



2017 IIHF DOPING CONTROL REGULATION

January 2015

DOPING CONTROL REGULATIONS

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with the IIHF's responsibilities under the WADA Code, and in furtherance of the IIHF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Doping Control Regulations are an integral part of the IIHF Regulations and are intended to be guidelines for the conduct of doping control within the IIHF and its member national associations. These regulations, in conjunction with the Disciplinary Code, provide standardized doping control and results management procedures as well as provide information to all those involved directly or indirectly in the doping control process.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the IIHF and each of its Member National Associations. They also apply to the following Players, Player Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of the IIHF to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in the IIHF Disciplinary Code to hear and determine cases brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

- a. all players and Player Support Personnel who are members of an IIHF Member National Association or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member National Association (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues)
- b. all players and Player Support Personal who are participating in any capacity in any IIHF Competition specified in IIHF Bylaw 401.
- c. any other player or Player Support Personal or other person who, by virtue of an IIHF Competition Accreditation or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise as specifically specified by the IIHF, is subject to IIHF jurisdiction.

All players as indicated in clause c above shall be considered International Level Players for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules and the WADA Code applicable to International Level Players (with respect to testing, TUEs, Whereabouts Information, results management and appeals) shall apply to such Players.

Any provision not specifically addressed in these Doping Control Regulations shall be governed and controlled in accordance with the 2015 WADA Code and the International Standards.

For anti-doping related matters, should there be a conflict between any IIHF Statute, By-Law or Regulation and the World Anti-Doping Code or International Standards, the World Anti-Doping Code or International Standard shall, as appropriate, prevail and apply.

Additional relevant anti-doping materials can be found on the WADA website at www.wada-ama.org.

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1. DOPING

- 1.1. Doping is forbidden.
- 1.2. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule Violations set out in these Anti-Doping Regulations and the World Anti-Doping Code to which the IIHF is a signatory.

2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The circumstance and conduct described in this Article shall constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Players 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. Every player is ultimately responsible for anything he ingests, inhales or uses. Every player must be aware of the Prohibited List, of the possibility and-or necessity of obtaining a TUE, of the duty to submit to doping control, and of all the possible sanctions that may be imposed in the event that he is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation (as defined in Article 2).

A person other than the player (i.e. team leader, physician, coach, trainer, physiotherapist, etc.) who has been involved in or committed an anti-doping violation shall be subject to sanctions in accordance with the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations.

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 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.
- 2.2. Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the player's A sample where the player waives analysis of the B sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the player's B sample is analysed and the analysis of the player's B Sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the player's A sample; or, where the player's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.
- 2.3. 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.

- 2.4. 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.
- 2.5. Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
2.5.1. It is each player's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body and that no Prohibited Method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
- 2.6. 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.
- 2.7. Evading, refusing, or failing to submit to Sample collection
Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.
- 2.8. Whereabouts Failures
Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by a player in the IIHF Registered Testing Pool shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.9. Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.
Shall be conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.
- 2.10. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods
2.10.1. 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 Out-of-Competition, unless the player establishes that the possession is pursuant to a duly granted TUE or other acceptable justification.
- 2.11. Possession by player support personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a player support personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited out-of-competition, in connection with a player, competition or training, unless the player support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to a player or other acceptable justification.
- 2.12. Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 2.13. 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.
- 2.14. Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of WADA Code Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.15. Prohibited Association

Association by a player or other person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Player Support Person who:

- 2.15.1. If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or
- 2.15.2. If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code compliant rules had been applicable to such person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- 2.15.3. Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the player or other person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the player or other person, or by WADA, of the Player Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential consequences of prohibited association and that the player or other person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Player Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Player or other Person that the Player Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding WADA Code Article 17, this Article applies even when the Player Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in WADA Code Article 25)

The burden shall be on the player or other person to establish that any association with Player Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Player Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

3. THE PROHIBITED LIST

- 3.1. The Prohibited List is established by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and is incorporated into these Regulations by reference.
- 3.2. For purposes of applying sanctions, the Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both in-competition and out-of-competition) because of their potential to enhance

performance in future competitions or their masking potential and also those substances and methods which are prohibited in-competition only.

- 3.3. All Prohibited Substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List, shall be "Specified Substances" for purposes of the application of Sanctions on Individuals (Disciplinary Code Article 6(A). Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.
- 3.4. WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included or may be added 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 any player based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk, or violate the spirit of sport.
- 3.5. The Prohibited List will be made available to all Member National Associations by the IIHF as the list is updated by WADA and is otherwise available at www.wada-ama.org.
- 3.6. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4. THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUES)

- 4.1 Players may have illnesses or documented medical conditions that require them to take particular medications. If the medication a player is required to take to treat an illness or condition happens to fall under the WADA Prohibited List, a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) may give that player the authorization to take the needed medicine.
- 4.2 The IIHF has adopted and implements the World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standards for the process of granting TUEs and shall make this standard available to all member national associations.
- 4.3 The IIHF shall recognize a TUE granted by a player's National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, if the TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The IIHF shall promptly notify the player and the respective National Anti-Doping Organization if it refuses to recognize the nationally granted TUE. The player or National Anti-Doping Organization shall have 21 days from the date of notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization remains valid for national-level competition and Out-of-Competition testing, but is not valid for international-level competition pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day deadline expires.
- 4.4 An international-level player who does not already have a TUE granted by his National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, must apply directly to the IIHF at least 21 days before participating in the respective IIHF event. The player shall contact the IIHF and ask for a TUE application form. After obtaining the form, the Player shall have his physician fill out the TUE application

form and produce the required supporting documentation and forward it to the IIHF. If the IIHF refuses a Player's TUE application, it will promptly notify the player with the respective reasons for the refusal. If the IIHF grants the player's TUE application, in addition to notifying the player, the IIHF will notify the respective National Anti-Doping Organization which will have the right to request a WADA review in accordance with WADA Code Articles 4.4.3.1 and 4.4.3.2. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IIHF remains valid for international-level competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IIHF becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires. The IIHF shall also promptly report to WADA through ADAMs the granting of any TUE for all players participating in any given IIHF sanctioned competition.

The TUE Standards and all relevant application forms can be downloaded by all players and physicians at www.wada.ama.org.

- 4.5 A player and/or the player's National Anti-Doping Organization may appeal any IIHF TUE decision that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WWADA but is not reversed upon review, exclusively to the CAS. A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Player, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization and/or the IIHF exclusively to the CAS.
- 4.6 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.
- 4.7 Any Anti-Doping Rule Violation under the IIHF Disciplinary Code Article 7 that is consistent with the provisions of an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption and issued pursuant to the International Standards for TUEs shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

5. TESTING AND INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Code Article 5.3, the IIHF shall undertake testing and investigations of international level players for both in-competition and out-of-competition testing for anti-doping purposes. IIHF's testing and investigations – test distribution planning, post-testing activity and related activities – shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the IIHF Bylaws, Regulations/Codes and Medical Care Guide. The IIHF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standards for Testing and Investigations.
- 5.2 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in WADA Code Article 20.
- 5.3 The IIHF and any Anti-Doping Organization with Testing authority may test any player over whom they have testing authority who has not retired, including players serving a period of Ineligibility.
- 5.4 The IIHF may require any international-level player to provide a sample at any time and at any place.

- 5.5 The IIHF may allow a National Anti-Doping Organization and/or Independent Testing Organization to conduct sample collection on its behalf in which case the respective Organization is acting with the same sample collection authority as the IIHF.
- 5.6 Only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, the IIHF for a World Championship, and the Pan-American Sports Organization for the Pan American Games). At National Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the National Anti-Doping Organization of that country. At the request of the ruling body for an Event, any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with that ruling body.
- 5.6.1 If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Players at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the Event, the Anti-Doping Organization may, in accordance with procedures published by WADA, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the Event. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.
- 5.7 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.
- 5.8 All Testing shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- 5.9 Retired Players Returning to Competition
- 5.9.1 A Player in the IIHF Registered Testing Pool who has given the IIHF notice of retirement may not resume competing in International or National Events until he has given the IIHF written notice of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to competition.
- 5.9.2 If a Player retires from the sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Player shall not resume competing in International or National Events until the Player has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the IIHF of his intent to resume competing and himself available for testing for that notice period.

6. DOPING CONTROL DURING IIHF COMPETITIONS (IN-COMPETITION TESTING)

A Operations and Facilities

- 6.1 For the operation of Doping Control (DC) to be carried out at all IIHF competitions in accordance with IIHF By-law 1500, the host member national association (NA) or the Organizing Committee (OC) must provide adequate personnel, facilities, and equipment to successfully operate the DC for the IIHF competition. The Doping Control Station shall be set up and organized in accordance with the specifications established in the IIHF Medical Care Guide.
- 6.2 The IIHF shall have an agreement from a WADA accredited laboratory to perform the analysis of the DC urine samples according to the IIHF Doping Control Regulations (DCR).
- 6.3 Each venue where an IIHF competition is played and DC is carried out shall be equipped with adequate anti-doping facilities in accordance with the IIHF Medical Care Guide. This shall include secure and lockable rooms to be used for the Doping Control Station (DCS), a waiting room, and a Doping Control Station Officer (DCSO) office. These should be located on the same floor and in the immediate vicinity of the player locker rooms.
- 6.4 It is the responsibility of the OC to ensure that the DCS is set up at least two days prior to the start of the IIHF competition and that the sample collection vessels and sample bottles are placed in a secure locked cabinet in the DCS office.

B Selection of Players

- 6.5 The IIHF Medical Committee shall determine the number of players to be tested during an IIHF competition according to the IIHF Testing Plan.
- 6.6 The IIHF Medical Supervisor or his representative shall select all players for Doping Control. The IIHF Medical Supervisor shall prioritize Target Testing in order to ensure that all of the appropriate Players are tested. However, the IIHF Medical Supervisor may also conduct random Testing..
- 6.7 A player may be tested any time on more than one occasion during an IIHF competition.
- 6.8 If it is documented that the player that was selected for DC suffered a serious injury or was ill and left the venue, the IIHF Medical Supervisor shall select another player from the team for sample control in accordance with the above noted procedure.
- 6.9 Should the injured or sick player recover and play in a later game during this same IIHF competition, the player may be obligated to undergo the DC after participating in the first game following the injury.

C Doping Control Procedures

- 6.10 The in-competition testing period shall commence 48 hours prior to the start of the competition (the starting time of the first game of the event) and end 48 hours after the end of the competition (the ending time of the last game of the event).
- 6.11 The IIHF Medical Supervisor shall conduct doping control in accordance with the rules established in the IIHF Medical Care Guide for doping control.

7. OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING

7.1 General Provisions

It is the responsibility of every Member National Association to ensure compliance with the IIHF out-of-competition testing procedures, specifically including but not limited to ensuring its players compliance with the IIHF Registered Testing Pool and submitting to the IIHF valid and up to date whereabouts information upon request for national teams prior to any international competition. Any Member National Association or player who fails to submit valid whereabouts information will be subject to sanctions as specified in the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations.

- 7.1.1 All out-of-competition sample collection procedures shall follow the protocol set out in the WADA Code and the International Standards for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of the testing.
- 7.1.2 Except in exceptional circumstances, all out-of-competition testing shall be no advance notice.
- 7.1.3 All players shall be subject to out-of-competition doping controls carried out by the IIHF or any third party authorized or appointed by the IIHF to do so.
- 7.1.4 The effectiveness of out-of-competition testing relies greatly on the provision of proper player whereabouts information as provide by the teams or players prior to a competition, the players during their inclusion in the IIHF Registered Testing Pool or the National Anti-Doping Organization('s) throughout the year.
- 7.1.5 Any anti-doping rule violation resulting from out-of-competition testing will be adjudicated in accordance with the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations.

7.2 Registered Testing Pool

The IIHF shall establish an out-of-competition program based on the IIHF World Ranking and select a set number of Players who are eligible for inclusion into the Program. The IIHF shall develop a global whereabouts policy for Ice Hockey which shall be applied consistently across all Member National Associations and players involved in the IIHF Testing Program.

- 7.2.1 IIHF Registered Testing Pool ("RTP") shall be considered a pool of Players whose entry into the Pool is based on their success and their individual or collective behaviour in relation to doping. Players entered into the IIHF RTP will be required to provide up to date whereabouts information to the IIHF for each quarter period via ADAMS for the purpose of No Advance Notice Out-Of-Competition Testing. Such whereabouts information shall include one specific 60-minute time slot between 5:00 – 23:00 (11 pm) each day where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.
- 7.2.2 Players chosen to become part of the IIHF RTP who are also members of the RTP of their National Anti-Doping Organization ("NADO") shall remain part of both the IIHF RTP and the NADO RTP. The IIHF shall liaise with the respective NADO for the purpose of IIHF out-of-competition testing to ensure a coordinated approach in the application of IIHF global whereabouts policy and procedures.

7.3 Registered Testing Pool Criteria

A Player may become part of the IIHF RTP if he:

- a. Is under the jurisdiction of an IIHF top 16 ranked Member National Association;
- b. Is serving a period of ineligibility or has recently completed a period of ineligibility;
- c. Is currently in a NADO RTP;
- d. Is suspected of being involved in any aspect of doping; or
- e. Meets any other requirement and/or condition as specifically indicated by the IIHF.

7.4 Removal from the Registered Testing Pool

Once nominated to become part of the IIHF RTP, a player shall remain part of the IIHF RTP for the duration of the nominated year and be subject to whereabouts requirements as set out in these Anti-Doping Regulations unless and until:

- a. The player is given written notice from the IIHF that he is no longer designated for inclusion into the IIHF RTP; or
- b. The player retires from competition and provides written notice to the IIHF regarding such.

7.5 Provisions of Whereabouts

7.5.1 . Players entered into the IIHF RTP shall provide the IIHF with accurate and complete Player whereabouts information every quarter for one year via ADAMS on the due dates indicated in Regulation 6.6. A failure by a Player designated for inclusion into the IIHF RTP to submit his Player whereabouts by the deadline may amount to a Filing Failure and consequently a Whereabouts Failure.

7.5.2 Players shall also update the IIHF via ADAMS as soon as possible with any changes to his/her whereabouts information and/or with any additional information that is necessary to his/her whereabouts that occur within the specific quarter period.

7.6 Whereabouts Filing Requirements

7.6.1 Before the last day of each quarter and prior to the first day of the following quarter (i.e. 1 October, 1 January, 1 April, and 1 July) a Player in the IIHF RTP must file a Whereabouts Filing with the IIHF via ADAMS that contains the following information:

- a. A complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to the Player. Any notice or other items sent by courier or register post to that address will be deemed received by the Player when proof of actual receipt is provided by the delivery service;
- b. For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Player will be residing (e.g. home, hotel, holiday location, etc.);
- c. For each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Player will (i) train individually or as part of a team activity including both his/her club and national team schedules and (ii) will work or conduct any regular activity (university, study, etc.), as well as the usual time frames for such regular activity (and/or similarly relevant information for off-season quarters);
- d. The Player's competition schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Player is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which he is scheduled to compete at such location(s) (club and national

- team schedules) (no competition schedule is required for off-season quarters); and
- e. For each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute slot between 5:00 and 23:00 (11 pm) each day where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at the a specific location.

(Note: A Player in the IIHF RTP who suffers an injury and/or illness during the season which results in him/her not being present at scheduled team and/or individual activities shall be required to be available and accessible for Testing at his/her nominated residence.)

- 7.6.2 When making whereabouts filings Players are responsible for ensuring that they provide all the required information accurately and in sufficient detail to enable the IIHF, its nominee or NADO to locate the Player for Testing on any given day in the quarter.
- 7.6.3 Any Player who provides fraudulent information in his/her whereabouts filing commits an anti-doping rule violation under Regulation 2.3 or Regulation 2.5.
- 7.6.4 The Player has the ultimate responsibility to provide whereabouts information and be available for testing at all time in accordance with his/her whereabouts information declared on his Whereabouts Filing. However, each Member National Association shall use its best efforts to assist the IIHF in the implementation of its Out-Of-Competition Testing Program when requested to do so by the IIHF.

7.7 Filing Failure Pre-Conditions

A Player will only be declared to have committed a Filing Failure where the IIHF can establish:

- a. That the Player was duly notified that he was designated for inclusion in the IIHF RTP and that he must make and update accurate whereabouts filings;
- b. That the Player was informed of the consequences of any failure to comply with whereabouts filing requirements;
- c. That the Player failed to comply with any or all of the requirements to make and update accurate Whereabouts Filings by the applicable deadline;
- d. That in the case of a second and/or third Filing Failure in the same quarter, the Player was given notice of the previous Filing Failure;
- e. That the Player's failure to comply was at least negligent (a Player will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he was notified of the filing requirement yet failed to comply).

7.8 Results Management for Filing Failures

Review of potential filing failures and missed tests shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Where any discrepancies exist between the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and these Rules, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall prevail. At such time as the IIHF or National Anti-Doping Organization (as applicable) is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Player notice, in the manner set out in its rules, that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 of the Code and the basis of that assertion. Other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2 of the Code.

- 7.8.1 If a Players meets all of the pre-conditions for a filing failure, then as soon as reasonable possible after the date of the discovery of the filing failure, the

IIHF shall send notice to the Player in writing of the filing failure. The notice shall explain: (a) that unless the Player establishes to the satisfaction of the IIHF that there has not been a filing failure, a Whereabouts Failure will be recorded against the Player, (b) if there are other Whereabouts Failure recorded against the Player and (c) of the consequence the Player will incur for the Whereabouts Filing Failure.

- 7.8.2 If a Player wishes to dispute the Whereabouts Filing Failure, the Player has 14 days from the date the Player receives the notice from the IIHF of the Whereabouts Filing Failure to respond to the IIHF regarding his/her dispute with the Whereabouts Filing Failure (such response must include the reasons disputing the Whereabouts Filing Failure together with supporting evidence/documentation). The IIHF will advise the Player within 14 days after receiving the Player's objection, whether or not it maintains the Filing Failure against the Player.
- 7.8.3 If no response is received from the Player by the relevant deadline, or the IIHF maintains that there has been a Filing Failure, the IIHF shall send notice to the Player that a Filing Failure is recorded against him.
- 7.8.4 A Player shall have 14 days from the date the Player receives notice that a Filing Failure has been recorded against the Player to appeal such decision to the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

7.9 Availability for Testing

- 7.9.1 A Player in the IIHF RTP must specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day in the relevant quarter for the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the Player has specified for that time slot in such filing. If a Player fails to remain at the nominated location for the full 60-minutes period, he runs the risk of a potential Missed Test if the Doping Control Officer arrives during the 60-minute period but after the Player's departure.
- 7.9.2 It is the responsibility of a Player in the IIHF RTP to ensure that the whereabouts information provided in his Whereabouts Filing is sufficient to enable the IIHF to locate him/her for Testing within the 60-minute specified period. If any change in circumstance make the original whereabouts information inaccurate as to the Player's location, then the Player must update his/her Whereabouts Filing prior to his/her specified 60-minute time slot so that the information on file becomes accurate and complete. A failure shall have the following consequences:
 - a. If the IIHF attempts to test the Players during the 60-minute time slot, and due to the failure, the Player is not available for testing, the unsuccessful attempt shall be a Missed Test;
 - b. If the circumstances so warrant, the failure may be pursued as evasion of Sample collection and/or Tampering or Attempted Tamper with Doping Control.

7.10 Missed Test

A Player in the IIHF RTP may only be declared to have committed a Missed Test where the IIHF can establish:

- a. That the Player was duly notified that he was designated for inclusion in the IIHF RTP and that he was advised of his/her liability for a Missed

- Test if he was unavailable for Testing during the 60-minute time slot specified in his Whereabouts Filing at the location specified for that time slot;
- b. That the IIHF attempted to test the Player in the IIHF RTP during the 60-minute time slot specified by the Player in his Whereabouts Filing for that day;
 - c. That during the specified 60-minute time slot, the IIHF did what was reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Player, short of giving the Player any advance notice of the test;
 - d. That if the attempted testing would result in the Player's second missed test, the IIHF gave proper notice to the Player concerning the Player's first missed test;
 - e. That the Player's failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent (a Player will be presumed to be negligent upon proof that 1 through 4 of this Regulation are met).

7.11 Results Management for Missed Tests

- 7.11.1 The IIHF designated Doping Control Officer shall notify the IIHF that an unsuccessful attempt has occurred. Such notice shall set out the details of the attempted sample collection including the exact date and time of the attempt, the names of all location(s) visited, the exact arrival and departure times at each of the location(s), the step(s) taken at the location(s) to try to find the Player, including details of any contact made with third parties (names, relation to Player, information on possible location of the Player if the Player is not present), and any other relevant details about the attempted sample collection.
- 7.11.2 If the IIHF determines that all of the requirements to record a Missed Test have been satisfied, then as soon as reasonable possible after the date of the unsuccessful attempt, the IIHF must send notice to the Player of the Missed Test. The notice shall warn the Player: (a) that unless the Player establishes to the satisfaction of the IIHF that there has not been a Missed Test, a Missed Test will be recorded against the Player, (b) if there are other Missed Test and/or Whereabouts Failure recorded against the Player and (c) of the consequence the Player will incur for the Missed Test.
- 7.11.3 If a Player wishes to dispute the Missed Test, the Player has 14 days from the date the Player receives notice from the IIHF regarding the Missed Test to respond to the IIHF regarding his/her dispute with the Missed Test (such response must include the reasons disputing the Missed Test together with supporting evidence/documentation). The IIHF will advise the Player within 14 days after receiving the Player's response, whether or not it maintains the Missed Test.
- 7.11.4 If no response is received from the Player by the relevant deadline, or the IIHF maintains that there has been a Missed Test, the IIHF shall send notice to the Player that a Missed Test is recorded against him/her.
- 7.11.5 A Player shall have 14 days from the Player receives notice from the IIHF that a Missed Test has been recorded against him/her to appeal such decision to the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

7.12 Consequences of Whereabouts Failures

- 7.12.1 Any Player in the IIHF RTP who commits a total of three Whereabouts Failure (which may be any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests adding up to a total of three) within an 12-month period (irrespective of the doping organization(s) has/have declared the Whereabouts Failures) shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with IIHF Medical Regulation Section 2.4.
- 7.12.2 The 12-month period starts to run on the date the Player commits his/her first Whereabouts Failures. The 12-month period is not affected by any successful sample collection conducted with respect to the Player during the 12-month period. If a Player who has committed a Whereabouts Failure does not go on to commit a further two Whereabouts failures within 12-month period, at the end of that 12-month period, the first Whereabouts Failure expires for the purposes of these Regulations. For the purposes of determining whether a Whereabouts Failure has occurred within the 12-month period:
- a. A Filing Failure shall be deemed to have occurred on the first day of the quarter for which the Player fails to make the required filing, or in the case of any subsequent Filing Failure in the same quarter following notice of the previous Filing Failure where the Player failed to rectify the Filing Failure by the deadline indicated by the IIHF;
 - b. A Missed Test will be deemed to have occurred on the date that the sample collection was unsuccessful.

7.13 Member National Association Non-Compliance

Any Member National Association who fails to assist the IIHF in the implementation of its Out-Of-Competition Testing Program may be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations.

7.14 Confidentiality

7.14.1 When the IIHF receives notice of a Whereabouts Failure with respect to a Player it shall not disclose that information beyond those persons who need to know, unless and until that Player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation (the IIHF shall ensure that such persons who need to know also maintain the same level of confidentiality).

7.14.2 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Regulation 6.5 and 6.6 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test players in accordance with the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that the whereabouts information is only used for doping control purposes.

8. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Doping Control Samples collected according to these regulations shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

- 8.1 Use of Approved Laboratories: for the purposes of Article 2.1 of the Code, the IIHF shall send doping control samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The IIHF shall have the sole choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the sample analysis.

- 8.2 Substances Subject to Detection: Doping control 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 World Anti-Doping Code, or to assist the IIHF in profiling relevant parameters in a player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purposes. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.
- 8.3 Research on Samples: No sample may be used for any purpose other than, as described in article 7.2 above without the player's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than article 7.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular player.
- 8.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting: Laboratories shall analyze doping control samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories to the IIHF Medical Supervisor or his representative.
- 8.5 Retesting of Samples: A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purpose of article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the IIHF or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

9. IIHF RESULTS MANAGEMENT

The circumstances in which the IIHF shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Players and/or other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with WADA Code Article 7.

A. In-competition results management

- 9.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IIHF Medical Supervisor in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses remain confidential.
- 9.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample adverse analytical finding, the IIHF Medical Supervisor shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding.
- 9.3 If the initial review under Article 8.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of Testing or analysis that caused the adverse analytical finding, the IIHF Medical Supervisor shall immediately inform the IIHF General Secretary or designate indicating the analytical details which led to the adverse result.
- 9.4 The IIHF General Secretary or designate shall be responsible for informing in writing the team leader or his/her representative of the adverse test results of the player involved. The Notice to the team leader shall contain the following information:

- a. The player's name and country;
 - b. The date of the sample collection;
 - c. The adverse analytical finding;
 - d. The anti-doping rule violated;
 - e. The player's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;
 - f. The scheduled date, time and place for the B sample analysis if the player or the IIHF chooses to request an analysis of the B sample;
 - g. The right of the player and/or the player's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;
 - h. The player's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories; and
 - i. The IIHF's determination regarding the implementation of a provisional suspension and the corresponding notice of a provisional hearing.
- 9.5 The Team Leader shall be responsible for promptly notifying the Player of the Adverse Analytical Finding, providing him with all of the aforementioned information.
- 9.6 If the IIHF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, the IIHF shall notify the Player and the relevant Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with the WADA Code.
- 9.7 Arrangements shall be made for testing the B Sample within 14 days of the notification described in Article 8.4. A player may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The IIHF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 9.8 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 member national association or Team, as well as a Medical Committee member and IIHF Medical Supervisor or their designate, shall be allowed to be present.
- 9.9 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the player, his Team, his member national association, and the IIHF shall be so informed.
- 9.10 In accordance with article 7.4 of the Code, for apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve adverse analytical findings (including atypical findings), the IIHF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation in whatever time it needs to satisfy itself that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. If the IIHF determines that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the IIHF shall, in accordance with Article 8.4, notify WADA and the appropriate member national association who is responsible for notifying the respective player and/or party involved whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. However, the IIHF will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the circumstances in Article 7.4.1 of the Code exists. The IIHF shall indicate in the notice the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated and the basis of the violation.
- 9.11 When it appears, following the results management process described above, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated, the IIHF will notify the player or other person of his right to:

- a. admit to the anti-doping rule violation, waive his right to a disciplinary procedure, and accept the consequences that are mandated by the WADA Code or (where some discretion as to consequences exists under the WADA Code) that have been offered by the IIHF, or
- b. request that his case is submitted to the IIHF Disciplinary Board for final adjudication in accordance with IIHF Disciplinary Code.

9.12 The IIHF shall also give notice thereof as set forth in WADA Code Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under WADA Code Article 13.2.3.

B. Out-of-competition results management

9.13 Out-of-competition results management procedures include results management procedures for (a) out-of-competition tests performed by the IIHF and WADA pursuant to an agreement with IIHF, (b) in-competition tests when the results of such tests are notified to the IIHF after the competition and (c) other anti-doping rule violations in accordance with Code article 2.

9.14 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IIHF Office in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses remain confidential.

9.15 Upon receipt of an A Sample adverse analytical finding, the IIHF Office in cooperation with the IIHF Medical Supervisor shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding.

9.16 If the initial review under Article 2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or departure from the International Standards for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of testing or analysis that caused the adverse analytical finding, the General Secretary shall be responsible for informing in writing the member national association of the adverse test results of the player involved. The member national association will be provided the following information:

- a. The player's name and country;
- b. The date of the sample collection;
- c. The adverse analytical finding;
- d. The anti-doping rule violated;
- e. The player's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;
- f. The scheduled date, time and place for the B sample analysis if the player or the IIHF chooses to request an analysis of the B sample;
- g. The right of the player and/or the player's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;
- h. The player's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories; and
- i. The IIHF's determination regarding the implementation of a provisional suspension and the corresponding notice of a provisional hearing.

The member national association is responsible for promptly notifying the Player of the Adverse Analytical Finding, providing him with all of the aforementioned information.

If the IIHF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, the IIHF shall so notify the Player and the relevant Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with WADA Code 14.1.2.

- 9.17 Arrangements shall be made for testing the B Sample within 14 days of the notification described in Article 4. A player may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The IIHF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 9.18 The player, and/or his representative, the player's member national association, and an IIHF medical representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standards for Laboratories.
- 9.19 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative. The IIHF shall inform the member national association regarding such results. The member national association is responsible for immediately informing the player.
- 9.20 In accordance with WADA Code Article 7.4, 7.5 and 7.7, for apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve adverse analytical findings or whereabouts failures (including atypical findings, atypical passport findings and adverse passport findings), the IIHF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories in whatever time it needs to satisfy itself that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. If the IIHF determines that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the IIHF shall notify WADA and the appropriate member national association who is responsible for notifying the respective player and/or party involved with the anti-doping rule violation. The IIHF shall indicate in the notice the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated and the basis of the violation. Other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be notified as provided in WADA Code Article 14.1.2.
- 9.21 When it appears, following the results management process described above, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated, the IIHF will notify the player or other person of his right to:
- a. admit to the anti-doping rule violation, waive his right to a disciplinary proceeding, and accept the consequences that are mandated by the WADA Code and IIHF Regulations/Codes or (where some discretion as to consequences exists under the WADA Code and IIHF Regulations/Codes) that have been offered by the IIHF, or
 - b. request that his case is submitted to the Disciplinary Board for adjudication in accordance with the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

The IIHF shall also give notice thereof as set forth in WADA Code Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under WADA Code Article 13.2.3.

10. MEMBER NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RESULTS MANAGEMENT

- 10.1 Results management conducted by member national associations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in WADA Code Article 7.

- 10.2 Results of all doping controls shall be reported to the IIHF within 14 days of the conclusion of the member national association's results management process.
- 10.3 Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a player who is a member of that member national association shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the member national association or national law.
- 10.4 Apparent anti-doping rule violations by players who are members of another member national association shall be referred to the player's member national association or where applicable to the player's National Anti-Doping Organization for results management and hearing.
- 10.5 Where a member national association fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by the IIHF or WADA, the IIHF and WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the member national association has rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation.

11. PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

- 11.1 **Mandatory Provisional Suspension:** If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance that is not a specified substance, or for a prohibited method, and a review in accordance with WADA Code Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed prior to Notice as indicated in IIHF Doping Control Regulation 8.4 and 8.14. When a B Sample does not confirm the A Sample relating to a provisional suspension, the Players shall immediately be released to continue playing
- 11.2 **Optional Provisional Suspension:** In case of an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by WADA Code Article 7.9.1, the IIHF may impose a provisional suspension on the player or other person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in IIHF Doping Control Regulation 8.4 and 8.14. and prior to a final to a final hearing as described in the IIHF Disciplinary Code.
- 11.3 A provisional suspension can only be imposed if the player is given either a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing before the imposition of the provisional suspension, or on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension, or b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing by the IIHF in accordance with Disciplinary Code Article 12.3.4.
- 11.4 In all cases where a player or other person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a provisional suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the player or other person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a provisional suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.
- 11.5 For provisional suspensions, when the B Sample is negative and/or does not confirm the A Sample, the players shall immediately be released from the provisional suspension and allowed to continue to play.

12. DOPING CONTROLS DURING OLYMPIC GAMES

- 12.1 The procedure for doping controls and procedures at the Olympic Games shall be specified by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The procedure of the doping controls of the IOC may differ from those of the IIHF but should be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Laboratories and the Code.
- 12.2 Unless otherwise agreed to, as in all IIHF competitions, during the Olympic Games the players, player support personnel, team physicians, coaches and all team officials are personally responsible for the adherence to the anti-doping rules and observance of the IOC Doping Control Regulations.
- 12.3 In the case of positive doping test at the Olympic Games, the IIHF will apply sanctions in accordance with IIHF Disciplinary Code in addition to those sanctions imposed by the IOC. The player, the player's member national association, the IOC and WADA will be notified of any such sanction.

13. EXPENSES FOR DOPING CONTROL

13.1 IIHF World Championship

The IIHF is responsible for the travel of the assigned IIHF Medical Supervisor(s) to the designated airport for the event. All other expenses including meals and accommodation for the IIHF Medical Supervisor, sampling materials, the sample taking procedure, the sample analysis and transport of samples, will be at the expense of the organizing member national association.

13.2 Other IIHF Competitions:

The IIHF is responsible for the travel to and from at the event of the assigned IIHF Medical Supervisor(s) and all costs for sample analysis at the selected laboratory. All other expenses including doping control personnel, sample collection, courier of the samples to the WADA laboratory, local travel, meals and accommodation will be at the expense of the organizing member national association.

13.3 Out-of-Competition or Out-of-Season Testing

All expenses will be paid by the IIHF.

Should additional testing be required because of a player's previous adverse findings, the costs of this additional testing will be at the expense of the player's member national association.

14. GENERAL PROVISIONS

14.1 Public Disclosures

The IIHF shall only make public disclosures regarding a player or other person who is asserted by the IIHF to have committed an anti-doping rule violation after the player or other person has been duly notified. All public disclosure of final IIHF disciplinary decision shall be made in accordance with WADA Code Article 14.

14.2 Data Privacy

The IIHF may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to players and other persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the WADA Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.3 Confidentiality

Member National Association and other organization who receive a notice of an anti-doping rule violation or an IIHF final decision relating to an anti-doping rule violation shall not disclose any information relating to such beyond those persons with a need to know until the IIHF has made a Public Disclosure or has failed to make a Public Disclosure as required in WADA Code Article 14.3

15. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

15.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Players or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of the Code. Notice to a Player or other Person who is a member of a Member National Association may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member National Association.

15.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of the Code, simultaneously with the notice to the Player or other Person.

15.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 of the Code shall include: the Player's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Player's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 of the Code shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

15.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 of the Code and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

16. NOTICE OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION DECISIONS AND REQUEST FOR FILES

16.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 of the Code shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, IIHF shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

16.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 of the Code may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

17. STATISTICAL REPORTING

IIHF shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. IIHF may also publish reports showing the name of each Player tested and the date of each Testing.

18. DOPING CONTROL INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, IIHF shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Players to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Player, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Player.