



IIHF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

These Regulations come into effect on 9th October 2023

Anti-Doping Regulations

Preface

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

These Anti-Doping Regulations are an integral part of the IIHF Regulations and are intended to apply to the conduct of Doping Control within the IIHF and its Member National Associations. These Anti-Doping Regulations, in conjunction with the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations, provide standardized Doping Control and Results Management procedures as well as information to all those involved directly or indirectly in the Doping Control process.

As provided in the WADA Code, the IIHF is responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. The IIHF may delegate any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education to a Delegated Third Party, however, the IIHF shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the WADA Code, International Standards, and Anti-Doping Regulations.

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

Scope of this Anti-Doping Regulations

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to:

- a) The IIHF, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control
- b) Each of the Member National Associations, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- c) The following Players, Player Support Personnel and other Persons:
 - (i) all Players and Player Support Personnel who are members of the IIHF, or of any Member National Association, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member National Association (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);
 - (ii) all Players and Player Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by the IIHF, or any Member National Association, or by any member or affiliate organization of any Member National Association (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held; and
 - (iii) any other Player or Player Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of the IIHF, or of any Member National Association, or of any member

or affiliate organization of any Member National Association (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping.

Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of their participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Regulations, and to have submitted to the authority of the IIHF to enforce these Anti-Doping Regulations, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Regulations.

Within the overall pool of Players set out above, the following Players are considered International-Level Players for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Regulations, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Regulations applicable to International-Level Players (e.g., Testing, TUEs, whereabouts, and Results Management) shall apply to such Players:

- a) All Players who are participating in any capacity in any IIHF Competition specified in IIHF Bylaw 1, until a date 12 months following their last participation in any IIHF Competition;
- b) Any other Player who, by virtue of an IIHF Competition Accreditation or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise as specifically specified by the IIHF, is subject to IIHF jurisdiction.

Any provision not specifically addressed in these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be governed and controlled in accordance with the 2021 WADA Code and the relevant and applicable WADA International Standards.

For anti-doping related matters, should there be a conflict between any IIHF Statute, Bylaw or Regulation and the WADA Code or International Standard, the WADA Code or International Standard shall, as appropriate, prevail and apply.

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

1. DEFINITION OF DOPING

- 1.1. Doping is forbidden.
- 1.2. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Regulations and the WADA Code to which the IIHF is a Signatory.

2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample

- 2.1.1. It is the Players' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2. 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 Player's A Sample where the Player waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Player's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Player's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player's A Sample; or where the Player's 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 Player 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 a Player'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, Technical Documents or International Standards may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

- 2.2.1. It is each Players' 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 Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping 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 a Player
Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person.
- 2.4 Whereabouts Failures by a Player
Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve (12) month period by a Player in a Registered Testing Pool.
- 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by a Player or Other Person
- 2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Player or Player Support Person
 - 2.6.1. Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.
 - 2.6.2. Possession by a Player Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.
- 2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a Player or Other Person
- 2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or Other Person to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition
- 2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Player 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 10.13.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association by a Player or Other Person

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

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

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the WADA 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 WADA 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 Organization must establish that the Player or Other Person knew of the Player Support Person's disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the Player or Other Person to establish that any association with a Player 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 Organizations that are aware of Player 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 a Player 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 which 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 WADA Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

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 WADA Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

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.

3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1. The IIHF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IIHF has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the IIHF Disciplinary Board 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 Regulations place 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, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the WADA Code, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2. 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 Player 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 IIHF Disciplinary Board, 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 Player 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 Player 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 the IIHF 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 WADA Code or the IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation,

and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the Player 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 the IIHF 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 the IIHF 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 the IIHF 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 Player of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the IIHF 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 Player notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case the IIHF 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 Player or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5. The IIHF Disciplinary Board in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Player'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 the IIHF.

4. PROHIBITED LIST

4.1. Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the WADA Code.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under the IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by the IIHF or its Member National Associations. All Players 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 Players and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

The IIHF shall publish the most recent version of the Prohibited List on www.iihf.com. Each Member National Association shall take appropriate steps to distribute the Prohibited List to its members, and the constituents of its members.

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.

4.2.2. *Specified Substances or 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 a Player 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. *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

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 Players who are not International-Level Players shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organization for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organization denies the application, the Player may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2 of the WADA Code.

4.4.2.2 Players who are International-Level Players shall apply to the IIHF.

4.4.2.3 A Player may be granted a TUE if (and only if) they can show, on the balance of probabilities, that each of the following conditions is met:

- a) The Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question is needed to treat a diagnosed medical condition supported by relevant clinical evidence;
- b) The Therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method will not, on the balance of probabilities, produce any additional enhancement of performance beyond what might be anticipated by a return to the Player’s normal state of health following the treatment of the medical condition;
- c) The Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is an indicated treatment for the medical condition, and there is no reasonable permitted Therapeutic alternative; and
- d) The necessity for the Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior Use (without a TUE) of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of such Use.

4.4.3. *TUE Recognition*

4.4.3.1 Where the Player already has a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization pursuant to Article 4.4 of the WADA Code by the

National Anti-Doping Organizations listed on the IIHF website, and provided that such TUE has been reported in accordance with Article 5.5 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the IIHF will recognize it.

4.4.3.2 If the IIHF chooses to test a Player who is not an International-Level Player, the IIHF must recognize a TUE granted to that Player by their National Anti-Doping Organization unless the Player 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 without the need to review the relevant clinical information.

4.4.4. TUE Application Process

4.4.4.1 If the Player does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Player must apply directly to the IIHF.

4.4.4.2 An application to the IIHF 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 by submitting the TUE application form which is available on the www.iihf.com or which can be requested by contacting integrity@iihfoffice.com.

4.4.4.3 The IIHF establishes a panel (the “Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee” (“TUEC”)) to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.3(a)-(d) below:

- a) The TUEC consists of a minimum of four (4) members with experience in the care and treatment of Players and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. Each appointed member serves a term of four (4) years which is renewable.
- b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member signs a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members are not employees of the IIHF.
- c) When an application to the IIHF for the grant or recognition of a TUE is made, the Chair of the TUEC or the IIHF appoints three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to consider the application.
- d) Before considering a TUE application, each member discloses any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Player making the application. If a member is unwilling or unable to assess the Player’s TUE application, for any reason, the Chair or the IIHF TUEC may appoint a replacement from the pool of members appointed under point (a) above. The Chair will not serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4.4 The TUEC will promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with 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 TUEC will use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision is the final decision of the IIHF and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. The IIHF TUEC decision will be notified in writing to the Player, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It will also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.4.6 If the IIHF (or the National Anti-Doping Organization, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the IIHF) denies the Player's application, it will notify the Player promptly, with reasons. If the IIHF grants the Player's application, it will notify not only the Player but also its National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE granted by the IIHF 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 Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IIHF remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IIHF becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5. *Retroactive TUE Applications*

4.4.5.1 A Player who needs to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for Therapeutic reasons must apply for and obtain a TUE under Article 4.4.2 prior to Using or Possessing the substance or method in question.

However, a Player may apply retroactively for a TUE (but must still meet the conditions in Article 4.4.2.3) if one of any of the following exceptions applies:

- a) Emergency or urgent treatment of a medical condition was necessary;
- b) There was insufficient time, opportunity or other exceptional circumstances that prevented the Player from submitting (or the

TUEC to consider) an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection;

- c) Due to national level prioritization of certain sports, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization did not permit or require the Player to apply for a prospective TUE;
- d) If the IIHF chooses to collect a Sample from a Player who is not an International-Level Player or National-Level Player, and that Player is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for Therapeutic reasons, the IIHF must permit the Player to apply for a retroactive TUE; or
- e) The Player Used Out-of-Competition, for Therapeutic reasons, a Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition.

4.4.6. Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.6.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Regulations: (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 Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC 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 In such event, the Player 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 the IIHF's decision not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Player or the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA must review the IIHF's decision to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization. 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 the IIHF (or by a National Anti-Doping Organization

where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the IIHF) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Player and/or the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization, exclusively to CAS.

5.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Player, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or the IIHF, exclusively to CAS.

6.4.7.4 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.

5. TESTING AND INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Purpose of Testing and Investigations

5.1.1. IIHF's testing and investigations – test distribution planning, post-testing activity and related activities – shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the IIHF Bylaws, Regulations and Guidelines.

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

5.2. Authority to Test

5.2.1. Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, the IIHF shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Players specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Regulations (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Regulations").

5.2.2. The IIHF may require any Player over whom it has Testing authority (including any Player 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 WADA Code.

5.3. Event Testing

5.3.1. Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the IIHF (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organization of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of the IIHF (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing

during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with that ruling body.

- 5.3.2. If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an IIHF Competition, desires to conduct Testing of Players at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with the IIHF to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from the IIHF, the Anti-Doping Organization may, in accordance with 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 the IIHF. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.4. Testing Requirements

- 5.4.1. The IIHF shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing 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 maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.5. Retired Players Returning to Competition

- 5.5.1. If an International-Level Player or National-Level Player in IIHF's Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Player shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Player has made themselves available for Testing, by giving six (6) months prior written notice to the IIHF and their National Anti-Doping Organization.

WADA, in consultation with the IIHF and the Player's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six (6) month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the Player. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.5.1 shall be Disqualified unless the Player can establish that they could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

- 5.5.2. If a Player retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Player must notify the Anti-Doping Organization that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Player then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Player shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Player has made themselves available for Testing by giving six (6) months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of

Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to the IIHF and to their National Anti-Doping Organization.

5.6. Doping Control During IIHF Competitions (In-Competition Testing)

5.6.1. *Operations and Facilities*

5.6.1.1 For the operation of Doping Controls to be carried out at all IIHF Competitions in accordance with IIHF Bylaw 23.2, the host Member National Association or the Organizing Committee must provide adequate personnel from a National Anti-Doping Organization (“NADO”) or a Delegated Third Party recognized by the IIHF, facilities, and equipment to successfully operate the Doping Control for the IIHF Competition. The Doping Control Station shall be set up and organized in accordance with the specifications established in the IIHF Medical Care Guide.

5.6.1.2 The IIHF shall have an agreement with a WADA-accredited laboratory to perform the analysis of the Doping Control urine Samples according to these Anti-Doping Regulations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

5.6.1.3 Each venue where an IIHF Competition is played and Doping Control is carried out, shall be equipped with adequate anti-doping facilities in accordance with the IIHF Medical Care Guide and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. This shall include secure and lockable rooms to be used for the Doping Control Station, a waiting room, and a Doping Control Station office. These should be located on the same floor and in the immediate vicinity of the Player locker rooms.

5.6.1.4 It is the responsibility of the Organizing Committee to ensure that the Doping Control Station is set up at least two (2) days prior to the start of the IIHF Competition and that the Sample collection vessels and Sample bottles are placed in a secure locked cabinet in the Doping Control Station office.

5.6.2. *Selection of Players*

5.6.2.1 The IIHF Office shall determine the number of Players to be tested during an IIHF Competition according to the IIHF Test Distribution Plan.

5.6.2.2 The IIHF Office shall select all Players for Doping Control. The IIHF Office shall prioritize Target Testing in order to ensure that all of the appropriate Players are tested. However, the IIHF Office may also conduct random Testing.

5.6.2.3 A Player may be tested at any time on more than one occasion during an IIHF Competition.

5.6.2.4 If it is documented that the Player that was selected for Doping Control suffered a serious injury or was ill and left the Event Venue, the IIHF

Office, ensures that another Player from the team for Doping Control in accordance with the above noted procedure.

5.6.2.5 Should the injured or sick Player recover and play in a later game during this same IIHF Competition, the Player may be obligated to undergo the Doping Control after participating in the first game following the injury.

5.6.3. *Doping Control Procedures*

5.6.3.1 The In-Competition Testing period shall commence twelve (12) hours prior to the start of the Competition (the starting time of the first game of the Event) and end twelve (12) hours after the end of the Competition (the ending time of the last game of the Event).

5.6.3.2 The arena(s), the practice facilities and the hotels used for the Championship are the Event Venues for In-Competition Testing during the Event Period mentioned under Article 5.6.3.1.

5.6.3.3 The NADO or an IIHF recognized Delegated Third Party provider shall conduct Doping Control in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The IIHF Medical Supervisor, on behalf of the IIHF Office, shall supervise the In-Competition Doping Control procedures.

5.7. Out-Of-Competition Testing

5.7.1. *General Provisions*

The IIHF Out-of-Competition testing Program is based on two pillars, namely the IIHF Registered Testing Pool (“RTP”) and the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program. The Anti-Doping Regulations include the rules that are applicable to the IIHF Registered Testing Pool and the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines include the rules that are applicable to the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program.

It is the responsibility of each Player and each Member National Association to ensure compliance with the Registered Testing Pool and the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program. Any Member National Association or Player who fails to submit valid whereabouts information will be subject to sanctions as specified in the IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations or the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines.

5.7.1.1 All Out-of-Competition Sample collection procedures shall follow the protocol set out in the WADA Code and the International Standards for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of the Testing.

5.7.1.2 Except in exceptional circumstances, all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be without advance notice.

5.7.1.3 All Players shall be subject to Out-of-Competition Doping Control carried out by the IIHF or any third party authorized or appointed by the IIHF to do so.

5.7.2. *IIHF Out-of-Competition Testing Program and its criteria*

The IIHF shall establish an Out-of-Competition Testing Program according to the International Standard for Testing and Investigation.

The IIHF Out-of-Competition Testing Program shall include Players and teams under the IIHF jurisdiction and comply with the IIHF whereabouts requirements. The respective criteria on which Players or teams are selected are outlined in a separate document, which could change from season to season based on the most current findings and risk regarding doping.

5.7.2.1 The IIHF Registered Testing Pool shall be a pool of Players whose entry into the Pool is chosen by the IIHF Office. Players entered into the IIHF RTP will be required to provide up to date whereabouts information to the IIHF for each quarter period via ADAMS for the purpose of No Advance Notice Out-Of-Competition Testing. Such whereabouts information shall include one specific 60-minute time slot between 5:00 – 23:00 (5 am - 11 pm) each day where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

Players chosen to become part of the IIHF RTP who are also members of the RTP of their National Anti-Doping Organization (“NADO”) shall remain part of both the IIHF RTP and the NADO RTP. The IIHF and the Player’s NADO shall agree between themselves to whom the Player shall provide their Whereabouts Filings and that Anti-Doping Organization shall be the Player’s whereabouts custodian.

5.7.2.2 The IIHF shall make available through ADAMS a list that identifies those Players that have been included in its Registered Testing Pool by name.

5.7.2.3 The IIHF Team Whereabouts Program includes a set of teams which will be required to submit up-to-date team whereabouts information to the IIHF in accordance with the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines.

5.8. Removal from the IIHF RTP

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

- a) The Player is given written notice from the IIHF that they are no longer designated for inclusion into the IIHF RTP; or
- b) The Player retires from Competition and provides written notice to the IIHF regarding such.

5.8.2. Once a Player is removed from the IIHF RTP, their whereabouts information shall be destroyed once no longer relevant for the purposes of Article 5.5 of the WADA Code in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

- 5.8.3. Teams nominated to become part of the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program shall remain part of the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program and subject to the whereabouts requirements set forth in the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines until the team is given a written notice from the IIHF on the team's release from the program.

5.9. Provisions of Whereabouts

- 5.9.1. Players entered into the IIHF RTP shall provide the IIHF with accurate and complete Player whereabouts information every quarter via ADAMS. A failure by a Player designated for inclusion into the IIHF RTP to submit their Player whereabouts by the deadline may amount to a Filing Failure and consequently a Whereabouts Failure.
- 5.9.2. Players shall also update the IIHF via ADAMS as soon as possible with any changes to his/her whereabouts information and/or with any additional information that is necessary to his/her whereabouts that occur within the specific quarter period.
- 5.9.3. Each Team included in the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program shall provide the Team Whereabouts in accordance with the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines.
- 5.9.4. Whereabouts information provided by a Player shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times by the IIHF; 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.

5.10. Whereabouts Filing Requirements

- 5.10.1. Before the last day of each quarter and prior to the first day of the following quarter (i.e. 1 October, 1 January, 1 April, and 1 July) a Player in the IIHF RTP must file a Whereabouts Filing with the IIHF via ADAMS that contains the following information:
- a) A complete mailing address and personal email address where correspondence may be sent to the Player for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other items shall be deemed received by the Player seven (7) days after it was deposited in the mail and immediately when notification of a sent email receipt is generated/obtained (subject to applicable law);
 - b) Specific confirmation that the Player understands that their Whereabouts Filing will be shared with other Anti-Doping Organizations that have authority to conduct Testing on them;
 - c) For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Player will be staying overnight (e.g. home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);
 - d) For each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Player will (i) train individually or as part of a team

activity including both his/her club and national team schedules and (ii) will work or conduct any regular activity (university, study, etc.), as well as the usual time frames for such regular activity (and/or similarly relevant information for off-season quarters);

- e) The Player's competition schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Player is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which they are scheduled to compete at such location(s) (club and national team schedules) (no competition schedule is required for off-season quarters); and
- f) For each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute slot between 5:00 and 23:00 (11 pm) each day where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

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

- 5.10.2. When making Whereabouts Filings, Players are responsible for ensuring that they provide all the required information accurately and in sufficient detail to enable the IIHF (or the Delegated Third Party to which the IIHF delegates Testing responsibility) or NADO to locate the Player for Testing on any given day in the quarter.
- 5.10.3. Providing fraudulent information from a Player in his/her whereabouts filing may amount to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.
- 5.10.4. The Player has the ultimate responsibility to provide whereabouts information and be available for Testing at all times in accordance with his/her whereabouts information declared on their Whereabouts Filing. However, each Member National Association shall use its best efforts to assist the IIHF in the implementation of its Out-Of-Competition Testing Program when requested to do so by the IIHF.
- 5.10.5. Each team included in the IIHF Team Whereabouts Program shall adhere to the filing requirements set out in the IIHF Team Whereabouts Guidelines.

5.11. Filing Failure Pre-Conditions

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

- a) That the Player was duly notified that they were designated for inclusion in the IIHF RTP and that they must make and update accurate whereabouts filings;
- b) That the Player was informed of the consequences of any failure to comply with whereabouts filing requirements;
- c) That the Player failed to comply with any or all of the requirements to make or update accurate Whereabouts Filings by the applicable deadline;

- d) That in the case of a second and/or third Filing Failure, the Player was given notice of the previous Filing Failure and (if that Filing Failure revealed deficiencies in the Whereabouts Filing that would lead to further Filing Failures if not rectified) was advised in the notice that in order to avoid a further Filing Failure he/she must file the required Whereabouts Filing (or update) by the deadline specified in the notice (which must be within 48 hours after receipt of the notice) and yet failed to rectify that Filing Failure by the deadline specified in the notice; and
- e) That the Player's failure to comply was at least negligent (a Player will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that they were notified of the filing requirement yet failed to comply. This presumption may be rebutted by the Player if they establish that no negligent behavior on their part caused or contributed to the failure).

5.12. Results Management for Filing Failures

Results Management for Filing Failures shall be conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Results Management Annex B.3

5.13. Availability for Testing

A Player in the IIHF RTP must specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day in the relevant quarter for the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in their Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the Player has specified for that time slot in such filing. Where this requirement is not met by the Player, it shall be pursued as an apparent Missed Test. If the Player is tested during such a time slot, the Player must remain with the Doping Control Officer until the Sample collection has been completed, even if this takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of Article 2.3 (refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection).

5.14. Missed Test

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

- a) That the Player was duly notified that they were designated for inclusion in the IIHF RTP and that they were advised of his/her liability for a Missed Test if they were unavailable for Testing during the 60-minute time slot specified in their Whereabouts Filing at the location specified for that time slot;
- b) That the IIHF attempted to test the Player in the IIHF RTP on a given day in the quarter during the 60-minute time slot at the location specified by the Player in their Whereabouts Filing;
- c) That during the specified 60-minute time slot, the Doping Control Officer did what was reasonable in the circumstances (i.e., given the nature of the specified location) to try to locate the Player, short of giving the Player any advance notice of the test;
- d) That if the attempted Testing would result in the Player's second Missed Test, the IIHF gave proper notice to the Player concerning the Player's first missed test; and
- e) That the Player's failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent (a Player will be presumed to be negligent upon proof that a) through d) of this Article are met. This presumption may only be rebutted by the Player establishing that no negligent behavior on their part

caused or contributed to his/her failure to be available for Testing at such location during such time slot and to update his/her most recent Whereabouts Filing to give notice of a different location where he/she would instead be available for Testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day).

5.15. Results Management for Missed Tests

Results management for missed tests shall be conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Results Management Annex B.3.

5.16. Member National Association Non-Compliance

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

5.17. Confidentiality

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

5.17.2. Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Article 5.10 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test Players in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, including the strict condition that the whereabouts information is only used for Doping Control purposes.

6. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1. Use of Approved Laboratories: for the purposes of Article 2.1, the IIHF shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or to laboratories as otherwise approved by WADA. The IIHF shall have the sole choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory approved by WADA) used for the Sample Analysis.

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 analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the WADA Code, or to assist the IIHF in profiling relevant parameters in a Player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purposes.

6.3. Research on Samples: 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 Player'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 Player. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the WADA Code.

- 6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting: In accordance with Article 6.4 of the WADA Code, the IIHF shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and to report results in ADAMS.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by the IIHF. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to the IIHF and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

- 6.5. Further Analysis of Samples 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 the IIHF notifies a Player that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 Anti-Doping Rule Violation charge. If after such notification the IIHF wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Player 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 8.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Player that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization shall be at WADA's or that organization'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 Organization with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization 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.

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

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Regulations 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 Article 7.1.3 through 7.1.5 of the WADA Code, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organization which first provides notice to a Player or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).
- 7.1.2. In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organization do not give the National Anti-Doping Organization authority over a Player or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organization of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organization declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the Player or other Person as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.
- 7.1.3. In the event the Major Event Organization assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organization, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organization to the applicable International Federation 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 the IIHF or the National Anti-Doping Organization with whom the Player in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If the IIHF 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 Organizations.
- 7.1.5. Other circumstances in which the IIHF shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Players and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the WADA Code.

7.1.6. WADA may direct the IIHF to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances. If the IIHF refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of the IIHF or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organization, any other Anti-Doping Organization that is willing to do so. In such case, the IIHF shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organization designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2. Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The IIHF 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, the IIHF shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.4. Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1. *Mandatory Provisional Suspension*

If the IIHF 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 for a Specified Method, the IIHF shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Player promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2 of the WADA Code.

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

IIHF's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Player's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.4.2. *Optional Provisional Suspension*

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

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of the IIHF at any time prior to IIHF Disciplinary Board'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 Player 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 of the WADA Code on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.

7.4.4. Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

Players 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 Player 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 Player or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Player 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 Player or the IIHF) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Player shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Player (or the Player's team) has been removed from an 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 Player or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the Player or team may continue to take part in the Event.

7.5. Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by the IIHF must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the IIHF's sport 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, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.

7.6. Notification of Results Management Decisions

The IIHF shall notify Players, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 15 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.7. Retirement from Sport

If a Player or other Person retires while the IIHF's Results Management process is underway, the IIHF retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If a Player or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and the IIHF would have had Results Management authority over the Player or other Person at the time the Player or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the IIHF has authority to conduct Results Management.

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

The Disciplinary Board shall act in compliance with the IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations, the WADA Code and the International Standard for Results Management. All mandatory WADA Code provisions detailed in WADA Code Article 23.2.2 are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Regulations and shall be treated as if set out in full herein.

8.1. Right to a Fair Hearing

The Disciplinary Board shall conduct a timely hearing process to determine whether an anti-doping violation was committed. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the failure of the incriminated party to challenge the assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within twenty-one (21) days after having been notified by the Disciplinary Board Secretary of the Disciplinary Board's jurisdiction.

8.2. Limitation Period

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against the Player or other Person accused of an anti-doping rule violation unless they have 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.

8.3. Single Hearing Before the CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athlete, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, the IIHF, and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

9. MEMBER NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EDUCATION

Member National Associations shall conduct Education in coordination with the applicable National Anti-Doping Organization. When the IIHF so requests, the Member National Association must show proof of the Education conducted in coordination with the applicable National Anti-Doping Organization.

10. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an IIHF Event may, upon the decision of the relevant IIHF Disciplinary Body, lead to Disqualification of the Player's individual results obtained in the IIHF Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Player's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Player tested negative in the other Competitions.

10.1.1. If the Player establishes that they bear no Fault or negligence for the violation, the Player's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Player's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Player's anti-doping rule violation.

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 Player 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 the IIHF 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 Players 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 Player 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 Player 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 Player 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 may be reduced to one (1) month if the Player or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by the IIHF. 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 Player 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 Articles 10.6 and 10.7 are applicable:

10.3.1. For violations of IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Articles 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 Player 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 Player 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 Player or other Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Player, 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 Player's degree of Fault.

10.3.2. For violations of IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations 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 Player's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Players where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Player was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3. For violations of IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Articles 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. IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Articles 2.7 or 2.8 violations involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for the Player Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of IIHF Anti-

Doping Regulations Articles 2.7 and 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 IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to a lifetime of Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violations.

10.3.5. For violations of IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations 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 Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.3.6. For violations of IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations 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 Player or other Person.

10.4. Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If the IIHF establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Articles 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11 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 Player or other Person can establish that they 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 a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that they bear 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 IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations Articles 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 Player 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 Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Player 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 Player or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Players

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Player, and the Protected Person or Recreational Player 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 Player's degree of Fault.

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

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that they bear 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 Player 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

Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons other than Fault shall be handled in accordance with Article 10.7 of the WADA Code, namely:

- a) Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations (WADA Code Article 10.7.1);
- b) Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence (WADA Code Article 10.7.2);
- c) Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction (WADA Code Article 10.7.3).

10.8. Results Management Agreements

10.8.1. *One (1) Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction*

Where a Player or other Person, after being notified by the IIHF 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 Player or other Person may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by the IIHF. Where the Player or other Person receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.

10.8.2. *Case Resolution Agreement*

Where the Player or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the IIHF and agrees to Consequences acceptable to the IIHF and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Player or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by the IIHF 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 Player or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Player 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 Player 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 Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Player or other Person. The decision by WADA and the IIHF 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 a Player or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, the IIHF shall allow the Player 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

Sanctions for Multiple anti-doping rule violations shall be imposed in accordance with Article 10.9 of the WADA Code.

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 results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 of the WADA Code, all other competitive results of the Player obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.11. Financial Consequences

Where a Player or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, the IIHF may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the Player or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of

the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Player or other Person in an amount up to 100,000 CHF, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the IIHF's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Regulations.

10.12. Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Where a Player 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 in WADA Code Articles 10.13.1 and 10.13.2, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the 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. Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.13.1. Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Player 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 authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any WADA Code Signatory, WADA Code Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a WADA Code Signatory's member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A Player 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 a Player in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a WADA Code Signatory or member of a WADA Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Player or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by the IIHF to provide whereabouts information.

10.13.2. Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.13.1 above, a Player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of the IIHF's member organizations during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Player's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of

Ineligibility imposed.

10.13.3. Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.13.1, 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 Player 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 Organization whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

A Player or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 10.13.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where a Player Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, the IIHF shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.13.4. 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 the IIHF and its Member National Associations.

10.13.5. Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3 of the WADA Code.

11. SANCTIONS ON TEAMS

11.1. Testing of Teams

Where more than one (1) member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an IIHF Event, the IIHF shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2. Consequences for Teams and Team Officials

If more than two (2) members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the IIHF shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Players

committing the anti-doping rule violation.

A team official or Member National Association official who has been involved in or committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be sanctioned in accordance with Article 10. The Member National Association will be subject to a fine.

Member National Associations or clubs who fail to submit to the IIHF valid up-to-date whereabouts information for their team upon request prior to any IIHF Event will be subject to a warning or a fine.

12. SANCTIONS AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

12.1. Consequences for Member National Associations

When the IIHF becomes aware that a Member National Association or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce the IIHF anti-doping rules, contained in the IIHF Anti-Doping Regulations, within that organization's or body's area of competence, the IIHF has the authority and may exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future IIHF Competitions or all IIHF Competitions Events conducted within a specified period of time.

13. RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

13.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal

All decisions made as indicated in WADA Code Article 13.2 (Appeals from Decision Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority) may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) and as set forth in Article 13 of the WADA Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the CAS orders otherwise.

13.2. Scope of Review

CAS' 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 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.

In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the IIHF or the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

13.3. Time for Filing Appeals

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, if not already provided by the IIHF, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organization that had Results Management authority; and
- b) Such party/ies shall have the right to file an appeal to the CAS within twenty-one

(21) days from receipt of the full case file.

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.

13.4. Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Player 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) the IIHF; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

13.5. Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

13.6. 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.

13.7. 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 Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.8. Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the IIHF

Where, in a particular case, the IIHF 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 the IIHF 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 the Anti-Doping Organization.

13.9. Notification of Appeal Decisions

The IIHF shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Player or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.4 as provided under Article 15.

13.10. Interpretation of the 2021 WADA Code

For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article

10.9.1 of the WADA Code, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2021 Code rules, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2021 Code rules been applicable, shall be applied.

14. EXPENSES FOR DOPING CONTROL

14.1 IIHF World Championship

All expenses including doping control sampling materials, the Sample collection procedure, the Sample Analysis and transport of Samples, will be at the expense of the organizing Member National Association.

14.2 Other IIHF Competitions

The IIHF is responsible for all costs for Sample analysis at the selected laboratory. All other expenses including Doping Control personnel, Sample collection, courier of the Samples to the WADA-accredited laboratory, local travel, meals and accommodation will be at the expense of the organizing Member National Association.

14.3 Out-of-Competition or Out-of-Season Testing

All expenses not attributed to In-Competition or Pre-Competition Testing will be paid by the IIHF. For the purposes of this Article, Pre-Competition Testing shall cover all Testing taking place three (3) days in advance of the Competition.

Should additional Testing be required because of a Player's previous adverse findings, the costs of this additional testing will be at the expense of the Player's Member National Association.

15. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

15.1.1 *Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Players and other Persons*

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

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

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

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

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, the IIHF decides not to move forward with a matter, it will give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organizations with a right of appeal under Article 13.4.

15.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

15.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 15.1.1, the Player's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 of the WADA Code and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

15.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations 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 the IIHF has made Public Disclosure as Article 14.3 of the WADA Code requires.

15.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of the IIHF

The IIHF shall 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 of the WADA Code. The IIHF shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

15.2. Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

15.2.1 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 of the WADA Code 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, the IIHF shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

15.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 15.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

15.3. Public Disclosures

The IIHF shall only make Public Disclosures regarding a Player or other Person who is asserted by the IIHF to have committed an anti-doping rule violation after the Player or other Person has been duly notified by the IIHF. The IIHF shall make Public Disclosure of final IIHF disciplinary decisions in accordance with Article 14.3 of the WADA Code.

15.4. Statistical Reporting

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

15.5. 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 Organizations, the IIHF shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

- a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Players and National-Level Players;
- b) Whereabouts information for Players including those in Registered Testing Pools;
- c) TUE decisions; and
- d) Results Management decisions.

as required under the applicable International Standard(s) and in accordance with Article 14.5 of the WADA Code.

15.6. Data Privacy

15.6.1 The IIHF may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Players and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their Anti-Doping Activities under the WADA Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Regulations and in compliance with applicable law.

15.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, the IIHF shall:

- a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
- b) Notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Regulations, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by the IIHF and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-

Doping Rules; and

- c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom the IIHF 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.

16. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

16.1. Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations

16.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the WADA Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon the IIHF and its Member National Associations, as well as every Signatory of the WADA Code in every sport with the effects described below:

- a) A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Player 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 WADA Code Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Player or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.13.1) in all sports within the authority of any WADA Code Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.
- b) 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 Player or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.13.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory of the WADA Code for the period of Ineligibility.
- c) A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all WADA Code Signatories.
- d) 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 WADA Code Signatory during the specified period.

16.1.2 The IIHF and its Member National Associations shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 16.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the IIHF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

16.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organization, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon the IIHF and its Member National Associations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the IIHF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

- 16.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 16.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organization made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on the IIHF or its Member National Associations unless the rules of the Major Event Organization provide the Player or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

17. FINAL PROVISIONS

- 17.1 The official text of the WADA 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.
- 17.2 Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Regulations, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 17.3 These Anti-Doping Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 17.4 These Anti-Doping Regulations has been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the WADA Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the WADA Code and the International Standards. The WADA Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Regulations and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 17.5 The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 17.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the WADA Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Regulations, shall be treated as if set out fully herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Regulations.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS TO THE IIHF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

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, a Player 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 Player 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 Player or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Player 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 Organization, as set out in the WADA Code and/or the International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organization: WADA or a WADA 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 Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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 match, game or singular sport contest.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): A Player’s or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Player’s results in an particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Player 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 WADA Code Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing; (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 WADA Code 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 the IIHF delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organizations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for the IIHF, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for the IIHF (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 10.13 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors 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, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

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

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

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 a Player's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Player's or other Person's experience, whether the Player or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Player and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Player's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that a Player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Player 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.

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

IIHF Competition/Event: See IIHF Bylaw 1.

IIHF Medical Supervisor: A medically qualified person that performs the on-site medical and anti-doping duties during IIHF Competitions on behalf of the IIHF Office.

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

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 Organization responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Player: Players who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by the International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of Ice Hockey, International-Level Player are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Regulations.

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the WADA 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 Organizations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations 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.

Member National Association: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the IIHF as the entity governing Ice Hockey in that nation or region.

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

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Players that is not an International Event.

National-Level Player: Players who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized 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 Player or other Person's establishing that they did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that they 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 Player, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Player's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Player 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 Player, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Player's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member association), 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Player or Player Support Person.

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

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

Player: 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 Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Player who is neither an International-Level Player nor a National-Level Player, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Player". In relation to Players who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Players, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze 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 Player over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the WADA 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 organization accepting the WADA Code is a Player.

Player Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Player participating in or preparing for sports competition.

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: A Player 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 IIHF 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 WADA Code Article 8 that provides the Player 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 Player: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; 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 Player (as defined by the IIHF consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Player (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organization. Notwithstanding IIHF's definition of an International-Level Player and/or a Player's participation in an International Event, for anti-doping rule violations committed during or in connection with an IIHF Championships as defined in IIHF Bylaw 1, at IIHF's discretion and provided that they satisfy all of the criteria to be a Recreational Player pursuant to this definition, a Recreational Player can be any natural Person that:

- participates in an IIHF Senior Men Ice Hockey World Championship Division II or lower; or
- participates in an IIHF Senior Women Ice Hockey World Championship Division I Group B or lower; and
- the expenses he/she directly incurs from playing Ice Hockey exceeds the compensation the player may receive for his/her Ice Hockey activity.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Players established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that IIHF's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in 7.4 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 WADA Code and agreeing to implement the WADA Code, as provided in Article 23 of the WADA Code.

Specified Method: See Article 3.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 3.2.2.

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 Player's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in

order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 3.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of WADA Code Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information they possess in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in WADA Code 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 Organization 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 Organization or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organization 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.

Target Testing: Selection of specific Players for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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: The tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes Players from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the Player Out-of-Competition.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows a Player with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in WADA Code 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 a Player, Player Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization 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.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

WADA Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2 of the WADA Code, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organization and a Player or other Person that allows the Player or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organization 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 Player or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organization against the Player or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the WADA Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organization in this particular setting may not be used by the Player or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organization in any Results Management proceeding under the WADA Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organization, Player 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.