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# Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................... 4

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING ........................................................................ 7

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS ......................................................... 7

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING ................................................................................ 10

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST .......................................................................... 12

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS .......................................................... 17

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES ....................................................................... 23

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS .................................................................................. 25

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION ................................................................................................. 29

ARTICLE 9 INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK ................................................................. 31

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS .......................................................... 31

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS ............................................................... 44

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY FIBA AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES ............... 45

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS ............................................................................................... 46

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING .................................................. 51

ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS .................................................... 57

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS .................................................................. 58

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION .......................................................................................... 58

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS ......................................................................................................................... 58

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIBA ...................... 60

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES ............. 60

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL .................................................................................................................. 60

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES ................................................................................. 61

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE ....................................................... 62
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. 2021 (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 rules in a global and harmonized manner, these rules are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. 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, which implement 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.

As provided in the Code, FIBA shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by FIBA to a Delegated Third Party, however, FIBA shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, International Standards and these Anti-Doping Rules.

When FIBA has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of Doping Control to a Delegated Third Party, any reference to FIBA in these Rules should be intended as a reference to that Delegated Third Party, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. FIBA shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Italicised terms in these Anti-Doping Rules are defined terms in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules
Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport”: the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Athlete’s natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to pursue human excellence without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.
The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Athletes’ rights as set forth in the Code
- 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

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

(a) FIBA including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees and its Delegated Third Parties and the Delegated Third Parties’ employees who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;

(b) each of the National Federations, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees and their Delegated Third Parties and the Delegated Third Parties’ employees who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, and

(c) the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons:

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

   (ii) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel that participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FIBA any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including without limitation, whether recognised by FIBA or not, any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), or any other national and/or international leagues;

   (iii) any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person that, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of FIBA, any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any
National Federation (including without limitation, whether recognised by FIBA or not, any clubs, teams, associations), or any other national and/or international leagues for purposes of anti-doping; and

(iv) Athletes who are not regular members of FIBA or a National Federation 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.

Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of FIBA to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, 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.

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 the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes (e.g., Testing, TUEs, whereabouts, and Results Management) shall apply to these Athletes:

a. Athletes competing in a FIBA Event; and

b. Athletes included by FIBA in a Registered Testing Pool or other Testing Pool(s) (when such Testing Pool is established by FIBA).
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 2.11 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 the Athletes’ personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. 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 A 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 A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.

2.1.3  Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported 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, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.
2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 It is the Athletes’ personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies 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 by an Athlete

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised Person.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management within a twelve (12) -month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

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 by an Athlete or Other Person
2.8 **Administration or Attempted Administration** by an **Athlete** or **Other Person** 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 or Attempted Complicity** by an **Athlete** or **Other Person**

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person.

2.10 **Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person**

2.10.1 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:

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

2.10.1.2 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 (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an **Anti-Doping Organisation** must establish that the **Athlete** or other Person knew of the **Athlete Support Person's** disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the **Athlete** or other Person to establish that any association with an **Athlete Support Person** described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

**Anti-Doping Organisations** that are aware of **Athlete Support Personnel** who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to **WADA**.
2.11 Acts by an *Athlete* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act that threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code to WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a *Person* who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code to WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such *Person* either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

**ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING**

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

*FIBA* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether *FIBA* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these 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, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, 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 or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or 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. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA’s receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA’s request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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 shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

(i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

(ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case FIBA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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. For information, the Prohibited List is available on FIBA’s official website (www.FIBA.basketball) and on WADA’s website (www.wada-ama.org).

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) 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.
4.2 

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

4.2.1 

**Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. 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 in its Monitoring Program that 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 and Specified Methods**

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.3 

**Substances of Abuse**

For purposes of applying Article 10, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

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, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an Athlete or other Person including, but not limited to, any challenge 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 TUE Applications

4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the appellate body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 Athletes who are International-Level Athletes shall apply to FIBA.

4.4.3 TUE Recognition

4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Code for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question, and if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, FIBA must recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition. If FIBA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FIBA must notify the Athlete and the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Athlete or the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

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 within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organisation should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Athlete ceases to be an International-Level Athlete and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).

4.4.3.2 If FIBA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, FIBA must recognise a TUE granted to that Athlete by their National Anti-Doping Organisation unless the Athlete is required to apply for recognition of the TUE pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
4.4.4 **TUE Application Process**

4.4.4.1 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to FIBA;

4.4.4.2 An application to FIBA for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, using the form posted on FIBA’s website at www.FIBA.basketball/anti-doping/tue.

(a) FIBA shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.4.3(a) below (the “TUE Committee”);

(b) The TUEC shall consist of a minimum of five (5) members with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. The TUEC Committee will include, ex officio, the Chairman of the FIBA Medical Commission;

(c) The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with FIBA’s protocols, if any, posted on its website (www.FIBA.basketball) and the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUE Committee must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the Event; and

(d) The TUE Committee is entitled to the benefit of legal counsel, if needed.

4.4.4.5 Subject to Article 4.4.4.6, the TUE Committee decision shall be the final decision of FIBA and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. FIBA TUE Committee decisions shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.4.6 If FIBA (or the National Anti-Doping Organisation, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FIBA) denies the Athlete’s
application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If FIBA grants the Athlete’s application, it must notify not only the Athlete but also their 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 twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

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 twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 Retroactive TUE Applications

If FIBA chooses to collect a Sample from an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete or a National-Level Athlete, and that Athlete is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, FIBA must permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE.

4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.6.1 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) will be withdrawn 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.

4.4.6.2 Athletes shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their 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, withdrawal, or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal or reversal, 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.
4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.7.1 WADA must review FIBA’s decision 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 must review FIBA’s decision 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.

4.4.7.2 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.

4.4.7.3 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.

4.4.7.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. 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.

5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).
5.2 Authority to Test

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

5.2.2 FIBA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete 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 20.7.10 of the Code.

5.2.4 Except for Testing during an Event Period, for which Article 5.3 applies, if FIBA delegates or contracts any part of Testing 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, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period, as follows:
- For all FIBA Events, FIBA, FIBA may delegate its authority to another Anti-Doping Organisation for FIBA Club Competitions; and
- At other International Events, the ruling body of the Event.

At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of FIBA (or other international organisation that is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with FIBA (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

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 at Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FIBA (or other international organisation that is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FIBA (or other international organisation that is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with the procedures described
in the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing FIBA (or 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 authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.4 *Testing* Requirements

5.4.1 FIBA shall conduct test distribution planning as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.4.3 *Testing* is compulsory in connection with 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 (Men and Women);

d. FIBA 3x3 World Cups (Men and Women);

e. Continental Championships (Men and Women); and

f. Official FIBA cups and tournaments for club teams, if appropriate and the relevant body has the facilities to carry out such tests.

5.4.4 *Testing* shall be performed according to the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations and Appendix 2 to these Anti-Doping Rules.

5.5 *Athlete* Whereabouts Information

5.5.1 FIBA may establish a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations and who shall be subject to *Consequences* for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. FIBA shall coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organisations* to identify such *Athletes* and to collect their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 FIBA shall make available through ADAMS a list that identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* by name. FIBA shall regularly review and
update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool to ensure that each listed Athlete continues to meet the relevant criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in the Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.5.3 Where an Athlete is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by FIBA and in a national Registered Testing Pool by their National Anti-Doping Organisation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and FIBA shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Athlete’s whereabouts filings; in no case shall an Athlete be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

5.5.4 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following: (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 himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

5.5.5 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 Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

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

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by an Athlete while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Athlete as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
5.5.8 In accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations, FIBA may establish a *Testing Pool*, 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.

5.5.9 FIBA shall notify Athletes before they are included in the *Testing Pool* and when they are removed. Such notification shall include the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply in case of non-compliance, as indicated in Articles 5.5.10 and 5.5.11.

5.5.10 Athletes included in the *Testing Pool* shall provide FIBA with the whereabouts information requested by FIBA from time to time, so that they may be located and subjected to *Testing*.

5.5.11 Failure to comply with FIBA’s whereabouts requirements for its *Testing Pools* may lead to (a) a sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6; (b) the Athlete’s inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool.

5.5.12 FIBA may, in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations, collect whereabouts information from Athletes who are not included within a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool*. If it chooses to do so, an Athlete’s failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by FIBA or the Athlete’s failure to provide accurate whereabouts information may result in FIBA elevating the Athlete to FIBA’s Registered Testing Pool.

5.6 Team Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 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 requested so that they may be located and subjected to *Testing*. This may 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.

5.6.2 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 may incur a monetary fine in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6 (Sanctions) of the FIBA Internal Regulations.

5.6.3 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 be required to submit whereabouts information to FIBA in accordance with Article 5.6.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 If an International-Level Athlete or National-Level Athlete in FIBA’s Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six-months prior written notice to FIBA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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 unfair to the Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Any individual competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified unless the Athlete can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete must notify the Anti-Doping Organisation that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Athlete then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving 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 (6) months) to FIBA and to their National Anti-Doping Organisation, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
5.8 Independent Observer Program

FIBA and the organising committees for FIBA’s Events, as well as the National Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorize 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, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories 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.

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist FIBA in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, for further analysis, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Athlete. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code.
6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with 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 standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by FIBA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to FIBA and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a Laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time FIBA notifies an Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification FIBA wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so only with the written permission of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be at WADA's or that organisation's expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory
or Anti-Doping Organisation before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organisation whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

**ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS**

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

### 7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

#### 7.1.1
Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

The foregoing paragraph notwithstanding, 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 on any Athlete.

#### 7.1.2
In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organisation do not give the National Anti-Doping Organisation authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a basketball organisation of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organisation declines to exercise such authority, Results Management for violations in the sport of basketball shall be conducted by FIBA, provided that FIBA has authority over the Athlete, or by a third party with authority over the Athlete or other Person as directed by FIBA.

#### 7.1.3
For the sport of basketball, in the event the Major Event Organisation assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organisation, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organisation to FIBA for completion of Results Management.

#### 7.1.4
Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by FIBA or the National Anti-Doping
Organisation with whom the Athlete in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If FIBA determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.1.5 FIBA shall conduct Results Management for Adverse Passport Findings or Atypical Passport Findings for all Athletes for whom their biological passport is under FIBA custody.

7.1.6 For potential anti-doping rule violations in the sport of basketball and for which FIBA has authority over the Athlete or other Person in question, WADA may direct FIBA to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances in which a different Anti-Doping Organisation failed or refused to conduct Results Management. The other Anti-Doping Organisation shall reimburse FIBA for the costs and attorney fees for conducting Results Management and a failure to reimburse these costs shall be considered an act of non-compliance. If FIBA refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of FIBA. In such case, FIBA shall reimburse the costs and attorney fees for conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organisation designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse the costs and attorney fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.1.7 If a dispute arises between Anti-Doping Organisations over which Anti-Doping Organisation has results management responsibility, WADA shall decide which organisation has such responsibility. WADA’s decision may be appealed to CAS within seven days of notification of the WADA decision by any of the Anti-Doping Organizations involved in the dispute. The appeal shall be dealt with by CAS in an expedited manner and shall be heard before a single arbitrator.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations
FIBA shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations
Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FIBA shall refer to ADAMS and may contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.
7.4 Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding

If FIBA receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if: (i) the Athlete demonstrates to FIBA or the FIBA Disciplinary Panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or (ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.1.

FIBA or the FIBA Disciplinary Panel’s decision not to eliminate 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 7.4.2 shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

FIBA may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of FIBA at any time prior to FIBA Disciplinary Panel’s decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is given: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.
7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Athlete first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

7.4.5 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or FIBA) 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.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by FIBA must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the sport of basketball and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes (including prize money), any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.
7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

FIBA shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while the FIBA’s Results Management process is underway, FIBA retains authority 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 retains authority to conduct Results Management.

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIBA shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair and Impartial Hearing Panel

FIBA has established the FIBA Disciplinary Panel, which has first instance jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an Athlete or other Person, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant Consequences (see Book 1 of the FIBA Internal Regulations). Decisions made by the FIBA Disciplinary Panel are subject to appeal to the FIBA Appeals Panel. The FIBA Appeals Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from FIBA or any third party and conform with the requirements for an Operationally Independent hearing panel and as set forth in the Article 8 of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When FIBA sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International
8.1.2.2 Upon appointment to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel, each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

8.1.2.3 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by FIBA, having regard to the Event schedule and FIBA Calendar.

8.1.2.4 WADA, the National Federation of the Athlete (i.e. for which national team the Athlete is eligible to play) or other Person (i.e. the National Federation of his or her citizenship) and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person (as per the above) may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FIBA shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the FIBADisciplinary Panel shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and that includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10.

8.2.2 FIBA shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Resolution without a hearing

8.3.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing and agree with 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 proposed by FIBA.

8.3.2 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 the FIBA asserting the violation, then shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the Consequences as set forth according to Article 8.3.1.
8.3.3 In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the FIBA Disciplinary Panel shall not be required. Instead FIBA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and that includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.3.4 FIBA shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. FIBA shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

8.3.5 FIBA may reopen the case if new facts, or facts that were not known to FIBA at the time of the resolution, are subsequently brought to its knowledge, the nature of which would have led FIBA not to conclude the agreement or to conclude the agreement with different terms. If an appeal is pending before CAS at this point, FIBA shall be entitled to raise these new facts or circumstances in the CAS proceedings.

8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, FIBA (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA be heard in a single hearing directly at 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

10.1.1 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 obtained in that Event (including without limitation: most valuable player, member of the All-Star five, ranking points in 3x3, winner of skill challenges etc.) with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes (including prize money), except as provided in Article 10.1.2.
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.

10.1.2 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 Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, 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 or a Specified Method and FIBA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who engage in conduct which they 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.
10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse.

10.2.4.1 If the Athlete can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility.

In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the Athlete or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by FIBA. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 10.4.

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 Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete’s degree of Fault.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) 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 (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person 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 (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person.

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FIBA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

10.5 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.
10.6 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, 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 (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) 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 (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, and the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete 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 (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of Fault.

10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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 (8) years.

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

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations

10.7.1.1 FIBA may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case 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 or other Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory, or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard or Technical Document; or (iv) with the approval by WADA which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIBA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences 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, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, FIBA shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

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 Consequences was based, FIBA shall reinstate the original Consequences. If FIBA decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.2 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, or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an 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, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prizes (including prize money) or payment of fines or costs. WADA’s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 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. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize 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.

10.7.2 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)
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.

10.7.3 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 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

10.8.1 One-Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person, after being notified by FIBA of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Athlete or other Person may receive a one (1)-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by FIBA. Where the Athlete or other Person receives the one (1)-year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the Athlete or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIBA and agrees to Consequences acceptable to FIBA and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by FIBA and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) 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 agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional
Suspension that was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and FIBA to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, FIBA shall allow the Athlete or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

(a) A six (6)-month period of Ineligibility, or

(b) A period of Ineligibility in the range between:

(i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

10.9.1.2 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 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.
10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIBA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the additional 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, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10.

10.9.3.2 If FIBA establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If FIBA establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If FIBA establishes that an Athlete or other Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility,
the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10)-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 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 (including prize money).

10.11 Forfeited Prizes

If FIBA recovers prizes (including prize money) forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute these prizes (including prize money) to the Athletes who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting Athlete not competed.

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 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 that 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 up to CHF 50,000, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

10.12.2 The imposition of a financial sanction or the 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.

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Where an Athlete is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, 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.

10.13.1 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, and the Athlete or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, FIBA or FIBA Disciplinary Panel, if applicable, 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.

10.13.2 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.13.2.1 If a Provisional Suspension is 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 the Athlete or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Athlete or other Persons shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. 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.

10.13.2.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FIBA 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.

10.13.2.3 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 a team.

10.13.2.4 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.]

10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, 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 (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority 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 Protected Persons.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by FIBA to provide whereabouts information.

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of FIBA or of a National Federation or other Signatory’s member organisation 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.
10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no 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.

An Athlete or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

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

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, 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.

10.15 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 BY FIBA AGAINST OTHER 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 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 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 the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 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.

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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS shall 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 in FIBA’s process.
13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

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 a decision 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 5.6.1;
- 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 in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management;
- a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing;
- FIBA’s failure to comply with Article 7.4;
- a decision by FIBA that FIBA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;
- a decision by FIBA to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Article 10.7.1;
- failure by FIBA to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code;
- failure by FIBA to comply with Article 10.8.1;
- a decision by FIBA under Article 10.14.3;
- a decision by FIBA not to implement another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision under Article 15; and
- a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code

may be appealed exclusively before the FIBA Appeals’ Panel.

13.2.2 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.
13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to 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

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

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

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 by FIBA

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.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

FIBA 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.

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.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

13.6.1 Appeals to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel

The appeal to the FIBA Appeals’ Panel must be made in accordance with Articles 1-183 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.

13.6.2 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 the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organisation that had Results Management authority;

b. If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) 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 having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

b. Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.8 Decisions made by National Federations (see Article 20.3.2 of the Code) and the application of FIBA sanctions by National 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 Controle/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 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 in accordance with Article 20.3.2 of the Code or by organisations outside FIBA and its National Federations (e.g. state bodies, the IOC, national anti-doping organisations or other national or international sport 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 7.4 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 what would be an anti-doping rule violation under the Code within the territory of a National Federation where the competent disciplinary 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. 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.

If at any point during Results Management until the anti-doping rule violation charge, FIBA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the Athlete or other Person, (provided that the Athlete or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management).

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 that has authority over the Athlete or other Person shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

If at any point during Results Management until the anti-doping rule violation charge, FIBA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organisations with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the Athlete’s or other Person’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 Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also 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 a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1 WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation that has authority 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 as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of the FIBA

FIBA shall take 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.

FIBA’s specified employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties shall be subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FIBA shall provide an 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 After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by FIBA.
14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an 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 otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has
been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand,
has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, FIBA must Publicly Disclose the
disposition of the anti-doping 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 Disclose within twenty (20)
days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations,
including the information described above.

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed
in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been
waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has
been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise
been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, FIBA
may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on
the matter.

14.3.4 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 fact that the
decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision
itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except 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 Disclosethe decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the
Athlete or other Person may approve.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required
information on the FIBA's website, www.FIBAbasketball, and leaving the
information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of
Ineligibility.

14.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, neither FIBA nor any Anti-Doping
Organisation, National Federation, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any
official of any such 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, or based on information provided
by, the Athlete, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

14.3.7 The mandatory Public Disclosure 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, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete.
Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or
Recreational Athlete shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

14.4.1 National Federations shall report all results of all Testing (see Article 18.4) 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 6. 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, at least annually, publish publicly 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 Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information among Anti-Doping Organisations, FIBA shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

a. Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes,
b. Whereabouts information for Athletes including those in Registered Testing Pools,
c. TUE decisions, and
d. Results Management decisions,
as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organisations, and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, FIBA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

14.5.2 To facilitate WADA’s oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, FIBA shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA’s oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, FIBA shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the
requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a Provisional Suspension.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article 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.

14.5.5 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 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 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 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.

14.5.5.1 FIBA shall not 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 its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.

14.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, FIBA shall:

a. Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;

b. Notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International
Standards for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by FIBA and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;

c. Ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom FIBA shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

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 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

15.1.1 Subject to Article 13, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon FIBA, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.
15.1.2 **FIBA** shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date **FIBA** receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into **ADAMS**.

15.1.3 A decision by an **Anti-Doping Organisation**, a national appellate body or **CAS** to suspend, or lift, **Consequences** shall be binding upon **FIBA** without any further action required, on the earlier of the date **FIBA** receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into **ADAMS**.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a **Major Event Organisation** made in an expedited process during an **Event** shall not be binding on **FIBA** unless the rules of the **Major Event Organisation** provide the **Athlete** or other **Person** with an opportunity to appeal under non-expedited procedures.

**ARTICLE 16  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 17  EDUCATION**

**FIBA** shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote **Education** in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the **Code** and the **International Standard for Education**.

**ARTICLE 18  ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS**

18.1 All **National Federations** and their members shall comply with the **International Standards** and these Anti-Doping Rules. All **National Federations** and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that **FIBA** may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out **Testing**) directly in respect of **Athletes** (including **National-Level Athletes**) and other **Persons** under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules”).

18.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be deemed to be incorporated either directly or by reference into each **National Federation**’s governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the **National Federation** may enforce them itself directly in respect of **Athletes** (including **National-Level Athletes**) and other **Persons** under its anti-doping authority. All **National Federations** shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.
18.3 By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations shall cooperate with and support FIBA in that function. They shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

18.4 All National Federations shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:

a. conducting Testing only under the documented authority of FIBA and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

b. recognizing the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;

c. analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and

d. ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

18.5 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes preparing for or participating in a Competition or activity authorised or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organisations, and all Athlete Support Personnel associated with such Athletes, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the Results Management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation in conformity with 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.

18.6 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.

18.7 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 authority of FIBA or the National Federation.

18.8 All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIBA

19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, FIBA shall report to WADA on FIBA's compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES

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

20.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

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

20.4 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.

20.5 To disclose to FIBA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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

Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

20.7 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by FIBA or a National Federation, or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete.

20.8 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

21.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
21.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

21.3 To use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

21.4 To disclose to FIBA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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

Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

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

Any such Use or Possession may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

21.7 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by Athlete Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

22.2 To disclose to FIBA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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

Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

22.4 Not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
22.5 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, may result in sanction in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6, unless the conduct amounts to a violation of Article 2 of this Book 4.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

23.1 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.

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

23.3 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.

23.4 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.

23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

23.6 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.

23.7 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

24.1 Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

24.2 Except as provided in Article 24.3 below, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

24.3 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards.

24.4 The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
24.5 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out fully herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

24.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the “Effective Date”). They repeal any previous version of FIBA’s Anti-Doping Rules.

24.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

24.7.1 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.

24.7.2 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, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

24.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.

24.7.4 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 FIBA or other 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.
24.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, 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.

24.7.6 Changes to the *Prohibited List* and *Technical Documents* relating to substances or methods on the *Prohibited List* shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* has been removed from the *Prohibited List*, an *Athlete* or other *Person* currently serving a period of *Ineligibility* on account of the formerly *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* may apply to FIBA or other *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 the removal of the substance or method from the *Prohibited List*. 
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 WADA in 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, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers 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.

Aggravating Circumstances. Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Athlete or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organizing analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.
Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA or 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, 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 elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code 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 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 single game at the FIBA Basketball World Cup, or at 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 (including prize money); (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 10.14; (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 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.

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.

Decision Limit The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party Any Person to which FIBA delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for FIBA, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for FIBA (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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 and the enforcement of Consequences including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education The process of learning to instil values and develop behaviours that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FIBAU19 World Cup, etc.) including FIBA Events.

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.
Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For FIBA Events, the official hotels, training venues and game venues.

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 Protected Person, 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 a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

FIBA: The Fédération Internationale de Basketball, including its Regional Offices (see Article 19.1 of the FIBA General Statutes).

FIBA Events:
- all Official Basketball Competitions of FIBA as defined in the FIBA Internal Regulations (currently Article 2-2) applicable at the time of the relevant Event; and
- all international club Competitions, whether recognised by FIBA or not.

Financial Consequences: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA’s compliance monitoring program.

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

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

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management.
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.

Minimum Reporting Level. The estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

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, manage test results and conduct Results Management 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) FIBA's sport 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 Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete’s system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that any 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 Protected Person or Recreational Athlete for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete’s system.

Operational Independence. This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organisation or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

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, 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.

Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, 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: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of Educational programs at a regional level.

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 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
**Results Management.** The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

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

**Signatories.** Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

**Specified Method** See Article 4.2.2.

**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.

**Substance of Abuse** See Article 4.2.3.

**Substantial Assistance.** For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter 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 or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

**Tampering.** Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organisation or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.


**Team Sport.** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.
Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

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

Testing Pool: A tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes Athletes or Teams from which some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the Athlete or Team Out-of-Competition.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows an Athlete with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

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 authority 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.

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


Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organisation and an Athlete or other Person that allows the Athlete or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organisation in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the Athlete or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organisation against the Athlete or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organisation in this particular setting may not be used by the Athlete or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organisation in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organisation, Athlete or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.
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 where the sample collected is a blood sample, 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 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 in the role of observer.
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 (who, upon request, may seek the opinion of the team doctor or team official) and the DCO 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 Athletes 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* 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* 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.
APPENDIX 3: OBLIGATIONS FOR ORGANISERS IN DOPING CONTROL MATTERS

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

- Special “Doping Control / contrôles 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 / contrôles de dopage” sign must be hung on the door.

“Doping Control / contrôles 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](http://www.FIBA.basketball).)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Allowances payable to FIBA Supervisory Doctor for doping controls</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single game</td>
<td>CHF 150</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Competition with controls over more than three days</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Allowances payable to Supervisory Doctor for meals and other per diem expenses</td>
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<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>
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