

23.0 AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ANTI-DOPING CODE

WARNING

By this Code the AFL prohibits the classes of substances and methods which are prohibited under the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List

Substances are prohibited if they fall into the prohibited classes identified in this Code. The substances described in each prohibited class are examples only. Substances which are not included as examples are prohibited if they fall within a prohibited class.

It is the responsibility of each player to ensure that he does not use or administer prohibited substances, whether or not included as examples.

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1. OBJECTIVES

The AFL subscribes to a philosophy and adopts a stance that:

- (1) ensures that the AFL Competition is conducted upon the basis of athletic prowess and natural levels of fitness and development and not on any pharmacologically enhanced performance;
- (2) protects Players from using substances which may cause acute or long term harm to their bodies;
- (3) educates the Players to understand the dangers and consequences of the use of performance enhancing substances; and
- (4) sets an example for all participants in the sport of Australian Football by condemning the use of performance enhancing substances.

2. INTERPRETATION

2.1 In this Code, the following words have the following respective meanings:

“Adverse Analytical Finding”

Means the report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

“AFL”

means Australian Football League ABN 97 489 912 318

“AFL Club” or “Club”

a football Club which has the right of representation in the AFL pursuant to the Articles of Association of the AFL.

“AFL Competition”

means the events and competitions conducted by or under the auspices of the AFL including the Pre-Season Competition, the Home and Away Matches, and the Final Series.

“AFL General Manager

- Football Operations” means the person appointed as such by the AFL.

“AFL Medical Officer” means the AFL Medical Officer.

“Anti Doping Organisation”

means 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, and other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, international Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

“AFL Rules”

means the rules adopted by the AFL from time to time pursuant to its Constitution.

“Anti-Doping Rule Violation”	means a breach of this Code Rules pursuant to Clauses 9.1 to 9.11.
“ASDA”	means the Australian Sports Drug Agency established under the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.
“ASDMAC”	means the Australian Sports Drug Agency Medical Advisory Committee established by Section 65B under the amended Australian Sports Drug Agency Act (1990).
“Athlete”	means Player.
“Australian Sports Commission”	means the Australian Sports Commission established by the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989.
“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 enunciates the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.
“Code”	means this Anti-Doping Code including the Appendices.
“Doping”	the occurrence of one or more of the Anti Doping Rule Violations set forth in clauses 9.1 to 9.8 of this Code.
“Doping Control”	means the process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.
“Endogenous”	means a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.
“Exogenous”	means a substance which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.
“Ineligibility”	means a Player or Person is banned from competing in any AFL Competition or other activity as set out in this Code and banned from holding office in the AFL or in any Club for the period determined by the Tribunal (or the Appeals Board) in accordance with clause 12.
“In-Competition”	for purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, an In-Competition test is a test where a Player is selected for Testing on the day of a Match conducted in the AFL Home and Away Season, the AFL Finals Series, the AFL Pre-Season Series and the International Rules Series.

- “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.
- “Marker”** a compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- “Metabolite”** any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
- “Mimetic”** means a substance with pharmacological effect similar to that of another substance, regardless of the fact that it has a different chemical structure.
- “National Anti-Doping Organisation”** means the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all 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.
- “No Fault or Negligence”** the Player'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.
- “No Significant Fault or Negligence”** the Player's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- “Official”** means a coach, medical practitioner, sports scientist, psychologist, club medical officer, therapist, dietician, trainer, masseur and any other person who administers, manages, coaches, assists or is otherwise involved in Australian Football other than as an Player or as an Officer.
- “Out-of-Competition”** any Doping Control that is not In-Competition.
- “Person”** means a natural person, entity, body corporate or organization.
- “Player”** has the meaning ascribed by the AFL Rules.
- “Possession”** the actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the

Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no Anti-Doping Rule Violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.

“Prohibited Method” any method so described on the WADC Prohibited List.

“Prohibited Substance” any substance so described on the WADC Prohibited List.

“Recognised Medical Authority”

means ADSMAC or an authority recognised by the ASDMAC, which may authorise the Use of a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose.

“Responsible Sport Authority”

means any organisation or body recognised by the Australian Sports Commission as an organisation or body which controls a branch of sport.

“Sample/Specimen”

any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

“Specified Substance”

means substances identified as specified substances in the WADC Prohibited List.

“Tampering”

altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

“Target Testing”

means Selection of *Players* for *Testing* where specific *Players* or groups of *Players* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

“Testing”

means the parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

“Therapeutic Use”

the permitted use of a prohibited substance for genuine medical reasons.

“Therapeutic Use”

“Exemption (“TUE”)

means Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

“Trafficking”

means: To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to a *Player* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by *Persons* other than a *Player’s Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

“Use”	the application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
“WADA”	means the World Anti Doping Agency.
“WADC”	means the World Anti Doping Code.
“WADC Prohibited List”	means the WADC Prohibited List as amended from time to time.

- 2.2 (1) Reference to:
- (a) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular;
 - (b) one gender includes the other gender; and
 - (c) a person includes a body corporate or other legal entity.
- (2) If a person to whom this Code applies consists of more than one natural person, then this Code binds them jointly and severally.
- (3) Headings are for convenience only and do not form part of this Code or affect its interpretation.
- (4) “Including” and similar words are not words of limitation.
- (5) Where a word or expression is given a particular meaning, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or expression have a corresponding meaning.
- (6) Any word or phrase not defined in this Code but defined in the AFL Player Rules will have a corresponding meaning unless the context requires otherwise.
- 2.3 The AFL General Manager - Football Operations may delegate any of his obligations and powers under this Code to any corporation, person or entity as he deems appropriate, and in which instance references to “AFL General Manager - Football Operations” in this Code will be deemed to include the corporation, person or entity to whom the obligations and powers have been so delegated.
- 2.4 This Code is deemed to form part of the AFL Rules and Regulations.

3. APPLICATION OF ANTI-DOPING CODE

- 3.1 This Code applies to:
- (1) Players, whether in or out of competition;
 - (2) Clubs and their Officers;
 - (3) Officials; and
 - (4) all persons involved in any capacity or manner in Anti Doping Rule Violations.

- 3.2 Any Player, Club, Officer, Official or other person to whom this Code applies who commits an Anti Doping Rule Violation or otherwise breaches the provisions of this Code is liable to the sanctions provided by the Code.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12)**

- 3.3 A Club will be deemed to have breached this Code should any of its Officers or Officials breach this Code and may be sanctioned in addition to the Officers or Officials concerned.

4. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS

- 4.1 The classes of substances and methods prohibited under this Code are those described in the WADC Prohibited List.

- (1) Each Club Medical Officer must keep and maintain a separate, complete and accurate record in respect of the use or administration of salbutamol, formoterol, salmeterol, terbutaline, glucocorticosteroids, insulin, morphine and pethidine. The records for each Player must include the following information:-

- (a) the Player's name;
- (b) the relevant substance used by or administered to the Player;
- (c) the diagnosis and purpose of treatment;
- (d) the date of use or administration;
- (e) the dose and route of administration; and
- (f) in the case of morphine or pethidine all medical records including hospital notes must be provided upon request.

The records for each Player will be the property of the Club and must be provided to the AFL Medical Officer upon request.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8 & 12.9)**

- 4.2 A copy of the current WADC Prohibited List is detailed in Appendix B. All amendments or additions to the WADC Prohibited List will be automatically prohibited under this Code unless specifically exempted by this Code.

- 4.3 Persons to whom this Code applies are specifically cautioned:

- (1) The WADC Prohibited List describes, amongst other things, prohibited classes of substances. The naming of substances in the WADC Prohibited List is by way of example only and the fact that a substance is not so named does not affect its prohibition if the substance is within a prohibited class.
- (2) Amendments or additions to the WADC Prohibited List take effect under this Code at the same time as they take effect under the WADC Prohibited List and notwithstanding that any amendment or addition to the WADC Prohibited List is not included as an amendment to Annexure B.

- (3) It is the obligation of each person to whom this Code applies to inform himself of all substances and methods prohibited under this Code. It is not a defence to any claim that a person has breached this Code for that person to contend:
- (a) ignorance that a substance or method is prohibited;
 - (b) an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief that a substance or method is not prohibited under this Code;
 - (c) lack of intention to use or administer a prohibited substance;
 - (d) inadvertent use or administration of a prohibited substance;
 - (e) that the substance or method was used or administered for therapeutic purposes unless permission has been given on behalf of the AFL under clause 8; or
 - (f) that the substance or method in question did not enhance the performance of the Player concerned or was otherwise not performance enhancing.

5. OBLIGATIONS

- 5.1 All Players, Clubs, Officers and Officials must comply with and observe this Code.
- 5.2 All Players must give samples for testing at the request of either ASDA or the AFL Medical Officer.
- 5.3 Except as otherwise authorised in writing by the AFL General Manager - Football Operations, a Player drafted or listed by a Club must provide ASDA with a sample for testing and is ineligible to participate in Home and Away Matches and the Finals Series until that sample has been analysed and has not resulted in a Adverse Analytical Finding. This testing of each Player will be conducted on behalf of both the AFL and the Club concerned who will both be provided with the results thereof.
- 5.4 Before the commencement of the AFL Competition in each year each Player must advise his Club Medical Officer in writing of all substances and medications he is taking or using or has taken or used since the last Match in which the Player participated in the previous year. The Player must promptly advise his Club Medical Officer in writing of all substances and medications he subsequently takes or uses during the AFL Competition in that year. Each Club Medical Officer must maintain and keep a written record in respect of each Player of all substances and medications so advised to him. Such records will be the property of the Club.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)**

- 5.5 (1) Each Player must upon request, promptly provide to their Club their address and telephone numbers and other up to date details of their whereabouts so as to permit out of competition testing. The minimum required details in order to comply with this clause 5.5 are set out in the "Whereabouts Form" in Appendix A. A Player who has lodged with his Club a "Whereabouts Form" in accordance with Appendix A which contains information that continues to be up to date and which provides a current telephone number of the Player is deemed to have complied with this Rule 5.5.

- (2) The applicable requirements for the purposes of Clause 9.4 are that Players must:
- (a) provide whereabouts information to their Club at the beginning of each season;
 - (b) not deliberately or recklessly provide incorrect whereabouts information;
 - (c) not fail on more than three occasions in any twelve month period to update the whereabouts information within 10 days of the whereabouts information previously provided to the Club becoming out of date;
 - (d) not refuse to update the whereabouts information previously provided to the Club within 3 days of being requested to do so;
 - (e) not be unavailable for *Out-of-Competition Testing* on a total of three (or more) occasions during a calendar year;

Note 1: *A player is unavailable for Out-of-Competition Testing if and only if the player for a period of 72 hours is not with his team, not at any of the places specified in the Whereabouts Form previously provided to the Club and does not answer the telephone when called on the current telephone number specified in the Whereabouts Form previously provided to the Club or respond to any message from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation with respect to availability for Out-of-Competition Testing.*

Note 2: *A player cannot be regarded as having been unavailable for a 2nd or subsequent occasion unless the player has received written notice from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, the AFL or their Club of the 1st (or 2nd as the case may be) occasion the player was unavailable and has not provided an explanation, which is satisfactory to the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation or the AFL as to the circumstances of the 1st (or 2nd as the case may be) occasion.*

5.6 Each Club must:

- (1) notify its Players that they are liable for selection to provide samples for testing of Doping whether in or out of competition;
- (2) educate its Players, Officers and Officials in respect of:
 - (a) the dangers and consequences of the use of performance enhancing substances and to this end will ensure that all such persons attend all drug awareness or education lectures given by the AFL in conjunction with ASDA to the Club and will maintain and keep a written record of all such attendees which will be signed by all attendees and certified by the Club's Chief Executive Officer. This record will be provided upon request to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations or the AFL Medical Officer;
 - (b) their respective obligations under this Code; and
 - (c) the sanctions which are applicable for a breach of this Code.

- (3) advise the AFL in writing of all steps, actions and other matters undertaken by it pursuant to paragraph 2 of this sub-clause.
- (4) permit and assist ASDA to attend Matches and training sessions in order to obtain samples from Players for testing and provide the facilities required to enable ASDA to obtain such samples;
- (5) permit ASDA to obtain samples from Players for testing other than at Matches and training sessions and provide all necessary assistance and allow the ASDA representatives unlimited access to the training and changing rooms and other Match facilities for this purpose;
- (6) require and cause its Players and Officers and Officials to permit ASDA to collect samples for testing and provide all necessary assistance for this purpose;
- (7) arrange for completion and return of forms required for the purposes of ASDA at the request of ASDA;
- (8) promptly notify the AFL General Manager - Football Operations of any circumstances which may be or are a breach of this Code;
- (9) upon request promptly provide to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations and the AFL Medical Officer such information and assistance as they may request concerning the application of this Code, any alleged breach of this Code or any practice concerning the use of drugs in Australian Football;
- (10) permit and assist the AFL Medical Officer to access the players' room at each Match, the facility provided by the Club for the collection of samples by ASDA, the written record kept and maintained under clause 4.1(2) and to any other information he requires in performing his duties;
- (11) appoint a Club Liaison Officer whose responsibilities are described in this Code;
- (12) ensure that its Players and Club Medical Officers comply with their obligations under clauses 4.1(2), 5.4 and 5.5;
- (13) upon request, promptly provide to ASDA the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Players listed on its Lists;
- (14) upon request, promptly provide to ASDA the Club's training schedule, inclusive of the date, time and place where the Players of the Club will train; and
- (15) promptly advise ASDA of any change to the information provided by the Club under Clauses 5.6(13) and 5.6(14).

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8 & 12.9)**

6. AFL MEDICAL OFFICER

The AFL will appoint one or more AFL Medical Officers who will not be associated in any official capacity with a Club and whose responsibilities are to:

- (1) assist in the implementation of this Code in accordance with the instructions of the AFL Commission given from time to time;

- (2) ensure that all sampling and testing of Players is conducted according to this Code;
- (3) co-ordinate applications for “therapeutic use” to ASDMAC and the outcomes of ASDMAC decisions;
- (4) investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding any actual or alleged Anti Doping Rule Violation or any actual or alleged breach of this Code;
- (5) report to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations on circumstances known to or suspected by him to amount to a breach of this Code or any practice concerning the use of drugs in Australian Football;
- (6) report to the Tribunal on circumstances known to him concerning any hearing arising out of the application of this Code; and
- (7) recommend to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations changes to this Code or any other rule changes appropriate to combat and regulate the use of drugs in sport.

7. TESTING FOR DOPING

- 7.1 Sampling and testing of Players must be conducted substantially in conformity with the WADA International Standard for Testing. Sample analysis and custodial procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis. Minor irregularities, which cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the results of otherwise valid tests, will not invalidate such results. Minor irregularities do not include the chain of custody of the sample, improper sealing of the container(s) in which the sample is stored, failure to request the signature of the player or failure to provide the player with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the ‘B’ sample if analysis of the ‘B’ sample is requested.

8. THERAPEUTIC USE

- 8.1 Where a Player through his Club and the AFL Medical Officer has received authorisation from the ASDMAC to use a substance otherwise prohibited under this Code then, solely for the Player concerned and subject to the conditions attaching to the authorisation, the substance concerned will be deemed not to be prohibited under this Code. The authorisation must be in force before the Player concerned uses or administers the said substance, except under emergency medical situations.
- 8.2 All applications for therapeutic use of an otherwise prohibited substance must be made in writing on behalf of a Player solely by his Club Medical Officer to the AFL Medical Officer who will forward such application to ASDMAC. The application must include a description of the Player’s medical condition, objective medical data to support the medical condition, length of treatment and verification there is no alternative available and practical medication that does not contain prohibited substances. The AFL Medical Officer and ASDMAC may require the provision of additional information and may also require the Player to undergo a medical examination by the AFL Medical Officer or his nominee.
- 8.3 ASDMAC will determine the application according to its usual criteria.

- 8.4. ASDMAC's authority will include the name of any prohibited substance, usage and method of administration, duration of and any specific condition attached to the approval. The duration of the approval will not extend beyond 31 October in the year the authorisation is provided.
- 8.5 Subject to Clause 8.6 ASDMAC will forward the written authorisation by the doctor making the application with a copy to the AFL Medical Officer. The AFL Medical Officer will provide a copy to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations.
- 8.6 Where the administration of a prohibited substance to a Player is deemed as being urgent by a qualified medical practitioner or it is impractical in the interests of the Player's health to obtain prior written authorisation from ASDMAC or due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity to submit, or for ASDMAC to consider, an application prior to Doping Control, then the Player's Club Medical Officer must request in writing approval from the AFL Medical Officer who may give permission for temporary administration only of the substance and the AFL Medical Officer will then promptly forward the application to ASDMAC. Any player granted "therapeutic use" must state details of the use of the prohibited drug and the ASDMAC approved number on the Drug Testing Form.
- 8.7 An abbreviated TUE ("ATUE") may be granted for the following substances: Beta-2 agonists (formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation and glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes such as ATUE's to be granted in accordance with the ATUE application process set out in the International Standard for TUE's.
- 8.8 Should a Club Medical Officer provide incorrect information or information which is incomplete, misleading or likely to mislead or if the Club Medical Officer omits to provide any relevant information in respect of an application, this will be a breach of this Code for which both the Club Medical Officer and the Club will be severally liable.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)**

9. ANTI DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations, provided, however, that each of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set out in Clauses 9.1, 9.2, 9.6 and 9.8 shall be deemed not to be Anti-Doping Rule Violations by a Person if the Person has previously obtained a Therapeutic Use Exemption from an AFL or Club Medical Officer or a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with this Code.

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs even if the Player does not know the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is prohibited under this Code. The onus is on the Player to check all substances and methods.

- 9.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's bodily Specimen.
- 9.1.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Clause 9.1.

- 9.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the WADC Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 9.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Clause 9.1, the WADC Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- 9.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
 - 9.2.1: The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to be committed.
- 9.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.
- 9.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- 9.5 Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 9.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.
 - 9.6.1 This Clause applies to Possession by a Player at any time or place of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Clause 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
 - 9.6.2 This Clause applies to Possession by Player Support Personnel of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by Player Support Personnel in connection with a Player or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Clause 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 9.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 9.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Player, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or any Attempted Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 9.9 Where a person admits to having committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or other breach of this Code, then that admission constitutes proof of the Anti Doping Rule Violation or other breach of this Code (as the case may be) by that person.
- 9.10 It is a breach of this Code for a Player or other person to whom this Code applies to breach the anti-doping policy of any Responsible Sport Authority. The AFL will recognise the finding by or on behalf of any Responsible Sport Authority that a breach has occurred of its anti-doping policy and the Player or person concerned will be subject to sanction under this Code as if that Player or person has committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation.

- 9.11 It is a breach of this Code for a Club to permit a Player to participate in the AFL Competition where the Player is ineligible to so participate under this Code.

Sanction for breach: fine of up to 50 Penalty Units (refer clause 12.8) or fine of up to 100 Penalty Units (refer clause 12.9) and/or exclusion from one or more selections at the next National Draft Selection Meeting (refer clauses 12.8 and 12.9)

10. ADVICE OF ALLEGED BREACH AND INVESTIGATIONS

- 10.1 Anti-Doping Organisations will notify in writing the AFL General Manager - Football Operations of the names and results of any Player or person who returns an Adverse Analytical Finding for Doping or who fails to comply with the requirement to provide a sample for testing or who may have been involved in an Anti Doping Rule Violation.

- 10.2 Players, Clubs, Officers and Officials must notify the AFL General Manager - Football Operations of all facts and circumstances where the Player, Club, Officer or Official believes there is or may be an Anti Doping Rule Violation or other breach of this Code.

Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units (refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)

- 10.3 Subject to the provisions of the ASDA Act, immediately upon receipt of notification from ASDA of the Adverse Analytical Finding for the A sample, the Player concerned will advise the General Manager - Football Operations and his Club in writing of this fact.

Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units (refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)

- 10.4 Subject to clause 10.5 or unless otherwise determined by the AFL Commission in any case, a Player will be ineligible to participate in any Match from the earlier of:

- (1) notification from ASDA to him of the Adverse Analytical Finding for the A sample (where applicable); or
- (2) the issuing to him of an infraction notice by the AFL General Manager - Football Operations under clause 11;

until either:

- (a) ASDA advising the Player and the AFL General Manager - Football Operations of the result of the testing of the B sample, should that testing fail to confirm the positive A sample test result; or
- (b) the determination of the Tribunal.

- 10.5 (1) Clause 10.4 only applies to a Adverse Analytical Finding for the A sample or an infraction notice for or relating to any substance or prohibited method under items S1 (Anabolic Agents), S2 (Hormones and related Substances), S3 (Beta2 Agonists) S4 (Agents with Anti-Oestrogenic activity), S5 (Diuretics and other Masking Agents) and M1, M2 and M3 (Prohibited Methods) of the WADC Prohibited List. If the Adverse Analytical Finding for the A sample or infraction notice does not relate to such substances or prohibited methods and does relate to some other substance, a Player may continue to participate in any Match until the determination of the Tribunal.

- (2) Where a Player remains eligible to participate in a Match by reason of sub-clause 10.5(1), the AFL may, at its discretion, subject the Player to directed sampling and testing at any time up to the Tribunal hearing. If a further test is conducted and the Tribunal ultimately determines that Doping has occurred following the results of this further test, then that determination will be deemed to be a subsequent offence to any Anti Doping Rule Violation already proven against the Player and he will be liable for the appropriate sanction described in clauses 12.1 and 12.2.

10.6 The AFL General Manager - Football Operations and/or the AFL Medical Officer shall investigate the facts and/or circumstances surrounding any actual or alleged Anti Doping Rule Violation, or any actual or alleged other breach of this Code.

10.7 Each Player, Club, Officer and Official must upon the request of the AFL General Manager - Football Operation or the AFL Medical Officer:

- (1) fully co-operate with any investigation;
- (2) fully and truthfully answer any question asked for the purpose of such investigation; and
- (3) provide any document in their possession or control relevant to such investigation.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)**

10.8 No Player, Club, Officer or Official will provide to the AFL General Manager - Football Operations, or his appointee as the case may be, or the AFL Medical Officer any information which is in any respect incomplete, false or misleading or likely to mislead.

**Sanction for breach: minimum 5 Penalty Units
(refer clauses 12.8, 12.9 & 12.10)**

10.9 Where the Player or person who is or may have been involved in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is an Australian Institute of Sport Scholarship Holder or bound by the ASC Anti-Doping Policy, the Australian Sports Commission may jointly take part in the investigation and/or Tribunal Hearing and following a Tribunal Hearing may independently review the outcome of the process and take such further action as it considers appropriate under the Australian Sports Commission Anti-Doping Policy, including reviewing or appealing a decision of the Tribunal. The AIS may require the Player or other Person to repay all funding and grants received from the AIS subsequent to the occurrence of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation

11. INFRACTION NOTICE

11.1 As soon as possible after the AFL General Manager - Football Operations has received notification from ASDA of an Adverse Analytical Finding or he believes on other grounds that there may have been committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation or a breach of this Code (other than as described in clause 11.4), he will give to the person an infraction notice, together with a copy of this policy.

- 11.2 The infraction notice given pursuant to clause 11.1 must:
- (1) be in writing and be delivered to the person's address as last known to the AFL;
 - (2) set out the nature and particulars of the alleged Anti Doping Rule Violation; and
 - (3) state the date, time and place at which the Tribunal will conduct its hearing into the Anti Doping Rule Violation.
- 11.3 In the event that a Player advises ASDA and the AFL General Manager - Football Operations that he does not require the B sample to be tested and admits the Anti Doping Rule Violation, the Tribunal's hearing will be conducted solely as to the applicable sanction to be imposed.
- 11.4 Where the AFL General Manager - Football Operations believes a Club and/or any other person may have committed a breach of this Code as described in clause 12.5, he will give written notice thereof to the Club's Chief Executive Officer and/or the other person concerned stating the relevant facts alleged by him to constitute such breach and requiring the Chief Executive Officer and/or the other person concerned to show cause within 7 days why the breach should not be established.

If the Club through its Chief Executive Officer and/or the other person concerned fails to satisfy the AFL General Manager - Football Operations that the breach should not be established, the AFL General Manager - Football Operations will give the Club and/or the other person concerned written notice of the imposition of the automatic sanction.

12. SANCTIONS

12.1 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Except, in all cases, for the Specified Substances identified in Clause 12.2, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Clause 9.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Clause 9.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Clause 9.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

<u>First violation:</u>	Two (2) years' Ineligibility
<u>Second violation:</u>	Lifetime Ineligibility

However, the Player or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Clause 12.4.

12.2 Specified Substances.

The WADC Prohibited List may identify Specified Substances, which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Rule Violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as Doping agents. Where a Player can establish that the Use of such a Specified Substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Clause 12.1 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation for Specified Substance: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second violation for Specified Substance: Two (2) years' Ineligibility

Third violation for Specified Substance: Lifetime Ineligibility

However, the Player or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Clause 12.4.

12.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

The period of Ineligibility for other violations of this Code shall be:

12.3.1 For violations of Clause 9.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Clause 9.5 (Tampering with Doping Control) the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be:

First violation: A minimum of two (2) years Ineligibility

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility

12.3.2 For violations of Clause 9.7 (Trafficking) or Clause 9.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be:

First violation: A minimum of four (4) years and a maximum lifetime Ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by an Official for violations other than specified substances referenced in Clause 12.2, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Official. In addition, violations of such Clauses that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

12.3.3 For violations of Clause 9.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year Ineligibility

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' Ineligibility

However, the Player or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Clause 12.4.

12.4 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility.

12.4.1 If the Player establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Clause 9.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Clause 9.2 that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Specimen in violation of Clause 9.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Clause is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for subsequent violations under Clause 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and multiple violations under Clause 12.5.

12.4.2 This Clause 12.4.2 applies only to Anti-Doping Rule Violations involving Clause 9.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Clause 9.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under Clause 9.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Clause 9.8. If a Player establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Specimen in violation of Clause 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

12.4.3 The Tribunal may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Player has provided substantial assistance to the AFL which results in the AFL (or the Tribunal, as the case may be) discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person involving Possession under Clause 9.6.2 (Possession by Player Support Personnel), Clause 9.7 (Trafficking), or Clause 9.8 (administration to a Player). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Clause may be no less than 8 years.

12.5 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

12.5.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Clauses 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3, a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the AFL can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Player or other Person received notice, or after the AFL made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation; if AFL cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

- 12.5.2 Where a Player, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving both a specified substance under Clause 12.2 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Player shall be considered to have committed a single Anti-Doping Rule Violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.
- 12.5.3 Where a Player is found to have committed two separate Anti-Doping Rule Violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Clause 12.2 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in Clause 12.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Player found to have committed a third Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving any combination of specified substances under Clause 12.2 and any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Clause 12.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.
- 12.6 A Player who is found to have returned a Adverse Analytical Finding for Doping may be required by the Tribunal to undergo a drug rehabilitation programme in addition to any other sanction imposed. A first time offending Player who refuses or fails to undertake any required drug rehabilitation programme will automatically receive a **22 Match suspension** in addition to any other sanction already imposed by the Tribunal. Any subsequent refusal or failure by a first time offending Player, or a refusal by a second time offending Player, will automatically incur a **lifetime suspension**.
- 12.7 The above sanctions may be applied to a person regardless of any sanction or penalty, its duration or timing or whether current or past, imposed by any Responsible Sport Authority provided that:
- (1) the AFL will recognise sanctions imposed by any Responsible Sport Authority to determine whether the breach is a first, second or third offence; and
 - (2) in the event that a Responsible Sport Authority has imposed a heavier sanction than that which may be imposed under clauses 12.1 – 12.5, the Tribunal may impose the same sanction imposed by that Responsible Sport Authority.
- 12.8
- 12.8.1 Where the AFL General Manager - Football Operations determines that a Club and/or any other person has committed a breach of:
 clause 4.1(2);
 clause 5.4;
 clause 5.5;
 clause 5.6;
 clause 8.7;
 clause 10.2;
 clause 10.3;
 clause 10.6; or
 clause 10.7
- of this Code, the Club and/or the other person concerned are subject to a fine of **5 Penalty Units**, provided that if the AFL General Manager - Football Operations believes a greater sanction ought apply, he may refer the matter to the Tribunal for its determination as to whether any greater sanction ought be imposed.

- 12.8.2 Where the AFL General Manager - Football Operations determines that a Club has committed breach of clause 9.4, the Club is subject to **a fine of up to 50 Penalty Units** and may be **excluded from one or more selections at the next National Draft Selection Meeting** as determined by the AFL General Manager - Football Operations in his sole and absolute discretion, provided that if the AFL General Manager - Football Operations believes a greater sanction ought apply, he may refer the matter to the Tribunal for its determination as to whether any greater sanction ought be imposed.
- 12.9 Where the Tribunal determines a Club has committed a breach of this Code other than as described in clause 12.8, or where the AFL General Manager - Football Operations has referred a matter to the Tribunal pursuant to clause 12.8, the Club is liable for the following sanctions:
- (1) in the case of a Anti Doping Rule Violation or in the case of a referral under clause 12.8.2:
- a fine of up to 100 Penalty Units; and/or**
- excluded from one or more selections at the next National Draft Selection Meeting;**
- (2) otherwise:
- a fine of at least 5 Penalty Units but not more than 100 Penalty Units; and/or**
- excluded from one or more selections in a Draft Selection Meeting;**
- as the Tribunal determines and considers appropriate in its absolute discretion.
- 12.10 Where the Tribunal determines that a person (other than a Club) has committed a breach of this Code other than a Anti Doping Rule Violation, or where the AFL General Manager - Football Operations has referred a matter to the Tribunal pursuant to clause 12.8, the person is liable for a sanction of at least **5 Penalty Units** and **suspension or disqualification from holding any office** with the AFL and a Club for such period as the Tribunal considers appropriate in its absolute discretion.
- 12.11 In determining the sanction to be imposed for any breach of this Code, the Tribunal must have regard to the need to demonstrate to all participants in the sport of Australian Football that the use of performance enhancing substances will not be tolerated.
- 12.12 All sanctions will commence as determined by the AFL Tribunal.
- 12.13 No person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in the AFL Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized by the AFL or AFL Clubs. In addition for any ADRV not involving specified substances described in Clause 12.2, some or all sport related financial support or other sport related benefits received by such Player will be withheld by the AFL or the AFL Club. A person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sports events in a sport other than the sport in which the person committed the ADRV, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such person directly or indirectly to compete in a national championship or international event.

- 12.14 Where a Player is bound by the AFL Rules, as a condition of regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Player must, during any period of Ineligibility, make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by the AFL and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having testing jurisdiction and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided for in clause 5.5.

13. PROOF OF DOPING

13.1 Burden and Standard of Proof

AFL shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether AFL has established an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Tribunal 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 this policy places the burden of proof upon the Player or other person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

13.2 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:

- (1) WADA accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis. The Player may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred. If the Player rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then AFL shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- (2) Departures from the International Standard Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Player establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during testing then AFL shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

14. NATURE OF HEARING

- 14.1 Where the alleged Anti Doping Rule Violation arises out of a Adverse Analytical Finding, the Tribunal may only determine that an Anti Doping Rule Violation has not occurred if the Player establishes to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that:

- (1) the sampling or testing procedure was not conducted in accordance with this Code;
- (2) the samples which led to the Adverse Analytical Finding were not those of the Player; or

- (3) the samples which led to the Adverse Analytical Finding were so contaminated as to materially affect the result of the test;

or any combination of these factors. This clause will not apply where the Player has admitted the Anti Doping Rule Violation and clause 9.9 applies.

- 14.2 The entry on the Register of Notifiable Events by ASDA under the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990 (or any amendment or replacement thereof) will be recognised by the Tribunal as proof, and without the need for further enquiry, that the sampling and testing procedures required under clause 7 have been observed.
- 14.3 A person may appear in person or by a Players' Advocate, an Officer of a Club appointed according to the AFL Player Rules or a Legal Practitioner. The AFL may be represented by a Reporting Officer or Legal Practitioner. The costs and expenses of any such advocate (including a Legal Practitioner) will be borne by the person on whose behalf they appear. The costs and expenses of any Official of a Club or Officer in attending a hearing of the Tribunal will be borne by the relevant Club even if such attendance was at the request or direction of the AFL.
- 14.4 All hearings before the Tribunal in relation to this Code will be conducted in private unless otherwise authorised by the AFL General Manager - Football Operations.
- 14.5 All hearings and appeals conducted pursuant to this clause 14 will respect in principle the rules applicable to the AFL Tribunal and AFL Appeals Board.

15. NOTIFICATION

Upon the imposition of a sanction for an Anti Doping Rule Violation, the AFL may send details of the Anti Doping Rule Violation and the sanction imposed to:

- (1) the Responsible Authority for any sport in which the AFL believes the Player or person also competes, participates or is otherwise involved;
- (2) ASDA;
- (3) Australian Sports Commission; and
- (4) any other person or organisation the AFL believes should be informed.

16. ASDA

- 16.1 Each Player, Club, Officer and Official acknowledges that ASDA shall perform functions under this Code, including without limitation:-
- (a) the provision of drug awareness or education lectures; and
 - (b) the functions specified under the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.
- 16.2 In performing its functions under this Code or otherwise, ASDA is not and must not be deemed to be the agent of the AFL. For the avoidance of doubt, it is expressly stated that ASDA has no authority or capacity on behalf of the AFL to:
- (a) authorise or approve the use of any substance or method prohibited under this Code;
 - (b) give advice as to the application or interpretation of this Code; and

(c) bind or commit the AFL in any manner.

- 16.3 In providing all drug awareness or education lectures and in respect of its Drugs in Sport Hotline, ASDA does not and will not be deemed to represent the AFL. All such services are provided by ASDA in its own right pursuant to its objects and functions under the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

17. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

ASDA will screen all samples provided by Players for the presence of substances not prohibited under this Code at the request of the AFL from time to time. This screening will be for statistical and research purposes. ASDA will notify the AFL General Manager - Football Operations of the results of the screening and the Player's Club. ASDA must not notify any other person of the name of any Player, or details from which the identity of the Player might reasonably be determined, whose sample is found to have contained such substances or to take any other steps arising from the presence of such substances.

18. CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

Where more than one Player from a Club has been notified of a possible Anti Doping Rule Violation under Clause 9 in any one season, the club shall be subject to target testing for the remainder of the season. If more than one Player in a Club is found to have committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation during a season, the Club may be subject to sanctions to be determined, in their absolute discretion, by the Commission.

19. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under this Code against a Player or other person for an a breach of this Code unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the breach occurred.

**AFL APPENDIX A
WHEREABOUTS FORM**

Player's Contact Details:

Player's Name:

Club:

Address during the season:

.....

.....

.....

Telephone home:

Mobile telephone:

Email/Fax:

I hereby authorize my Club to provide details of my whereabouts, including match/training venues, schedules and times, to all relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

Player's signature:

Date:

**AFL APPENDIX B
THE 2006 PROHIBITED LIST
WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE**

Valid 1 January 2006

The use of any drug should be limited to medically justified indications

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)
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PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-androstendiol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **1-androstendione** (5 α -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); **bolandiol** (19-norandrostenediol); **bolasterone**; **boldenone**; **boldione** (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); **calusterone**; **clostebol**; **danazol** (17 α -ethynyl-17 β -hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole); **dehydrochloromethyltestosterone** (4-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **desoxymethyltestosterone** (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol); **drostanolone**; **ethylestrenol** (19-nor-17 α -pregn-4-en-17-ol); **fluoxymesterone**; **formebolone**; **furazabol** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstando[2,3-c]-furazan); **gestrinone**; **4-hydroxytestosterone** (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); **mestanolone**; **mesterolone**; **metenolone**; **methandienone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **methandriol**; **methasterone** (2 α , 17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstane-3-one-17 β -ol); **methyldienolone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); **methyl-1-testosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one); **methylnortestosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one); **methyltrienolone** (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); **methyltestosterone**; **mibolerone**; **nandrolone**; **19-norandrostenedione** (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); **norboletone**; **norclostebol**; **norethandrolone**; **oxabolone**; **oxandrolone**; **oxymesterone**; **oxymetholone**; **prostanazol** ([3,2-c]pyrazole-5 α -etioallocholane-17 β -tetrahydropyranol); **quinbolone**; **stanozolol**; **stenbolone**; **1-testosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -

androst-1-en-3-one); **tetrahydrogestrinone** (18a-homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17 β -ol-3-one); **trenbolone** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **androstenedione** (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); **dihydrotestosterone** (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-3-one); **prasterone** (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA); **testosterone** and the following metabolites and isomers:

5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 α -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 α -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 β -diol; androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol; androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol; androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol; androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol; androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol; androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); **5-androstenedione** (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); **epi-dihydrotestosterone; 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one; 3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one; 19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone.**

Where an anabolic androgenic steroid is capable of being produced endogenously, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance* where the concentration of such *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A *Sample* shall not be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* in any such case where an *Athlete* proves that the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition.

In all cases, and at any concentration, the *Athlete's* sample will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* and the laboratory will report an *Adverse Analytical Finding* if, based on any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), the laboratory can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

If a value in the range of levels normally found in humans is reported and the reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, but if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, of a possible *Use of a Prohibited Substance*, further investigation shall be conducted by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* by reviewing the results of any previous test(s) or by conducting subsequent test(s), in order to determine whether the result is due to a physiological or pathological condition, or has occurred as a consequence of the exogenous origin of a *Prohibited Substance*.

When a laboratory has reported a T/E ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) applied has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation may be conducted by a review of previous tests or by conducting subsequent test(s), in order to determine whether the result is due to a physiological or pathological condition, or has occurred as a consequence of the exogenous origin of a *Prohibited Substance*. If a laboratory reports, using an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin, no further investigation is necessary and the *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance*. When an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not been applied and a minimum of three previous test results are not available, the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* shall test the *Athlete* with no advance notice at least three times within a three-month period. If the longitudinal profile of the *Athlete* that is subject to the subsequent tests is not physiologically normal, the result shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

In extremely rare individual cases, boldenone of endogenous origin can be consistently found at very low nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL) levels in urine. When such a very low concentration of boldenone is reported by a laboratory and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) applied has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation may be conducted by a review of previous tests or by conducting subsequent test(s). When an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not been applied, a minimum of three no advance notice tests in a period of three months shall be conducted by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*. If the longitudinal profile of the *Athlete* who is subject to the subsequent tests is not physiologically normal, the result shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

For 19-norandrosterone, an *Adverse Analytical Finding* reported by a laboratory is considered to be scientific and valid proof of exogenous origin of the *Prohibited Substance*. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

Should an *Athlete* fail to cooperate in the investigations, the *Athlete's Sample* shall be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance*.

Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.

For purposes of this section:

* "exogenous" refers to a substance which is not ordinarily capable of being produced by the body naturally.

** "endogenous" refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), and their releasing factors, are prohibited:

- 1. Erythropoietin (EPO);**
- 2. Growth Hormone (hGH), Insulin-like Growth Factors (e.g. IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);**
- 3. Gonadotrophins (LH, hCG),** prohibited in males only;
- 4. Insulin;**
- 5. Corticotrophins.**

Unless the *Athlete* can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the *Athlete's Sample* so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

If a laboratory reports, using a reliable analytical method, that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin, the *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* and shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

The presence of other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is of exogenous origin, will be deemed to reflect the use of a *Prohibited Substance* and shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L-isomers are prohibited.

As an exception, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline, when administered by inhalation, require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Despite the granting of any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption, a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL will be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the athlete proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.

S4. AGENTS WITH ANTI-ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY

The following classes of anti-estrogenic substances are prohibited:

1. **Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to, anastrozole, letrozole, aminoglutethimide, exemestane, formestane, testolactone.**
2. **Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to, raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.**
3. **Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to, clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.**

S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents include but are not limited to:

Diuretics*, epitestosterone, probenecid, alpha-reductase inhibitors (e.g. finasteride, dutasteride), plasma expanders (e.g. albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch).

Diuretics include:

acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene, and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except for drosperinone, which is not prohibited).

* A Therapeutic Use Exemption is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER

The following are prohibited:

- a. Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin.
- b. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products).

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

- a. *Tampering*, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected during *Doping Controls* is prohibited. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or alteration.
- b. Intravenous infusions are prohibited, except as a legitimate acute medical treatment.

M3. GENE DOPING

The non-therapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance athletic performance, is prohibited.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

**In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above,
the following categories are prohibited in competition:**

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6. STIMULANTS

The following stimulants are prohibited, including both their optical (D- and L-) isomers where relevant:

Adrafinil, adrenaline*, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, bromantan, carphedon, cathine**, clobenzorex, cocaine, cropropamide, crotetamide, cyclazodone, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine***, etamivan, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, famprofazone, fenbutrazate, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamfetamine, meclofenoxate, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine (D-), methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, p-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine***, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenefrine, norfenfluramine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phenpromethamine, phentermine, prolintane, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine, strychnine and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)****.

* Adrenaline associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.

** **Cathine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

*** Each of **ephedrine** and **methylephedrine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

**** The following substances included in the 2006 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine) are not considered as *Prohibited Substances*.

S7. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.

S8. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption approval.

Except as indicated below, other routes of administration require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Topical preparations when used for dermatological, aural/otic, nasal, buccal cavity and ophthalmologic disorders are not prohibited and do not require any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. ALCOHOL

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *in-competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold for each Federation is reported in parenthesis.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| • Aeronautic (FAI) | (0.20 g/L) | • Karate (WKF) | (0.10 g/L) |
| • Archery (FITA, IPC) | (0.10 g/L) | • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) | (0.10 g/L) |
| • Automobile (FIA) | (0.10 g/L) | for disciplines involving shooting | |
| • Billiards (WCBS) | (0.20 g/L) | • Motorcycling (FIM) | (0.10 g/L) |
| • Boules (CMSB, IPC bowls) | (0.10 g/L) | • Powerboating (UIM) | (0.30 g/L) |

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited *in-competition* only, in the following sports.

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Aeronautic (FAI) | • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting |
| • Archery (FITA, IPC) (also prohibited <i>out-of-competition</i>) | • Nine-pin bowling (FIQ) |
| • Automobile (FIA) | • Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only |
| • Billiards (WCBS) | • Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited <i>out-of-competition</i>) |
| • Bobsleigh (FIBT) | • Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air |
| • Boules (CMSB, IPC bowls) | • Wrestling (FILA) |
| • Bridge (FMB) | |
| • Chess (FIDE) | |
| • Curling (WCF) | |
| • Gymnastics (FIG) | |
| • Motorcycling (FIM) | |

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*

"Specified Substances"* are listed below:

- All inhaled Beta-2 Agonists, except clenbuterol;
- Probenecid;
- Cathine, cropropamide, crotetamide, ephedrine, etamivan, famprofazone, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamfetamine, meclofenoxate, p-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine, nikethamide, norfenefrine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, phenpromethamine, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine;
- Cannabinoids;
- All Glucocorticosteroids;
- Alcohol;
- All Beta Blockers.

* *"The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents."* A doping violation involving such substances may result in a reduced sanction provided that the *"...Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance..."*

THE 2006 MONITORING PROGRAM*

The following substances are placed on the 2006 Monitoring Program:

1. Stimulants:

a) In-Competition Only: *Bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine.*

b) Out-of competition: *Adrafinil, adrenaline, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, bromantan, carphedon, clobenzorex, cocaine, cyclazodone, dimethylamphetamine, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, fenbutrazate, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine (D-), methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, methylphenidate, modafinil, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, prolintane, strychnine.*

2. Narcotics:

In-Competition Only: *morphine/codeine ratio*

* The WADA Code (4.5) states: "WADA, in consultation with other Signatories and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the Prohibited List, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport."