCO. In full view of the Player, the EHF BCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory.
- 5.8.47 The sealed Sample shall be kept at a cool, but not freezing, temperature prior to analysis at the WADA accredited laboratory.

Article 6 Analysis of Samples

Doping Control Samples collected under these Regulations shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 *Use of Approved Laboratories*

Analysis of the Samples shall be carried out only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be exclusively determined by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. The organiser(s) of the competition within the frame of which doping tests are

carried out may provide the EHF Anti-Doping Unit with a proposal regarding the WADA accredited laboratory which could be used. The final decision remains with the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

6.2 *Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples*

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in article 4.5 of the Code.

6.3 *Research on Samples*

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in article 6.2 without the Player's written consent. Samples used (with the Player's consent) for purposes other than article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Player.

6.4 *Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting*

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results to the Chairman of the EHF-Anti Doping Unit in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories Analysis.

6.5 *Retesting Samples*

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

Article 7 Results management

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

7.1 In the case of a Player tested by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation so authorised by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit, the results management process shall be conducted by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

7.2 The results from all analyses must be sent to the Chairman of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory.

- 7.2.1 All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and when possible, in conformity with ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.
- 7.2.2 If the A Sample proves to be negative, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit will inform the Player in due course.
- 7.3 *Results management upon receipt of an A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*
- 7.3.1 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct an initial review to determine whether:
- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted according to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (and with other special requirements set forth in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions), or
 - (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.3.2 In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding where the Player is not in EHF Anti-Doping Unit Registered Testing Pool, or where these Regulations do not require regular TUE for such substances, then, before the EHF Anti-Doping Unit completes its review, the Player shall be given an opportunity to apply to the Anti-Doping Unit for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 7.3.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under article 7.3.1 does reveal an applicable TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or departure from the International Standard for Testing or for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative. The EHF Anti-Doping shall inform the Player, the Player National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA accordingly.
- 7.3.4 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under article 7.3.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall then notify the Player by writing (by fax or email) of:
- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding
 - (b) the anti-doping rule violated

- (c) the Player's right to promptly request at his/her own costs the analysis of the B Sample within the deadline defined herein (article 7.9.1). The Player shall also be informed that failing to file such a request within the defined deadline, the right to a B-Sample analysis will be deemed waived.
- (d) the opportunity for the Player and/or the Player's representative to attend at his/her own costs the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and
- (e) the Player's right to request at his/her own costs copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.
- (f) the Player's right to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping violation asserted by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit within a deadline set by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

7.3.5 A copy of the laboratory finding is enclosed in the notification to the Player.

7.3.6 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall then inform the head of the EHF Legal Management of the code number of the Player or other Person, shall disclose his/her identity and forward the relevant documentation. The information may be used by the head of the EHF Legal Management at that stage for the sole purpose of coordinating the procedure of temporary Provisional Suspension as further defined in article 7.8. The head of the EHF Legal Management is entitled to disclose the information and documents to the persons directly involved in this procedure, including the President of the EHF Court of Handball.

7.3.7 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall also notify the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

7.4 *Result management of Atypical Findings*

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standards, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be subject to further investigation.

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct an initial review to determine whether:

- (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted according to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions,
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.4.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under article 7.4.1 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative. The Player, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall then be so informed by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.

7.4.4 If that initial review of an Atypical Finding under article 7.4.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct the required follow-up investigation according to the International Standards. If when the investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit pursue the matter as defined in article 7.3.

7.4.5 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If the EHF Anti-Doping Unit determines that the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Player, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in article 7.3.4 (b) to (f).

(b) If the EHF Anti-Doping Unit receives a request, either from a Major Sport Event Organisation shortly before one of its international events or a request from a sport organization or a National Federation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international event/match, to disclose whether any Player identified on a list provided by the Major Sport Event Organisation, National Federation or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall so identify any such Player after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Player.

7.5 *Results management for Whereabouts violations*

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

Penalty €4,100

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

Penalty € 4,100

7.5.3 Failure to provide full contact details of the individual activities listed in the Activity Plan (page 2) latest two (2) weeks (including Saturday and Sunday) prior to each activity (receipt in the EHF Anti-Doping Unit office)*

Penalty € 4,100

** If at the time of first submission of the Whereabouts information, full contact details of the competitions/matches/events listed in the Activity Plan are not available, they must be provided latest two weeks (including Saturday and Sunday) prior to each activity (receipt in the EHF Anti-Doping Unit office in Vienna)*

7.5.4 Failure to provide any Whereabouts information up to four (4) weeks prior to the start of the corresponding European Championship final tournament (Younger Age Category and Adults)

Penalty Exclusion from the next European Championship of the same gender and of any category

7.5.5 If a team is not present (according to the date and place last mentioned in the team's relevant Whereabouts Activity Plan) when Out-of-Competition tests are carried out for that day, that failure shall amount to a missed test and shall therefore constitute an anti-doping rule violation by the respective Players

Penalty € 8,200

7.5.6 In case of two missed tests of a team within the preparation period of a European Championship final tournament (Younger Age Category and Adults)- starting from the time of the team's final qualification up to the beginning of the European Championship

Penalty Exclusion from the next European Championship of the same gender and of any category

7.7 *Retirement from Sport*

If a Player or other Person retires while a results management process or disciplinary proceedings are underway, the EHF/EHF Anti-Doping Unit retains jurisdiction to complete the results management process and/or the disciplinary proceedings. If a Player or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and the EHF/EHF Anti-Doping Unit would have had results

management jurisdiction over the Player or other Person at the time the Player or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit has jurisdiction to conduct results management process.

7.8 *Provisional Suspensions*

- 7.8.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance, and a review does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall immediately inform the head of the EHF Legal Management as defined in article 7.3.6. The Player or other Person shall be automatically and immediately temporarily suspended from all handball competitions at national and international level until receipt of the final result of the B Sample analysis. According to the EHF Legal Regulations, the President of the EHF Court of Handball is competent to impose such a temporary Provisional Suspension after review of the documents in hand.
- 7.8.2 The EHF is allowed take all necessary measures including informing third parties about the temporary Provisional Suspension of the Player to ensure the proper organisation of its competitions.
- 7.8.3 If the final result of the B Sample analysis confirms the Adverse Analytical Finding, the temporary Provisional Suspension of the Player or other Person shall automatically be prolonged until the final decision of the EHF legal bodies on the Adverse Analytical Finding. The same applies if a B Sample analysis is not requested by the Player/Person or by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. The temporary Provisional Suspension and its prolongation, if any, shall be communicated in writing by the EHF office to the Player or other Person (by fax or email), his/her National Federations and his/her club, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit and WADA (via the EHF Anti-Doping Unit).
- 7.8.3 In any case not covered by article 7.8.1 where the EHF Anti-Doping Unit decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this article 7, a Provisional Suspension may automatically and immediately be imposed by President of the EHF Court of Handball after the review and notification described in article 7.3 or 7.4, but prior to the analysis of the Player's B Sample or the initiation of disciplinary proceedings.
- 7.8.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Player or the EHF) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Player shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension. In circumstances where the Player (or

the Player's team) has been removed from a competition based on a violation of the anti-doping rules and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the competition, it is still possible for the Player or team to be reinserted, the Player or team may continue to take part in the competition.

7.9 *Analysis of the B-Sample*

- 7.9.1 The Player is entitled to request an analysis of the B Sample within twelve (12) hours (In-Competition) or within seventy-two hours (Out-of-Competition) following the respective notification by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. Request for analysis of the B sample must be submitted in writing.
- 7.9.2 A request by a Player of the analysis of the B Sample has no impact on a Provisional Suspension imposed on the Player.
- 7.9.3 A Player accepts and fully recognizes the A Sample analytical results by expressly waiving his/her right to a B Sample analysis or by not requesting a B Sample analysis by the relevant deadline. The EHF Anti-Doping Unit may however request the analysis of the B Sample at any time, regardless of the Player's decision in this respect, if it believes that such analysis will be relevant for the Player's case.
- 7.9.4 When a B Sample analysis is requested by the Player, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit communicates this request immediately to the head of the laboratory where the B Sample is being stored.
- 7.9.5 Analysis of the B Sample shall be made by the same laboratory which made the analysis of the A Sample within forty-eight (48) hours upon request of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or as soon as possible. The laboratory is required to be ready to carry out the B Sample analysis within the time frame agreed between the EHF Anti-Doping Unit and the laboratory prior to the match or the competition where anti-doping controls are being conducted.
- 7.9.6 If the laboratory is unable to perform the B Sample analysis within the agreed time frame for technical or logistic reasons, the analysis shall take place at the next available date for the laboratory. This shall not be considered as a deviation from the International Standards for Laboratories susceptible to invalidate the analytical procedure and analytical results. No other reason shall be accepted for changing the date of the B Sample analysis.
- 7.9.7 The Player is informed in writing by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit of the date and time at which the B Sample analysis takes place. The Player and/or her/his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening of the B Sample and to attend the analysis throughout. A representative of the Player's National Federation and Player's club as well as a representative of the EHF Anti-Doping

Unit shall be allowed to be present at their own costs. However, for the sake of confidentiality and unless expressly otherwise required by the Player, the Player's National Federation and the Player's club will not be informed by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit of the date and time of the B Sample analysis.

- 7.9.8 All costs incurred as a result of the presence of the Player or her/his representative at the laboratory when the B Sample is opened and/or analysed and the costs of the B Sample analysis must be borne by the Player.
- 7.9.9 The results of the B Sample analysis must be sent immediately by fax or email to the Chairman of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. On receipt of the laboratory report, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the Prohibited List.
- 7.9.10 Upon completion of this investigation, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall promptly notify the Player regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the EHF Anti-Doping Unit asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rules has been violated. The EHF Anti-Doping Unit then informs the head of the EHF Legal Management accordingly.
- 7.9.10 If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless the EHF Anti-Doping Unit takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under article 2.2 b)) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Player and the head of the EHF Legal Management shall be so informed by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in writing (by fax or email).
- 7.9.11 The EHF is not liable for any consequence of a B sample analysis that does not confirm the adverse analytical finding of the A sample and is therefore declared negative.
- 7.9.12 If the same Prohibited Substance or the Use of the same Prohibited Method as in the A Sample is identified in the B Sample, an anti-doping rules violation is deemed to have been committed. The findings shall be reported by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit in writing to the Player and then to the head of the EHF Legal Management in writing. Following receipt of the findings, the EHF shall submit the case to the relevant EHF legal body for further consequences.
- 7.9.13 An anti-doping rules violation is deemed to have been committed in the event of the Player admitting to having committed a doping offence or waiving his right to a B Sample analysis.

7.10 *Supplementary provisions applicable during tournaments*

- 7.10.1 During EHF EURO tournaments including those for Younger Age Categories (qualification matches excluded) the results of all analyses must be sent to the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor as soon as practicable. For all other events played in a form of a tournament, under the authority of the EHF, the results of all analysis must be sent directly to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. All communications must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
- 7.10.2 If the analysis of the A Sample proves negative, the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/ Unit shall inform the Player, the head of delegation of the team and the EHF tournament management.
- 7.10.3 If the analysis of the A Sample proves positive, the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/ Unit shall conduct a review to determine whether:
- a) an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) has been granted, or
 - b) there is any apparent departure from the Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.10.4 If there is no TUE or departure from the standards, the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit shall promptly notify the Player and the head of the relevant delegation and report:
- a) the Adverse Analytical Finding
 - b) the anti-doping rule violation
 - c) the Player's right to promptly request the analysis of the B-Sample within twelve (12) hours (In-Competition)
- The EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit shall then inform the EHF tournament management.
- 7.10.5 Temporary disciplinary measures (i.e. Provisional Suspension) for doping violations shall be immediately imposed by the EHF tournament management if the analysis of A Sample proves positive. A Provisional Suspension has the same effects as a red card and is applied immediately after a positive finding was reported with an A Sample.
- 7.10.6 A Player accepts and fully recognizes the A Sample analytical results by expressly waiving his/her right to a B Sample analysis or by not requesting a B Sample analysis by the relevant deadline. The laboratory shall dispose of B Sample after 90 days have elapsed.

- 7.10.7 If an analysis of the B Sample is requested, the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit shall communicate this request immediately to the head of the laboratory where the B Specimen is being kept. An analysis of specimen B shall be carried out by the laboratory as soon as possible, but not later than within forty-eight (48) hours following the request of the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit.
- 7.10.8 An EHF Anti-Doping representative (e.g. the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor) may be present when the bottle containing the B Sample is opened. The team concerned shall have the right to have a representative present, in addition to the Player concerned.
- 7.10.9 The results of the analysis of the B Sample shall be sent immediately to the responsible EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit by fax or by e-mail.
- 7.10.10 If the analysis of B Sample proves positive, the EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit notify the Player, the head of the Player's team and the National Federation of the Player. The EHF Anti-Doping Supervisor/Unit shall then inform the EHF tournament management accordingly. Following the notification, the EHF shall submit the case to the relevant EHF legal body for further consequences.
- 7.10.11 The Player has the right to a fair hearing as defined in article 8. The hearing may be attended by a representative of the National Federation of the Player and/or by a counsel at the Player's own expense.
- 7.10.12 During EHF tournaments, appropriate sanctions, based on the guidelines for result management and sanctions (articles 7 - 10) shall apply.
- 7.11 *Results management for tests initiated by National Federations*
- 7.11.1 Results management conducted by the National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which are underlined in the detailed provisions set-forth in article 7.
- 7.11.2 Atypical Findings, Adverse Analytical Findings and other asserted violations of anti-doping rules shall be reported by the National Federations to the EHF Anti-Doping Unit and to the EHF office no later than immediately after having provided the respective information to the Player or to the Person.

Article 8 Disciplinary proceedings and right to a fair hearing

- 8.1 *Hearings following the EHF Anti-Doping Unit (Supervisor)'s result management*
- 8.1.1 When it appears, following the results management process performed by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit/Supervisor in accordance with article 7 that these Regulations have been violated, then the case shall be transferred to the

competent EHF legal body. The EHF instigates disciplinary proceedings against the parties concerned before the relevant EHF legal body in accordance with the EHF Legal Regulations and the present Regulations. The EHF legal body shall adjudicate whether a violation of these Regulations occurred and if so, what Consequences should be imposed.

- 8.1.2 A Player or a Person may forego disciplinary proceedings by acknowledging the anti-doping rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.
- 8.1.3 The Player has to right to request a hearing to be held at his/her costs by the panel of the EHF legal body called to take the decision before a definite sanction is determined.
- 8.1.4 If the Player fails to request a hearing within the deadline defined by the EHF legal body and communicated to the Player with or after the opening of disciplinary proceedings or, if upon request, fails to reply to the invitation of the EHF legal body to be heard, the Player is deemed to have waived his/her right to be heard.
- 8.1.5 The hearing process shall respect the following principles:
- a) a timely hearing
 - b) a fair and impartial hearing panel
 - c) the right to be represented by counsel at the Player's/Person's own expense
 - d) the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation
 - e) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences
 - f) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission)
 - g) the Player's/Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing at the Player's/Person's own expense, with the hearing panel to determine the identity of the interpreter
- 8.1.6 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as observers and/or to intervene in the disciplinary proceedings as experts or witnesses.

- 8.1.7 Disciplinary proceedings pursuant to this article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within (6) six months of the completion of the Results Management process described in article 7. If the Player has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per article 7.8, the Player has the right to request that the disciplinary proceedings are conducted on an expedited basis.
- 8.1.8 If the completion of the disciplinary proceedings is delayed beyond six (6) months, the Player may bring the case directly before the ECA at the expense of the EHF.
- 8.1.9 Disciplinary proceedings held in connection with competitions may be conducted by an expedited process, especially where the resolution of an anti-doping rule violation may affect the participation of the Player in the competition.
- 8.1.10 National Federations shall keep the EHF office and the EHF Anti-Doping Unit fully apprised as to the status of pending doping cases and in particular as to the results of all hearings and/or disciplinary proceedings handled at national level.
- 8.2 *Right to appeal*
- 8.2.1 Decisions of the EHF legal bodies at first instance may be appealed to the EHF Court of Appeal. To introduce an appeal does not avert the execution of the penalty.
- 8.2.2 Any complaint against faulty laboratory proceedings is not valid unless these faulty proceedings caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 8.2.3 The EHF reserves the right to publicise anti-doping rule violations and their consequences once communicated to the Player.

Article 9 Sanctions on individual

- 9.1 *Disqualification of results in EHF competitions during which an Anti-Doping rule violation occurs*

If a Player has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during or in connection with a competition/match, he/she shall forfeit any personal awards.

- 9.2 *Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of article 2.2 a) (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), article 2.2 b) (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or article 2.2 f)

(possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be two (2) years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in articles 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 and 9.8 or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in article 9.9, are met:

9.3 *Ineligibility for other Anti-Doping Rule violations*

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Regulations other than as provided in article 9.2 shall be as follows:

9.3.1 For violations of article 2.2 c) (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.2 e) (tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in articles 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 and 9.8 or the conditions provided in article 9.9, are met.

9.3.2 For violations of article 2.2 g) (trafficking) or article 2.8 h) (administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in article 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 and 9.8 are met.

9.3.4 In addition, significant violations of article 2.2 g) (trafficking) or article 2.8 h) which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

9.3.5 An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in article 4.2.2 shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Player Support Personnel.

9.3.6 For violations of article 2.2 d) (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Player's degree of fault.

9.4 *Elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under specific circumstances*

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

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

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

9.5 *Elimination or reduction of period of Ineligibility based on exceptional circumstances*

9.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If a Player establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Sample in violation of article 2.2 a) (Presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under article 9.10.

9.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Sample in violation of article 2.2 a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

9.5.3 *Principles for specific or exceptional circumstances*

All decisions taken by the EHF legal bodies regarding specific or exceptional circumstances must be harmonized so that the same legal conditions can be guaranteed for all Players or Persons. Therefore the following principles shall apply:

- a) Specific or exceptional circumstances will exist only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

- b) The evidence considered must be specific and decisive to explain the Player's/Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour.
- c) Taking into consideration the Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance entered his or her body tissues or fluids, a sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances:
 - A positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement, the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Player's team physician or coach without disclosure to the Player, sabotage of the Player's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Player's circle of associates. However, depending on the unique facts of the particular case, any of the referenced circumstances could result in a reduced sanction based on a No Significant Fault or Negligence.
- d) Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, but Use and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Player or other Persons fault.

9.6 *Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing Anti-Doping Rule violations*

- 9.6.1 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit may, prior to a final appellate decision or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person.
- 9.6.2 After a final appellate decision or the expiration of time to appeal, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA.
- 9.6.3 The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Player or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Player or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport.
- 9.6.4 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 (8) years.

9.6.5 If the EHF Anti-Doping Unit suspend any part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility under this article, they shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision.

9.6.6 If the EHF Anti-Doping Unit subsequently reinstate any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Player or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Player or other Person may appeal the reinstatement.

9.7 *Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule violation in the absence of other evidence*

Where an Player or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than article 2.2 a), before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

9.8 *Where a Player or Other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision*

9.8.1 Before applying any reduction or suspension under articles 9.5.2, 9.6, 9.7, the applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with articles 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.9.

9.8.2 If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of articles 9.5.2, 9.6, 9.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

9.9 *Aggravating circumstances which may increase the period of Ineligibility*

9.9.1 If the deciding body establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under articles 2.2 g) (trafficking or Attempted trafficking) and 2.2 h) (administration or Attempted administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Player or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

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

9.10 *Multiple violations*

9.10.1 *Second Anti-Doping rule violation*

For a Player's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in articles 9.2 and 9.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under articles 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 or 9.8 or to an increase under article 9.9). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

2nd Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
1st Violation						
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

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

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

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under article 9.3.6 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

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

St (Standard sanction under articles 9.2 or 9.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under articles 9.2 or 9.3.1.

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

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under article 9.3.2.

9.10.2 *Application of articles 9.6 and 9.7 to second Anti-Doping Rule violation*

Where an Player or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under article 9.6 or article 9.7, the deciding body shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in article 9.10.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under articles 9.6 and 9.7, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

9.10.3 *Third Anti-Doping Rule violation*

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under article 9.4 or involves a violation of article 2.2 d) (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

9.10.4 *Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations*

For purposes of imposing sanctions under article 9.10, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the deciding body can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Player or other Person received notice pursuant to article 7 (Results Management), or after, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the deciding body cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (article 9.9).

9.10.5 *Additional rules for prior, but later discovered anti-doping rule violations*

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the deciding body discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Player or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the deciding body shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in article 9.1. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (article 9.9) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Player or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the deciding body discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

9.10.6 *Multiple Anti-Doping Rule violations during an eight-year period*

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

9.11 *Disqualification of results in competitions subsequent to Sample collection or commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation*

9.11.1 In addition to the forfeiture of personal award(s) in the frame of the EHF competition in which the positive Sample was produced as defined under article 9.1, all other personal awards obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be forfeited.

9.11.2 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Player must first return all medals and prizes.

9.12 *Commencement of Ineligibility period*

9.12.1 Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of which the decision of the EHF legal body providing for Ineligibility is communicated to the Player or to the other Person. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.

9.12.2 *Delays not attributable to the Player or other Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the disciplinary proceedings or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Player or other Person, the EHF legal body may decide to start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

9.12.3 *Timely admission*

Where the Player promptly (which, in all events, means before the Player competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit, 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.

9.12.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Player, then the Player shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

9.12.5 If a Player voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing and thereafter refrains from competing, the Player shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Player's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under article 12.

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

9.13 *Status during Ineligibility*

9.13.1 *Prohibition against participation during Ineligibility*

No Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the EHF or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of the EHF or any National Federation, or in competitions authorized

or organized by any professional league or any international or national level event organization.

- 9.13.2 Notwithstanding the above, the Player may resume training or other non-competition related activities organised by the team prior to the expiry of the period of Ineligibility, provided the period of Ineligibility exceeds six (6) months. The date on which the Player may resume the said activities depends on the length of the period of Ineligibility, as set forth in the following table:

<i>Period of Ineligibility</i>	<i>Number of months prior to expiry of period of Ineligibility during which training or other non-competition related activity may take place</i>
Less than six (6) months	zero (0) months
Six (6) to nine (9) months	one (1) month
Ten (10) months to one (1) year	two (2) months
One (1) year and more	three (3) months

- 9.13.3 A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport competitions in a sport other than the sport in which the Player or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport competition is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International competition.
- 9.13.4 A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.
- 9.13.5 *Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility*

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in article 9.13.1, subject to the applicability of article 9.13.2, all personal awards in connection with such participation shall be forfeited and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under article 9.5.2 if the Player or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Player or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under article 9.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the EHF Court of Handball.

9.14 *Reinstatement Testing*

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

If a Player subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Player has notified the EHF office, the Anti-Doping Unit and the relevant National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player had retired.

9.15 *Imposition of financial sanctions*

On account of anti-doping rules violations, financial sanctions may be imposed in accordance with the EHF Legal Regulations and the EHF List of Penalties. However no financial sanction may be considered as grounds for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the present Regulations.

9.16 *Repayment of prize money and other financial support*

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

Article 10 Consequences for teams

10.1 *Target Testing of the team*

Where more than one (1) member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation in connection with an EHF competition, the team shall be subject to Target Testing by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit/Supervisor during the competition period.

10.2 *Sanctions on the team or National Federation*

If more than two (2) members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an EHF competition period, the EHF legal bodies shall impose an appropriate sanction on the respective National Federation or club to which the members of the team belong in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Players committing the anti-doping rule violation.

The following sanctions are applicable:

- a) Automatic disqualification of the team from the competition. In that case, the team shall lose all games already played by forfeit
- b) Ban of the national team or club team from participation in EHF competitions as defined in the EHF List of Penalties
- c) Fine on the National Federations or clubs as defined in the EHF List of Penalties.

In any case, the National Federations or clubs shall be obliged to reimburse EHF for all costs related to the violation of these Regulations and the EHF shall be allowed to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to the National Federation or the clubs concerned.

Article 11 Appeals

11.1 *Decisions subject to appeal*

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

11.1.1 *WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies*

Where WADA has a right to appeal under article 11 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the EHF, WADA may file a claim against such decision directly to ECA without having to exhaust other remedies in the EHF.

11.2 *Appeals from decisions regarding Anti-Doping Rule violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions*

11.2.1 A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that anti-doping rule violation proceedings cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under article 9.13.5 (Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the EHF lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension; or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under article 7.4; may be appealed exclusively to the EHF Court of Appeal.

11.2.2 *Persons entitled to appeal to the EHF Court of Appeal*

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to the EHF Court of Appeal:

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

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

11.3 *Claims against a decision of the EHF Court of Appeal*

11.3.1 Claims against decisions of the EHF Court of Appeal may be lodged exclusively with the EHF Court of Arbitration (ECA) in accordance with the provision applicable before such court.

11.3.2 *Persons entitled to file a claim with ECA*

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to ECA:

- (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed

- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered
- (c) the EHF
- (d) 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
- e) WADA

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

11.4 *Failure to render a timely decision by the EHF*

Where, in a particular case, the EHF legal bodies fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to ECA as well as if the EHF had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the ECA panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to ECA, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the EHF.

11.5 *Appeals from decisions granting or denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption*

11.5.1 Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or by the national Anti-Doping Organization may be appealed exclusively to ECA by the Player or the EHF.

11.5.2 Decisions by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit or by the national Anti-Doping Organization to deny TUEs, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by the Player to the EHF Court of Appeal. If the EHF Court of Appeal reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be then appealed to ECA by WADA or the EHF.

11.5.3 When the EHF Anti-Doing Unit or the national Anti-Doping Organization fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, and in any case within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the TUE application, their failure to decide shall be considered as a grant of the TUE exemption.

11.6 *Appeal from decision pursuant to sanctions against teams, National Federations and/or clubs*

Decisions imposing sanctions on teams, National Federation or clubs may be appealed exclusively to the EHF Court of Appeal by the respective National Federation or club.

11.7 *Deadline for Filing appeals*

11.7.1 Appeals to the EHF Court of Appeal must be made in accordance with article 39 and seq. of the EHF Legal Regulations.

11.8 *Deadline for Filing claims to ECA*

11.8.1 The deadline to file a claim with the EHF Court of Arbitration shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the claimant. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with claims filed by a party entitled to do so but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to a recourse to ECA:

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

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

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

Article 12 Confidentiality, reporting and recognition

12.1 *Notice to Players and Other Persons*

Notice to Players or other Persons shall occur as provided under article 7. Notice to a Player or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation of the Player/ Person.

12.2 *Notice to others*

- 12.2.1 The EHF shall notify the Player's National Federation, the respective National Anti-Doping Agency and WADA no later than by completion of the results managements.
- 12.2.2 Notification shall include: the Player's name, country, sport, club, the Player's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
- 12.2.3 The same Persons and Anti-Doping Organizations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.
- 12.2.4 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall be notified of the decision of the EHF legal bodies.
- 12.2.5 The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the EHF has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in article 12.3 below.

12.3 *Public disclosure*

- 12.3.1 The identity of any Player or other Person, who is asserted by the EHF to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be publicly disclosed by the EHF only after notice has been provided to the Player or other Person in accordance with articles 7.3 or 7.4.
- 12.3.2 Only after it has been determined in a disciplinary proceedings in accordance with article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or has been confirmed by the Player or the other Person, may the EHF Publicly Report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Player or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the consequences imposed according to their communication policy. The EHF may also Publicly Report appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations and they shall also send all decisions at first and second instance to WADA.
- 12.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the Player or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision.

- 12.3.4 For the purpose of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the EHF website.
- 12.3.5 Neither the EHF, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit, the WADA accredited laboratory nor the National Federations, or their officials, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Player, other Person or their representatives.
- 12.4 *Doping control information clearinghouse*
- To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, the EHF shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests carried out on Player and other Persons to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible to the Player, the Player's National Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Paralympic Committee, National Anti-Doping Organization, the IHF Anti-Doping Unit, and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee.
- 12.5 *Information concerning whereabouts and testing*
- 12.5.1 The current whereabouts information of Players who have been identified by the EHF Anti-Doping Unit for inclusion in its ERTF will be provided to WADA and to other anti-doping organizations having jurisdiction to test the Player through ADAMS as provided under article 15 of the World Anti-Doping Code.
- 12.5.2 This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
- 12.5.3 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit may report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Players from its ERTF to the WADA clearing house. This information will be made accessible to the Player, the Player's association, National Olympic Committee, NADO, and the International Olympic Committee.
- 12.4.4 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall, at least annually, publish a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities with a copy provided to WADA.

12.6 *Doping Control Information*

- 12.6.1 When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on a Player it shall report the following information to the EHF office and the EHF Anti-Doping Unit immediately and not later than twenty-four (24) hours after notification to the Player: the Player's name, country, club, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-Competition, the date of the Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.
- 12.6.2 The National Federation shall also inform immediately the EHF office of preliminary suspensions and findings of the proceedings initiated against a Player for anti-doping rules violations. This information shall be accompanied by a copy of the complete file on the Doping Control test and the decision (translated in English, if necessary). The EHF shall not disclose this information until the National Federation has made public disclosure or until a preliminary or temporary suspension has been imposed on the Player.

12.7 *Data privacy*

Handling of the personal information relating to Player or third parties that is collected, stored, processed or disclosed when performing the obligations under these Regulations has to comply with the applicable data protection and privacy laws as well as the International Standards for the Protection of Privacy.

Article 13 Mutual recognition

- 13.1 Decisions adopted by any National Federation and by any Signatory, including Provisional Suspensions, which are consistent with the Code, are within the National Federation's authority shall be automatically recognized and implemented by the EHF for the purpose of its European competitions, upon prior approval of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.
- 13.2 The EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall check whether the decisions are in line with the Code and the EHF regulations and do not conflict with "ordre public". In doing so, the EHF Anti-Doping Unit shall not review the merits of the decision in question.
- 13.2 The EHF shall recognize upon approval of the EHF Anti-Doping Unit the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.
- 13.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in article 11, any decision of the EHF regarding a violation of these Regulations, including Provisional Suspensions, shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall apply this decision for the purposes of their national competitions and shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

- 13.4 In the event of an anti-doping rules violation within the country of a National Federation, the EHF, via its legal bodies, is authorized to impose a provisional suspension and/or a sanction according to these Regulations if the National Federation fails to do so. The implicated Person has the right to be heard, the organization of the hearing being at the Person's costs. He/she may be provisionally suspended before the hearing or the start of the proceedings.

Article 14 Statute of limitations

No action may be commenced against a Player or other Person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in these Regulations unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 15 EHF compliance reports to WADA

The EHF Anti-Doping Unit will report to WADA on the EHF's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for non-compliance.

Article 16 Amendment and interpretation of the Regulations

- 16.1 These Regulations may be amended from time to time by the EHF Executive Committee in consultation with the EHF Anti-Doping Unit.
- 16.2 Any matter not provided for in these Regulations is settled by the EHF Executive Committee in consultation with the EHF Anti-Doping Unit. All such decisions are final.
- 16.3 The EHF office in consultation with the EHF Anti-Doping Unit is entitled to take the decision and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for the implementation of these Regulations.
- 16.4 The headings used for the various parts and articles of 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.
- 16.5 The appendix 1 (definitions), the appendix 3 (whereabout requirements) and the International Standards issued by WADA shall be considered integral parts of these Regulations.
- 16.6 These Anti-Doping Regulations have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code.

- 16.7 These Regulations have come into full force and effect on July 1, 2012 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date.

Article 17 Additional roles and responsibilities of players and other persons

- 17.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Players
- 17.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Regulations
- 17.1.2 To be available for Sample collection
- 17.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use
- 17.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 17.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Player Support Personnel
- 17.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations
- 17.2.2 To cooperate with the Player Testing program
- 17.2.3 To use their influence on Player values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Player. Any person who plays handball at the international and national level and any person playing handball which is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the EHF or of a National Federation.

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

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

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

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations. An Player's 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 match are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Player or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from

participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.10; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

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

ECA. the EHF Court of Arbitration.

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

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process during certain competitions or matches and report on their observations.

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the EHF as the entity governing handball sport in that nation or region.

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any Player or Player Support Personnel.

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

Possession. The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the

Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

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

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

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

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with article 12.3

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

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

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

Specified Substances. As defined in article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of article 9.6, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

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

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

TUE. As defined in article 4.4.

TUE Panel. As defined in article 4.4.3.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 – DOPING CONTROL OFFICIAL FORM

DOPING CONTROL FORM FORMULAIRE DE CONTRÔLE DU DOPAGE

1. ATHLETE INFORMATION • INFORMATION CONCERNANT LE SPORTIF

TEST NUMBER / N° DE CONTRÔLE	TEST NAME / NOM DE L'ÉPREUVE	DATE OF TEST / DATE DE CONTRÔLE	TEST TYPE / NATURE DE L'ÉPREUVE
NATIONALITY / NATIONALITÉ	SPORT / SPORT	ATHLETE CATEGORY / N° D'ÉPREUVE DU SPORTIF	RECORDING TYPE / TYPE DE CONTRÔLE
SPORTS CENTER / NOM DE L'ÉPREUVE	CITY / VILLE	TEST NUMBER / N° DE CONTRÔLE	TEST TYPE / NATURE DE L'ÉPREUVE
COUNTRY / PAYS	CONTACT TEL. AND / NUMÉRO DE TÉLÉPHONE	EMAIL / ADRESSE ÉLECTRONIQUE	COACH'S NAME / NOM DE L'ENTRAÎNEUR

2. NOTIFICATION • NOTIFICATION

TYPE OF TEST REQUEST / TYPE DE DEMANDE DE CONTRÔLE	DATE	COUNTRY / PAYS	OFF. NAME / NOM
<p>I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS NOTICE, INCLUDING THE ATHLETE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, TESTS ON THE OUTLINE OF COPIN 1, AND I CONSENT TO PROVIDE SAMPLES AS REQUESTED IN UNDERSTANDING THAT FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE MAY CONSTITUTE AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION.</p> <p>JE DÉCLARE AVOIR LUE ET COMPRIS CE BILLET D'INFORMATION ET D'INFORMATIONS SUR LE DOPAGE, Y COMPRIS MAUS DROITS EN CAS DE NON-PRÉSENTATION D'ÉCHANTILLON À LA DEMANDE DE LA COPIN 1 ET DE CONSENTIR À FOURNIR DES ÉCHANTILLONS À LA DEMANDE DE LA COPIN 1 EN COMPRENANT QUE LE REFUS DE FAIRE UN ÉCHANTILLON À LA DEMANDE DE LA COPIN 1 CONSTITUE UNE VIOLATION DES RÈGLES ANTI-DOPAGE.</p>			
WITNESS'S SIGNATURE / SIGNATURE DU SPORTIF		WITNESS NAME / NOM DE L'ACCUSÉ	WITNESS SIGNATURE / SIGNATURE DE L'ACCUSÉ

3. INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS • INFORMATIONS CONCERNANT L'ANALYSE

TYPE OF ANALYSIS / NATURE DE L'ANALYSE	ANALYSIS OF / ANALYSE DE	TEST NUMBER CODE - DATE OF RECORD OF CONTROL / N° DE CONTRÔLE - DATE DE CONTRÔLE
BLOOD/SANG	A/B	
PARTIAL SAMPLE/ ÉCHANTILLON PARTIEL	A/B	
URINE	A/B	
ADDITIONAL SAMPLE / ÉCHANTILLON SUPPLÉMENTAIRE	A/B	
<p>DECLARATION OF PROSECUTOR AND ANALYST RESPONSIBILITIES: I, THE PROSECUTOR, HAVE PREPARED THIS NOTICE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND APPROVED BY THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING COMMISSION. I, THE ANALYST, HAVE PREPARED THIS NOTICE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND APPROVED BY THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING COMMISSION.</p> <p>DÉCLARATION DE LA PROCÉDURE POUR LE CONTRÔLE D'URINE ET/OU DE SANG: J'EN CERTIFIE QUE LA COLLECTE D'ÉCHANTILLON A ÉTÉ RÉALISÉE EN CONFORMITÉ AVEC LES PROCÉDURES APPLICABLES.</p>		

4. CONFIRMATION OF PROCEDURE FOR URINE AND/OR BLOOD TESTING • CONFIRMATION DE LA PROCÉDURE POUR LE CONTRÔLE D'URINE ET/OU DE SANG

<p>I CERTIFY THAT SAMPLE COLLECTION WAS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES. • JE CERTIFIE QUE LA PRÉLÈVEMENT D'ÉCHANTILLON A ÉTÉ RÉALISÉ EN CONFORMITÉ AVEC LES PROCÉDURES APPLICABLES.</p>		
WITNESS NAME / NOM DE L'ACCUSÉ	WITNESS SIGNATURE / SIGNATURE DE L'ACCUSÉ	WITNESS NAME / NOM DE L'ACCUSÉ
BLOOD COLLECTION OFFICER / AGENT DE PRÉLÈVEMENT SANG	WITNESS NAME / NOM DE L'ACCUSÉ	WITNESS SIGNATURE / SIGNATURE DE L'ACCUSÉ
ATHLETE REPRESENTATIVE / REPRÉSENTANT DU SPORTIF	POSITION / FONCTION	WITNESS SIGNATURE / SIGNATURE DE L'ACCUSÉ
DOPING CONTROL OFFICER / AGENT DE CONTRÔLE DU DOPAGE	DATE	TEST NUMBER / N° DE CONTRÔLE
<p>I DECLARE THAT THE INFORMATION I HAVE GIVEN ON THIS DOCUMENT IS CORRECT. I AGREE AND CONSENT TO ANY SAMPLE COLLECTION AND CONSENT TO ANY ANALYSIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLE COLLECTION. I ACCEPT THAT ALL INFORMATION I HAVE GIVEN AND INFORMATION RECEIVED ON THIS DOCUMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND APPROVED BY THE IAAF ANTI-DOPING COMMISSION.</p> <p>JE DÉCLARE QUE L'INFORMATION QUE JE DONNE SUR CE DOCUMENT EST CORRECTE. J'ACCEPTÉ ET JE CONSENTE À TOUTE COLLECTE D'ÉCHANTILLON ET À TOUTE ANALYSE EN CONFORMITÉ AVEC LES PROCÉDURES APPLICABLES. J'ACCEPTÉ QUE TOUTES LES INFORMATIONS QUE JE DONNE ET QUE JE REÇOIS SUR CE DOCUMENT SONT SOUS LE RÉGIME DES RÈGLES ANTI-DOPAGE DE LA COPIN 1, QUI ONT ÉTÉ COMPLÉTES ET APPROUVÉES PAR LA COMMISSION ANTI-DOPAGE DE LA COPIN 1.</p>		

ORIGINAL AND DUPLICATE
ORIGINAL ET COPIE

COPY 1: ATHLETE NOTIFICATION - ORIGINAL
COPIE 1: NOTIFICATION AU SPORTIF - ORIGINAL

COPY 2: ATHLETE FILE
COPIE 2: DOSSIER ATHLÈTE

COPY 3: LABORATORY FILE
COPIE 3: DOSSIER LABORATOIRE

COPY 4: LABORATORY FILE
COPIE 4: DOSSIER LABORATOIRE

VERSION 5.12 2008/06/06

APPENDIX 3 – WHEREABOUT REQUIREMENTS EHF REGISTERED TESTING POOL

1. The EHF Anti-Doping Unit (EHF-ADU) shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Players/teams who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of EHF-ADU.
2. The EHF Registered Testing Pool shall consist of the teams that qualified for an EHF national team competition (qualification matches excluded) and those Players who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing.
3. The submission of whereabouts information for qualified teams shall start with the date of final qualification up to the start of the EHF competition.
4. The EHF-ADU shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Players who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Players to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Players meeting those criteria for the period in question.
5. The EHF International Registered Testing Pool includes individual International-Level Players who are ineligible following a decision by an EHF body or who are categorized as being high-risk Players. Those Players will be designated individually by the EHF-ADU and notified via the National Federation concerned. An explanation for the designation is not required.
6. EHF-ADU shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Players in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria.
7. Each Player in the Registered Testing Pool
 - (a) shall advise EHF-ADU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing
 - (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and
 - (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing
8. A Player's failure to advise the EHF-ADU of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a "Filing Failure" for purposes of article 2.2 d) where the conditions of article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

9. A Player's failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a "Missed Test" for purposes of Article 2.2 d) where the conditions of article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.
10. Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Players to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Players are also in the EHF's Registered Testing Pool, the EHF-ADU and the National Anti-Doping Organization will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Player and sharing it with other Anti-Doping Organizations.
11. Whereabouts information provided pursuant to section 2 and 5 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Player in accordance with articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.
12. Failure to submit the relevant whereabouts information shall lead directly to sanctions.
13. It is mandatory to inform the EHF-ADU immediately about any changes in the whereabouts information.

APPENDIX 4 – CONFIRMATION

I, as a member of [National Federation] and/or a participant in a [National Federation or EHF] authorized or recognized competition, hereby declare as follows:

1. I confirm that I shall comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the EHF Anti-Doping Regulations, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Regulations and all International Standards as issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and permanently published on its website.
2. I acknowledge that the EHF has jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the EHF Anti-Doping Regulations.
3. I have read and understand the present declaration.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

Signature (or, if a minor, signature of
legal guardian)

