FIBA Internal Regulations

Book 4
Anti-Doping

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INTRODUCTION

Preface
These FIBA Internal Regulations governing Anti-doping (the “Anti-Doping Rules”) are adopted and implemented in accordance with FIBA’s responsibilities under the revised World Anti-Doping Code, ed. 2015 (the “Code”), and in furtherance of FIBA’s continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which Basketball (in all its disciplines) is played. Athletes and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, these rules are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules
Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport". It is the essence of Olympism, the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person’s natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules
These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to FIBA – including all its divisions –, its National Federations and Regional Offices. They also apply to the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her 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 FIBA to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

a. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who have registered at least once with FIBA (e.g. Athletes entered in FIBA’s player database), or with any Regional Office or National Federation, or with any member or affiliate organisation of any Regional Office or National Federation (including
without limitation any clubs, teams, associations or leagues) or any other national and international professional leagues;

b. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FIBA, or any Regional Office or a National Federation, or any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues, whether recognised by FIBA or not), wherever held;

c. any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of FIBA, or of any Regional Office or National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any Regional Office or National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues, whether recognised by FIBA or not), for purposes of anti-doping; and

d. Athletes who are not regular members of FIBA or of one of its Regional Offices or National Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event FIBA may include such Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool or Testing Pool(s) so that they are required to provide information about their whereabouts for purposes of Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules for at least one month prior to the International Event in question.

Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following Athletes shall be considered to be International-Level Athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes (regarding Testing but also regarding TUEs, whereabouts information, results management, and appeals) shall apply to such Athletes:

a. Athletes competing in a FIBA Event, and

b. Athletes included by FIBA in the Registered Testing Pool and Testing Pool(s) (when such Testing Pool(s) is established by FIBA).

* All cross-references in these Anti-Doping Rules shall be understood as referring to Articles of this Book 4 of the FIBA Internal Regulations, unless a different Book is expressly mentioned.
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 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2  ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1  Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample

2.1.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes 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 Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 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 Athlete’s Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample; or, where the Athlete’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.

2.1.3 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 an Athlete’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 an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’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 or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used or Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample Collection*

Evading *Sample collection*, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to *Sample collection* after notification as authorised in these *Anti-Doping Rules* or other applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 *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 an *Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool*.

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

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

2.6 *Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*

2.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with an *Athlete, Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *TUE* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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

2.8 *Administration or Attempted Administration* to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, or *Administration or Attempted Administration* to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*
2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility, or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to 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

2.10.3 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 Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)

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

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete 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.
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 Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete 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.

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 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA’s request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA’s receipt of such notice, and WADA’s receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceedings.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 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 Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FIBA.

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. FIBA will make the current Prohibited List available to each National Federation and its members and constituents through the FIBA official website (www.fiba.basketball). The Prohibited List in force is also available on WADA’s website at 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 by WADA, without requiring any further action by FIBA or its National Federations. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto. FIBA may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of basketball in general or for any of its disciplines. FIBA may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of basketball. WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by FIBA.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified 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. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.
4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 If an International-Level Athlete is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons:

4.4.2.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for international-level Competition. However, the Athlete may apply to FIBA to recognise that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FIBA shall recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If FIBA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FIBA shall notify the Athlete and his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

4.4.2.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to FIBA for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, using the form posted on FIBA’s website at www.fiba.basketball/tue. If FIBA denies the Athlete’s application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If FIBA grants the Athlete’s application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by FIBA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIBA 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 Organisation does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIBA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.
4.4.3 If FIBA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, FIBA shall recognise a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation. If FIBA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, FIBA shall permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 An application to FIBA for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the Athlete’s next Competition. FIBA shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUEs (the ‘TUE Committee’). The TUE Committee will include, ex officio, the Chairman of the Medical Commission. The TUE Committee may request the advice of any external medical or scientific experts that it deems appropriate to assist in the review of an application. Upon FIBA’s receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Committee shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Committee (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the specific FIBA protocols, if any, posted on its website (www.fiba.com). Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Rules, its decision shall be the final decision of FIBA, and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations, including the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.5.2 The Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FIBA not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the Athlete.
or the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FIBA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FIBA (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FIBA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and/or FIBA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of FIBA supplementing that International Standard, if any.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by FIBA shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FIBA 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 Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and
5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 FIBA may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FIBA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").

5.2.2 FIBA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If FIBA delegates or contracts any part of Testing – except for Testing during an Event Period, for which Article 5.3.2 below applies – to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FIBA shall be notified at least twenty four (24) hours in advance of each additional Sample collection or additional type of analysis.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3.2 of the Code, only a single organisation should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. The ruling body of the Event shall initiate and direct collection of Samples at Event Venues during the Event Period and co-ordinate any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues, as follows:

5.3.1.1 FIBA, for all the FIBA Events except those mentioned in Article 2-1.b). FIBA may delegate such authority to a Regional Office or to another Anti-Doping Organisation.

5.3.1.2 the relevant ruling body of the Event, for all other International Events.
5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organisation that would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FIBA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event—see Article 5.3.1 above) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FIBA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FIBA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation 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 Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, the Secretary General of FIBA shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted at FIBA Events by developing and implementing an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan for the sport of basketball (in all its disciplines) that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis. Testing may be conducted by qualified Persons so authorised by FIBA. FIBA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

5.4.1 Testing is to be carried out at FIBA Events and during the 1st division of all national championships for Men and Women.

5.4.2 In-Competition Testing is compulsory during the following Events:

a. Olympic Qualifying Tournaments for Men and Women;
b. FIBA Basketball World Cup (Men and Women);
c. FIBA U19 and U17 World Championship for Men and Women;
d. FIBA 3x3 World Cups (Men and Women);
e. Continental Championships for Men and Women;
f. Official FIBA cups and tournaments for club teams, if the appropriate body of FIBA has the facilities to carry out such tests;
g. 1st division of all national championships for Men and Women.

5.4.3 Regarding results management, refer to Article 7.1.2 below.
5.5 **Coordination of Testing**

Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.6 **Athlete Whereabouts Information**

5.6.1 FIBA may identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through *ADAMS*, a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FIBA shall coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organisations* the identification of such *Athletes* and the collection of their whereabouts information. FIBA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. Each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise FIBA of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts.

5.6.1.1 FIBA may establish other *Testing Pool(s)* for *Athletes* not included in the *Registered Testing Pool* and require such *Athletes* to provide and update, either directly or through their club or *National Federation*, specific whereabouts information requested by FIBA. Failure to comply with FIBA’s requirements, in addition to possible *Consequences* under these *Anti-Doping Rules*, may lead to (a) a sanction in accordance with Article 1-99; (b) the *Athlete’s* inclusion in the *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an *Athlete’s* failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.

5.6.3 An *Athlete* in FIBA’s *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to FIBA that he/she has retired or (b) FIBA has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FIBA’s *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be shared (through *ADAMS*) with *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test that *Athlete*, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes
set out in Article 5.6 of the Code and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Team Whereabouts Information

5.7.1 FIBA may establish a Testing Pool of teams required to comply with whereabouts requirements set out by FIBA from time to time. Teams shall be notified of their inclusion in the Testing Pool and shall furnish FIBA with any whereabouts information so requested. At a minimum this shall include:

   a. Training dates;
   b. Start and finish times of training;
   c. Venue of training sessions;
   d. Dates of travel;
   e. Accommodation;
   f. Home address or address of regular overnight stay of each Athlete of the team.

5.7.2 The following shall constitute team whereabouts violations:

   a. The failure to provide FIBA with whereabouts information within the deadline communicated to the team;
   b. Incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
   c. The absence of one or more Athletes from a test conducted on the team.

Team whereabouts violations shall incur a monetary fine in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6 (Sanctions) of the FIBA Internal Regulations.

5.7.3 All Athletes belonging to teams in the Testing Pool are deemed to be aware of the whereabouts information provided by their team and must be present and available for Testing in accordance with that information. In addition to potential Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, any Athlete not present for Testing in accordance with the whereabouts information provided by the team may be included in the Registered Testing Pool and required to submit whereabouts information to FIBA in accordance with Article 5.6.

5.8 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.8.1 An Athlete in FIBA’s Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FIBA may not resume competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given FIBA written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with FIBA and the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This
decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.8.1 shall be Disqualified.

5.8.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FIBA and to his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.8.3 An Athlete who is not in FIBA’s Registered Testing Pool or Testing Pool(s) and who has given notice of retirement to FIBA may not resume competing unless he/she notifies FIBA and his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation at least six months before he/she wishes to return to Competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, during the period before actual return to Competition.

5.8.4 National Federations shall (directly or through their National Anti-Doping Organisations) establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to Competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool, as provided for in the Code.

5.9 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.9.1 Testing should be performed according to the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations as well as Appendix 2 to these Anti-Doping Rules.

5.9.2 An Athlete may be subject to Testing on more than one occasion during an Event or Competition.

5.9.4 Athletes selected for Testing through Article 5.9.1 shall immediately report for Sample collection and deliver a Sample according to the sampling procedure described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.9.5 For Out-of-Competition Testing, the Doping Control officer can decide to organise a drawing of lots between all Athletes present or pick out specific Athletes at his or her discretion or as per FIBA’s instructions. In any case, the selected Athletes have the right to finish a training session provided that they can remain constantly chaperoned during that period of time. The sampling procedure is the same as for In-Competition Testing.

5.10 Independent Observer Program

FIBA and the organising committees for FIBA Events, as well as the National Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.
ARTICLE 6  ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FIBA.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods 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 an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.2.2 FIBA shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 FIBA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 FIBA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document.
or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by FIBA at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FIBA to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

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

7.1.2 FIBA is the sole results management authority for all anti-doping rule violations arising from or in connection with:

- a FIBA Event, regardless of the authority that conducted Testing and
- any Out-of-Competition Testing conducted by FIBA, a Regional Office and WADA on any Athlete as long as the conditions of Article 7.1.1 of the Code are respected concerning the Testing activity conducted by WADA.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings

Results management with respect to the results of Testing initiated by FIBA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FIBA), a Regional Office or in connection with FIBA Events shall proceed as follows:

7.2.1 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 confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer 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.
7.2.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals 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, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.3.1 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 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 that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FIBA shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding, (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample 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 if the Athlete or FIBA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Athlete’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. If FIBA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.

7.3.2 Where requested by the Athlete or FIBA, arrangements shall be made to analyse the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete 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.

7.3.3 The Athlete and/or his or her representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of FIBA as well as a representative of the Athlete’s National Federation shall be allowed to be present.

7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, 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 Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.5 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances, laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances which may also
be produced endogenously, as **Atypical Findings**, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

**7.4.2** Upon receipt of an **Atypical Finding**, the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer 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 the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the **Atypical Finding**.

**7.4.3** If the review of an **Atypical Finding** under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the **Atypical Finding**, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.

**7.4.4** If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the **Atypical Finding**, FIBA shall conduct the required follow-up investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the **Atypical Finding** will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be notified that the **Atypical Finding** will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

**7.4.5** 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:

1. If FIBA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the **Atypical Finding** and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d)-(f).

2. If FIBA is asked (a) by a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events, or (b) by a sport organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sport organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, FIBA shall so advise the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

**7.5** Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FIBA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give
the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

FIBA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with FIBA, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FIBA is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6

FIBA shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2–7.6. At such time as FIBA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, or at the latest prior to closing the procedure before the FIBA Disciplinary Panel and provided that the Athlete is given reasonable time to prepare his/her defence, FIBA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 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 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 upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.

7.9.2 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 Article 7.9.1, the Secretary General of FIBA, after consultation with the FIBA Anti-Doping Officer, may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2 to 7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, the Athlete or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis.
after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1). National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article.

7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension imposed as per Article 7.9.1 may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to FIBA or to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product FIBA’s or the FIBA Disciplinary Panel’s decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product or to lift an optional Provisional Suspension imposed as per Article 7.9.2 shall not be appealable.

7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team) has been removed from a Competition or Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition or Event, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition or Event.

7.9.5 In all cases where an Athlete 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 Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.10.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by FIBA.

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by FIBA asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by FIBA.

7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead, FIBA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. FIBA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.
7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where FIBA has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, FIBA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while FIBA is conducting the results management process, FIBA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and FIBA would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIBA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

**ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**

8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing

8.1.1 When FIBA sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel for hearing and adjudication.

8.1.2 A FIBA Disciplinary Panel established under the provisions of Book 1, Chapter 6, shall be appointed to hear each case.

8.1.3 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time.

8.1.3.1 Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process before the Technical Committee (or other competent disciplinary body, if such is appointed—see Article 11.2). The matter shall be referred to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel in relation to Consequences beyond exclusion from the Event, Disqualification of Event results, forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from the Event, or recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation.

8.1.4 WADA and the National Federation of the Athlete (i.e. for which national team the Athlete is eligible to play) / other Person (i.e. the national federation of his or her citizenship) may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FIBA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
8.1.5 The FIBA Disciplinary Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2 Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the FIBA Disciplinary Panel shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel (or directly to CAS by WADA as per Article 13.1.3) as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then

a. if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but

b. if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIBA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, FIBA, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

ARTICLE 9 INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results (including without limitation: most valuable player, member of the All-Star five, ranking points in 3x3, winner of skill challenges etc.) obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes.
Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

However, if the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

For all other matters relating to Disqualification, refer to Article 11.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FIBA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that
the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence
10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products
In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no
period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

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

10.6.1.1 FIBA may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FIBA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIBA may only suspend a part of the otherwise 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 Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FIBA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FIBA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of FIBA or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed
an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA’s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

10.6.1.3 If FIBA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FIBA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

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

Where an Athlete 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.

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

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FIBA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FIBA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

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

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Athlete or other Person’s second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

a. six months;

b. one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

c. twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

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

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIBA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after FIBA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FIBA 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.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FIBA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete 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 had 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.
10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-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 automatic Disqualification of the individual results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 10.1, all other competitive results of the Athlete 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 Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FIBA.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, FIBA may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs incurred by FIBA or a FIBA Event organiser and which are associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount of up to CHF 50,000, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or FIBA’s recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, FIBA 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. All competitive results achieved by the Athlete alone during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.11.2 Timely Admission
Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation, 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 Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person 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 Athlete or other Person’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.11.3.3 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 Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.11.3.4 Where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised, endorsed or organised by any
Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league (whether recognised by FIBA or not etc.), an academic institution (e.g. NCAA) or any international or national level Event organisation (including without limitation the competitions mentioned in Articles 2-2 and 2-3) or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of FIBA, of a Regional Office or of a National Federation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FIBA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FIBA and its National Federations.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.
ARTICLE 11  CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1  Target Testing

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  Consequences

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. Subject to Article 11.3, if more than one Athlete 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 Athlete(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation. Only the Secretary General of FIBA may take a decision based on this Article in relation to – and for the purposes of – a main official competition of FIBA (as defined in Article 2.2). 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.

11.3  No Fault or Negligence

If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s team shall not be Disqualified from the Event, unless a) the number of Athletes found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Event Period and who do not fall under the provisions of this Article 11.3 is still more than one; or b) the team’s results in the Event in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12  SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

12.1  The FIBA Central Board 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  A National Federation shall be obligated to reimburse FIBA, upon FIBA’s request, for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person in connection with a FIBA Event.

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

12.3.1  If more than three but less than eight violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period. In such event, FIBA may, in its
discretion, elect to: (a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any FIBA activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the National Federation in an amount of up to CHF 200,000 (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If eight or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period, then FIBA may suspend that National Federation’s membership and/or participation in FIBA Events for a period of up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event, FIBA may fine that National Federation in an amount of up to CHF 100,000.

12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FIBA informed about an Athlete’s whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FIBA. In such event, FIBA may fine the National Federation in an amount of up to CHF 25,000 per Athlete in addition to all of FIBA’s costs incurred in Testing that National Federation’s Athletes.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal
Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.8 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited
The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial (or any subsequent) decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed
In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

13.1.3 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 before the FIBA Appeals’ Panel, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies (if any) in FIBA’s process.
13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

Subject to Article 13.1.3:

- a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;
- a decision by FIBA imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;
- a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription);
- a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months’ notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.8.1;
- a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code;
- a decision by FIBA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7;
- a decision by FIBA to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing;
- FIBA’s failure to comply with Article 7.9;
- a decision by FIBA that it lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;
- a decision by FIBA to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1;
- a decision by FIBA under Article 10.12.3; and
- a decision by FIBA not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision as per Article 13.8.2.a

may be appealed exclusively before the FIBA Appeals’ Panel.

13.2.1 Appeals against decisions of the FIBA Appeals’ Panel

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

13.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal a decision before the FIBA Appeals’ Panel and then to appeal a decision of the FIBA Appeals’ Panel to CAS: (a) the Athlete 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; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee, where the decision may
have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for
the Olympic Games; and (f) WADA

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

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to
CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this
Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party’s answer.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

13.3.1 Where, in a particular case, FIBA fails 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 had rendered a decision finding no
anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule
violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to
CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed
to WADA by FIBA.

13.3.2 Where, in a particular case, a National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisations fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed by an International-Level Athlete within a reasonable deadline communicated by FIBA and which can be no less than two (2) months, FIBA may elect to either apply Article 13.8.5 or appeal directly to CAS as if the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the competent hearing panel determines finally that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that FIBA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then FIBA’s costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to FIBA by the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisations.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FIBA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel by the National Federation.
13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 Appeals to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel

The appeal to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel must be made in accordance with Articles 1-181 et seq. 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 above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA before the FIBA Appeals Panel 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.

13.7.2 Appeals to CAS

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

a) Within fifteen (15) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal 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.

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

13.8.1 National 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. Failure to abide by this rule may be sanctioned by FIBA with a fine of up to CHF 25,000.
13.8.2 In accordance with Article 15.1 of the Code and in order to ensure that decisions adopted by organisations other than FIBA are in line with the Code and the regulations of FIBA, the Secretary General of FIBA may, upon request or ex officio:

a) either decide that a decision taken by a National Federation or by organisations outside FIBA and its National 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 Events, 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’ Panel 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) or submit

   i. an appeal in accordance with Article 13 of the Code, if the decision was taken by an Anti-Doping Organisation;
   ii. the case to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel mentioned in Article 8.1, if the decision was taken by an organisation other than an Anti-Doping Organisation.

13.8.3 When a case is submitted to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel in accordance with Article 13.8.2.b above, it shall decide whether and to what extent Consequences shall be imposed for the purposes of FIBA Events on an Athlete or other Person. The implicated Athlete or other Person has the right to be heard. He/she may be Provisionally Suspended in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.

13.8.4 If any Consequences are imposed by FIBA under these Anti-Doping Rules or a decision is adopted for the purposes of FIBA Events, all National Federations and persons affiliated, licensed or recognised by them (clubs, leagues, players, coaches, agents, referees etc.) shall apply this decision, and shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective. To this end, FIBA shall publish such decision on its website. The National Federations shall access the FIBA website on a regular basis.

13.8.5 In the event of an anti-doping rule violation within the territory of a National Federation where the competent results management authority is an organisation other
than an Anti-Doping Organisation, the FIBA Disciplinary Panel is authorised to impose Consequences on an Athlete or other Person according to these Anti-Doping Regulations if the results management authority has failed to do so. The implicated Athlete or other Person has the right to be heard. He/she may be Provisionally Suspended in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete’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 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National
Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team) until FIBA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

14.1.6 FIBA shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 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 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, FIBA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by FIBA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by FIBA only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FIBA must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any), and the Consequences imposed. FIBA must also Publicly Report within twenty (20) days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIBA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FIBA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FIBA’s website www.fiba.basketball or publishing it through other means.
and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.3.5 Neither FIBA, nor its Regional Offices or National Federations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

14.4.1 Regional Offices and National Federations shall report all results of all Testing within their jurisdiction to FIBA at the end of every year sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. Non-compliance with this rule may be sanctioned by FIBA in accordance with Book 1, Chapter VI. FIBA may periodically publish Testing data received from the National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FIBA jurisdiction.

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

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, FIBA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes 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 Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

14.5.2 When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to an Athlete, it shall report the following information to FIBA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Articles 7.2.2 and 7.2.3: the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, 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, Article 8 or Article 13 of the Code, and comparable information shall be provided to FIBA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the notification described in Article 7, with respect to other
violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated or reduced under Article 10, FIBA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Failure to abide by this rule may be sanctioned by FIBA with a fine of up to CHF 25,000.

14.5.2.1 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 14.3 above.

14.6 Data Privacy

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

14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.7 Delivery of Notice to Athletes or other Persons

Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by FIBA and all its National Federations.

15.2 Subject to Article 13, FIBA and its National Federations shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

15.3 Subject to Article 13, any decision of FIBA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules (or regarding a National Federation's – which is not a Signatory – decision being consistent with the Code) shall be recognised by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.
ARTICLE 16 INCLUSION OF FIBA ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

16.1 All National Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FIBA may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against Athletes under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be deemed to be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federation’s rules so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly as against Athletes under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes). All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

16.2 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a National Federation or one of its member organisations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation. Notwithstanding whether or not the required agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

16.3 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FIBA and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

16.4 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the jurisdiction of FIBA or the National Federation.

16.5 All National Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.
ARTICLE 18  FIBA COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

FIBA will report to WADA on FIBA’s compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

ARTICLE 19  EDUCATION

FIBA shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

ARTICLE 20  AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

20.2 Except as provided in Article 20.5 below, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

20.3 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.

20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

20.5 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.

20.6 The Introduction and all Appendices hereto shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.7 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.8 These Anti-Doping Rules come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

20.8.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

20.8.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17
shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

20.8.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve months after it occurred.

20.8.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

20.8.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

ARTICLE 21  INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 22
PERSONS

ADDITONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.1.5 To disclose to their National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FIBA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

22.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.1.7 Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may be sanctioned in accordance with Book 1, Chapter VI, unless such conduct falls within the scope of Article 2 herein.

22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FIBA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may be sanctioned in accordance with Book 1, Chapter VI.

22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may be sanctioned in accordance with Book 1, Chapter VI, unless such conduct falls within the scope of Article 2 herein.
APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS

The Definitions included in Book 1, Article 1 of the FIBA Internal Regulations apply to this Book 4 (Anti-Doping) as well. In the event of discrepancy or conflict, the Definitions below shall prevail.

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

**Administration**: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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

**Adverse Passport Finding**: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

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

**Athlete**: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.” In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is an Athlete.
**Athlete Biological Passport** The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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

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

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

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

**CAS** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.


**Competition** A single game or singular sport contest. For example, a game at the FIBA Basketball World Cup; a tournament of the FIBA 3x3 World Tour etc.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences")** An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete’s individual results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.

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

**Disqualification** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FIBA U-19 World Championships, or Pan American Games), including FIBA Events.

FIBA Events:
- all main official Competitions of FIBA and other official Competitions defined in the FIBA Internal Regulations (currently Article 2-2 and 2-3) applicable at the time of the respective Event;
- all international club Competitions, whether recognised by FIBA or not;
- all 3x3 Competitions organised by FIBA.

Event Venues. Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.

For FIBA Events the official hotels, training venues and game venues.

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

For FIBA Events: considering the change to the FIBA Calendar as of the 2016/2017 season, such period will be defined on an annual basis by the Secretary General of FIBA and published on FIBA’s official website www.fiba.basketball.

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

Financial Consequences. see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

In-Competition. “In-Competition” means the period so defined by the ruling body of the Event.

For FIBA Events: considering the change to the FIBA Calendar as of the 2016/17 season, such period will be defined on an annual basis by the Secretary General of FIBA and published on FIBA’s official website www.fiba.basketball.

If the ruling body of an Event does not define “In-Competition”, the definition of “In-Competition” applicable to FIBA Events shall apply.
**Independent Observer Program.** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

**Individual Sport.** Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

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

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

**International-Level Athlete.** Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of basketball, International-Level Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

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

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

**Minor.** A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

**National Anti-Doping Organisation.** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

**National Event.** A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

**National Federation.** A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by FIBA as the entity governing the sport of basketball (in all its forms) in that geographical region.
National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

No Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor; for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

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

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

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

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.
Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Regional Offices: Non-profit making legal entities owned by FIBA. The Zones of FIBA (i.e., FIBA in Africa, FIBA in the Americas, FIBA in Asia, FIBA in Europe and FIBA in Oceania) act only through the Regional Offices.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by FIBA and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of FIBA’s or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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


Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.
**Testing:** The parts of the **Doping Control** process involving test distribution planning, **Sample** collection, **Sample** handling, and **Sample** transport to the laboratory.

**Testing Pools:** One or more **Testing pools,** other than the **Registered Testing Pool,** established by FIBA and including **Athletes** who have to submit specific whereabouts information requested by FIBA in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

**TUE:** Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

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

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.
APPENDIX 2: TESTING GUIDELINES

1. Procedure for Doping Controls

Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in this Appendix. In the event of discrepancy or conflict between this document and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the latter shall apply. FIBA may also conduct targeted or random controls as soon as the teams arrive at the site of the Events. FIBA has full discretion to modify the procedure set out below in accordance with the circumstances and/or create special procedures for certain Events, so long as the procedure as modified complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

1.1 Selection of Athletes

1.1.1 During Events, each team shall be included in the Doping Control program.

1.1.2 The Athletes shall be selected either as a target for testing or by draw (in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations). The number of Athletes to be tested is generally two (2) from each team, but may be increased or decreased. During Events, an Athlete may be selected for several Doping Control tests. For 3x3 competitions, the procedure described herein, to the extent applicable, will be implemented after the end of the game.

1.1.3 If needed, 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 FIBA supervisory doctor and/or Doping Control officer before the beginning of the game or, at the latest, at half-time. During the half-time period, the FIBA supervisory doctor or the Doping Control officer will present the team doctors of the respective teams (or team officials) with two sets of detachable tokens, each corresponding to an Athlete number, at the Doping Control station. The team doctors (or team officials) will draw a number of tokens (face down) equal to the number of Athletes to be tested from their respective teams, plus one additional reserve Athlete per team to replace each Athlete drawn in case of injury (see 1.1.4 of Appendix 2). The FIBA supervisory doctor or the Doping Control officer will then put the drawn tokens (face down) in two envelopes for each team and seal them. Only Athletes who appear on the official score sheet may be selected for Sample collection, except for those Athletes who were not in uniform at the beginning of the game.

1.1.4 If, during the game, an Athlete sustains a serious injury necessitating immediate hospitalization, his or her number shall not be taken into consideration in the draw. If such a situation occurs the reserve Athlete drawn according to 1.1.3 of Appendix 2 above shall replace the Athlete in question. If there are any doubts regarding the seriousness of the injury, the FIBA supervisory doctor shall rule on the matter.
1.1.5 Five minutes before the end of the game, the FIBA supervisory doctor or the *Doping Control* officer shall, if possible, open the sealed envelopes at the respective team benches in front of the team doctors (or team officials).

1.1.6 At the end of the game, the *Doping Control* officer (or a person delegated by him) shall notify the selected *Athlete(s)*, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, that they have been selected for *Sample Collection*.

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

1.1.8 The FIBA supervisory doctor or the *Doping Control* officer shall make a note of the names and numbers of the selected *Athletes* and inform the persons responsible for escorting them to the *Doping Control* station.

1.1.9 The *Athlete’s* notification shall be recorded on the relevant form, and shall at a minimum include:
   a. The *Athlete’s* name, the date and time of the notification;
   b. The *Athlete’s* acknowledgement of notification; and
   c. The consequences of refusing to submit to the *Doping Control* test in a timely manner.

1.1.10 The “Notification of a *Doping Control*” Form shall be signed at the time of the notification by:
   a. The FIBA supervisory doctor (if present);
   b. The *Doping Control* officer (or the person delegated by him to perform the notification); and
   c. The *Athlete* confirming agreement with 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.

1.1.11 As of the moment of notification and until arrival at the *Doping Control* station, the *Athletes* shall remain under the direct supervision of at least one chaperone (e.g. in the locker room, shower area, etc.). In principle, the *Athlete* shall arrive immediately at the *Doping Control* station. Exceptions to this rule (e.g. to attend an Awards ceremony, attend a coach post-game debriefing, shower or change) may be made with the approval of the FIBA supervisory doctor or Doping Control Officer.

1.1.12 FIBA may instruct the *Doping Control* officer to perform an additional *Doping Control* test or tests based on its risk assessment, intelligence received or direct observation of *Athletes* or *Athlete Support Personnel*. FIBA shall announce this decision to the *Doping Control* officer and to the FIBA supervisory doctor. FIBA shall decide upon the criteria for the selection of *Athletes* (in the event of suspected doping in Olympic *Competitions,*
the International Olympic Committee equally reserves the right to select other Athletes for Testing).

1.1.13 Each Athlete summoned for a Doping Control test shall undergo any medical examination deemed to be necessary by the FIBA supervisory doctor, which shall be conducted by the FIBA supervisory doctor.

1.1.14 At the Doping Control station, the Athlete shall declare on the Doping Control form all medications and supplements taken within the past seven (7) days and all blood transfusions performed within the past three (3) months. Any medication administered by injection (e.g. corticosteroids and local anaesthetics) shall also be declared. 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 Athlete does not appear at the Doping Control station immediately and directly after the end of the game (save for the exception under 1.1.11 of Appendix 2 above) or is not chaperoned at all times (see 1.1.11 above), the FIBA supervisory doctor or Doping Control officer shall record this and the relevant circumstances and append this report to the Doping Control form. Depending on the circumstances, the Athlete may be subject to sanctions by FIBA (see 2.3, above). If this occurs, so long as it is reasonably practicable, the reserve Athlete drawn according to 1.1.3 of Appendix 2 shall replace the Athlete in question.

1.2 Collection of urine Samples

1.2.1 The Doping Control officer takes full responsibility for carrying out the test, including by verifying the identity of the Athlete.

1.2.2 The selected Athletes shall remain in the waiting room of the Doping Control station until the Samples are taken, unless (i) permission is given by the FIBA Supervisory Doctor or Doping Control officer, and (ii) the selected Athlete remains under direct supervision of at least one chaperone at all times. 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 Athletes and the accompanying team doctor (or team official), the following persons shall be admitted to the Doping Control station:

a. The FIBA supervisory doctor;
b. The Doping Control officer, if possible a doctor;
c. The chaperones;
d. One or two assistants to fill in the forms;
e. An interpreter (if necessary);
f. An independent Observer, accredited by FIBA; and/or
g. Authorised personnel of FIBA.
The Doping Control officer is in charge of taking the urine Samples. Taking photographs or collecting Athlete autographs for personal purposes inside the Doping Control station is strictly prohibited.

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 and Investigations.

1.2.5 Each Athlete 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 Doping Control form.

1.2.6 Each Athlete shall urinate into the container in a private room, under the supervision of the Doping Control officer or a properly accredited person delegated by him or her. The amount of urine to be collected will be 90 ml minimum.

1.2.7 During each attempt, the Athlete shall remain under the strict supervision of the Doping Control officer (or the person delegated by him) until the total amount of urine required has been collected. The Athlete shall be allowed to have cool, non-alcoholic drinks, carbonated or non- carbonated, that contain no Prohibited Substances. These drinks shall be available to the Athletes in unlimited amounts in the waiting room of the Doping Control station. They should be provided in sealed cans or glass bottles. The Athlete should not accept any drinks presented in open containers.

1.2.8 In front of the Doping Control officer, the Athlete shall pour the collected urine from the container into two (2) bottles chosen by the Athlete, 60 ml into the bottle A and 30 ml into the bottle B.

1.2.9 The Doping Control form shall include the minimum information provided for in Article 7.4.5 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

1.2.10 Once the collected Sample has been divided between the two bottles, the Athlete shall close the bottles and seal them in a tamperproof and tamper-evident manner. The Athlete and the Doping Control officer shall then ensure that the code number on the bottles and the code number noted on the Doping Control form are identical.

1.2.11 The Athlete (and, upon his or her request, also 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 Doping Control form. The Athlete shall confirm on the Doping Control form that the Doping Control has been properly carried out and shall be invited to note any comments.

1.2.12 The bottles shall be marked to distinguish between the Samples for analysis (A) and (B).

1.2.13 The Doping Control officer shall put all relevant forms and reports (in accordance with 1.2.16 below), in an envelope, which shall be sent to the FIBA Secretariat within seven
(7) days of the Doping Control or handed directly to the FIBA supervisory doctor. The Doping Control officer shall keep a duplicate in a sealed envelope.

1.2.14 The Samples A and B taken from each Athlete shall be duly kept until transportation to the laboratory.

1.2.15 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, and case) to be sent to the laboratory has seals, codes or adhesive tapes for security purposes. The Doping Control officer shall complete the “Chain of Custody Form”, 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 “Chain of Custody Form” and the copy of the Doping Control form for the laboratory with all details concerning the Samples to be analysed. The Samples shall be identified by their code number only. The laboratory must confirm that the shipment packaging has not been opened upon receipt of the Samples. They must return the “Chain of Custody Form” to the FIBA Secretariat, 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

2.1 General

2.1.1. For the Doping Control tests foreseen in the present Regulations (In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing), FIBA or the appropriate Regional Office shall appoint a supervisory doctor, if reasonably possible. The FIBA supervisory doctor shall supervise the work of the Doping Control officer and assist him/her as necessary.

2.1.2. Doctors nominated by FIBA who will be delegated supervisory doctors for Doping Controls will receive an official assignment from FIBA or the appropriate Regional Office for a given Competition.

2.1.3. Travel and staying expenses, as well as allowances due to the supervisory doctor, will be paid as provided in Appendices 2 and 4.

2.1.4 The role of the FIBA supervisory doctor is as follows:

a. observe the FIBA competition games to ensure player safety and optimal medical management is maintained;

b. oversee all anti-doping operations and ensure that FIBA Anti-Doping Regulations are followed, as set forth above; and

c. liaise with and support Team Doctors in their role to ensure player safety, health and welfare.
2.2 **In-Competition Doping Controls**

2.2.1 Allowances
Allowances payable are stipulated in Appendix 4 and covered by:
   a. For main official *Competitions* - Organisers
   b. For other official *Competitions* - As per the regulations for the *Competition* in question

2.2.2 Travel expenses covered by:
   a. For main official *Competitions* - Organisers
   b. For other official *Competitions* - As per the regulations for the *Competition* in question

2.2.3 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

2.2.4 Medical Equipment, Shipment and Laboratory Costs
   All costs covered by the organisers.

2.3 **Out-of-Competition Doping Controls** (initiated by FIBA)

2.3.1 Allowances:
   *See Appendix 4.*

2.3.2 Travel and accommodation (full board and lodging) expenses are covered:
   On presentation of receipts - Reimbursed
   Meals and other per diem expenses - *See Appendix 4.*
   Allowance, travel and staying expenses covered by: FIBA.

2.3.3 Medical Equipment, Shipment and Laboratory Costs are covered:
   All costs covered by FIBA/its *Regional Offices.*
APPENDIX 3: STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS FOR ORGANISERS IN DOPING CONTROL MATTERS

At FIBA Events during which Doping Controls are carried out, the following are necessary:

- Special “Doping Control / contrôlé de dopage” badges for general distribution to Athletes, doctors, staff and accompanying persons;
- Accreditation with access to the field of play for the FIBA supervisory doctor and the Doping Control/officer;
- Details of the procedure to follow for taking Samples which can be found in Appendix 2 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 Athletes and doctors (team doctor and FIBA supervisory doctor) 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 Doping Control in the host country) of the same sex as the Athletes selected for the Testing. The FIBA supervisory doctor (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, preferably of the same gender as the Athletes to escort the Athletes to the Doping Control station;
- A security officer to screen the entrance to the Doping Control station.

THE DOPING CONTROL STATION

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

A “Doping Control / contrôlé de dopage” sign must be hung on the door.

“Doping Control / contrôlé 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 (Athletes, team doctor, FIBA supervisory doctor, 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 and seats for the Doping Control officer, the assistant, the selected Athletes, and their escorts;
• 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 garbage bin;
• A sanitary area with a shower with hot and cold running water;
• Toilets with a front-facing mirror or a 3/4 reflection at seat-level; and
• Toilet paper and soap.

Standard Doping Control Station

(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.basketball)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Allowances payable to FIBA Supervisory Doctor for doping controls</td>
<td>CHF 150</td>
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<td>Single game</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Competition with controls over more than three days</td>
<td>CHF 375</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Per diem for each additional day (for controls and travel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Allowances payable to Supervisory Doctor for out-of-competition testing</td>
<td>CHF 150 (considered same as for single game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Allowances payable to Supervisory Doctor for meals and other per diem expenses</td>
<td>CHF 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 13</td>
<td>Non-reimbursable fee payable for an appeal lodged with the FIBA Appeals’ Panel as per the FIBA Internal Regulations governing Anti-Doping</td>
<td>CHF 6,000</td>
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