



INTERNAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ANTI-DOPING

Version valid as of 1st January 2010

Terms in *italic* are given the meanings assigned to them by the World Anti-Doping *Code* from time to time. They are not included in the Regulation B (Definitions). Any reference to "National Federation(s)" in the present regulation includes the national member federation(s) and any other national competent body.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample*

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

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

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



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

2.2 *Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*

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

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 *Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.*

2.4 *Violation of applicable requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FIBA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Player, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.*

2.5 *Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.*

2.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*

2.6.1 *Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.6.2 *Possession by Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.7 *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*



2.8 Administration or *Attempted* administration to any *Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or *Prohibited Substance*, or administration or *Attempted* administration to any *Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FIBA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIBA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the *Player* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Player* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of



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

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

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. It is the *Player's* responsibility to keep himself/herself informed of the current *Prohibited List*, which is to be found on the FIBA and WADA homepages: www.fiba.com and www.wada-ama.org.

4.2 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* Identified on the *Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* without requiring any further action by FIBA. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, FIBA may, upon the recommendation of the Medical Commission, request that *WADA* expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of basketball. FIBA may also, upon the recommendation of the Medical Commission request that *WADA* include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of basketball, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all *Prohibited Substances* shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of *Prohibited Substances*

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*



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

4.4 Therapeutic Use

Note: The Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") procedures as defined in this Article may be subject to modifications based on any updates of the *Code*, relevant International Standards and Guidelines. It is essential that all players, teams and medical officials understand that it is their responsibility to familiarise themselves with these procedures and to access the WADA and FIBA websites for further information concerning these matters.

4.4.1 *Players* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (Article 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession of Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

Unless otherwise stated, FIBA will review and grant applications for TUEs in accordance with the relevant WADA documents (the *Code* and the *International Standard* for TUEs). Further information is available at www.fiba.com and www.wada-ama.org.

4.4.2 *Players* intending to participate in any Competition of FIBA (see Regulation E containing the rules governing the Competitions of FIBA) must obtain a TUE from FIBA (regardless of whether the *Player* previously has received a TUE at the national level). FIBA may decide, following appropriate review, whether and to what extent a TUE granted by another ADO should be recognized for the purposes of FIBA Competitions.

The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the first day of a *Competition* (national team or club).

Applications must be made in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and shall include, where applicable, copies of TUEs granted at any time by any other Anti-Doping Organisation; such application and documentation shall be prepared or translated into English or French.

4.4.3 TUEs granted by FIBA shall be reported to the *Player's National Federation* and to WADA through ADAMS where reasonably feasible. Other *Players* subject to *Testing*



who need to use a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *National Federation*, as required under the rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization/other body*. *National Federations* shall promptly report any such TUEs to FIBA and WADA through ADAMS where reasonably feasible.

4.4.3 FIBA shall appoint a Committee of physicians to consider requests for TUEs (the "TUEC"). The TUEC will include, *ex officio*, the President of the Medical Commission. The TUEC may request the advice of any external medical or scientific experts it deems appropriate to assist in the review of an application. Members of the FIBA TUEC, and appropriate staff, shall sign a confidentiality agreement. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate a request for a TUE in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of FIBA. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a *Player* or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FIBA. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. The *Player* or FIBA may appeal to the CAS against a decision by WADA which reverses an authorisation or a refusal for a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

ARTICLE 5 *TESTING*

5.1 *Authority to Test*

5.1.1 All *Players* registered for Competitions of FIBA agree to undergo *Doping Control* tests, and to provide *Samples* (e.g. urine, blood, saliva, sweat) and to undergo any other type of control test provided for by FIBA, the IOC or the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

5.1.2 All *Players* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by FIBA, the appropriate Zone, the *Player's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Players* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation*, including *Players* serving a period of ineligibility or a *Provisional Suspension*, shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FIBA, the appropriate Zone, WADA, the *Player's National Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Player* is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games. *Target Testing* will be made a priority.

5.1.3 All doctors and physiotherapists involved in the supervision, care and doping-related problems affecting *Players* registered for FIBA Competitions are bound by professional confidentiality, in particular vis-à-vis the media. Any failure to abide by the professional code of ethics will lead to an official warning and the refusal of permission to accompany the teams participating in FIBA Competitions.

5.2 *Responsibility for FIBA Testing*



The Secretary General of FIBA (or his delegate) shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for the sport of basketball in accordance with Article 4 of the *International Standard for Testing*, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all *Testing* conducted by or on behalf of FIBA. *Testing* may be conducted by qualified persons so authorized by FIBA.

5.3 *Testing Standards*

Testing conducted by FIBA, its Zones and its *National Federations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport").

5.4 *Coordination of Testing*

FIBA, its Zones and *National Federations* shall use their best efforts to report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 *Player Whereabouts Requirements*

5.5.1 FIBA shall identify one or more *Registered Testing Pool(s)* 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/these *Registered Testing Pool(s)* as well as a list of the *Players* meeting those criteria for the period in question. FIBA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Players* in its *Registered Testing Pool(s)*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool(s)* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. As regards *Players* identified in the *Registered Testing Pool* in connection with national teams, the relevant national member federation is responsible to timely (a) advise FIBA of each *Player's* whereabouts in connection with national team's activities on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.5 of the *International Standard for Testing*; (b) update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.5.6 of the *International Standard for Testing*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. As regards *Players* identified in the *Registered Testing Pool* in connection with clubs, the national member federation of the club shall collect the relevant information and timely (a) advise FIBA of each *Player's* whereabouts in connection with club's activities on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.5 of the *International Standard for Testing*; (b) update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.5.6 of the *International Standard for Testing*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. In all cases, *Players* shall make themselves available for *Testing* at such whereabouts, in accordance with Articles 11.4 and 11.5 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

5.5.2 A *National Federation's* failure to advise FIBA of one or more *Players'* whereabouts, in accordance with the present rules and the *International Standard of Testing*, will incur an administrative fine as stipulated in 0.1. FIBA shall decide whether and



to what extent the *Player* is also liable for such failure and/or a failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts under Articles 2.4 of the present rules and 11.5.6 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

5.5.3 Each *National Federation* shall also assist its *National Anti-Doping Organization* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top level *Players* to whom the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* shall also apply. Where those *Players* are also in the FIBA *Registered Testing Pool(s)*, the FIBA 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 the other (and with other *Anti-Doping Organizations*) in accordance with Article 5.5.4.

5.5.4 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 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.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

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

5.6.2 A *Player* who has given notice of retirement to FIBA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies FIBA at least six (6) 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.

5.6.3 *National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Players* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.7 Selection of *Players* to be Tested

5.7.1 At *FIBA Competitions*, the Secretary General of FIBA (or his delegate), or the Secretary General of the appropriate Zone (where applicable), shall determine the number of random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.2 At *National Events*, each *National Federation* shall determine the number of *Players* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Players* for *Testing*.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the Secretary General of FIBA (or his delegate), or the Secretary General of the



appropriate Zone (where applicable), at *FIBA Competitions*, and the *National Federation* at *National Events*, may also select *Players* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.7.4 *Players* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the Secretary General (or his delegate) and by *National Federations* through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of selection.

5.8 *National Federations* and the organizing committees for *National Federation Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by FIBA.

5.9 In-competition Testing

5.9.1 *Doping Control* tests are to be carried out at FIBA Competitions and at the 1st division of all national championships for Men and Women (*In-Competition* testing). In-competition testing is compulsory during the following *Events*:

- a. Olympic Qualifying Tournaments for Men and Women,
- b. FIBA World Championship,
- c. FIBA Women's World Championship,
- d. FIBA U-21 World Championship for Men and Women,
- e. FIBA U-19 and U-17 World Championship for Men and Women,
- f. Zone Championships for Men and Women, including all qualifying games and tournaments for these championships, if the FIBA Zones have the facilities to carry out such tests,
- g. Official FIBA cups and tournaments for club teams, if the appropriate body of FIBA has the facilities to carry out such tests,
- h. 1st division of all national championships for Men and Women.

5.9.2 The *In-Competition* testing period will be determined by the FIBA Secretary General on a quarterly basis.

5.9.3 The competent bodies of FIBA or the relevant national member federations responsible for the organisation of the *Events* mentioned under 5.9.1 f, 5.9.1.g and 5.9.1 h above are requested to do their best to ensure that *Doping Control* tests are carried out. This is very important in order to maintain the health of the *Players* as well as sports ethics in basketball.

5.10 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.10.1 FIBA will undertake *Out-of-Competition Testing* on *Players* registered for Competitions of FIBA with No Advance Notice to the *Players*, clubs or national member federations. For their part, the national member federations or any other national competent body may also carry out such controls in accordance with their regulations or the domestic laws of the respective countries.

5.10.2 Out-of-Competition Testing includes:

- a. Those carried out at the clubs' training venues.



- b. Those carried out on national teams preparing for official Competitions of FIBA (clinics, training camps, games and tournaments).
- c. Those carried out outside the Competitions/venues listed in a. and b. above.

5.10.3 The controls will be conducted by FIBA sample-taking officers or agents of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) or National Anti-Doping Organisations or any other national competent body.

5.10.4 National member federations and clubs are obliged to provide at FIBA's request:

- a. The schedules and the addresses of the venues where the national team Players are training.
- b. The schedules and the addresses of the training venues of those clubs participating in official Competitions of FIBA.
- c. The names, private addresses and telephone numbers of the Players.
- d. FIBA is authorised to communicate the information obtained under this article to WADA.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, FIBA shall send *Doping Control Samples* for analysis only to 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 determined exclusively by FIBA. If the *Samples* cannot be analysed by a laboratory accredited by WADA because this would disrupt the time schedule of the Event or because the laboratory is too far away from the venue of the Event, then FIBA or its competent body shall take the appropriate decision in accordance with the local situation, after consultation with WADA

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* or to assist FIBA in profiling relevant parameters in a *Player's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

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 in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

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 FIBA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform to the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FIBA

Results management for tests initiated by FIBA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FIBA) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to FIBA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and 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.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable TUE, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.1.3 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the actual identity of the Player shall be disclosed by the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer, who shall reveal the name of the Player corresponding to the code number on the "Official *Doping Control Report*" to the FIBA Secretary General or his delegate. FIBA shall promptly notify the *Player* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the *Player's* right to request, at his/her own cost, the analysis of the *B Sample within ten (10) days of the receipt of the communication* or, failing such request, that the *B Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the *B Sample* analysis (which shall be within the time period Specified in the *International Standard for Laboratories*) if the *Player* or FIBA chooses to request an analysis of the *B Sample*; (e) the opportunity for the *Player* and/or the *Player's* representative to attend the *B Sample* opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and (f) the *Player's* right to request at his/her own cost copies of the *A and B Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard for Laboratories*. FIBA shall also notify the *Player's National Federation* and WADA. During Events over a longer period such notification to the *Player* can be made to the head of the delegation of the *Player's* team.



In the event of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* following a control at a single game, the Secretariat of FIBA shall be informed of the code number of the Player and shall discover his identity by consulting the "Official *Doping Control Report*". In addition to the prompt notification of the Player, as described above, FIBA shall also inform the Player's club, the National Federation and WADA of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If FIBA decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Player*, the *Player's National Federation* and *WADA*.

7.1.4 Where requested by the *Player and/or the head of the delegation* or FIBA, arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the *B Sample* within the time period Specified in the *International Standard for Laboratories*. A *Player* may accept the *A Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for *B Sample* analysis. FIBA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the *B Sample* analysis. The Secretary General of FIBA and WADA (or their delegates) shall be informed immediately of the results of the *B Sample* analysis.

7.1.5 The *Player* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the *B Sample* within the time period Specified in the *International Standard for Laboratories*. Also a representative of the *Player's National Federation* as well as a representative of FIBA shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the *B Sample* proves negative, then (unless FIBA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Player*, his *National Federation*, and FIBA shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Player*, his *National Federation*, FIBA, and to *WADA*.

7.1.8 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, FIBA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the *Player* of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the *International Standards*, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances* that may also be produced endogenously as *Atypical Findings* that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an *Atypical Finding* in respect of a *Sample* collected from a *Player* by or on behalf of FIBA, the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Analytical Finding*. The FIBA Anti-Doping Officer may consult the FIBA TUE Committee before making such determination.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard*



for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative..

7.2.4 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, FIBA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the *International Standards*. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the *Atypical Finding* should be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FIBA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.

7.2.5 FIBA 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 FIBA determines the B *Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Player*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.1.4(c) to (f).

(b) If FIBA receives a request, either from a *Zone* or a *National Federation* shortly before one of its *FIBA Competitions* or from another sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any *Player* identified on a list provided by a *Zone*, a *National Federation* or sports organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, FIBA shall so identify any such *Player* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Player*.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by *National Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to FIBA and to WADA within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Federation's* results management process. A failure to abide by this rule will incur an administrative fine as stipulated in 0.1. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a *Player* who is under the authority of that *National Federation* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Federation* or national law.

7.4 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.4.1 Results management in respect of an apparent *Filing Failure* by a *Player* in FIBA *Registered Testing Pool(s)* shall be conducted by FIBA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

7.4.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a *Player* in FIBA *Registered Testing Pool(s)* as a result of an attempt to test the *Player* by or on behalf of FIBA shall be conducted by FIBA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such *Player* as a result of an attempt to test the *Player* by or on behalf of another *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be conducted by that other *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the *International Standard for Testing*.



7.4.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, a *Player* in FIBA *Registered Testing Pool(s)* is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other *Anti-Doping Organization*, FIBA shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.5 Provisional Suspensions

7.5.1 If analysis of an A *Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FIBA shall immediately *Provisionally Suspend* the *Player* pending the Disciplinary Panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. This suspension shall be communicated in writing by a representative of FIBA to the *Player*, to the representative of the national member federation or club to which the *Player* belongs, and to WADA.

7.5.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.5.1 where FIBA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FIBA Secretary General, after consultation with the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer, may Provisionally Suspend the *Player* pending the Disciplinary Panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.5.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.5.1 or Article 7.5.2, the *Player* shall be given an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*. *National Federations* shall impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.5.

7.5.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an A *Sample*, and any subsequent analysis of the B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Player* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the *Code* (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*). In circumstances where the *Player* has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 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* to be reinserted, the *Player* may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

7.6 Retirement from Sport

If a *Player* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, FIBA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a *Player* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun and FIBA 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, FIBA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.



ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 The decision to impose a sanction under these Rules shall be taken in the first instance as quickly as possible by the Disciplinary Panel established under K4.

8.2 The implicated Player has the right to be heard by the FIBA Disciplinary Panel as per 8.1 above called to take the decision. If the Player fails to reply within seven (7) days to the invitation to be heard, he/she shall be deemed to have waived his/her right to be heard. The *National Federation* of the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

If and when a hearing is organised in connection with the application of sanctions and involving the national federations, clubs or players, FIBA shall be authorised to make the organisation of such hearing dependent upon the parties paying to FIBA reasonable administrative costs.

8.3 An appeal against the decision in the first instance may be lodged with the Appeals' Tribunal of FIBA.

8.4 To introduce an appeal does not avert the execution of the penalty.

8.5 Any complaint against faulty laboratory proceedings is not valid unless these faulty proceedings caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

8.6 A decision can be disclosed publicly after all procedures are complete and the decision is final. FIBA shall inform WADA after completion of each stage of the procedures.

ARTICLE 9 Intentionally left blank

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in Event 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 an *Event*, he/she shall forfeit any medals and prizes.

10.2 *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 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.6 (*Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:



First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

10.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of *Ineligibility* for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (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 10.5 are met. 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 shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Player Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (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.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

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 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

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

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

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If a *Player* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Sample* in



violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 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 period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The FIBA Secretary General may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case 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*. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIBA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Player* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Player* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If FIBA suspends any part of the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal the decision. If FIBA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Player* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Player* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

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

Where an *Player* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other



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

10.5.5 Where a *Player* or Other *Person* Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

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

A *Player* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIBA, its Zone or a National Federation.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 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 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

Second Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
First 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
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Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (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 10.5.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the *Player*.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

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 10.3.2.

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where a *Player* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the Disciplinary Panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, 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 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.7.3 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 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.



10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIBA (or its Zone or *National Federation*) can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Player* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FIBA (or its Zone or *National Federation*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the FIBA (or its Zone or *National Federation*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FIBA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Player* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FIBA 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 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) 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 FIBA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 *Disqualification* of Results in *Competitions* Subsequent to *Sample* Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the forfeiture of any medals and prizes in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 10.1, all other medals and prizes 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.

10.9 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*



Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*, the *FIBA* or *Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 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 FIBA, its Zone or National Federation, 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.

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

10.9.4 If a *Player* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FIBA 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 14.1.

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

10.10 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

Subject to the terms set out in this paragraph, no *Player* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FIBA, its Zones, any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of FIBA or any *National Federation*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization outside FIBA. For *Players* who have been suspended for eighteen (18) months or more, training is authorized as of six (6) months prior to the expiry of the period of *Ineligibility*. For *Players* who have been suspended for less than eighteen (18) months, training is authorized as of three (3) months prior to the expiry of the period of *Ineligibility*.



A *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 events, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

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

10.10.2 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 10.10.1, all medals and prizes 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, unless the Secretary General decides otherwise. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 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 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Secretary General.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for *Specified Substances* as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by FIBA, its Zones and its *National Federations*.

10.11 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 FIBA, the applicable Zone and *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the *International Standard for Testing*. 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 FIBA and the applicable Zone and *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, but in any event no less than six (6) months. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of three (3) tests must be conducted on the *Player* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FIBA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, a *Player* must undergo *Testing* by FIBA for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of a *Player's Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Player* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Player* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Player* or by the *Player's National Federation* will then be necessary.



10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Where more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the team shall be subject to *Target Testing* during the *Event* Period.

11.2 If a member of a team is found to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *Event* period, the result of the game shall remain valid. If more than one member of a team is found to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *Event* period, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action, in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Player(s)* committing the Anti-Doping Rule violation. In case of a Disqualification, the team shall not be allowed to finish the *Event* and shall lose the game by forfeit, as well as the games that have already been played.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1 FIBA has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *National Federations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 FIBA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Players to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.2.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by *Players* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FIBA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*

12.2.2 More than one *Player* or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*

12.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FIBA informed about a *Player's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FIBA.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of a national member federation or an organisation outside FIBA (e.g. state bodies, the IOC, national anti-doping organisations or



other national or international sports organisations inside or outside the Olympic movement) may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the FIBA or its *National Federation's* process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in the FIBA or its *National Federation's* process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding *Anti-Doping* Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that FIBA or its *National Federation or an Anti-Doping Organisation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4, and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.1 Appeals against decisions of the FIBA Appeals' Tribunal

Appeals against decisions of the FIBA Appeals' Tribunal may be lodged exclusively with *CAS* in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court. Recourse to a civil court is not permitted.

13.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following persons shall have the right to appeal to *CAS*: (a) the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIBA and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (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; and (e) *WADA*.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FIBA and its *National Federations*

Where, in a particular case, FIBA or its *National Federations* fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set



by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to *CAS* as if *FIBA* or its *National Federations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the *CAS* panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to *CAS*, then *WADA*'s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by *FIBA* or its *National Federations*.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *Player*, *FIBA*, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by a *National Federation* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs, which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed to *CAS*.

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

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by *FIBA* pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *National Federation*.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The appeal to the *FIBA Appeals' Tribunal* must be made in accordance with article L.1 and must be received by *FIBA* within fourteen (14) days following the day of receipt by the appealing party of the decision being appealed against.

The time to file an appeal to *CAS* shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

The above notwithstanding, the 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.

13.7 Decisions taken by national member federations or organisations outside FIBA and the application of FIBA sanctions by national member federations

13.7.1 National member federations shall immediately inform and shall cause organisations outside *FIBA* to immediately inform the Secretariat of *FIBA* and *WADA* of any sanction that is imposed within their country. This information must be accompanied by a copy of the complete file on the *Doping Control* test and/or the anti-doping rule violation. A failure to abide by this rule will incur an administrative fine as stipulated in 0.1.

National member federations shall include in their regulations a provision granting to *FIBA* and *WADA* a right to appeal against any decision taken by the national member federations in doping matters. The time limit for such an appeal shall be specified



along with the transmittal of the information set out in the preceding paragraph and shall not begin until such information has been received by FIBA and WADA.

13.7.2 The Secretary General of FIBA may, upon request or ex officio:

a) decide that a decision taken by a national member federation or by organisations outside FIBA and its national member federations (e.g. state bodies, the IOC, national anti-doping organisations or other national or international sports organisations inside or outside the Olympic movement) be adopted for the purposes of FIBA Competitions, if the following requirements are cumulatively met:

- i) the accused Person has been cited properly;
- ii) he has been given an opportunity to be heard;
- iii) the decision has been properly communicated;
- iv) the decision is not in conflict with the regulations of FIBA;
- v) extending the sanction does not conflict with *ordre public*.

In deciding whether the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled, the Secretary General of FIBA, the FIBA Appeals' Tribunal or the CAS shall not review the merits of the decision in question.

Under exceptional circumstances the Secretary General of FIBA may request the parties involved to state their position only as regards the fulfilment of the above-mentioned requirements. No person shall be entitled to challenge the substance of the decision in question.

b) submit a case to the Disciplinary Panel mentioned in Article 8.1 above.

13.7.3 The Disciplinary Panel may decide whether and to what extent a sanction shall be imposed for the purposes of FIBA Competitions on a *Person* sanctioned or provisionally suspended by a national member federation. In taking this decision, the Disciplinary Panel shall take into account, where applicable, the reliability of the doping test and of the analysis of the sample and the substance detected shall be taken into account. The implicated *Person* has the right to be heard. He may be suspended provisionally before the hearing.

13.7.4 If a sanction or provisional suspension is imposed by FIBA under these Anti-Doping Rules or a decision is adopted for the purposes of FIBA Competitions, all national member federations shall apply this decision for the purposes of their national Competitions and shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective. To this end, FIBA shall publish such decision on its website. The national member federations shall access the FIBA website on a regular basis.

13.7.5 In the event of an anti-doping rule violation within the country of a national member federation, the Disciplinary Panel is authorised to impose a provisional suspension and/or a sanction according to these Regulations if the national member federation fails to do so. The implicated *Person* has the right to be heard. He may be suspended provisionally before the hearing.



13.7.6 If and when a hearing is organised in connection with Article 13.7 and involving the National Federations, clubs or players, FIBA shall be authorised to make the organisation of such hearing dependent upon the parties paying to FIBA reasonable administrative costs.

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS' INCORPORATION OF FIBA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of FIBA Anti-Doping Rules

All *National Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federations* Rules. All *National Federations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each *National Federation* shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement of all *Players* subject to *Doping Control* and *Player Support Personnel* for such *Players*. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each *National Federation* shall specifically provide that all *Players*, *Player Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Federation* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 *National Federations* shall report to FIBA at the end of every year results of all *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction sorted by *Player* and identifying each date on which the *Player* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. FIBA may periodically publish *Testing* data received from *National Federations* as well as comparable data from *Testing* under FIBA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 FIBA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a *National Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on a *Player* it shall report the following information to FIBA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the communication to the National Federation: the *Player's* name, country, club, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Federation* shall also regularly update FIBA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (*Results Management*) and Article 8 (*Right to a Fair Hearing*); comparable information shall be provided to FIBA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. Neither FIBA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the *National Federation* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure



14.4.1 Neither FIBA nor its Zones or *National Federations* shall publicly identify *Players* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, or the *Player* has been *Provisionally Suspended*.

14.4.2 Neither FIBA nor its *National Federation* or *WADA* accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Player*, other *Person* or their representatives.

ARTICLE 15 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a *Player* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 16 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

16.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the *FIBA* Central Board.

16.2 Except as provided in Article 16.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

16.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

16.4 These Anti-Doping Rules 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*.

16.5 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*.

16.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "**Effective Date**"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

16.6.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.



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16.6.2 Where a period of *Ineligibility* imposed by FIBA under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the *Person* who is *Ineligible* may apply to FIBA for a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the amendments made to the *Code* as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

16.6.3 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of *Ineligibility* of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.



ANNEX 1 DOPING CONTROL GUIDELINES

1. Procedure for Doping Control

Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in this Annex. In the event of a lacuna, the International Standards for Testing shall apply. FIBA may also conduct targeted or random controls as soon as the teams arrive at the site of the Events. In such case the procedure set out below may be adapted in accordance with the circumstances.

1.1 Selection of Players

1.1.1 During *Events* each team shall be included in the *Doping Control* programme.

1.1.2 The Players shall be chosen by draw at the end of the half-time period. The number of Players to be tested is generally two (2) from each team, but may be increased or decreased. During *Events*, a Player may be selected for several *Doping Control* tests.

1.1.3 The draw shall be carried out at the site of the *Event*. The team doctors will be advised that a *Doping Control* is to take place by the supervisory doctor and/or *Doping Control* officer representing FIBA before the beginning of the game or, at the latest, at half-time.

At the end of the half-time period, the supervisory doctor of FIBA or the *Doping Control* officer will present the team doctors of the respective teams (or team officials) at the *Doping Control Station* with two sets of detachable tokens, each corresponding to a player number. The team doctors (or team officials) will draw a number of tokens (face down) equal to the number of Players to be tested from their respective teams, plus one additional reserve Player per team to replace each Player drawn in case of injury (1.1.4). The supervisory doctor of FIBA or the *Doping Control* officer will then put the drawn tokens (face down) in two envelopes for each team and seal them. Only the Players indicated on the official score sheet may be selected, except for those that were not in uniform from the beginning of the game.

1.1.4 If, during the game, a Player sustains a serious injury necessitating immediate hospitalisation, his number shall not be taken into consideration in the draw. If such a situation occurs the reserve Player drawn according to 1.1.3 above shall replace the Player in question. In case of doubts regarding the seriousness of the injury, the supervisory doctor of FIBA shall rule on the matter.

1.1.6 Five minutes before the end of the game, the supervisory doctor of FIBA or the *Doping Control* officer shall open at the respective team benches in front of the team doctors (or team officials) the sealed envelopes and shall give the team doctors the "Notification of a *Doping Control*" Form.

1.1.7 At the end of the game, the team doctors (or team officials) shall hand the "Notification of a *Doping Control*" Form to the selected Players.

1.1.8 The team doctors will be shown the way to the *Doping Control* station. The selected Players shall be accompanied by an escort directly to the *Doping Control Station*.



- 1.1.9 The supervisory doctor of FIBA or the *Doping Control* officer shall make a note of the names and numbers of the selected Players and inform the persons responsible for escorting them to the *Doping Control* station.
- 1.1.10 The "Notification of a *Doping Control*" Form shall include:
- a. The Player's name, his shirt number, the date and time.
 - b. The summons to report immediately and directly after the end of the game to the *Doping Control* station with a document proving his identity (e.g. FIBA Identity Card, Player Licence, or other papers with a photograph proving identity).
 - c. Exceptions to the rule under b. above will be announced (e.g. awarding ceremony).
 - d. The consequences of refusing to submit to the *Doping Control* test by the deadline.
- 1.1.11 The "Notification of a *Doping Control*" Form shall be signed by:
- a. The supervisory doctor of FIBA,
 - b. The *Doping Control* officer (sample-taking person),
 - c. The Player confirming that he agrees to the test and to submit any appeal exclusively and to the exclusion of any state court to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, which rules in the last instance after FIBA internal remedies have been exhausted. Once signed, this form shall be given to the supervisory doctor of FIBA or to the *Doping Control* officer.
- 1.1.12 One or more *Doping Control* tests may be required by the official representative of FIBA should one or more Players behave in an odd manner during the game. This decision shall be announced to the *Doping Control* officer and to the supervisory doctor of FIBA by the Secretary General of FIBA (or his delegate).
The Secretary General of FIBA (or his delegate) shall decide upon the criteria for the selection of Players (in the event of suspected doping in Olympic Competitions, the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee equally reserves the right to select other Players *for Testing*).
- 1.1.13 Each Player summoned for a *Doping Control* test, either after being selected at the draw or because of the official FIBA representative's suspicion of doping, shall undergo any medical examination deemed to be necessary by the supervisory doctor of FIBA, which shall be conducted by the supervisory doctor of FIBA.
- 1.1.14 At the *Doping Control* station the Player shall write on the "Official *Doping Control* Report" all medicines and supplements taken in the seventy-two (72) hours prior to the collection of urine or other bodily fluids. Any medication administered by injection (corticosteroids and local anaesthetics) shall be mentioned on the "Declaration of Medicines taken prior to the *Doping Control*" (pink form).
Doctors prescribing medications shall be familiar with the list of *Prohibited Substances*.
- 1.1.15 The collection of urine *Samples* (or any other bodily fluids, e.g. blood, saliva, sweat) shall be obligatory in all cases and shall be fully completed.



1.1.16 If the Player does not appear at the *Doping Control* station immediately and directly after the end of the game (save for the exception under 3.1.10 c. above), this fact shall be recorded on the "Notification of a *Doping Control*" Form, and he shall be subject to sanctions by FIBA. In this case the reserve Player drawn according to 3.1.3 shall replace the Player in question.

1.2 Collection of urine *Samples*

1.2.1 The *Doping Control* officer takes full responsibility for carrying out the test. He verifies the identity of the Player.

1.2.2 The selected Players shall remain in the waiting room of the *Doping Control* station until the *Samples* are taken. The organisers shall provide a comfortable, well lit room with a table, chairs and armchairs for relaxation, cool drinks, a shower and closed toilets.

1.2.3 In addition to the Players and the accompanying team doctor (or team official), the following persons shall be admitted to the *Doping Control* station:

- a. The supervisory doctor of FIBA,
- b. The *Doping Control* officer, if possible a doctor,
- c. One or two assistants to fill in the forms,
- d. The FIBA commissioner (optional),
- e. An interpreter (if necessary),
- f. An independent Observer.

The *Doping Control* officer is in charge of taking the urine *Samples*. Taking photographs inside the *Doping Control* station is not allowed.

1.2.4 The containers used for collecting the *Samples* and the two bottles facilitating their transport shall be in sealed packages, in compliance with the *WADA International Standard for Testing*.

1.2.5 Each Player shall choose a container for the collection of the urine and two (2) bottles bearing a code number which shall be used to identify the *Samples*. This code number shall be noted on the "Official *Doping Control* Report". In the case that there is no code number on the bottles, the Player shall choose his own.

1.2.6 Each Player shall urinate into the container in a private room, under the supervision of the *Doping Control* officer or delegated alternate. The amount of urine to be collected will be 75 ml minimum. For tests which will include analysis for EPO, the volume of urine to be collected will be 90ml minimum.

1.2.7 At each attempt the Player shall remain under the strict supervision of the *Doping Control* officer until the total amount of urine required has been collected. He shall be allowed to have cool non alcoholic drinks carbonated or non carbonated which contain no *Prohibited Substances*. These drinks shall be available to the Players in unlimited amounts in the waiting room of the *Doping Control* station. They should be provided in sealed cans or glass bottles. The Player should not accept any drinks presented in open containers.



- 1.2.8 In front of the *Doping Control* officer, the Player shall pour the collected urine from the container into two (2) bottles chosen by the Player, 50 ml into the bottle A and 25 ml into the bottle B, or 60ml and 30ml where testing for EPO is also conducted.
- 1.2.9 Immediately after that, the *Doping Control* officer shall measure the pH value and urine specific gravity using the last drops of urine left in the container. The result shall be indicated on the "Official *Doping Control* Report".
- 1.2.10 The "Official *Doping Control* Report" shall include:
- a. The Player's name, his shirt number and his nationality.
 - b. Indication of the game, date and time of sample taking.
 - c. Data concerning the sample taking.
 - d. The signatures of the supervisory doctor of FIBA, the *Doping Control* officer, the team doctor and the Player.
 - e. Data concerning the Samples sent to the laboratory (code number of bottles A and B, etc.).
 - f. There shall be four (4) copies:
 - i. One (1) white copy to be returned to the supervisory doctor of FIBA in a sealed envelope,
 - ii. One (1) blue copy to be returned to the *Doping Control* officer and put in a sealed envelope. This envelope may only be opened at the request of the supervisory doctor of FIBA,
 - iii. One (1) green copy to be given to the team doctor or to the Player if the doctor is not present,
 - iv. One (1) pink copy to be sent to the laboratory. The duplicate shall not contain the Player's identity, nor data concerning the sample taking. It should be verified that the code number(s) is (are) clearly legible and correctly transcribed on the doping report forms.
- 1.2.11 Once the collected sample has been divided between the two bottles, the Player shall close the bottles and seal them hermetically. The Player and the *Doping Control* officer shall then ensure that the code number on the bottles and the code number noted on the "Official *Doping Control* Report" are identical.
- 1.2.12 The Player and the team doctor (or team official) shall verify that the bottles are properly sealed and that the code number on the two bottles corresponds with the number noted on the "Official *Doping Control* Report". The Player shall confirm on the "Official *Doping Control* Report" that the *Doping Control* has been properly carried out and shall be invited to note any comments.
- 1.2.13 The bottles shall be marked to distinguish between the *Samples* for analysis (A) and control analysis (B).
- 1.2.14 The *Doping Control* officer shall put the Forms "Notification of a *Doping Control*", "Official *Doping Control* Report", and "Transportation of the Samples" (in accordance with 3.2.16 below), in an envelope which he shall send to the Secretariat of FIBA or hand to the supervisory doctor of FIBA. He shall keep the blue duplicate in a sealed envelope.
- 1.2.15 The Samples A and B taken from each Player shall be duly kept until transportation to the laboratory.



- 1.2.16 In order to ensure the chain of custody of the transportation of the *Samples*, the *Doping Control* officer shall verify that the shipment packaging (e.g. box, bag, case) to be sent to the laboratory has seals, codes or adhesive tapes for security purposes. He shall complete the form, "Transportation of the *Samples*", indicating the security method used on the packaging (code number of the seals or adhesive security tapes used).

The *Doping Control* officer shall hand the shipment packaging to the person authorised to transport the *Sample* to the laboratory, or send it to the laboratory by transportation company, or take it to the laboratory personally.

The shipment packaging shall include a copy of the form "Transportation of the *Samples*" and the pink copy of the "Official *Doping Control* Report" for the laboratory with all details concerning the *Samples* to be analysed. The *Samples* shall be identified by their code number only since the Player's name is not written on the pink copy of the "Official *Doping Control* Report".

The WADA-accredited laboratory must confirm on receipt of the *Samples* that the shipment packaging has not been opened. They must return the form "Transportation of the *Samples*" to the Secretariat of FIBA, stamped, dated and duly signed acknowledging receipt of the sample undamaged and intact, and noting if the packaging has been tampered with, should the case arise.

2. Supervisory doctor for Doping Control

- a. For the *Doping Control* tests foreseen in the present Regulations (*In-Competition Testing* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*), FIBA or the appropriate FIBA Zone shall appoint a supervisory doctor if this is possible. The supervisory doctor of FIBA shall supervise the work of the *Doping Control* officer and assist him/her, where needed.
- b. Doctors nominated by FIBA who will be delegated supervisory doctors for *Doping Controls* will receive an official assignment from FIBA or the appropriate FIBA Zone for a given competition.
- c. Travel and staying expenses, as well as allowances due to the supervisory doctor, will be paid as follows:

2.1 Controls In-Competition

2.1.1 Allowances

Allowances payable are stipulated in 0.2 and covered by:

- a. For main official Competitions - Organisers
- b. For other official Competitions - As per the regulations for the Competition in question

2.1.2 Travel expenses covered by:

- a. For main official Competitions - Organisers



- b. For other official Competitions - As per the regulations for the Competition in question

2.1.3 Accommodation (full board and lodging) expenses covered by:

- a. For main official Competitions - Organisers
- b. For other official Competitions - As per the regulations for the Competition in question

2.1.4 Medical Equipment, Shipment and Laboratory Costs

All costs covered by the organisers.

2.2 Controls Out-of-Competition (decided by FIBA)

2.2.1 Allowances

Allowances are stipulated in 0.2

2.2.2 Travel and accommodation (full board and lodging) expenses

On presentation of receipts - Reimbursed
Plus for meals and other expenses per day - See Regulation 0.2
Allowance, travel and staying expenses covered by: FIBA

2.2.3 Medical Equipment, Shipment and Laboratory Costs

All costs covered by FIBA/FIBA Zones.



ANNEX 2:

STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS FOR ORGANISERS IN DOPING CONTROL MATTERS

At FIBA Official Competitions during which Doping Controls are carried out, the following is necessary:

- Special "*Doping Control / contrôle de dopage*" badges for general distribution to Players, doctors, staff and accompanying persons.
- Seats and table on the field of play for the supervisory doctor of FIBA and the doping control officer.
- Details of the procedure to follow when taking *Samples* which can be found in Annex 1 of these Regulations. Should local doping control officers insist on using their own forms, they should be asked to complete both sets of forms.
- Transport to the hotel/guesthouse for the Players and doctors (team doctor, supervisory doctor of FIBA) after the *Samples* have been taken. It can sometimes take hours to obtain the amount of urine necessary under the present Regulations.
- Transport of the *Samples* to the laboratory, in accordance with the statutory conditions (chain of custody).

The following staff must be available:

- A doping control officer (if possible a doctor from the organisation or agency conducting the controls in the host country) of the same sex as the Players selected for the control. The supervisory doctor of FIBA (if present) will monitor the correct procedure.
- An assistant for administrative work (completing the forms), although the doping control officer can also do this.
- A sufficient number of chaperones to escort the players to the doping control station.
- A security officer to screen the entrance to the *Doping Control* station.



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THE DOPING CONTROL STATION

The *Doping Control* station must be in the hall in which the competition is being held and should not be used for any other purpose (storage, sick room, office, toilets, etc.).

A "*Doping Control*/contrôle de dopage" sign must be hung on the door.

"*Doping Control*/contrôle de dopage" signs must be posted in the corridors leading to the *Doping Control* station.

The room must be able to accommodate at least ten (10) people (Players, team doctor, supervisory doctor of FIBA, doping control staff and occasionally an interpreter).

The *Doping Control* station must have:

- A **waiting area** with comfortable chairs, a refrigerator containing drinks in cans or sealed glass bottles (mineral water, fizzy drinks, fruit juice).
- **One (or two) sample-taking area(s)** with a writing desk, seats for the doping control officer, the assistant, the selected Player and his escort.
- A cupboard and/or a refrigerator for the *Samples*, both preferably lockable.
- A table upon which to place the sample containers and the bottles marked A and B.
- A large rubbish bin.
- A sanitary area with a shower with hot and cold running water.
- Toilets with a front-facing mirror or a $\frac{3}{4}$ reflection at seat-level.
- Toilet paper.
- Soap.

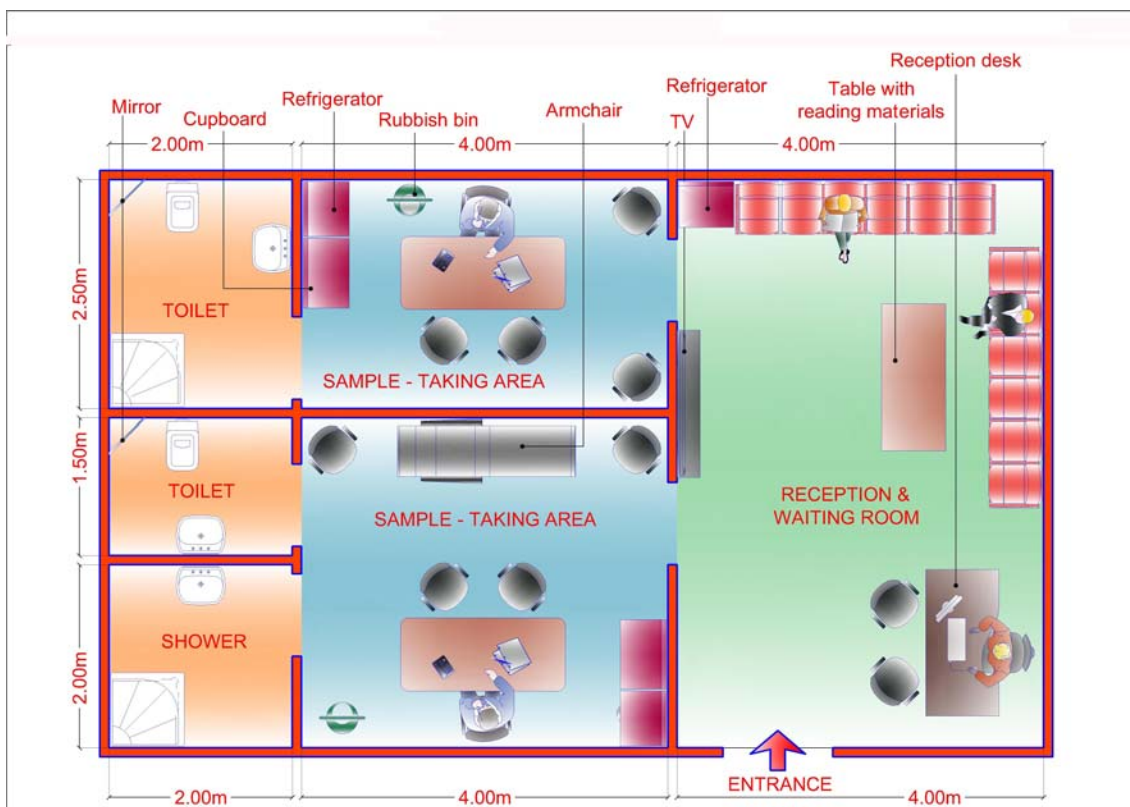
Standard Doping Control Station



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INTERNAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ANTI-DOPING**



More detailed information regarding the requirements for the doping control station (and first-aid facilities) is to be found on the FIBA homepage: www.fiba.com