

**Approved by the minutes of the Executive
Committee of the Association of legal entities
"Association 'Kazakhstan Football Federation"
from "08" January 2021 No. 5/22**

**KFF (Association of legal entities "Association 'Kazakhstan Football Federation")
ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS**

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PREAMBLE

The KFF Executive Committee, guided by the following:

- 1) KFF is the only accredited republican sports federation in football and recognised by the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
- 2) KFF is the only member of FIFA and UEFA on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
- 3) in accordance with subparagraph 4) of paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Culture and Sports" republican accredited sports federations are obliged to develop and agree with the authorised body in the field of physical culture and sports the regulations (rules) on competitions held by the republican sports federation;
- 4) in accordance with subparagraph 5) paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Culture and Sports" republican accredited sports federations are obliged to ensure the preparation and participation of national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan in sports (national teams in sports) in international sports competitions;
- 5) in accordance with subparagraph 24) paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Culture and Sports" republican accredited sports federations are obliged to fulfil the obligations to develop professional sports, if these conditions are stipulated by the requirements of international sports federations;
- 6) FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations contain requirements mandatory for inclusion in these Regulations;
- 7) in accordance with Article 44-2 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Culture and Sports" provides for measures for violation of anti-doping rules;
- 8) in accordance with paragraph 11.11.16 of the KFF Charter in the competence of the Executive Committee includes the approval of the KFF regulations and amendments and additions to them,

approved the present Regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Association of legal entities "Association 'Kazakhstan Football Federation" (the KFF) has approved this Anti-Doping Regulation, which is based on the "World Anti-Doping Code" (the Code), Law on Physical Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 13 December 2019 No. 280-VI ZRC (the Law), the Anti-Doping Programme of the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the NOC), FIFA ANTI-DOPINGREGULATION 2021 edition (the FIFA ADR) and FIFA Circular No. 1724 of 13 July 2020. The provisions of these Rules are consistent with the International Convention against Doping in Sport, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session in Paris on 19.10.2005.

Players and other Competitors accept these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of participation in sporting events and shall be bound by these Regulations.

In the event of any conflict between the National Rules and the FIFA Anti-Doping Rules, the provisions set forth in the FIFA Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail.

These Regulations apply to KFF, its members and to players, clubs, player personnel, Match Officials, Match Officials, Officials and other Persons who participate in activities, Matches or Competitions organised by KFF or its Associations (Federations) on the basis of membership, affiliation, authorisation, accreditation or participation.

These Regulations apply to all Doping Control procedures over which KFF and its Members respectively have jurisdiction.

These Regulations shall apply to circumstances arising after the entry into force of these Regulations. These Regulations shall also apply to circumstances previously arising if these Regulations are the same or more favourable to the Persons responsible for such circumstances and if these circumstances are decided by the legal authorities of the KFF after the Regulations have come into force. All members of the KFF undertake to comply with these Regulations.

Players, other individuals, organisations and entities are responsible for not knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and for not knowing the substances and methods on the Prohibited List.

These Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures are intended to reinforce anti-doping principles in a global and harmonious manner and apply exclusively to the field of football and are therefore not subject to regulation or restriction by national laws or legal standards applicable to criminal, administrative proceedings or labour disputes. Anti-doping rules are designed to preserve what is truly important and valuable about sport, what is often referred to as the "spirit of sport" and what is the essence of the Olympic Movement. It is what defines our pursuit of fair play. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind; it is characterised by the following values:

- Ethics, fairness and honesty;
- Health;
- Highest level of performance;
- Character and education;
- Pleasure and joy;
- Collectivism;
- Loyalty and commitment;
- Compliance with rules and laws;

- Respect for self and other competitors;
- Courage;
- Community and solidarity;
- Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in paragraphs 2.1-2.11 of these Regulations.

ARTICLE 2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

The purpose of Article 2 is to describe the circumstances and actions that are defined as an anti-doping rule violation.

Players, Coaches, HCPs and Athlete Support Personnel are responsible for their ignorance of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and for their ignorance of the substances and methods on the Prohibited List.

Anti-doping rule violations include:

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

2.1.1 2.1.1 It is the Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. 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 rule violation under art. 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under art. 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 analysed; or where the Player's "B" Sample is analysed 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 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 art. 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for the 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 the Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body 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 rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Evading, refusing of failing to submit to Sample collection

Evasion of Sample collection by players, support staff or other persons, or refusal or failure to attend Sample collection without a valid excuse, offensive behaviour towards doping control officials (FIFA, UEFA), after notification in accordance with the applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 Whereabouts failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a 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

Any behaviour that interferes with Doping Control procedures but which does not fall within the definition of a Prohibited Method. Tampering includes, but is not limited to, intentionally obstructing or attempting to obstruct a Doping Control Officer, providing false information to an Anti-Doping Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by 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 art. 4.4 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) 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, Match or training, unless the Player Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with art. 4.4 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) or other acceptable justification.

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Player in-Competition of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition.

Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prohibited Out-of-Competition.

2.9 Complicity

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 art.10.12.1.

2.10 Prohibited association

The Player or other Person under the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Player Support Personnel who:

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

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person.

2.10.3 acts as a front man or intermediary for an individual described in Articles 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

2.11 Whistleblower Protection: Threatening or preventing another Person from providing information to authorities that could lead to an anti-doping rule violation or non-compliant behaviour shall be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and standards of proof

The National Anti-Doping Centre of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KazNADC), the International Federation (FIFA, UEFA, or other Anti-Doping Organisation) shall have the burden of proving that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the KazNADC, FIFA, or other Anti-Doping Organisation has established an anti-doping rule violation at a level acceptable to the hearing examiner, taking into account the seriousness of the allegations made. This standard of proof shall in all cases be greater than a balance of probabilities but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Additional distinctions between players: FIFA ADR (ADR antidoping regulation) introduces the concept of "protected persons" (players or other persons who are minors and/or have no prior experience in international competition) and "amateur players" (players who have not played at international or national level within the last five years). For both categories, the sanctions for anti-doping rule violations may be further reduced and the burden of proof in the prosecution process lessened.

ARTICLE 4. PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Establishment of the Prohibited List

These rules recognise the Prohibited List, which is published and edited by WADA, in accordance with the Code. The KFF undertakes to provide the Prohibited List to the Head Coaches of the National Teams in the sport.

Note to Article 4.1. Changes to the Prohibited List will be made and published as the need arises. The Prohibited List will be published on the official KFF website annually.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods The Prohibited List includes those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that are prohibited as doping at all times, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition, because they have the potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or mask the use of substances and methods that are prohibited In-Competition only..

4.2.2 Precisely defined substances

For purposes of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances are defined substances, except for substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones, and those stimulants, hormone antagonists and modulators so defined in the Prohibited List. The category of precisely defined substances does not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 Criteria for Including a Substance or Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.3 WADA's decision to include a substance or method on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances according to the criteria on the Prohibited List, and the classification of substances as Prohibited All-Time or In-Competition only shall be final and shall not be open to debate by the Player or other Person on the basis that the substance or method is not a masking agent, could not enhance performance, poses a health risk, or is not contrary to the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)

4.4.1 Players with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method must first request a Therapeutic Use Exemption. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Player who is not an World-class Player must submit a request to KazNADC for a TUE to the e-mail address: antidopingkaz@mail.ru, having previously agreed this request with the KFF and put it in the copy of the e-mail.

4.4.3 A Player who is an International-Level Player to obtain a TUE must submit to UEFA or FIFA at the following e-mail address: antidoping@fifa.org

TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations may be conducted solely for anti-doping purposes.

5.1.1 Testing shall be conducted to provide evidence of an Player's compliance (or non-compliance) with the Code's strict prohibition on the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by means of a laboratory analytical method.

5.2 Limitations on Testing Authorisation

Any Player may, at any time and at any place, be notified by KazNADC, FIFA, UEFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation authorised to conduct his or her Testing to provide a Sample.

5.2.1 Players who are citizens, residents, licence holders or members of sports organisations of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be tested both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition.

5.2.2 Players competing in international level competitions must be tested at least one (1) month prior to the start of the competition.

5.2.3 Players who have not retired from sport and who are subject to the authority to conduct Testing, including Players serving a period of Ineligibility, may be tested at any time.

5.3 Whereabouts of the Player

5.3.1 A player included in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool and the KazNADC National Registered Testing Pool:

- a. must provide FIFA or KazNADC with quarterly information on its location in ADAMS;
- b. must regularly update the information in ADAMS to ensure its accuracy and completeness at all times;
- c. must ensure its availability for testing in accordance with the ADAMS location information provided.

The KFF regularly monitors the provision of information on these Players.

5.3.2 A Player who is not included in the FIFA or KazNADC International Registered Testing Pool but plans to participate in a FIFA UEFA Competition, World Championship, Olympic Games (youth, junior or adult), then this Player must provide information on his/her whereabouts at least three months prior to the competition and is obliged to undergo testing. A player who does not comply with this provision is not eligible to participate in FIFA, UEFA competitions.

5.4 Retired Players returning to Competition

5.4.1 If an International- or National-Level Player, who is part of the International Registered Testing Pool and the National Registered Testing Pool, retires from sports but subsequently expresses an intention to return to full participation in sports, such player shall not be eligible to participate in competitions within the framework of International Sporting Events or National Sporting Events unless he or she ensures availability for Testing, by providing written advance notice of the intention to return to sports to the KFF, FIFA, and KazNADC, at least six months prior.

5.4.1.1 All Competition Results obtained in violation of Article 5.4.1 shall be cancelled.

5.4.2 If a Player is subject to or is to be subject to a Disqualification sanction, and the Player retires from sports before the completion of the Disqualification period but subsequently expresses an intention to return to full participation in sports, such Player shall not be eligible to participate in competitions within the framework of International Sporting Events or National Sporting Events unless he or she ensures availability for Testing, by providing written advance notice of the intention to return to sports to the KFF and KazNADC, at least six months prior (or for a period corresponding to the unexpired portion of the Disqualification term not served by the Player from the date of retirement if such term exceeded six months).

ARTICLE 6. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles.

6.1 Use of accredited and approved laboratories

For the purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed exclusively in WADA-accredited laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Sample selection and analysis

Sample analysis shall be conducted to identify Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List and other substances as directed by WADA, or to assist KazNADC, FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation in profiling relevant parameters of Player's urine, blood or other biological sample, including gene or genomic profiles, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for purposes of subsequent analysis.

6.3 Analyse Samples for scientific purposes

No Sample may be analysed for scientific purposes without the Player's written consent. Samples analysed for purposes other than as provided in Article 6.2 shall have all identifying characteristics removed so that such Samples cannot be linked to a specific Player.

ARTICLE 7. RESULTS PROCESSING

7.1 7.1 The KazNADC, FIFA or other authorised Anti-Doping Organisation conducting results management shall develop a pre-hearing case management process for potential anti-doping rule violations.

7.2 7.2 Decisions to Coaches and Player Support Personnel Accused of Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

The Disciplinary Commission established under FIFA, UEFA to consider disciplinary cases against members of the National Sports Teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Coaches, KNG specialists and Athlete Support Personnel, having previously studied the documents concerning anti-doping rule violations, sends a recommendation for sanctions to the KFF.

The final decision on the imposition of a penalty is made on the basis of a FIFA, UEFA protocol.

ARTICLE 8. RIGHT TO AN IMPARTIAL HEARING AND NOTICE OF THE HEARING DECISION

With respect to any Person charged with an anti-doping rule violation, each Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for results management shall provide, within a reasonable time, at a minimum, an impartial hearing by a fair and impartial panel. A timely reasoned decision, including an explanation of the reason(s) for the imposed period of Ineligibility, shall be Publicly Disclosed.

ARTICLE 9. AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation discovered in In-Competition Testing will automatically result in Disqualification of the results obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

Anti-doping rule violations shall be subject to a period of Ineligibility in accordance with the WADA Code and the FIFA ADR Anti-Doping Rules.

10.1 Status during the Period of Ineligibility

10.1.1 Prohibition on Participation during the Period of Ineligibility An Athlete declared

Ineligible may not, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in competitions or other activities (other than special anti-doping education and rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by FIFA, the KFF or the KazNADC, any club or any FIFA member organisation, KFF member organisation or KazNADC member organisation, or in competitions authorised or organised by the Professional Football League or any sports organisation.

A Player subject to a Disqualification decision shall be subject to Testing.

10.2 Other sanctions

In the case of anti-doping rule violations by Player, the KFF shall have the right to:

- 1) to refuse partial or full funding related to the sporting activity or other benefits received in the framework of his sporting activity by the KFF;
- 2) to carry out a refund of the monetary incentive in case of cancellation of the result of the competition, made from the moment of the official decision;
- 3) to impose monetary penalties imposed by FIFA and KFF from the moment of the official decision;
- 4) to carry out the return of sports equipment and sports equipment, from the moment of the official judgement, received in the current season;
- 5) to forfeit compensation payments for sports injuries and traumas at international sports competitions, made from the moment of making an official decision;
- 6) to provide the authorised body in the field of physical culture and sport with documents for the deprivation of sports rank, made from the moment of the cancellation of the result;
- 7) to exclude the player from the national and full national teams, made from the moment of the official decision.

10.3 Sanctions applicable to coaches, regional team coaches, KNG professionals and Athlete Support Personnel following a decision by WADA or the Kazakhstan National Anti-Doping Centre (KazNADC).

10.3.1 Suspensions imposed on a NSC Athlete Coach or Regional Team Athlete Coach for a violation of Articles 2.1 and 2.2. The length of the Coaching Suspension shall range from six months to two years, depending on the circumstances of the case;

10.3.2 The period of Suspension from participation in National and/or International Competitions shall be from three months to two years, depending on the circumstances of the case.

10.4 Suspensions for other anti-doping rule violations

10.4.1 The period of Suspension for a Coach shall be two years, in cases where the Athlete of that Coach's Athlete violates Article 2.3 (Evasion, Refusal or Failure to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control) unless, in the case of a failure to submit to Sample collection, the Coach, Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Suspension shall be one year;

10.4.2 A violation of Article 2.7 or 2.8 shall result in a period of Ineligibility ranging from a minimum of four years to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. Violations of Articles 2.7 and 2.8 involving Minors shall be considered a particularly serious offence and, if committed by Athlete Personnel other than with respect to a Specified Substance, the Athlete Personnel shall be subject to a lifetime period of Ineligibility. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, which may also violate laws and regulations outside the field of sports law, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.5 Repeated violations

If, in a four-year period, an adverse result is found in three or more Players trained by a person appointed as Coach, that person may be disqualified from participation in National and/or International Competitions for a period of two to eight years. During the period of disqualification, the Coach may not be appointed or employed as a Coach or in any other coaching position.

10.6 Other sanctions

10.6.1 If the Coach is proven guilty of an Anti-Doping Rule violation, the KFF shall have the right to:

a) at his/her discretion, terminate the contract with the Coach from the moment of judgement;

b) to refund the cash prizes from the Coach received during the competitions during which there was a violation of the Anti-Doping Rules;

c) submit documents to the authorised body in the field of physical culture and sports for the return of titles and regalia of the Coach.

10.7 Suspensions Applicable to APG Professionals and Athlete Support Personnel

In cases where an APG Specialist or other Athlete Support Personnel assists an Athlete in a violation of Articles 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8, that person shall be Suspended.

10.8 Reduction of Suspension in Other Cases

Reduction of the period of Suspension for Coaches, HC Professionals and/or Athlete Support Personnel upon application shall be granted in the following cases:

- at least half of the period of the Suspension has passed after the actual serving of the Suspension; at least two thirds of the period of the Suspension has passed after the actual serving of the Suspension;
- 10 (ten) days are left before the start of the international competition in which the Players of this Coach are scheduled to participate;

The foregoing grounds shall apply provided that no other Anti-Doping Rule violation has been established by the Coach, the Athlete Support Personnel and/or the Athlete Specialist during the period of suspension.

10.9 Cancellation of Suspension in cases of No Fault or Negligence

If the Athlete's Coach, APG Specialist or Athlete Support Personnel can prove on a case-by-case basis that their actions were without fault or negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Suspension shall not apply.

ARTICLE 11. CONFIDENTIALITY

The Principles for the Coordination of Doping Control Results, Disclosure of Facts and Legal Standards for the Protection of the Privacy of All Players address the following range of issues.

11.1 Confidentiality

The KFF shall have the right not to disclose this information to persons other than those who have a need to know by virtue of their professional duties (which will include relevant personnel of the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan) until the KazNADC, FIFA or other authorised Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for results management has made the data publicly available or has been found to be in breach of the data publication requirements.

11.2 Collection of Doping Control Data

In order to fulfil the function of collecting and sharing data on Doping Control Testing and decisions made as a result of results management, WADA has developed a

database management tool, ADAMS, which takes into account the principles of protecting confidential information.

ARTICLE 12. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PLAYERS, COACHES, CNG PROFESSIONALS AND ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

12.1 Player's duties and responsibilities:

12.1.1 The Athlete shall know and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.1.2 Be available for Testing.

12.1.3 Be responsible in the anti-doping framework and be responsible for what he/she consumes and what he/she applies.

12.1.4 To inform Medical Personnel of the obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to be responsible for ensuring that any Medical Treatment he receives does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.1.5 To verify that the method or substance he or she is using or intends to use is a Prohibited Method or substance.

12.1.6 If the Athlete is in a national and/or international Testing pool, the Athlete shall keep his whereabouts information current.

12.2 Responsibilities of the Athlete's Coach, KNG Specialists and Athlete Support Personnel:

12.2.1 Knowing and complying with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2.2 Cooperate in the implementation of Athlete Testing programmes.

12.2.3 Using their influence over Players, their attitudes and behaviour to create an environment of zero tolerance for doping.

13. APPELLATION

13.1 Decisions that can be appealed

Decisions made under this Code or rules developed under the Code may be appealed as set out in Code Sections 13.2 to 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code or International Standards. During the pendency of an appeal, decisions shall remain in effect unless otherwise decided by the Appellate Body. All decision review procedures provided for in the rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation shall be followed prior to filing an appeal, provided that such procedures do not conflict with the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2.

13.2.1 Appeals relating to International-Level Players or International Events.

13.2.2 If the offence occurred at an International Event or if International-level Players are involved, an appeal against the decision rendered shall be made exclusively to CAS.

13.2.3 Appeals concerning other Players or other Persons.

In cases not covered by Article 13.2.1, an appeal of the decision may be made to an independent and impartial organisation in accordance with the rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

An appeal of a Provisional Suspension may be made only by the Athlete or other Persons to whom the Provisional Suspension was imposed.

ARTICLE 14: OBLIGATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION (CFF) TO PROVIDE ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

The KFF undertakes to implement anti-doping education programmes in coordination

with the National Anti-Doping Centre of Kazakhstan (KazNADC).

The basic principle of information and education programmes for doping-free sport, as outlined in the Introduction chapter, is to protect the spirit of sport from the damage that doping can cause. The primary purpose of such programmes is prevention. The goal should be to prevent Players from intentionally or unintentionally Using Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Information programmes shall be designed to provide Players with basic information as described in the anti-doping rules. Education programmes should focus on prevention. Prevention programmes should be based on the values of sport and directed at Players and Athlete Personnel, with a particular focus on youth, through implementation in school curricula.

All Signatories shall, within their capabilities, to the extent of their responsibilities and in cooperation with each other, plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programmes to clean up doping-free sport.

All Signatories shall cooperate with each other and governments to establish effective, competent professional associations to develop and implement appropriate codes of conduct, best practice models in this area, ethical standards in sport, anti-doping, and sanctions consistent with the Code.

WADA and KazNADC shall act as the primary collection and distribution centre for information and education resources and programmes developed by WADA or Anti-Doping Organisations. All Signatories, Players and other Persons shall cooperate with each other and governments to coordinate efforts to disseminate anti-doping information and education programmes in order to share experiences and ensure that these programmes are effective in preventing doping in sport.

The Association shall provide these programmes to Players and other Persons, continually updated and accurate information on all matters.

ANNEX 1 - DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration and Management System). A system designed to manage a web-based database through data entry, storage, dissemination and reporting, designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping activities while complying with data protection legislation.

Association. A national body (KFF) that is a member of or recognised by FIFA, UEFA as a football-related organisation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, whose members are Players.

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other entity recognised by WADA that, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories and related technical documents, a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) is detected in a Sample or evidence of a Prohibited Method is obtained.

Anti-Doping Organisation. The Signatory responsible for establishing rules for initiating, implementing and enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. Specifically, Anti-Doping Organisations include the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Player. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, including but not limited to those in the Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor under the jurisdiction of a Signatory or other sports organisation that has accepted the Code.

Athlete. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, including but not limited to those in the Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor under the jurisdiction of a Signatory or other sports organisation that has accepted the Code.

Integrated Scientific Team (IST) Specialists. Physicians, psychologists, massage therapists of the National Team, as well as the Head of the NAG and an anti-doping specialist working with the Athlete, providing medical care or assisting the Athlete in preparation for and participation in sports competitions.

Coach. A specialist who directs the training of Players. A coach carries out educational and training work aimed at education, training and improvement of skills, development of functional capabilities of his/her Players.

Attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a significant link in an activity intended to violate anti-doping rules. A condition precedent to not establishing an anti-doping rule violation solely on the basis of an Attempted Violation would be that the Attempt is abandoned before it becomes known to a Third Party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity of a result that, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories and other technical documents, requires further investigation before it can be recognised as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

CAS. Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Disciplinary Commission. A permanent collegial body established in the Association of legal entities "Association 'Kazakhstan Football Federation'", to consider disciplinary cases against members of the National Team of the Republic of Kazakhstan and players of professional clubs (PFLK) who have committed violations of the provisions (regulations) of sports competitions, the use of doping, violations of standards approved by FIFA and (or) Federation, as well as violations of moral and ethical standards of behaviour and duties established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of physical culture and sport, in the

Code. World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single contest, match, game or single athletic contest.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations. An Athlete's or other Person's anti-doping rule violation may result in one or more of the following Consequences:

a) Cancellation: Cancellation of an Athlete's results in a Competition or Event with forfeiture of all awards, points and prizes;

b) Ineligibility: The removal of an Athlete or other Person from any Competition or other sporting activity for a specified period of time or denial of funding;

c) Provisional Suspension of an Athlete pending a final decision at a hearing held in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

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

Doping Control. All stages and processes from test distribution planning to final appeal, including all stages and processes in between, such as providing whereabouts information, Sample collection and transport, laboratory testing, therapeutic use requests, results management and hearings.

Sporting event. A series of individual competitions organised as a whole by a single organisation (e.g. Olympic Games, World Championships organised by International Organisations (FIFA, UEFA)).

Competition Period. The time between the start and end of a sporting event, as determined by the organisation hosting the competition.

Definition of a "participating in competition" period: the new period in which a player is now considered to be "participating in a competition" starts at 23:59 on the day before a match in which the player must participate until the end of said match, including the sample collection process relating to the match. This will result in the creation of shorter periods within a tournament, with alternating periods of "not competing" and "competing".

In-Competition Testing. Unless otherwise specified in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, the "In-Competition Period" means the period beginning twelve hours prior to the Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to compete, through the end of the Competition and the Sample collection process related to that Competition..

International Event. A Sport Event for which the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federation, Major Event Organisation or other International Sports Organisation is responsible or for which technical personnel are assigned.

International-Level Athlete. An Athlete who has been included by one or more International Federations in that Federation's Registered Testing Pool.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, established policy or procedure) shall be a sufficient basis for determining whether a procedure relating to an International Standard has been properly conducted. International Standards shall include any technical documents issued in accordance with International Standards.

Organisations of major international competitions. Continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations responsible for continental, regional and other international sporting events.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicate the use of a

Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite. Any substance formed during biotransformation.

Minor. Any person who has not reached the age of majority, according to the laws of the country of residence.

National Sporting Event. A sporting event involving international and national level Players that is not an International Sporting Event.

National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan. An organisation representing Kazakhstan in the International Olympic Movement, recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

Doping Control. A Doping Control conducted without prior notification to the Athlete where the Athlete is accompanied by an authorised Person from the time of notification until Sample collection.

No Fault or Negligence. A situation where it is established that the Athlete was unaware and could not have known or suspected, even after taking all possible precautions, that the Athlete had used or been administered a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Minor Fault or Negligence. The Athlete's submission of facts establishing that his or her Fault or Negligence, considered in light of all the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for "No Fault or Negligence", is insignificant in relation to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition Testing. Any Doping Control that is not In-Competition.

Possession. Actual, physical Possession or demonstrable Indirect Possession (which occurs when a Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises where the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is present); provided, however, that unless the Person has exclusive control as described above, Indirect Possession occurs only when the Person knew of the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to establish such control. It shall not be an anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving any notification of an anti-doping rule violation, the Person in possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method takes concrete steps to demonstrate that he or she never intended to possess the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by expressly disclaiming such possession to the Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding some inconsistencies in this definition, the purchase of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (including purchase by electronic or other means) shall be deemed possession of the Prohibited Method or substance for the Person making such purchase.

Prohibited List. A list establishing a list of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Substance. Any substance listed on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Method. A list identifying Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences of an anti-doping rule violation.

International Registered Testing Pool. A list of top-level Players compiled by the FIFA International Federation for both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of the Sample collection plan for FIFA publishes annually on its official website a list of Players who are included in the International Registered Testing Pool.

National Registered Testing Pool. A list of top level Players compiled by the National Anti-Doping Centre of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KazNADC) for both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of KazNADC's Sample collection plan. This pool is established based on certain criteria (including, but not limited to: rankings, performances, disciplinary hearing findings and other factors as determined by the KazNADC).

Sample. Any biological material collected for the purpose of Doping Control.

Signatories. Those entities that have signed the Code and have agreed to comply with the principles and rules set out in the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, the International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees and Major Event Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA.

Precisely defined substances. This term is defined in Article 4.2.2

Substantial Assistance. A person providing substantial assistance shall:

- 1) Provide in writing, with its own signature, information concerning the anti-doping rule violation that it possesses and,
- 2) fully cooperate with the investigation and formal proceedings in any case involving the information, including, for example, testifying at a hearing if requested to do so by the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. The information provided must be credible and relevant to the investigation of the case or, if the case has not yet been initiated, must provide a reasonable basis for initiating such a case.

Tampering. Modification for an unlawful purpose and/or by unlawful means; undue influence; unlawful interference; obstruction; misrepresentation; fraud to alter results; obstruction of Anti-Doping Organisation procedures; misrepresentation to an Anti-Doping Organisation.

Target Testing. The selection of Players for Testing where Players or groups of Players are selected for Testing in a non-random manner at a specifically chosen time.

Testing. The part of the Doping Control process that includes the Sample collection plan, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Distribution. The sale, transfer, transport, shipment, forwarding, delivery or distribution of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (whether directly or through electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person within the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any Third Party. This definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel administering Prohibited Substances for medical treatment or other justifiable purposes. Nor shall this definition include conduct involving substances authorised for Out-of-Competition use where the circumstances establish that there was no intent to use the Prohibited Substances for non-medical purposes or for unlawful therapeutic purposes.

Therapeutic Use Exemption: this term is defined in Article 2.6.1.

Use. The use, application, ingestion, injection or any other use of anything related to the **Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.**

WADA. World Anti-Doping Agency.