

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANTI-DOPING RULES AND REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015

2014 was/is a very busy year from the point of view of anti-doping. Several new initiatives have been elaborated by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and approved by the Stakeholders for implementation in the **new WADA Code** to be published **effective January 1, 2015**. The information in this communication is only a summary of the most important changes. All NAs, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel are liable for the full content of the rules and regulations as per the information on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org and the FIH website www.fih.ch.

The FIH requests that a standard paragraph is inserted into the National Associations' statutes/rules stating that:

- the NA agrees to be bound by the FIH Anti-Doping Rules as an integral part of their own statutes/regulations;
- the FIH Anti-Doping Rules therefore apply automatically and regulate every aspect concerning anti-doping work;
- For all aspects not directly regulated by the FIH Anti-Doping Rules, the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards shall apply automatically and be considered as part of the NA statutes/regulations;
- In case of conflict between other NA rules and the FIH Anti-Doping Rules, the FIH Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail as long as anti-doping matters are concerned.

The new **Steroid Passport Module** was introduced this year, which changed the course of results management. All test results are now stored for each athlete tested, creating a biological profile for the athlete. The results are compared to each other to detect possible "out of the normal" profiles.

One of the most important changes to the 2015 Code is the elaboration of the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA). The TDSSA links the physiological and non-physiological demand of Athlete performance with the potential benefit of using certain Prohibited Substances. A **Minimum Level of Analysis** (MLA) is specified for each sport, expressed as a percentage of the total number of tests. For hockey 10% of all tests conducted by the FIH must be for Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA) and 10% for Growth Hormones.

Another change in the Code with great impact is that it will be required to do at least 3 tests on all athletes who form part of the individual **Registered Testing Pool** (RTP). Criteria for being in the FIH RTP will be published on the FIH website.

The new Code also contains a requirement for **intelligence in testing**, and an Investigations Officer based in Lausanne has been contracted by WADA.

To assist International Federations in implementing the 2015 Code, WADA has elaborated IF Anti-Doping Rules based on WADA's Models of Best Practice for International Federations. This means from January 1, 2015 the FIH must adapt and put in force its new Anti-Doping Rules, which have been approved by WADA. Some important highlights:

The **new FIH Anti-Doping Rules** shall apply to FIH and to each of its National Associations. They apply to all Athletes and Support Personnel who are members of FIH, or of any National Association. The following Athletes are considered **International-Level Athletes**: a) Athletes who are part of the FIH Registered Testing Pool; b) Athletes who participate in selected FIH International Events published by FIH in its website.

Every organizer of FIH's International Events must plan for Doping Controls to take place, and must ensure that the necessary facilities and Doping Control personnel are available. The overall **costs of Testing and Sample analysis is the responsibility of the National Association** of the country in which the Event is taking place. (*Article 5.3.3 of FIH A-D Rules*) The National Association must also ensure that at least one staff member is designated as point of contact for the Doping Control Officers and the Chaperones, with the contact name and details to be communicated to the

FIH Sport Coordinator at least 4 weeks prior to the starting of the Event. The National Association shall be required to provide the number of Chaperones requested. *(Article 5.9.11 of FIH A-D Rules)*

International Athletes must apply to FIH for **Therapeutic Use Exemption**. If the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization, FIH may recognize this TUE for international-level competition, provided that such TUE decision has been reported in ADAMS in accordance with Article 5.4 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption (ISTUE), and a **complete medical file from a specialist doctor** is available. **FIH may refuse the TUE if the medical file is not deemed complete.**

An application for a TUE should be made as soon as the need arises. For substances prohibited In-Competition only, the Athlete should **apply for a TUE at least 30 days before the next competition**. **All TUEs expire automatically** at the end of any term for which they were granted, without the need for any further notice. **A TUE may be cancelled** if the Athlete does not comply with the conditions imposed by the TUE Panel, e.g. **approval with condition of a yearly review**. After expiration, a new TUE application should be submitted, if needed.

TUE applications to the FIH should be submitted on the TUE Application Form that can be downloaded from the FIH website.

A combination of **three missed tests and/or filing failures within a twelve-month period** *(previously 18-month period!)* by an Athlete in an RTP **will be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV)**. *(Article 2.4 of FIH A-D Rules)*

The number of in-competition tests to be performed at FIH Events has been changed as follows:

World Cup	20 tests
Junior WC	12 tests
Indoor WC	8 tests
WL Semi-Finals and Final	12 tests
Champion's Trophy	8 tests

Continental Federation events that are a direct qualification to an FIH Event or Olympic Games: 6-12 tests depending on the number of teams participating. *(Article 5.7.3 of FIH A-D Rules)*

For all FIH in-competition and out-of-competition testing the **Testing Authority (TA) and the Results Management Authority (RMA) must be entered in ADAMS as FIH**. If not, the test will not show up in WADA's statistics as performed by the FIH – which is crucial for the Olympic Program Review.

For all FIH testing the **Sample Collection Authority (SCA) must ensure that all Doping Control Forms are a) either entered in ADAMS; b) or sent by email to the FIH Sport Coordinator**. Without this, the test will not be linked to the Athlete's Steroid Passport Module, which means the result will not be accounted for.

Changes have been made to **Sanctions – periods of ineligibility in connection to an ADRV**. *(Article 10 of FIH A-D Rules)* There are also various **financial consequences to an ADRV**. E.g. where an Athlete commits an ADRV, FIH may a) recover from the Athlete the costs associated; or b) fine the Athlete in an amount up to 1'000 CHF. *(Article 10.10 of FIH A-D Rules)* **NAs shall be obligated to reimburse FIH** for all costs related to the violation of these AD Rules. **If an NA has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FIH informed about an Athlete's whereabouts, FIH may fine the NA in an amount up to 5'000 CHF**. *(Article 12 of the FIH A-D Rules)* For a full list of Sanctions and Costs see the FIH A-D Rules.

Where an FIH affiliated **National Association fails to render a decision with respect to whether an ADRV was committed** within a reasonable deadline set by FIH, FIH may decide to assume jurisdiction for the case. Should this occur, **the NA will be liable for the costs incurred**. *(Article 13.3.1 of FIH A-D Rules)*

FIH must **publicly Report the name of the Athlete, the Prohibited Substance and the consequences imposed due to an ADRV**, no later than 21 days after the ADRV has been determined. *(Article 14.3 of FIH A-D rules)*

All National Associations shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FIH may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules. NAs shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel (coach, trainer, manager, official, medical personnel, etc.) to agree to be bound by these A-D Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the FIH. *(Article 16 of FIH A-D Rules)*

All NAs shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs). *(Article 19 of FIH A-D Rules)*

National Associations shall report to the FIH Sport Coordinator within the first three months of each year, **results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction.** *(Article 16 of FIH A-D Rules)*

In September of this year WADA published its first **Athlete Reference Guide** to the Code. The guide provides an explanation of **athletes' roles and responsibilities**, details of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation, information on the Prohibited List and supplements, details on matters ranging from the 'Whereabouts' rule to Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), and the Sample Collection Process, amongst other topics. **We strongly recommend that each National Association make the Athlete Reference Guide available to their athletes.** Here is the link to the Athlete's Guide:

<https://wada-main-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/resources/files/wada-reference-guide-to-2015-code.pdf>

WADA provides extensive information on its website www.wada-ama.org which can be categorized as: a) The Code b) International Standards, c) Model Rules, Guidelines and Protocols d) Technical Documents

a) The Code

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/2015-world-anti-doping-code#.VDzwYW8cR9A>

b) International Standards

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/what-we-do/international-standards>

The Code works in conjunction with five International Standards aimed at bringing harmonization among anti-doping organizations in various technical areas, namely:

- Prohibited List
- Testing
- Laboratories
- Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

c) Model Rules, Guidelines and Protocols

WADA has published several new (or amended) Guidelines to be in line with the 2015 provisions. Some of the most important ones are:

Guidelines for Results Management, Hearings and Decisions

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/guidelines-results-management-hearings-and-decisions#.VDzxsRbNpUp>

Therapeutic Use Exemption Guidelines

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/science-medicine/guidelines-therapeutic-use-exemptions-tue#.VDzy3BbNpUp>

Education Program Guidelines

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/world-anti-doping-program/guidelines-education-and-information-to-prevent-doping-in-sport#.VDzy7xbNpUp>

d) Technical Documents

E.g. the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis mentioned above:

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/tdssa-technical-document-sport-specific-analysis#.VDztTBbNpUp>

For any further information or clarification please contact the FIH Sport Coordinator Dora Varga at: dora.varga@fih.ch .