



Hero Hockey India League

TOURNAMENT HANDBOOK 2015

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Hero
IL
Coca-Cola

FIH

HOCKEY INDIA

times
JONES
4

WAY

hindustan times
EDWARDS
10

Coca-Cola

times
SANDHU
8

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola



01

MESSAGES



The 3rd edition of Hero Hockey India League is slated to bring uninterrupted excitement amongst all the hockey lovers once again. The four week mega event is going to be the most sought after tournament in the world of sport with six teams comprising of some of the renowned names associated with the sport fighting it out to win the coveted trophy.

History has been created in the past at the previous editions of the Hero HIL when many individual records have been made. This year will be no different. The players are all geared to showcase their best performance in the nerve gritting 30 days event.

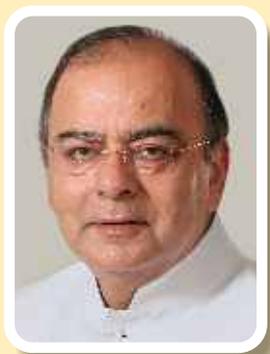
Hero HIL has been unique in providing a perfect ground for budding talent in hockey. Many new players get a chance to steer the ball from the hockey sticks of seasoned national and international players. This not only provides them great learning but is an experience they relish for the rest of their lives. I wish them luck in this event .

I also welcome you to enjoy every moment of the 34 matches, played across 6 cities within India. I am sure it will be an experience you will cherish forever.

Dr. Narinder Dhruv Batra

Chairman, Hero Hockey India League

President, Hockey India



It is a great honor for me to be associated with Hockey India which has rebuilt the glory associated with the sport. The turn-around is evident for everyone to notice.

Over the past three years, HIL has created an extraordinary position for itself amongst the various sporting events. It has not only been the harbinger of change in bringing together the global talent to India, but has also been incomparable in terms of creating benchmarks of excellence in format and delivery.

HIL has also been instrumental in identifying hidden talent amongst many young aspirants. The unique format of the League ensures level playing field for all players, young and experienced. There is lot of learning for them. It is for this key reason that the League has become the preferred choice amongst sports lovers.

I am confident that the League will establish even higher standards of performance and bring some excellent sporting moments in our lives.

I wish the event great success.

Arun Jaitley

Union Minister for Finance, Corporate Affairs and
Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India



Hockey India has been working devotedly towards the betterment of hockey as a sport in the country and it gives me immense satisfaction to be a part of this initiative. Coming together to kick-start the Hockey India League back in 2013 and having concluded with two promising editions already, this project has emerged to be as one of the most successful events in the country till date.

There has been considerable excitement amongst the players as well to be part of the league and this is evident from the host of many players of national and international repute continuing to associate with it in the third year as well.

The third edition of the Hockey India League is clearly showing signs of being yet another spectacular event and I wish good luck to all the team and allies responsible for building up a league of such stature.

Rajeev Shukla

Member, Advisory Board, Hero Hockey India League

Member of Parliament



Hockey India League is one platform which has been responsible for showcasing the immense young talent that India has in hockey by providing opportunities to the players to prove their mettle. The mix of young and experienced players along with a blend of Asian and European style of hockey has garnered fan following for the League in abundance. The Hockey India League has seen quite an evolution as compared to the first two editions and with a fast paced growth like this, the coming 'third' edition will certainly prove to be an action-packed event with lively fanfare.

The fan engagement has seen considerable upswing in the last three years. There has been lot of fervor amongst the hockey fans to wait for the Tournament to begin. As an ardent fan of the sport, I also eagerly await HHIL 2015 which will be a month long engagement to capture some great hockey moments live.

Rajat Sharma

Member, Advisory Board, Hero Hockey India League
CEO, IndiaTV





02

GOVERNING AND ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Governing Board Members



Dr. Narinder Dhruv Batra
Chairman



Mohd. Mushtaque Ahmad
Member



Firoz Ansari
Member



Tapan Das
Member



Gayathri Shetty
Member



Rajinder Singh
Member



Asima Ali
Member



Dr. R P Singh
Member- Athlete Representative



Elena Norman
CEO - HIL

Advisory Board Members



Dr. Narinder Dhruv Batra
Chairman



Arun Jaitley



Rajiv Shukla



Rajat Sharma



Surinder Kaur
Athlete Representative



Mariamma Koshy



Md. Mushtaque Ahmad



Rajeev Mehta



Bhol Nath Singh



Nazrin Hussain



Pratap Satpathy



Elena Norman
CEO - HIL





03

CONTACT

HERO HIL Officials

Dr.Narinder Dhruv Batra

Chairman

Elena Norman

CEO

Cdr.R.K.Srivastava,VSM

Executive Director

Samuel Stickland

Competitions Director

Ranjit Gill

Joint Director

B.N.Bhushan

Joint Director

Abhishek Mahajan

Manager - Media and PR

Nitin Arya

Manager - IT

Vikram Singh

Asst.Manager - Coordination

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SCHEDULE

Schedule 2015

Match No.	Date	Time	Home Team	Away Team	Venue
1	Thursday 22 January	19:00	KL	RR	Bhubaneswar
2	Friday 23 January	15:00	UPW	DWR	Lucknow
3	Friday 23 January	19:00	DM	JPW	Mumbai
4	Saturday 24 January	19:00	DM	RR	Mumbai
5	Sunday 25 January	19:00	JPW	KL	Mohali
6	Monday 26 January	17:00	RR	DWR	Ranchi
7	Monday 26 January	19:00	JPW	UPW	Mohali
Tuesday 27 January			R E S T D A Y		
8	Wednesday 28 January	19:00	RR	DM	Ranchi
9	Thursday 29 January	15:00	UPW	KL	Lucknow
10	Friday 30 January	19:00	DWR	JPW	Delhi
11	Saturday 31 January	19:00	KL	UPW	Bhubaneswar
12	Sunday 01 February	17:00	DWR	DM	Delhi
13	Sunday 01 February	19:00	KL	JPW	Bhubaneswar
Monday 02 February			R E S T D A Y		
14	Tuesday 03 February	15:00	UPW	RR	Lucknow
15	Wednesday 04 February	15:00	UPW	JPW	Lucknow
16	Thursday 05 February	19:00	DM	DWR	Mumbai
17	Friday 06 February	19:00	RR	KL	Ranchi

Schedule 2015

Match No.	Date	Time	Home Team	Away Team	Venue
18	Saturday 07 February	19:00	JPW	DWR	Mohali
19	Sunday 08 February	17:00	RR	UPW	Ranchi
20	Sunday 08 February	19:00	DM	KL	Mumbai
Monday 09 February			R E S T	D A Y	
21	Tuesday 10 February	19:00	RR	JPW	Ranchi
22	Wednesday 11 February	19:00	DM	UPW	Mumbai
23	Thursday 12 February	19:00	KL	DWR	Bhubaneswar
24	Friday 13 February	19:00	KL	DM	Bhubaneswar
25	Saturday 14 February	19:00	DWR	RR	Delhi
26	Sunday 15 February	15:00	UPW	DM	Lucknow
27	Sunday 15 February	19:00	DWR	KL	Delhi
Monday 16 February			R E S T	D A Y	
28	Tuesday 17 February	19:00	JPW	RR	Mohali
29	Wednesday 18 February	19:00	DWR	UPW	Delhi
30	Thursday 19 February	19:00	JPW	DM	Mohali
Friday 20 February			R E S T	D A Y	
31	Saturday 21 February	17:30	Semi Final 1 (Team 1 vs Team 4)		Delhi
32	Saturday 21 February	20:00	Semi Final 2 (Team 2 vs Team 3)		Delhi
33	Sunday 22 February	17:30	3rd / 4th Place (Loser M31 vs Loser M32)		Delhi
34	Sunday 22 February	20:00	Final (Winner M31 vs Winner M32)		Delhi





05

LEAGUE TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

League Technical Officials

Tournament Director	Bjorn Isberg	SWE
International ATD	Gavin Hawke	NZ
	Col. Muthu Kumar Balakrishnan	MAS
Lead Umpires' Manager	Craig Gribble	NZ
Umpires' Manager	Henrik Ehlers	DEN
International Umpire	German Montes de Oca	ARG
	Marcin Grochal	POL
	Jakub Mejzlik	CZE
	Grant Hundley	USA
	David Tomlinson	NZ
	Francisco Vazquez	ESP
Indian Technical Officer	Claudius de Sales	IND
	Moghul Mohammed Muneer	IND
	Ashutosh Verma	IND
Indian Judge	Anjali Sharma	IND
	Sonia Bathla	IND
	Milind Narwekar	IND
Indian Umpire	Raghu Prasad RV	IND
Indian Umpire	Javed Shaikh	IND
Indian Umpire	Ripudaman Sharma	IND
Indian Umpire	G.S Sangha	IND
Indian Umpire	Anil Kumar	IND
Indian Umpire	Gurbaj Singh	IND



06

COMMITTEES

Hero HIL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Role

The Hero HIL Technical Committee will be responsible for all technical matters relating to hockey, technical officials, umpires, field of play, field of play equipment, players equipment, rules (including approved variations), regulations, code of conduct and any other technical matters arising before or during Hero HIL.

Members

Samuel Stickland

Bjorn Isberg

Craig Gribble

Col.Muthu Kumar Balakrishnan

Henrik Ehlers

Shakeel Qureshi

Martyn Gallivan (FIH) -ex-officio

Hero HIL JURY OF APPEAL

Role

To consider and adjudicate on any appeals lodged by a team or individual participating in Hero HIL on any decision made by the Tournament Director to suspend an individual, or on any protest that has not been allowed by the Tournament Director.

Members

Martin Gotheridge (Chair)

Sonali Jaitley

Mariamamma Koshy

Dhiraj Malhotra

Elena Norman

Samuel Stickland (Convenor)

Hero HIL MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Role

To consider and advise on all medical matters including treatment and recording of injuries, illness prevention, anti-doping, specification of medical facilities and personnel required at each venue, and any other medical matters.

Members

Dr. Bibhu Nayak (Chair)



07

VENUES

BHUBANESWAR

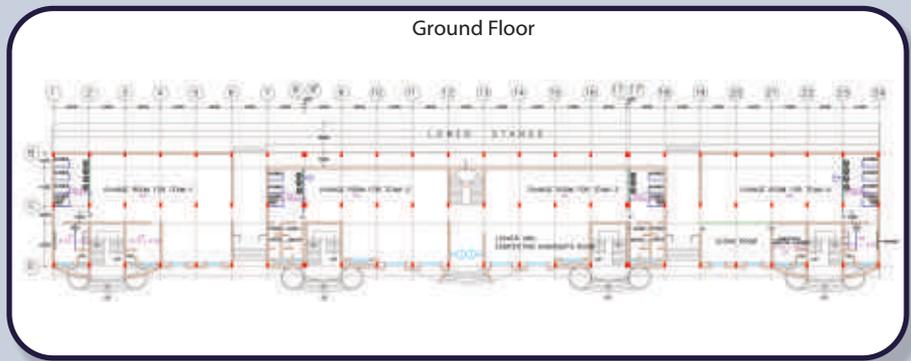
Kalinga Stadium

Ground Address,
Bidyut Marg, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

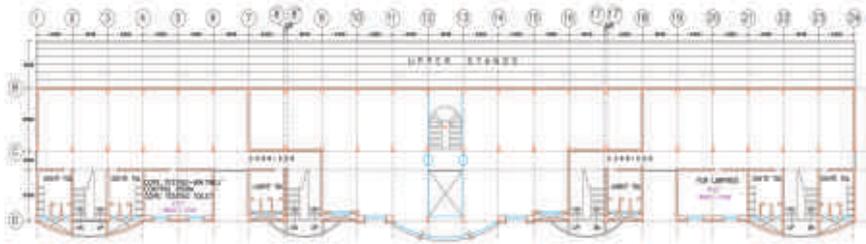
Nearest Airport:
Biju Patnaik Airport

Distance From Airport:
6.1KM

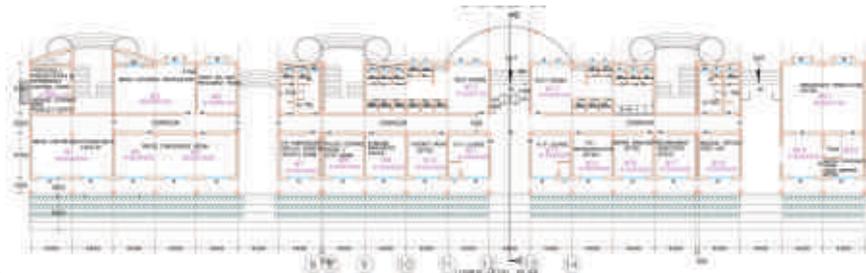
Places of Interest:
Lingaraja Temple, Dhauli, Nandankanan Zoological Park



Upper Level



Lower Level



DELHI

Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium

Ground Address,

Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, India Gate Circle, New Delhi

Nearest Airport:

IGI International Airport

Distance From Airport:

15KM

Places of Interest:

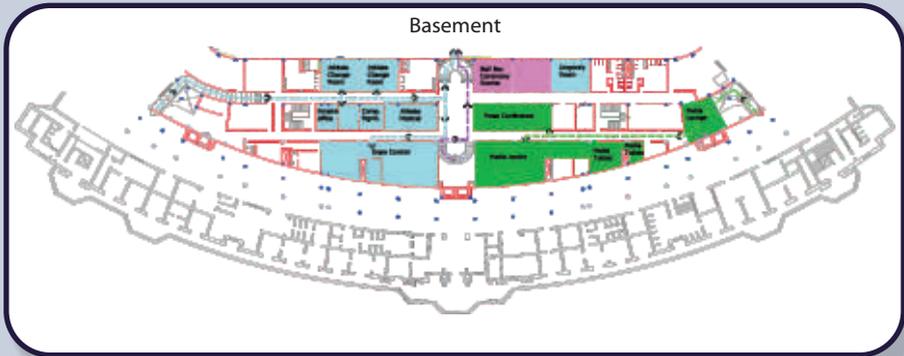
Red Fort, Old Fort, National Arts Museum, Railway Museum, Qutub Minar



First Floor



Basement



LUCKNOW

Major Dhyan Chand Hockey Stadium

Ground Address,

Major Dhyan Chand Hockey Stadium, Guru Govind Singh Sports College, Kursi Road, Lucknow

Nearest Airport:

Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow

Distance From Airport:

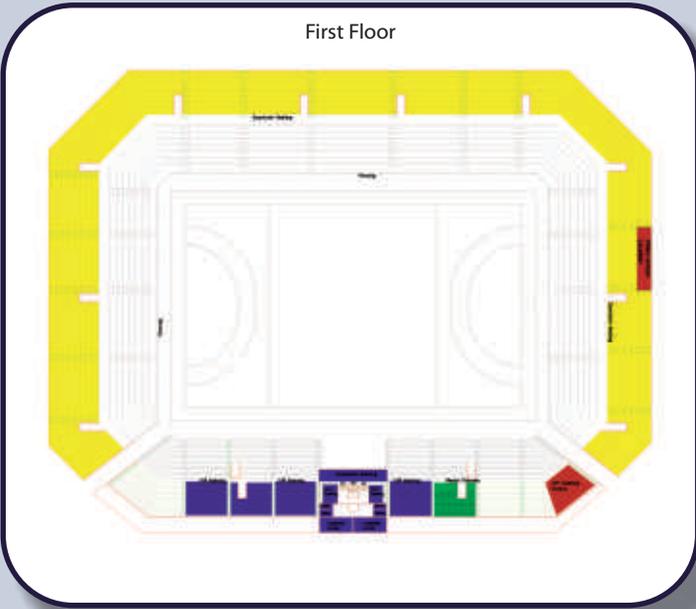
25KM

Places of Interest:

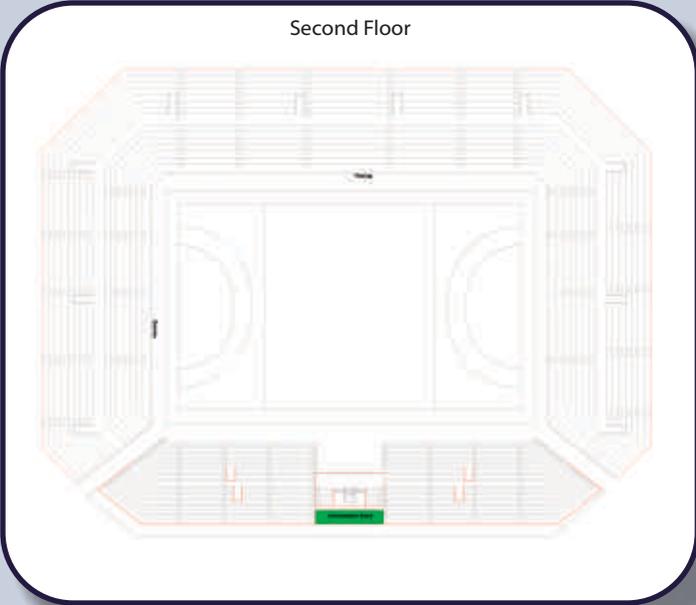
Bada Imambara, Chota Imamabara, Residency, Roomi Darawaza



First Floor



Second Floor



Mohali

International Hockey Stadium

Ground Address,

opposite PCA Stadium, Sukhna Path, Sector 63, Mohali, Punjab

Nearest Airport:

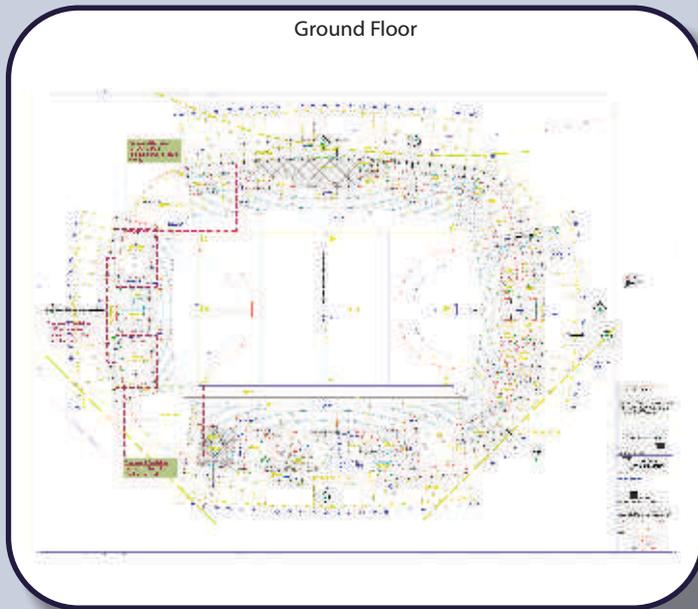
Chandigarh Airport

Distance From Airport:

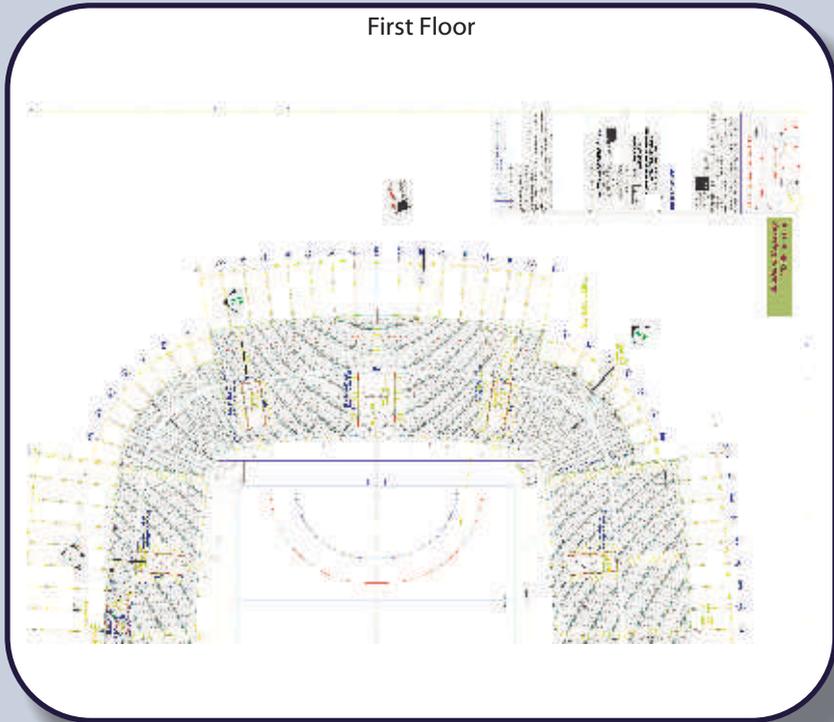
11.5KM

Places of Interest:

Rock Garden of Chandigarh, Sukhna Lake, Chattbir Zoo



First Floor



Mumbai

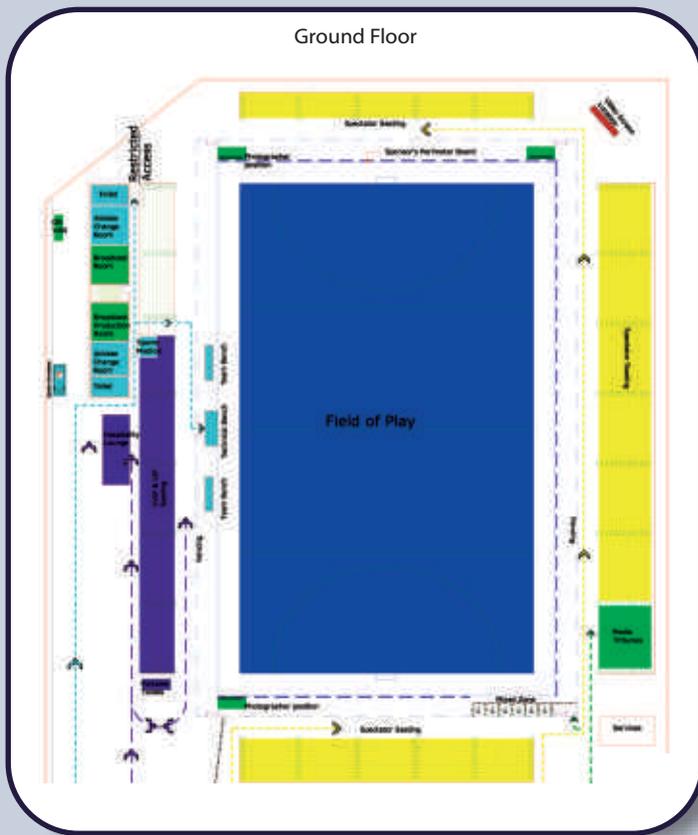
Mahindra Hockey Stadium

Ground Address,
Mahindra Hockey Stadium, Church Gate, Mumbai

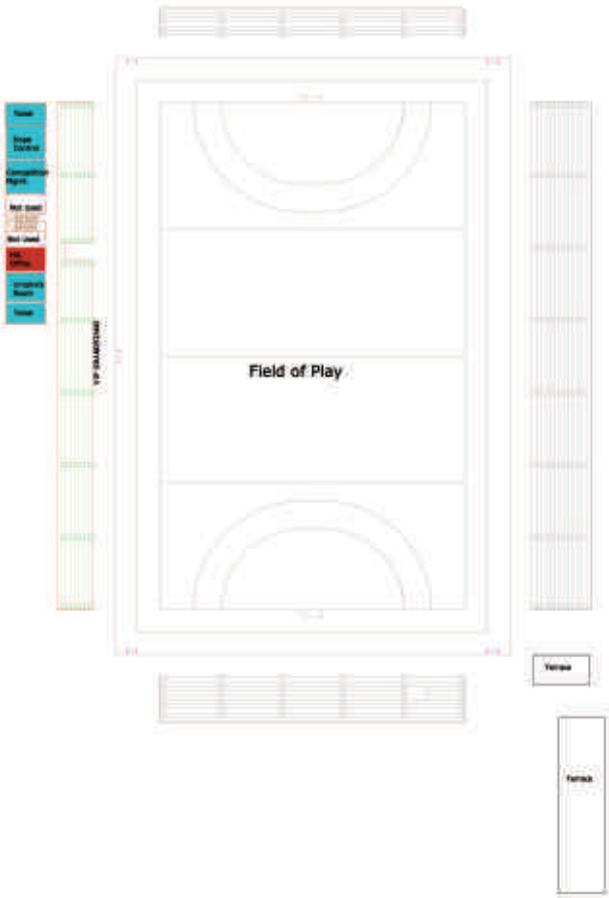
Nearest Airport:
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai

Distance From Airport:
28KM

Places of Interest:
Gateway of India, Borivili National Park, Juhu Beach



First Floor



Ranchi

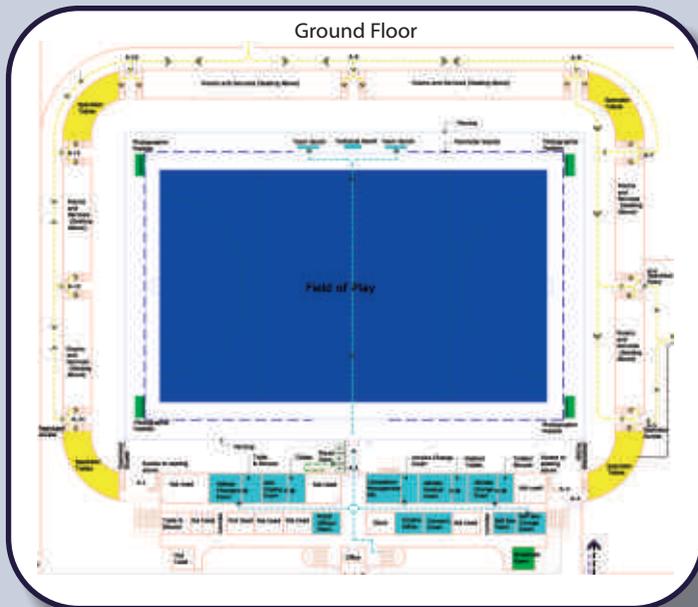
AstroTurf Hockey Stadium

Ground Address,
AstroTurf Hockey Stadium, Morabadi, Ranchi

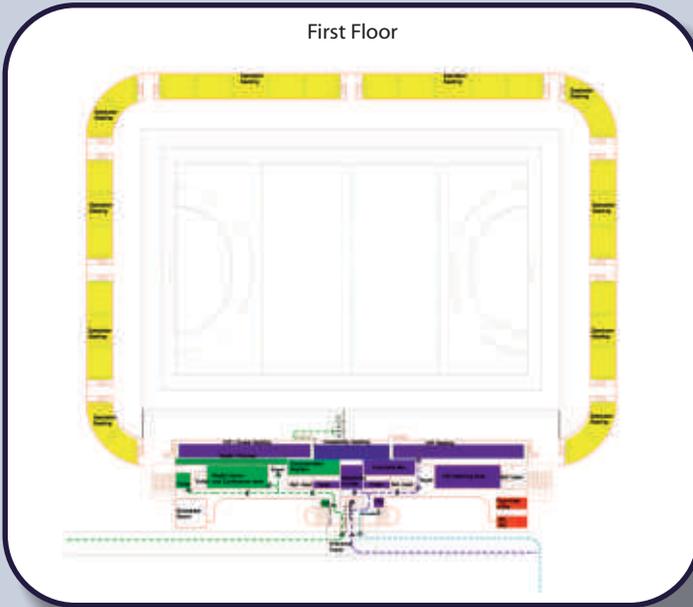
Nearest Airport:
Birsa Munda Airport

Distance From Airport:
12KM

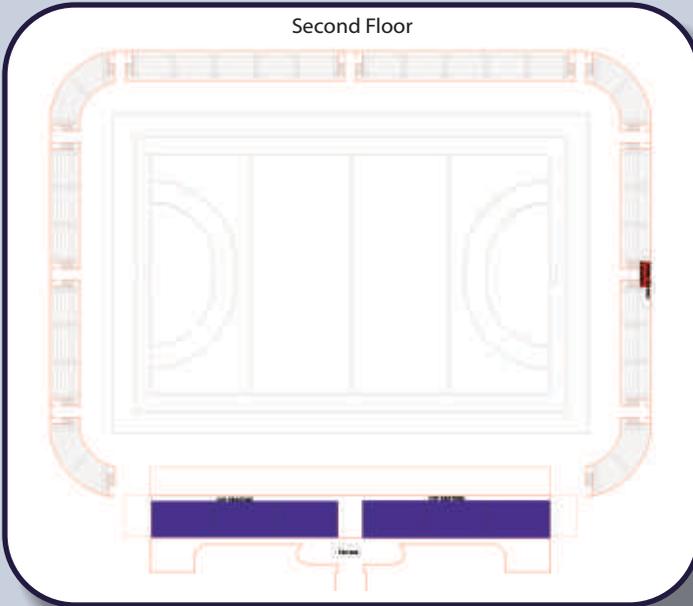
Places of Interest:
Hundru Fall, Johna Fall, Fun Castle



First Floor



Second Floor







08

TEAMS



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



Adrian D'Souza

Age	Position	Country
30	Goalkeeper	India



Anup Amarpal Valmiki

Age	Position	Country
20	Forward	India



Nilakanta Sharma

Age	Position	Country
19	Midfielder	India



Harmanpreet Singh

Age	Position	Country
19	Defender	India



Vinaya Vokkaliga Swamy

Age	Position	Country
29	Midfielder	India



Amit Gowda

Age	Position	Country
24	Defender	India



Tyrone Pereira

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	India



Santa Singh

Age	Position	Country
18	Midfielder	India



Rajat Sharma

Age	Position	Country
19	Midfielder	India



Chinglensana S Kangujam

Age	Position	Country
23	Midfielder	India



Vikas Vishnu Pillay

Age	Position	Country
25	Midfielder	India



Bharat

Age	Position	Country
29	Forward	India



Arjun Halappa

Age	Position	Country
34	Midfielder	India



Vikram Vishnu Pillay

Age	Position	Country
33	Midfielder	India



Tom Boon

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	Belgium



Matthew Swann

Age	Position	Country
25	Midfielder	Australia



Glenn Turner

Age	Position	Country
30	Forward	Australia



David Harte

Age	Position	Country
26	Goalkeeper	Ireland



Jeremy Hayward

Age	Position	Country
21	Defender	Australia



Nick Catlin

Age	Position	Country
25	Midfielder	England



Timothy Deavin

Age	Position	Country
31	Defender	Australia



Tomas Prochazka

Age	Position	Country
30	Defender	Czech Republic



Floris Evers

Age	Position	Country
31	Midfielder	Netherlands



Conor Harte

Age	Position	Country
26	Defender	Ireland

HEAD COACH - Valentin Altenburg

TEAM MANAGER - Kedar Gupte

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Red	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	White	Blue	Red



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



Gurvinder Singh Chandi

Age	Position	Country
25	Forward	India



Bipin Kishor Kerketta

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Simon Child

Age	Position	Country
26	Forward	New Zealand



Armaan Qureshi

Age	Position	Country
20	Forward	India



Matt Gohdes

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	Australia



Imran Khan

Age	Position	Country
19	Forward	India



Danish Mujtaba

Age	Position	Country
27	Forward	India



Lloyd Norris-Jones

Age	Position	Country
28	Forward	South Africa



Tristan White

Age	Position	Country
24	Defender	Australia



Akashdeep Singh

Age	Position	Country
20	Forward	India



Diwakar Ram

Age	Position	Country
25	Defender	India



Talwinder Singh

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



Yuvraj Walmiki

Age	Position	Country
25	Forward	India



Pirmin Blaak

Age	Position	Country
26	Goalkeeper	Netherlands



Rassie Pieterse

Age	Position	Country
31	Goalkeeper	South Africa



Surender Kumar

Age	Position	Country
21	Defender	India



Jason Wilson

Age	Position	Country
27	Forward	Australia



Gurbaj Singh

Age	Position	Country
26	Midfielder	India



Sardar Singh

Age	Position	Country
28	Midfielder	India



Rupinder Pal Singh

Age	Position	Country
24	Defender	India



Steven Edwards

Age	Position	Country
29	Defender	New Zealand



Andrew Hayward

Age	Position	Country
29	Defender	New Zealand



Tim Drummond

Age	Position	Country
26	Midfielder	South Africa



Gurpreet Singh

Age	Position	Country
28	Goalkeeper	India

HEAD COACH - Cedric D'Souza

TEAM MANAGER - Ajit Pal Singh

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Navy Blue	Neon Green	Navy Blue	Red	White	Neon Green	White	Neon Green



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



Bharat Chetri

Age	Position	Country
33	Goalkeeper	India



Sandeep Singh

Age	Position	Country
28	Defender	India



Dharamvir Singh

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	India



Gaganpreet Singh

Age	Position	Country
20	Defender	India



Gurmail Singh

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Malak Singh

Age	Position	Country
22	Forward	India



Affan Yousuf

Age	Position	Country
20	Forward	India



Sumit Toppo

Age	Position	Country
18	Forward	India



S V Sunil

Age	Position	Country
25	Forward	India



Satbir Singh

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



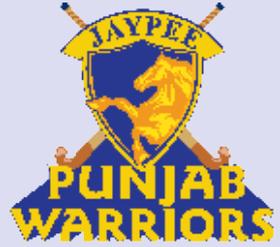
Gurinder Singh

Age	Position	Country
20	Midfielder	India



Jarmanpreet Singh

Age	Position	Country
18	Midfielder	India



Varun Kumar

Age	Position	Country
19	Defender	India



Simranjeet Singh

Age	Position	Country
18	Midfielder	India



Lucas Rey

Age	Position	Country
32	Midfielder	Argentina



Jamie Dwyer

Age	Position	Country
35	Forward	Australia



Kieran Govers

Age	Position	Country
26	Forward	Australia



Rob Hammond

Age	Position	Country
33	Midfielder	Australia



Simon Orchard

Age	Position	Country
28	Midfielder	Australia



Christopher Ciriello

Age	Position	Country
29	Defender	Australia



Mark Knowles

Age	Position	Country
30	Defender	Australia



Jaap Stockman

Age	Position	Country
30	Goalkeeper	Netherlands



Jake Whetton

Age	Position	Country
23	Forward	Australia



Agustin Mazilli

Age	Position	Country
25	Midfielder	Argentina

HEAD COACH - Barry Dancer

TEAM MANAGER - KJS Sandhu

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Yellow	Yellow	Royal Blue	Green	Royal Blue	Royal Blue	Yellow	Red



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



Harjot Singh

Age	Position	Country
20	Goalkeeper	India



Mandeep Antil

Age	Position	Country
25	Forward	India



Mohd. Amir Khan

Age	Position	Country
21	Midfielder	India



Dipsan Tirkey

Age	Position	Country
16	Defender	India



David Minz

Age	Position	Country
20	Midfielder	India



Mohd. Nizammudin

Age	Position	Country
18	Forward	India



Vickram Kanth

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	India



Devinder Sunil Walmiki

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Vikas Sharma

Age	Position	Country
24	Midfielder	India



Lalit Kumar Upadhyay

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



Roshan Minz

Age	Position	Country
27	Forward	India



Gurjinder Singh

Age	Position	Country
20	Defender	India



P Sommanna Pudiyokkada

Age	Position	Country
22	Forward	India



Ryan Archibald

Age	Position	Country
34	Midfielder	New Zealand



Kiel Brown

Age	Position	Country
30	Midfielder	Australia



Lucas Villa

Age	Position	Country
28	Forward	Argentina



Gonzalo Peillat

Age	Position	Country
22	Defender	Argentina



Ramon Alegre

Age	Position	Country
33	Defender	Spain



Roca Oliva Isern

Age	Position	Country
25	Midfielder	Spain



Russell Ford

Age	Position	Country
31	Forward	Australia



Glenn Simpson

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	Australia



Aran Zalewski

Age	Position	Country
23	Defender	Australia



Andrew Charter

Age	Position	Country
27	Goalkeeper	Australia

HEAD COACH - Jude Felix Sebastian

TEAM MANAGER - Dr. Ajay Kumar Bansal

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Orange	White	Orange	Green	White	Orange	Orange	Purple



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



Sushant Tirkey

Age	Position	Country
21	Goalkeeper	India



Stanli Victor Minz

Age	Position	Country
22	Forward	India



Amon Mirash Tirkey

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



Mandeep Singh

Age	Position	Country
19	Forward	India



Parvinder Singh

Age	Position	Country
19	Forward	India



Prabhdeep Singh

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



K Kothajit Singh

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Birendra Lakra

Age	Position	Country
24	Defender	India



Manpreet Singh

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Amit Rohidas

Age	Position	Country
21	Defender	India



Ajitesh Roy

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	India



Ajay Yadav

Age	Position	Country
18	Forward	India



Anand Lakra

Age	Position	Country
18	Defender	India



Pawan Kumar

Age	Position	Country
19	Forward	India



Fergus Kavanagh

Age	Position	Country
29	Defender	Australia



Ashley Jackson

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	England



Nick Budgeon

Age	Position	Country
26	Midfielder	Australia



Nicolas Wilson

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	New Zealand



Barry Middleton

Age	Position	Country
31	Midfielder	England



Austin Smith

Age	Position	Country
29	Midfielder	South Africa



Justin Reid-Ross

Age	Position	Country
28	Defender	South Africa



Tyler Lovell

Age	Position	Country
27	Goalkeeper	Australia



Trent Mitton

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	Australia



Daniel Beale

Age	Position	Country
21	Midfielder	Australia

HEAD COACH - Harendra Singh

TEAM MANAGER - Shakya Mitra

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Red	Red	Red	Turquoise	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue



TEAM PLAYER LISTING



M Gunasekar

Age	Position	Country
22	Forward	India



Tushar Khandker

Age	Position	Country
29	Forward	India



Ramandeep Singh

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



Nikkin Thimmaiah

Age	Position	Country
23	Forward	India



Nithin Thimmaiah

Age	Position	Country
26	Forward	India



S K Uthappa

Age	Position	Country
21	Forward	India



Harmanpreet Singh Bal

Age	Position	Country
24	Forward	India



Jasjit Singh Kular

Age	Position	Country
25	Forward	India



Pardeep Mor

Age	Position	Country
22	Midfielder	India



Harjeet Singh

Age	Position	Country
19	Midfielder	India



V R Raghunath

Age	Position	Country
26	Defender	India



Harbir Singh

Age	Position	Country
24	Defender	India



Sreejesh PR

Age	Position	Country
26	Goalkeeper	India



Sumit

Age	Position	Country
18	Midfielder	India



George Bazeley

Age	Position	Country
30	Goalkeeper	Australia



Eddie Ockenden

Age	Position	Country
27	Midfielder	Australia



Kumar Subramaniam

Age	Position	Country
35	Goalkeeper	Malaysia



Jeroen Hertzberger

Age	Position	Country
28	Forward	Netherlands



Alexander Baart

Age	Position	Country
26	Midfielder	Netherlands



Marcel Balkestein

Age	Position	Country
33	Defender	Netherlands



Jolie Wouter

Age	Position	Country
29	Defender	Netherlands



David Alegre

Age	Position	Country
30	Midfielder	Spain



Bob De Voogd

Age	Position	Country
26	Midfielder	Netherlands



Shea McAleese

Age	Position	Country
30	Midfielder	New Zealand

HEAD COACH - Roelant Oltmans

TEAM MANAGER - Maneck Kotwal

Team Kit Colour

First Choice (Home)				Alternative			
Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper	Shirts	Shorts	Socks	Goalkeeper
Navy Blue	White	Navy Blue	Orange	White	Navy Blue	White	Lime Green





09

ACCREDITATION

1. Introduction

Why Accreditation

Accreditation helps differentiate between the working staff and general public at all HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE (HHIL) stadiums. The Accreditation Card will help to know the area and scope of work for the accredited person through colour coding and zoning.

Who will be accredited?

The HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE accreditation program issues Accreditation Cards for all working staff and teams ONLY. These Cards enable the working staff to gain access to the stadium (without a match day ticket) and are specific to a zone, which is based on the personnel's area of work.

Scope of Accreditation

On match days apart from the official HHIL Accreditation Card, no other accreditation card or membership card will be valid at any match venue. The Cards grant access only at HHIL match venues and will not be valid for any other official tournament events such as official dinners, practice venues, promotional events or any other event that Hockey India or Hero Hockey India League organizes.

The following document outlines the policies and procedures of the HHIL 2015 accreditation program. Any amendments or feedbacks should be directed to Mr BN Bhushan (bn.bhushan@hockeyindia.org) Cc to Ms Elena Norman (elena.norman@hockeyindia.org).

2. Accreditation Card Classifications

The HHIL accreditation program is classified into three different functioning areas running simultaneously.

1. Central Card – Valid for all matches at all HHIL Stadiums.
2. Local Card – Valid for all matches at specific venues.
3. Secondary Accreditation Devices:

The majority of card types to be issued will be either pre-determined by Hockey India or will be determined by interpretation of the individual's application. It will be possible to upgrade cards from Local Cards to Central Cards, but only if appropriately motivated and verified, and approved by Hockey India.

All personnel applying for accreditation can request the relevant category and specific matches (where relevant) and collection centre at point of application. The category requested will be approved on a case-by - case basis. Examples of this are tournament officials such as Hockey India tournament organizers and sponsors, who will for the most part be issued with Central Cards, except for those casual staff who are employed to work at particular venues or for a specific match.

Zone privileges will be allocated on a pre-determined basis. Default zones may be upgraded or downgraded only by Hockey India as appropriate.

The key attributes of the central and Local Cards are:

- Base colour
- Access Zones
- Job Description
- Valid City

- Photograph
- Full Name
- Company
- Hockey India League watermark (Hologram – Central Cards)
- Serial Number
- Terms and Conditions
- Central Sponsor Logos

3. Categories Of Accreditation

The following categories of Central and Local Accreditation Cards will operate for the HHIL tournament.

Central Accreditation Card:

1. Players / Support Staff
2. Match Officials
3. Host Broadcaster
4. Hockey India Officials
5. Governing Council
6. Team Owners
7. Team Management
8. Media
9. Guest
10. VIP Guest
11. Sponsor
12. Service Provider
13. Organizing Committee
14. Hockey India staff
15. Venue Operations

Note: The central cards will be produced by Hockey India League and will be available for collection in venues selected by the applicant. The cost of production of central cards will be borne by Hockey India League.

Local Accreditation Card:

1. Stadium Implementation (No FOP)
2. Franchise Sponsor
3. Security
4. Medical
5. Venue Staff (FOP access)
6. Media
7. Service Provider

Note: The accreditation team in each of the venues will produce local accreditation cards and issuance will be subject to the approval of the franchisee's requirement. The cost of production of local accreditation cards (permitted upto 1000 cards) will be borne

by franchise. Issuance of local accreditation cards beyond 1000 will require the approval of Hockey India League Management.

Central Cards : Please note that only 50 Central Cards will be issued to Franchise which includes Team Owners / Players / Support Staff & Team management.

Secondary Accreditation Devices:

Secondary accreditation devices will be deployed for the tournament, as follows:

- **Photographer Bibs:** In order to access the Photographers area and post-match presentations, all photographers will have to wear individually numbered bibs. These bibs will have to be worn in addition to the accreditation Card. The HHIL Venue Media Manager / Venue Manager will be responsible for distribution and collection of photographer's bibs.

4. Application Process

The following are methods of applying for Accreditation Cards for the Hero Hockey India League.

- **Central Accreditation (Players / Team Officials, Management & Owners):** An excel sheet format will be provided for uploading the players, team officials, team management and team owners details. The photographs of the players, team officials, team management and team owners should be tagged by their name and date of birth and the soft copy be submitted at Hockey India office or sent by Email.
- **Central Accreditation (Form):** Any personnel requesting for central accreditation will require filling all relevant details of the form provided and submitting the same prior to the deadline at Hockey India office or should be sent by Email as mentioned on the accreditation form, along with appropriate photograph and valid photo ID proof. Hockey India League management has to right accept or reject the application. Once the application is approved by appropriate authorities, the concerned personnel will be informed.
- **Bulk Upload:** An excel sheet format will be provided to the bulk authorised company. The company will have to appoint one person to coordinate all bulk uploads. The process is simple. The coordinator will be responsible for completing the applicant details. Applicant photographs (soft copy) and relevant ID proof should be provided as well.
- **Local Accreditation (Forms):** For local accreditation individual application forms will have to be completed. In some cases, a coordinator (on behalf of the organization) will have to be appointed to submit completed forms at the local accreditation office. **THE DEADLINE FOR THE SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION FORMS WILL HAVE TO BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.**

Once accepted, the organization will have their category approved and zones allocated. On receipt, applications will be screened for security and appropriate approvals (wherever required).

Once approved, lists of personnel by organization will be compiled and sent for checking to the organization coordinator. Any zone amendments will be requested at this stage and where relevant, approval will be sought from the HHIL to implement any changes. At this stage, if the HHIL deems that more than necessary applications have been made by an organization, organizations will be asked to decrease their staff numbers and provide the relevant changes.

Venue Accreditation Manager will liaise with organization coordinators to arrange appropriate card collection times.

- Late Applications: While late applications will be accepted, this will not be publicized and every effort will be made to encourage all parties to adhere strictly to deadlines.

The approval, authorization and security clearance procedures (wherever required) will still strictly be followed and a time limit of 72 hours will be placed on the security clearance process (where ever required).

5. Media Access

Print Media, Broadcasters (Non Rights Holders - NRH) & Photographers – Access with Accreditation and Match Day Ticket:

While applying for accreditation, information will be captured on matches and venues the media applicant would like to cover. HHIL Venue Media Manager will collate the data of applicants on a match-to-match basis and will be responsible for the allocation of match tickets for access to the media centre and the press box.

6. Collection Process

Cards can either be collected individually or in bulk by the nominated person, from the relevant accreditation centre on the date and time assigned.

Individuals collecting their own Cards or their colleagues will be required to produce an original ID. By signing the delivery receipt, the accredited personnel automatically accept the terms and conditions of the HHIL accreditation program.

Individual collections:

- Written press / media
- Rights holders
- Photographers
- Medical personnel
- Small group (service providers)
- Venue Staff

Bulk Collections:

- Franchise accreditations
- Host Broadcaster
- Teams and Match Officials
- Service Provider Organizations with more than 50 staff – to the nominated organization coordinator in each case
- Private security personnel
- Sponsors confidentiality

In all cases, personnel will be required to sign for their accreditation, undertaking to agree to the tournament terms and conditions and in the case of bulk collections, the nominated individual collecting on behalf of others will be required to

- Sign a list of those he or she is collecting for,
- Sign a receipt agreeing to the tournament terms and conditions on behalf of all individuals being signed for and
- Will be responsible for obtaining signed receipts for each individual and returning the signed receipts to the Venue Accreditation Manager.

7. Stadium Access

There are only two ways to gain access into a stadium:

- With a valid accreditation Card
- With a valid match day ticket

The accreditation system will go 'live' following the police 'lock down' (wherever required) prior to each match at each venue. During this time, either the police or private security staff will check Cards at each access control point. At other times outside of the 'lock down' it will be possible for working personnel to gain access to a venue in order to fulfill a working function. It will be the responsibility of the HHIL Venue Manager / Security Manager at each venue to check the validity of access requirements outside of the 'lock down' period.

8. Gate Access

All local accreditation Cards will be issued with valid gate numbers through which the bearer will get access to the venue. The gate number mentioned on the Card will be the only gate valid for entry.

9. Stadium Zoning And Colour Coding

Zoning

All HHIL stadiums will be zoned uniformly; this will help to identify the area of access the Cardholder gets. Default access zones will be decided for each category of Accreditation Cards. Access to additional zones, will have to be advised/approved by HHIL.

ZONE 1	General Venue Access
ZONE 2	Hospitality Areas
ZONE 3	Broadcast facilities
ZONE 4	Media Centre
ZONE 5	Photographers Area
ZONE 6	Players Area & Field of Play

Zoning Access Boards

Zoning of each stadium will take place prior to the commencement of the tournament to identify each access control point in the areas described above. An Access Zone board will be displayed in each of these locations, identifying the required access zones that each Cardholder must have displayed on their Card to allow them to enter. A police officer or steward will need to be positioned at each access zone entry point to check accreditation. The responsibility for the deployment of these security staff will be of the local franchise and managed and activated by their Security Manager in each venue.

Dressing room access signboards will be different – showing Central Player and Match Official Card.

10. ACCREDITATION AUTHORIZATIONS AND DEFAULT ZONING LIST

Central Accreditation Card:

Colour code	Card Name	Issued to	Approval	Default Access Zone
RED	Players	Players/Support Staff	Elena Norman / Vikram Pal Singh	1,6
RED	Match Officials	Umpire / Tech. Officials	BN Bhushan / Vikram Pal Singh	1,2,3,4,5,6
Orange	Host Broadcaster	TV Crew	Star Sports	1,3,4,6
		TV Commentator		
Blue	Media	International Media Photographer	BN Bhushan /	1,4,5
		Local Media Photographer		
		Print Media	Abhishek Mahajan /	1,4
		Non Right Holder Broadcaster		
Silver	VIP Guest	VIP's	Elena Norman / Cdr. R K Srivastava	1,2
	Guest	HIL Guest / Directors		
Sky Blue	Sponsors	Sponsors / Sponsors Staff	Elena Norman	1,2
Light Green	Service Provider	Central Vendors	DNA	1,2,3,4,5
Gold	Team Owner	Team Owner	Elena Norman / BN Bhushan	1,2,3,4,5,6
Brown	Governing Council	Advisory & Governing Council Member	Elena Norman / BN Bhushan	1,2,3,4,5,6
Green	Organising Committee	Organising Committee	Elena Norman / BN Bhushan	1,2,3,4,5,6
Blue	Team Management	Team Management	Elena Norman	1,2,3,4,5,6
Purple	Hockey India Officials	Hockey India Executive Board & State Unit Member	Cdr. R K Srivastava / BN Bhushan	1,2,3,4,5,6
Light Green	Venue Operations	DNA Venue Operations Staff	Elena Norman / DNA	1,2,3,4,5,6

Local Accreditation Card:

Card Name	Issued to	Approval	Default Access Zone
Stadium Implementation	Accreditation Staff	Venue Accreditation Manager (DNA) Franchise Representative	1,2
	Catering Staff		
	Dope Testing Staff		
	Housekeeping Staff		
	Equipment Suppliers & Volunteers		
Venue Staff	Franchise Venue Operation Staff	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1,2,3,4,5
	Franchise Venue Manager		1,2,3,4,5,6
	Maintenance and Operations		1,2,3,4,5
	Ground Men		1,6
	Stadium Association Staff		1,6
Safety and Medical	Medical staff	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1,2,3,4,5
	Emergency Services		
	Back office crew		
	Heads of departments		
Security	Private Security Personnel	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1,2,3,4,5
Media	Local Media Photographer (Bibs)	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1,4,5
	Print Media		1,4
	Non Rights Holder Broadcasters		
Sponsor	Franchise Sponsor	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1,2
Service Provider	Local vendors / Service providers	Venue Manager / Franchise Representative	1

Note: A maximum of 1000 local accreditation cards will be available for each venue. Issuance of local accreditation cards beyond 1000 will require the approval of Hockey India League Management.

VIP Support Personnel

If a VIP wishes to bring his / her bodyguard, protocol staff / advisor etc. into the hospitality areas, a separate application will have to be given to the accreditation team. All such people will be accredited with local accreditation Cards.

Police

Franchise Representative / Venue Manager are to liaise with the local police (wherever required) and revert with the details of the number of police personnel that would be deployed during the tournament at respective venue. The Police departmental ID Cards would be valid in lieu of Accreditation card.

11. Lost Cards

The loss of any Accreditation Card must be reported in person at the Accreditation Centre. A police report, supported by a sworn affidavit, may be required for anyone having lost / misplaced their Card. Details will be taken by the Venue Accreditation Manager who will immediately note the lost Card within the accreditation database and then submit via email a report to the Venue Manager. They will discuss with the various interested parties before making the decision as to whether a Card can be re-issued.

In the event that a replacement Card is to be issued, the Venue Accreditation Manager will issue a replacement Card with the same access privileges as on the original Card. If a central Card is to be re-issued, dependent upon time pressures in the Accreditation Centre, a 24 hours' notice will be required.

In the event that a replacement Card is NOT issued, the individual will be escorted by security from the ground. For every Card reissued, HI / Franchisee will charge a fee of INR 500.

12. Accreditation Centers And Staffing Structure

Mr BN Bhushan will head the Tournament Accreditation program. A Franchise Accreditation Representative will manage at their local venue in coordination with the Venue Accreditation Manager. The opening dates for each of the accreditation centers will be advised in due course and in consultation with the franchises and the Venue Accreditation Manager.

Accreditation Centre timings: 9:30am to 6:30pm

Accreditation Centre locations: Respective Stadium (Local) and Hockey India Office: (Central)

13. Implementing The Accreditation System

Venue Lock down:

Venues will become accredited zones on match days immediately following the security sweep / lock down (wherever required) on the day of a match. Exact timings will be dependent upon Security Manager / HHIL Venue Manager and / or local police forces.

Forfeit of Accreditation Card:

In the event of an individual being found guilty of contravening the Tournament Accreditation Terms and Conditions, they will be liable to have their Accreditation Card removed and revoked. In these cases, the individual should have their Card temporarily confiscated by the HHIL Official or security representative and the individual should be escorted to the Accreditation Centre. In the first instance, the Venue Manager (VM) and Venue Accreditation Manager (VAM) will be consulted on their judgment, who will consult with HHIL management as necessary and will advise on the recommended course of action. Once the relevant authorities have been notified (HHIL, VM, VAM or as relevant), the Card will either be permanently destroyed and not reissued, or reissued as agreed. In all cases, the individual will be given the opportunity to appeal against the removal of the Card and this appeal must be made by Email to Mr BN Bhushan (bn.bhushan@hockeyindia.org) Cc to Ms Elena Norman (elena.norman@hockeyindia.org).

In all cases, the HHIL's decision will be final. For all cases, a detailed note must be added to the Accreditation system and in the case of a cancelled accreditation; the status of the person in the system will be reclassified as 'rejected' with an accompanying note.

Examples of circumstances under which a Card will be removed include: wearing someone else's Card, entering the field of play or another accredited zone to which the individual does not have access, or creating a nuisance which could impact on the smooth running of the event (refer to the tournament Terms and Conditions for full details).

Staff Allocation / Quotas:

It may be necessary to agree quotas for certain categories of staff e.g. for security / catering personnel etc. Quotas will be implemented where more than appropriate numbers of staff within these categories are deemed to have applied for accreditation.

Cost of Card Production:

Please note due to security and cost reasons only essential staff will be accredited. Staff rotation should be avoided, to ensure consistency and accessibility.

Drivers:

Bus drivers (or official car drivers) will not automatically be given an Accreditation Card. Only drivers who require access inside the stadium perimeter will be issued with an Accreditation Card.

Car Parking:

Car parking is outside the scope of the accreditation operation and is the responsibility of the local franchise and HHIL Venue Manager to facilitate.

Training / Roll out Program:

Detailed training sessions the respective local police agencies, the venue appointed private security firms and the venue staff will be conducted to educate them on the accreditation process, operational policy and the on ground implementation (at least two weeks prior to the start of the match).

This will include familiarization with the use of the stadium zoning boards, the colour categories and the stadium layout to assist the security and police personnel on match day's accessibility. The training will also cover the application process, quotas, access control plan, venue staff training, collection process, distribution process etc.

14. RE - ACCREDITATION PROCESS FOR THE FINALS

For the Semi Finals & Final, the Accreditation Cards will have to be revalidated, ideally, through an updated list of individuals requiring access to the respective match for the four matches.



HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE
22 JANUARY - 22 FEBRUARY 2015

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ACCREDITATION

All personnel who would like to be accredited for the Hero Hockey India League 2015 (22 January to 22 February 2015) must submit the completed accreditation form as detailed below before **10 January 2015**.

Please note that applying for accreditation does not automatically give the respective personnel the right to receive an accreditation. Once the application is approved, the concerned personnel will be informed.

All Applicants Must Submit:

Accreditation Form (document attached)

The accreditation form needs to be duly completed and submitted along with the following:

- 2 recent photographs (1 pasted and 1 stapled on this form)
- 1 photocopy of photo identification proof.

Please note that e-copy of completed accreditation form / photograph / scanned copy of passport photo and address pages is accepted. Send by Email to: hhil.accreditation@hockeyindia.org

Note: Accepted valid photo identification proof documents as mentioned below

- Driver's License
- Passport
- Voter's ID Card
- PAN Card
- Adhaar Card

DEADLINE 10 JANUARY 2015

HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE

22 JANUARY - 22 FEBRUARY 2015



ACCREDITATION FORM

DEADLINE 10 JANUARY 2015

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

First Name _____
 LastName _____
 Father's Name _____
 Date of Birth _____ Sex _____ Nationality _____
 Home Address _____

 State/Country _____ ZIP/PIN _____
 MobilePhone _____ Landline _____
 Email _____

PLEASE PASTE
A PASSPORT
SIZE PHOTO

PLEASE PASTE
A PASSPORT
SIZE PHOTO

2. TYPE OF ACCREDITATION

Central Local

Venues

Bhubaneswar Delhi Lucknow Mohali Mumbai Ranchi

Category:

- Player/Team Staff Match Official HIL Organising Committee Hockey India
Security Sponsor Host Broadcaster Franchise Management HIL Governing Council
Guest VIP Guest Stadium Implementation Service Provider Venue Operations
Team Owner Hockey India Franchisee Sponsor Medical Venue Staff

3. COMPANY DETAILS

Organisation _____
 Designation & Duty on Match day _____
 Manager's Name _____
 Address _____

 Manager's Phone _____
 Manager's Email _____

MANAGER'S
SIGNATURE
&
COMPANY
STAMP

Note:

- Submission of this form doesn't confirm an accreditation
- Please submit a photocopy of your valid photo identification proof (passport for International applicants)

OFFICE USE ONLY

ZONE ACCESS

1	2	3	4	5	6
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AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

NAME:
DESIGNATION:





10

MEDIA

Venue Media Coordinators

S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact no.	Email ID
1	Rakesh Patnaik	Media Coordinator Bhubaneswar	9778033722	rakesh.patnaik @adfactorspr.com
2	Mani Lamba	Media Coordinator Delhi/Central	9711306370	mani.lamba @adfactorspr.com
3	Shilpi Bawa	Media Coordinator Delhi/Central	9711306385	Shilpi.bawa @adfactorspr.com
4	Agam Chauhan	Media Coordinator Lucknow	9889583593	agam.chauhan @adfactorspr.com
5	Amardeep Tiwana	Media Coordinator Mohali	9814046480	amardeep.tiwana @adfactorspr.com
6	Rohit Hire	Media Coordinator Mumbai	7506445369	rohit.hire @adfactorspr.com
7	Abhay Bhow	Media Coordinator Mumbai	9892751311	abhay.bhow @adfactorspr.com
8	Shyamal Bhowmick	Media Coordinator Ranchi	9835370286	sbhowmick07 @yahoo.com
9	Animesh Biswas	Media Coordinator Ranchi	9891789639	Animesh.biswas @adfactorspr.com

Press Conferences Plan

Pre- Match Press Conference: There will be a pre- match press conference of all the teams a day before their match. This Press conference will take place just after the training session of every team at the Press Conference room set up at the stadium. Media will be informed about the training schedule well in advance.

Post- Match Press Conference: Post- Match press conference will take place daily ten minutes after the finish of the game. Coach/ Captain/ Outstanding performer will be available in the conference.

Mixed Zone

The players and coaches of both the playing teams will be available in the mixed zone just after their match. Print and Electronic media accredited journalists will get entry for mixed zone once the match gets over.



11

**HERO HIL
NEWS ACCESS GUIDELINES**

NEWS ACCESS GUIDELINES FOR NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS BROADCASTERS FOR AUDIO VISUAL BROADCAST (THE "GUIDELINES")

- A. These Guidelines are solely for News Broadcasters registered under the category of "News and Current Affairs" channels under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's "Downlinking Guidelines" ("News Broadcasters").
- B. Usage of Match footage by the News Broadcasters shall be monitored by such monitoring agency which may be appointed by the League and/or the Official Broadcaster (as defined below) from time to time (the "Monitoring Agency").
- C. The League and the Official Broadcaster (as defined below) have voluntarily permitted the usage of footage in the manner prescribed in these Guidelines notwithstanding their rights under the Copyright Act, 1957 (including relevant jurisprudence such as the ICC v. NDTV matter decided by the Delhi High Court). These Guidelines shall, to the extent they may allow usage beyond "fair use" norms inter alia as prescribed by the Delhi High Court, operate as an implied license (the "License") to permit applicable News Broadcasters to utilize footage in the manner herein contained for the 2015 edition of the League. For the avoidance of doubt, the License shall only be deemed implied if such usage is beyond the "fair use" norms for the reasons stated above.
- D. News Broadcasters may use Fresh Footage from the live telecast of the 2015 Hero Hockey India League (the "League") produced by Star India Private Limited, the official League broadcaster (the "Official Broadcaster"), on its channels, without payment to the Official Broadcaster or the League, within the below specified limits and parameters.
- E. Other channels which are not News Broadcasters and in particular sports channels are not permitted to use any Match footage.
- F. These Guidelines do not apply to the use of Archive Footage. News Broadcasters desirous of using and/or telecasting any Archive Footage on News Programmes and/or Special Programmes may approach the League and/or the Official Broadcaster for permissions by stating the nature, quantity and purpose of their proposed usage of the Archive Footage.
- G. These Guidelines are applicable only to the 2015 Hero Hockey India League. The League may revise these Guidelines from time to time and shall not be bound or compelled by the contents of Guidelines in relation to subsequent editions of the Hero Hockey India League.

Definitions

1. For the purposes of these Guidelines, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:
 - (i) "Achievement Footage" shall mean any Fresh Footage depicting an important personal milestone of a player or other exceptional and unexpected events that occur during any Match.
 - (ii) "Archive Footage" shall mean audio-visual or visual-only footage from a Match that forms part of the League (or previous seasons

of the League) from the period 48 hours after the commencement of the Match concerned.

- (iii) "Day" shall in relation to any Match mean a period of 48 hours from the commencement of a Match.
- (iv) "Fresh Footage" shall mean audio-visual or visual-only footage of any and all Match play on the Day when one or more Matches of the League are played and broadcast by the Official Broadcaster and shall include any and all in-stadium entertainment and presentation ceremonies.
- (v) "Match(es)" shall mean any hockey match or matches forming part of League.
- (vi) "News Programme(s)" shall have such meaning as provided in paragraph 7, below.
- (vii) "Special Programme(s)" shall mean any news format programmes broadcast by the News Broadcaster that are not News Programmes.
- (viii) "Sports Segment" shall have such meaning as provided in paragraph 7, below.

Use of Footage

- 2. News Broadcasters will be allowed to broadcast Fresh Footage in relation to any Match in a Day on News Programmes and/or Special Programmes strictly in accordance with the limitations contained in these Guidelines.
- 3. News Broadcasters are permitted to broadcast Fresh Footage on terrestrial, cable, satellite, DTH, IPTV and HITS television platforms only.
- 4. Fresh Footage may be broadcast in any given hour of news broadcast in the News Programmes and/or Special Programmes.
- 5. All Fresh Footage must be broadcast "as is", without alterations or modifications and within 48 hours of the commencement of the Match to which it relates. Fresh Footage may be used for news reporting (which is result orientated) only and not for the purpose of analysis (by way of review or comments by experts, anchors, analysts or presenters etc).
- 6. The term "News Programmes" shall mean the News Broadcaster's regular scheduled news bulletins which contain and are restricted to reporting (and not analysis) of current news and current affairs of regional, national and/or international importance and shall include any sports news segment as part of such scheduled news bulletins (hereinafter a "Sports Segment").

Use of Footage in Sports Segments

- 7. Commercialisation of Sports Segments incorporating Fresh Footage in any manner, including by way of sponsorships and insertions of advertisements while reporting on the League as part of the News Programme, shall not be permitted and shall be considered a violation of the Guidelines.
- 7A. There shall be no ad, sting, logo, graphic or any other commercial (morphing) activity carried immediately before, immediately after or during a clip using Fresh Footage from any Match or before during or after a Sports Segment, and no

association may be created between such clip or Sports Segment and any third party brand or product.

Use of Footage In Special Programmes

8. Use of Fresh Footage in Special Programmes shall not be permitted unless the Fresh Footage is used solely for news reporting purposes and not for analysis, as further clarified in paragraph 6.
9. In the event that Fresh Footage is used in a Special Programme, there shall be no ad, sting, logo, graphic or any other commercial (morphing) activity carried immediately before, immediately after or during a clip using Fresh Footage from any Match, and no association shall be created between such clip and any third party brand or product. Further, no ad, sting, logo, graphic or any other commercial (morphing) activity shall be carried immediately before, immediately after or during a Special Programme making use of Fresh Footage.
10. In addition to the restrictions placed specifically on Special Programmes under these Guidelines, use of Fresh Footage in Special Programmes shall remain subject to all other restrictions as applicable to News Programmes under these Guidelines, including but not limited to restrictions placed under paragraphs 2,3,4,5 and 6.

Impermissible Commercialisation And Other Methods Of Broadcasting Footage

11. A News Broadcaster may commercially exploit a News Programme within which Fresh Footage is broadcast as a whole, in the regular course, through normal advertising breaks usual in programming of news channels, provided always that no advertising, sting, logo, graphic and/or any other commercial (morphing) activity occurs immediately before, immediately after or during the Fresh Footage and no association is created, suggested or implied between the use of Fresh Footage and any third party brand or product. To clarify, no News Programme or Sports Segment that uses the Fresh Footage may have a "title" or other sponsor and no advertisement may (i) be used or repeated in the regular advertising breaks during the News Programme or Sports Segment in such a manner as to create, suggest or imply an association between the advertiser or the product and the Fresh Footage and/or the League, or (ii) be solicited for broadcast during the News Programme on the representation that the News Programme would carry the Fresh Footage and/or cover the League, or (iii) be sold at a special premium for broadcast during the News Programme on the representation that the News Programme would carry the Fresh Footage and/or cover the League.
12. Each News Broadcaster shall be at liberty, in the course of a News Programme, to carry advertising, stings, logos, graphics and/or any other commercial (morphing) activity on a news ticker, during the broadcast of Fresh Footage, provided that such advertising is not displayed only or specifically during the News Broadcaster's reporting of the League or the use of Fresh Footage. Further, the advertising, sting, logo, graphic and/or any other commercial (morphing) activity in relation to any third party sponsor of the News Programme in which the Fresh Footage is broadcast, may be displayed by the New

Broadcaster at the time of reporting of the League only if such advertising, sting, logo, graphic and/or any other commercial (morphing) activity appears on the ticker throughout the duration of the News Programme, save for when the advertising, sting, logo, graphic and/or any other commercial (morphing) activity in relation to other third parties is being broadcast.

13. News Broadcasters may not include any advertising, sting, logo, graphic or any other commercial (morphing) activity carried immediately before, immediately after or during any 'player-of-the-day', 'event-of-the-day', 'image-of-the-day' or like feature relating to the League.
14. News Broadcasters, shall not make use of any Fresh Footage as part of News Programmes, Sports Segments or Special Programmes which promote a third party brand or product by way of side screens, interview backdrops, by the anchors or analysts appearing in the programmes, or any other form of logo or product placement activity.
15. News Broadcasters cannot use the Fresh Footage, permitted as per these Guidelines, to make their own compilation or mix the Fresh Footage with footage from other television events, sports events, documentaries, interviews out of the context of League, etc. The Fresh Footage must be used "as is" without alterations or modifications and subject only to editing to meet time constraints for news bulletins.
16. The Official Broadcaster has the exclusive rights from the League to produce, inter alia, a studio-based wrap around programme. Under no circumstances will a News Broadcaster be permitted to use the Fresh Footage from the said show, including by zooming into the television screens placed in the show on which the Fresh Footage may be exhibited by the Official Broadcaster.

Courtesy Bugs

17. News Broadcasters must carry the name of the League and the League logo, viz, in all their broadcast mentions.
18. Courtesy bugs acknowledging the League and the Official Broadcaster must be pasted by the News Broadcaster throughout the use of Archive Footage and Fresh Footage on-air. Both the logos of the League and the Official Broadcaster should be seen "as is" or referred to with due prominence. If either of the logos is covered by the News Broadcaster's logo or overlays, there must be a source credit or a courtesy line extended at the bottom of the screen displayed in the same font size as the News Broadcaster's own logo or overlay. Failure to abide by these conditions will amount to a violation of the copyright in the content (including the Fresh Footage) which may be actionable under applicable law by the League and/or the Official Broadcaster.

Streaming On The Official Websites of The News Broadcasters

19. Nothing contained here in prohibits a News Broadcaster from continuing to undertake live video streaming simulcasts of its news channels on the channel's official website provided that the content being streamed on the channel website is the exact replica of the programme run on the News Broadcaster's news channel, it is displayed simultaneously with its television news broadcast and such simulcasting is customarily provided on the official website by the channel for all content that it broadcasts in the ordinary course.

It is clarified that live video streaming simulcasting of the news broadcast that includes Fresh Footage may be undertaken only on the News Broadcaster's official website and not on any hockey website or any other website, whether or not owned by the News Broadcaster. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, News Broadcasters shall not display deferred or archived Fresh Footage, whether as part of news bulletin or otherwise, on their own official website or via their account or otherwise on a third-party video-upload site such as YouTube, Daily Motion, etc.

Enforcement And Consequences Of Violations Of The Guidelines

20. Any use beyond as permitted under these Guidelines if not under a prior bilateral agreement between the relevant News Broadcaster and the Official Broadcaster will be treated as a material violation.
21. The League (together with the Official Broadcaster) retains and, to the extent required, is hereby granted by the relevant copyright owner governed by these Guidelines by virtue of use of the Fresh Footage hereunder, the rights to monitor and enforce compliance by News Broadcasters and associated and unassociated third parties with these Guidelines (whether by means of anti- infringement actions, legal proceedings or otherwise) and with the copyright law in force. In all such cases the relevant News Broadcaster will not undertake any act to obstruct, nullify or obviate the rights of the League or the Official Broadcaster granted hereunder. The League and the Official Broadcaster each expressly reserve all of their respective legal rights and remedies against any News Broadcaster that breaches the Guidelines, which shall be explicitly in addition to any specified remedies hereunder in relation to certain specific violations of these Guidelines.
22. Nothing contained in these Guidelines shall limit the rights of the League or the Official Broadcaster to exercise remedies available under law or contract for violations of these Guidelines, including for damages, specific relief and through potential immediate revocation, suspension or cancellation of media accreditation where applicable. In addition to the League's and/or the Official Broadcaster's right to pursue such other remedies, the News Broadcaster hereby agrees to indemnify the League and the Official Broadcaster for any and all losses or damages as a result of the violation and breach of these guidelines resulting from such overuse.



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SECURITY

OVERVIEW OF SECURITY, LAW & ORDER TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE

AIM

Security. The ability of the local organising committees (franchise) to plan and implement an effective security strategy is one of an important element that contributes to the success of the event. It's a difficult balance to strike: too much security, can stifle the enjoyment of the event, while inadequate security will push the sport itself out of the headlines. Finding the balance is the most important goal. For an effective security plan to achieve its objectives, qualified and trained security staff are essential.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Police.

The following are the responsibilities of the respective Local Police:-

- For periphery security cover of venue
 - Joint security actions - VVIPs / VIPs / media & players location
 - Law & order and traffic management at airport, place of accommodation, competition venues, routes and places of tourist interest etc.
 - Collection & evaluation of intelligence inputs
- Coordination with inter departmental agencies on issues having bearing on L&O, traffic and security

Law & Order and Security Features to Ensure the following

- Static deployment
- Foot and mobile patrols
- Deployment of quick response teams
- Check posts
- Anti sabotage check (on discretion of local police)
- Surveillance and observation measures
- Escorts & PSOs
- Access control
- Collection and analysis of intelligence
- Forensic teams
- CONTINGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

Franchise.

The following are the responsibilities of the franchise at the place of stay:-

- Access control
- Perimeter security
- Anti sabotage checks
- Sanitization of transport
- Security vetting
- Surveillance cameras
- Communication net etc.

Security at competition venues should cover

- Management of parking lots
- Regulation of traffic
- Segregation of competitors, VIPs & spectators
- Access control (entry to be regulated to specific zones)
- Barricading and security lighting
- Sanitization of ground and anti sabotage checks
- Deployment on the ground and galleries
- Restricted access to players changing room & field of play

Points to be Considered for Traffic Management

- Identification and management of parking lots at places of stay / practice venues / competition venues
- Security cover and access control at parking lots
- Sanitization & check of vehicles, under carriages and left out baggage's.
- Escort vehicles for teams with communication net
- Verification of antecedents of the crew and transport providers
- Sanitization of routes
- Arrangements and placement of signage's
- Regulation of traffic to ensure smooth passage of the vehicles conveying participants, officials etc.

Security Cover During Transit – Players / Official. Coverage to be provided by franchise in coordination with the local police to routes from

- Airport to places of stay & back
- Places of stay to venue and back both during practice & competition schedules

Joint Command & Control Center. Joint Command & Control center should be organized. The center will operate with personnel from police, fire, stadium / internal security agency, medical, etc.

Equipment

Recommended Regulatory Equipment to be Deployed

- Signage's
- Barricades
- Dividers & cones
- Flickering batons
- Plastic lathies

Recommended Communication Equipment

- Mobile
- Handheld VHF sets

Expectation From the Hired Internal Security Agency

- Internal check and sanitization of all areas prior to start of practice session / matches
- Awareness of fire fighting arrangements
- Awareness of accreditation cards and the zones thereon
- Access control (entry to be regulated to specific gate / zones)
- Segregation of competitors, VIPs & spectators and restricting them to their specific zone / area
- Awareness of vehicle passes / stickers with colour code

Information to be Shared Between Security Agencies & Police

- Accommodation plan of technical officials
- Accommodation plan & programme of VIPs and categorized protectees
- Details of accommodation at the places of stay
- Travel plans of teams from places of stay to practice venues / competition venues and back
- Details of opening / closing ceremony
- Plans of conducting tours if any to places of tourist interest
- Departure plans



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MEDICAL GUIDELINES

HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE 2015

MEDICAL GUIDELINES

The safety and health of the athletes is of paramount importance as well as priority number one during conduct of the HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE 2015. It is through the initiatives & prompt intervention of the designated medical personnel that the Hero HIL intends to ensure a relatively injury free competitive environment, is able to monitor injury trends, and can conduct an exemplary clean game through a strict anti-doping program.

The HHIL designated medical personnel will comprise the following:

- (A) Chief Medical Officer of the League (Dr Bibhu Nayak)
- (B) Medical Officers of the League
- (C) Venue Medical Officers
- (D) Specialist Consultants (Orthopedic Surgeon, Neurosurgeon, Physician & Dental Surgeon)
- (E) Paramedic Staff at venues

Roles of the Chief Medical Officer of the League

- i. The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) is a registered medical practitioner with considerable experience as Team Doctor of the Indian National Hockey Team.
- ii. The CMO is a member of the HHIL technical team at the tournament.
- iii. The CMO is directly responsible to the Tournament Director (TD), and works in close co-operation with the Venue Medical Officers (VMO).
- iv. The CMO serves as the conduit for the medical care of all those who may be involved with the tournament and is not expected to render care except in a medical emergency. The CMO can act as a doctor on the pitch if requested. The CMO has a direct responsibility for the medical care of appointed HHIL technical officials.
- v. The CMO is responsible for ensuring (through the VMOs as appropriate) that all necessary medical related facilities are provided and procedures established.
- vi. The CMO observes the Anti-doping sample collection procedures, if any, taking place.
- vii. The CMO is responsible for ensuring distribution and collection of injury forms from medical personnel. At the end of the tournament the CMO supplies a full medical report to HHIL & FIH including a summary of the injury information.
- viii. The CMO will be responsible for forming the Medical Committee on TUE & may also be asked to participate in FIH research projects.

Roles of the Medical Officer (MO) of the League

- i. The Medical Officer (MO) is a registered medical practitioner.
- ii. The Medical Officer (MO) is directly responsible to the CMO. The MO works in close cooperation with the CMO and assists in the smooth conduct of all medical matters at the tournament.

Roles of the Venue Medical Officer (VMO) of the League

- i. The Venue Medical Officer (VMO) is a registered medical practitioner preferably from the Franchisee based city in which the home based matches will be taking place.
- ii. The VMO is a member of the team of local Franchisee officials
- iii. The VMO is directly responsible to the CMO. The VMO work in close co-operation with the CMO and the local organisers of the competition.
- iv. The VMO is responsible for organising and implementing the entire medical facilities available at the home team venue for the duration of the tournament from the arrival of the participating team members of the home team and away team to departure of the last person, including Technical Officials.
- v. The VMO is responsible for ensuring the arrangements for liaison with referral hospital, provision of ambulance, specialist care, medical coverage of every game played, sufficient availability of medication and access to these as well as relevant communications.
- vi. The VMO provides support for the CMO as and when required by the CMO.

Specialists Consultant

The following specialist should be designated by the local franchisee and facilitate the availability of their services as and when required by either the home or away team on payment basis:

- Orthopedic Surgeon
- Neurosurgeon
- Physician
- Radiologist
- Dental Surgeon

Specification of Medical Facilities at the Venue

Personnel

- A local doctor must be on duty at the competition field of play during all matches and training sessions of both home and away teams.
- Stretcher bearers must be on duty at the competition field of play during all matches.
- Persons allocated with responsibility to clean pitch of blood stains.
- Emergency dental facilities (eg.a dentist nearby).

Equipment

The provision of the following equipment is required beside each of the competition fields of play.

- Stretcher at or near the Technical Officials' table. Seating for stretcher bearers.
- Spinal board (in case of neck/spinal injury).
- Wood, aluminum or air splints for fractures of upper or lower limbs.

- Ambulance service (fully equipped, with unobstructed access to the field of play and for exit from the venue).
- Provision of a stand by ambulance in case the main ambulance is deployed for the evacuation of an athlete.

First Aid Room

Supervised by Venue Medical Officer (VMO) on duty. Must be set up and equipped with:

- Dedicated area and desk for Chief Medical Officer and Venue Medical Officer. Two treatment tables.
- Adequate lighting. Facilities for suturing cuts.
- Sterile / non-sterile bandages (e.g. elastic bandages), slings, band-aid type dressings, tapes.
- Basic medicines.
- Analgesics (oral and injectable) including morphine, medicines for gastrointestinal disorders
- Oxygen and means of administering it.
- Intravenous equipment and sterile fluids for treatment of severe heat exhaustion in tropical zone only).
- Adequate splints and availability of morphine are essential.
- Means of disposal of used sharp, sterile and non sterile equipment.
- Defibrillator for cardiac emergencies.
- Ice bath Facilities (in Team Changing Rooms).

Medical Facilities at Team Hotels

- Provision of adequate space for each team's physiotherapist to treat members of the team will be the responsibility of the concerned franchisee.
- Provision of medical facilities in residence (ie day and night), in particular availability of VMO, Specialists on call in case of emergency or for post match consultation will be the responsibility of the local franchisee.
- Identification of a referral hospital in case of emergency, post match consultation with specialist or conduct of investigative procedures will be facilitated by the local franchisee. However the actual cost of the medical facility availed will be borne by the respective franchisee.
- Arrangement of masseurs for the away team will be the responsibility of the concerned franchisee.

Anti-dope Testing Facility

A doping control area (Doping Control Centre) must be provided at the competition venue. It should comprise of a waiting room, a doping control room and a toilet facility. This area must be secure, private and reserved solely for anti-dope testing purposes. Only individuals involved with testing are permitted entry entry

to the Doping Control Station. Ideally the waiting room, doping control room and toilet are adjacent. The required material as mentioned in the operative FIH Anti-doping Regulations document applicable at the date of the commencement of the competition must be available together with relevant WADA documents (eg Prohibited List and International Standard for Testing).

Waiting Room containing:

- Seating for athletes, athletes representatives and chaperones.
- Facility for sealed drinks (esky/cool box or refrigerator).
- Garbage bin.

Doping Control Room

This must be highly secure and lockable. Ideally the room is to be adjacent to the waiting room and the toilet. The Doping Control Room should contain:

- Lockable fridge.
- Table and three chairs (Doping Control Officer, athlete, athlete's representative).
- Forms to notify athletes, and for Doping Control Records.
- Laboratory collection acknowledgement forms and chain of custody forms.
- Trained personnel (including Dope Control Officer and with all staff suitably accredited) to monitor and chaperone the athlete selected to be tested.
- Sufficient collection bottles/kits.

Toilet

- Should be large enough for the DCO to be able to directly observe the competitor providing the sample. A disabled person's toilet is ideal but not essential.

Therapeutic Use Exemption

- Note that as per the FIH/II Anti-doping Regulations, it specifies that athletes requiring a TUE should have submitted applications at least 60 days prior to the start of the tournament.
- In practice, the FIH Medical Committee has acknowledged that 30 days is sufficient. Hence the same TUE policy will be applicable during the conduct of HHIL 2015.
- If an athlete makes a late application during the tournament the HHIL cannot guarantee that the exemption will be processed and the exemption granted. Consequently, the athlete could be selected for anti-dope testing and if a positive test is recorded would be subject to penalties provided in the FIH/II Anti-doping Regulations.
- If a medical condition develops during the course of the tournament requiring use of a substance or method on the WADA Prohibited List, a TUE application supported by the appropriate medical evidence or a declaration may be required (eg for administration of Glucocorticosteroids by non systemic routes). Ensure that all medical personnel are aware of when a declaration is required.

- An athlete cannot submit TUE applications to more than one organization.
- If you are a senior athlete representing your National Association in international matches, including participation in an FIH tournament, you must submit your TUE Application to FIH.
- If you are a national level and/or junior athlete you must submit your TUE Application to your National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO).

Sports Concussion Assessment Tool 2 (SCAT 2)

This tool represents a standardized method of evaluating injured athletes for concussion. It supersedes the original SCAT published in 2005. This tool enables the calculation of the Standardized Assessment Score (SAC) and the Maddock's questions for sideline concussion assessment. Key points include:

- Any athlete with a suspected concussion should be removed from play, medically assessed, monitored for deterioration and should not be left alone.
- Any athlete with a suspected concussion should not drive a motor vehicle.
- Medical clearance should be given by the CMO or VMO before any athlete with a suspected concussion can return to play.

A full breakdown of the SCAT 2 can be found on the medical pages of the FIH website.

Care of Umpires

An appropriate facility/ability to treat and care for the umpiring panel, including massage facilities with local physiotherapists, should be available for all the officials under the supervision of the Venue Medical Officer.

Documentation

- Daily Medical incidence reports will be forwarded to the CMO.
- Match Injury Report will be initiated by the VMO/ MO & forwarded to CMO.
- Team Doctors / Team Physios need to update on the status of players seriously injured. Team Report - Injury Summary will be initiated by Team Doctor/Team Physio.
- CMO's decision on medical matters will be final.

Financial Implications

- The provision of the Medical Room at the venue, adequate medical cover during:
 - o conduct of competition, emergency referral services at a tertiary care hospital;
 - o rendering the availability of services of Venue Medical Officer will be the responsibility of local franchisee.
- Cost of post match investigations and consultations at the tertiary care referral hospital will be borne by the respective franchisees.

- o It is recommended that the players should be medically insured by the respective franchisees.
- Boarding, lodging & transport of CMO will be taken care by Hero HIL.
- Cost for the conduct of Anti-doping tests will be borne by Hero HIL.

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HERO HIL REGULATIONS

HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE 2015 REGULATIONS

1. Regulations of The Hero Hockey India League

- 1.1 The Hero Hockey India League (HHIL) is an annual event held in India and sanctioned by the International Hockey Federation (FIH).
- 1.2 The HHIL will be conducted in accordance with the HHIL Competition Plan - see **Appendix 1**.
- 1.3 The HHIL will be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Hockey in force on the first playing day of the League except as contained within these Regulations or as varied by **Appendix 2** to these Regulations.
- 1.4 The HHIL Regulations will be published on the Hockey India website (www.hockeyindia.org). A copy of these Regulations will be sent to the participating teams by Hockey India prior to the start of the League. In addition, Hockey India will make copies available for the participating teams and the tournament officials at the pre - competition briefing meetings.
- 1.5 The HHIL Code of Conduct, established to create awareness of and accountability for the promotion of the game of hockey amongst all HHIL participants, will apply in full at all times. This document will be made available to all HHIL participants.
- 1.6 The HHIL Image Rights Policy, established to allow HHIL and Hockey India to use images taken during HHIL, will apply in full at all times. The policy is included in the HHIL Code of Conduct and will be made available to all HHIL participants.

2. League officials

- 2.1 A Tournament Director shall be appointed by Hockey India. The Tournament Director shall have the full power and authority in relation to all matters concerning the conduct of all participants in the HHIL in accordance with the Rules of Hockey and these Regulations.
- 2.2 The Tournament Director shall appoint the Umpires (including the Video Umpire when applicable), Assistant Tournament Directors, Technical Officers and Judges for each match from among the persons appointed by Hockey India to officiate in HHIL.
- 2.3 An official of a participating team is not permitted to be a technical official or umpire in the HHIL.
- 2.4 The Tournament Director shall ensure that all participants abide by the HHIL Code of Conduct and has authority to take appropriate action in accordance with the Code.
- 2.5 The Tournament Director may delegate the exercise of his powers and authorities to an Assistant Tournament Director at each HHIL venue in whole or in part and for such duration as the Tournament Director deems necessary.

3. Team Entry

- 3.1 A maximum of twenty four (24) players may be entered by each participating team of whom no more than 10 may be overseas (non-Indian) players. Teams are encouraged to select at least 3 goalkeepers in case of injury. See **Appendix 3** for the official HHIL Team Entry Form.

- 3.2 The Official HHIL Team Entry Form must be completed by all participating teams and submitted to the HHIL Competitions Director no later than 07 January 2015
- 3.3 The Team Entry Form must include:
 - (a) the full names and nationality of up to 24 players selected to participate in the HHIL identified by their respective playing shirts numbered within the range 1 - 32;
 - (b) the name of the **Team Manager** (not being the Head Coach, Assistant Coach or Team Medical Doctor);
 - (c) the name of a **Stand-in Team Manager** (not being the Head Coach or Team Medical Doctor), who will take over the duties and responsibilities of the Team Manager if nominated to be the Team Manager for a particular match, or if the Team Manager is incapacitated or suspended;
 - (d) the name(s) of the **Head Coach, Assistant Coaches, Trainer, Physiotherapist and Team Medical Doctor**, if present and wishing to be authorised to sit on the team bench during a match (subject to the restrictions stated in Regulation 5);
 - (e) details as to the primary and alternate colours of field players clothing (the primary set must comprise of at least 80% single colour per piece and the alternate set must consist of a colour(s) completely different from the dominant one(s) in the primary set of shirts, shorts and socks;
 - (f) details as to the primary and alternate colours of goalkeeper's shirts which must consist of colours completely different from the primary and alternate colours of the teams field players shirts.
- 3.4 Replacement players may be included in the Team Entry Form in accordance with the HHIL Player Replacement Policy. This policy allows teams to replace players who withdraw from the team due to injury, illness or personal circumstances.
- 3.5 Notification in writing of any amendment to the Team Entry Form must be submitted (by email) by the Team Manager to the HHIL Competitions Director not later than 2 days (48 hours) prior to the first match in which any new player will participate in the HHIL.

4. Pre - competition Briefing Meeting

- 4.1 The Team Manager, Stand-in Team Manager and Head Coach must attend the pre-competition briefing meeting with HIL and the Tournament Director at the time and place notified by HHIL. The Team Captain may also attend although this is optional.
- 4.2 Prior to the pre-competition briefing meeting the Team Managers are required to submit the completed Manager's Declaration forms **A and B** to the Tournament Director.
- 4.3 Team Managers must bring to the briefing meeting, or such other meeting(s) specified by the Tournament Director or HHIL Competitions Director:

- (a) the passports (or the national identity cards for Indian players) of players for proof of identity and nationality;
 - (b) completed Acknowledgement and Agreement Forms (see **HHIL Code of Conduct**) required by the HHIL Code of Conduct, HI Anti - Doping Regulations, HHIL Image Rights Policy and HHIL Anti-Corruption Policy must be signed by each individual participant (all team members and officials, including players, managers, coaches, technical, medical and other support staff);
 - (c) samples of the clothing of their field players and goalkeepers (primary and alternate colours)
- 4.4 Team Managers must bring to the field of play, or such other place as determined by the Tournament Director, and at a time determined by the Tournament Director:
- (a) all hockey sticks intended to be used by all players in the squad;
 - (b) all playing equipment, including any protective equipment to be used such as, but not limited to, face masks and hand protectors worn by field players;
 - (c) goalkeepers' headgear, hand protectors, leg guards and kickers.

5. Composition of A Team

- 5.1 It is a requirement that 20 players must be named and present for each match, of whom **2 must be goalkeepers** wearing full protective equipment. It is compulsory that each team must have a second goalkeeper available for each game they play in case of injury or suspension to the goalkeeper on the pitch.
- 5.2 In relation to 5.1, the only exemption for this requirement will be if a player(s) is injured or ill, and this is certified by an independent medical professional.
- 5.3 If a player(s) is suspended by the Tournament Director for one or more matches then, only for those matches, the number of players the team may use will be reduced by the number of players suspended.
- 5.4 No less than 2 and no more than 5 overseas (non-Indian) players may be on the pitch for each team at any time during the match, including the goalkeeper (also see Clause 9.4 regarding substitutions). If a shoot-out is played in a play-off match, no more than 3 overseas players may be used by each team to take a shoot-out. During a shoot-out, the goalkeeper can be of any nationality.
- 5.5 Each team must have a **Team Captain** who is responsible for the behaviour of the team players on the field of play or on the team bench during a match. The Team Captain must wear a distinctive armband at all times during a match. Upon suspension of the Team Captain, another player on the field of play or the team bench must take the armband and assume the role of Team Captain.
- 5.6 No later than sixty (60) minutes before the start of a match, each Team Manager must complete and submit in person the HHIL Team Declaration Form for that match to the appointed Assistant Tournament Director nominating:

- (a) the eleven (11) players who will be on the field of play at the commencement of the match (see also clause 5.4 above);
 - (b) the starting positions for the nominated players for the purpose of broadcast;
 - (c) up to nine (9) players who are to start on the team bench (unless one or more players have been suspended for that game in which case the number of players is reduced accordingly - see clause 5.3 above);
 - (d) the Team Captain and goalkeepers for the match;
 - (e) the Team Manager for the match;
 - (f) the Coach on the bench for the match;
 - (g) a Physiotherapist;
 - (h) a Medical Doctor;
 - (i) a representative of the Franchise Management (optional).
- 5.7 Nominations can only be made from the players and team officials whose names appear on the HHIL Team Entry Form (see **Regulation 3**), excluding any person who has been suspended from participating in the match by the Tournament Director.
- 5.8 The remaining players and team support staff (whose names appear on the HHIL Team Entry Form), with the exception of suspended players (if any), may warm - up and practice with their team up to 10 minutes prior to the scheduled start time of the match. The Team Manager shall be responsible to ensure that these players and support staff leave the pitch and remain outside the field of play until the match is finished, subject to them being allowed to return to the field of play at half time (only), and during a shoot-out competition in a play off match only (if applicable).
- 5.9 A nominated player who becomes injured or incapacitated during warm - up or practice may be replaced by a player whose name appears on the HHIL Team Entry Form up to 10 minutes prior to the scheduled start time of the match. The Team Manager must notify the Technical Officer on duty accordingly, who will inform the Assistant Tournament Director for further action. Changes within 10 minutes of the start time will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances agreed with the Tournament Director, or in his absence, the Assistant Tournament Director on duty at the venue.

6. Team Clothing, Equipment And Colours

- 6.1 The Tournament Director, at his absolute discretion, shall advise the Team Managers of the colours of clothing of their field players and goalkeepers for each match.
- 6.2 During a match each team (field players and goalkeepers) must wear the colours of its team as directed by the Tournament Director.
- 6.3 Any additional items of clothing such as under shirts or cycle shorts, worn by a player during a match must be of the same colour specified for the adjoining piece of clothing.
- 6.4 When warming up on the sideline during a match, substitutes must wear bibs or some other form of clothing in a different colour to both teams and to the umpires.

- 6.5 Goalkeepers must wear a shirt of a colour different from that of their own team and that of their opponents. For clear vision, the shirt may not be white or yellow. Leg guards, kickers and hand protectors may not be white or yellow.
- 6.6 Each player's number must remain the same throughout the HHIL for that season and must be the same as that submitted on the HHIL Team Entry Form (see **Regulation 3**).
- 6.7 Each player's number must appear in filled (not outline) distinctive figure(s) and be of a contrasting colour to their shirt and shorts. The number must be:
 - (a) not less than 16cm and not more than 20cm in height, on the back of the player's shirt;
 - (b) not less than 7cm and not more than 9cm in height, on the front of the player's shorts at thigh level - left leg (field players);
 - (c) not less than 7cm and not more than 20cm in height, on the front of the goalkeeper's shirt.
- 6.8 The player's name must appear in filled (not outline) distinctive letters not less than 6cm and not more than 10cm in height on the back of each player's shirt, positioned above the player's number so that the number remains clearly visible.
- 6.9 Each team involved in a match must have available at the venue two (2) spare sets of players clothing without number, plus suitable material for numbering in an emergency.
- 6.10 All players must be uniformly and neatly dressed at all times during a match.
- 6.11 Field players:
 - (a) must wear shin guards inside the socks and below the knee at all times during a match;
 - (b) must wear any body protection (including leg protection) underneath normal playing clothing;
 - (c) are permitted to wear a face mask while defending a penalty corner provided that the face mask has a smooth surface, conforms to the Rules of Hockey, and is approved by the Tournament Director in advance;
 - (d) must not wear any additional protective equipment for medical reasons or similar as specified in the Rules of Hockey unless requested in writing by the Team Medical Doctor (with medical certificate) and approved by the Tournament Director.
- 6.12 No advertisement may appear on any item of clothing or equipment used by any player, team official, umpire or technical official except as may be permitted by HHIL during a match, including warm - up and cool - down periods in accordance with **Appendix 4**.
- 6.13 Manufacturer identification(s) on a particular item of clothing worn by players or equipment used by players whilst playing may be permitted by HHIL in accordance with **Appendix 4**.
- 6.14 A player on the field of play must not use or be equipped with any device to receive communication.

7. Duration of Matches

- 7.1 A match consists of 4 periods of 15 minutes
At the end of the first and third period there shall be an interval of 2 minutes. During this interval, team are not permitted to leave the field of play.
Play is resumed by a centre pass. For the second period this is taken by the team that started the first period. For the fourth period the centre pass is taken by the team that started the third period.
At the end of the second period there shall be an interval of 10 minutes. During this interval teams may leave the field of play. Play is resumed by a centre pass which is taken by the team that did not take the centre ass for the first period. Teams will change ends at half time only.
- 7.2 If the scores are equal at the end of regulation time in a play-off match, shoot-outs will be played in order to establish an outright winner of the match as outlined in **Appendix 1**.
- 7.3 The Umpires will blow a whistle to start and re-start the match, they will also signal to the Technical Officials on duty every time stoppage they order and the subsequent re-starts.
- 7.4 Time keeping is controlled by the Technical Officials on duty. They are responsible for signalling the end of each quarter. If a match is prolonged at the end of a regulation time period to allow for the completion of a penalty corner as specified in the Rules of Hockey, the Umpires will signal the end of that period.

8. Team Benches

- 8.1 Team benches shall be situated near to, and on the same side of the field of play, as the technical officials table.
- 8.2 The Team Manager, Physiotherapist, Team Medical Doctor and nine (9) substitute players nominated for that match, plus the Franchise Representative (if registered), must remain seated at the team bench during playing time, including time stoppages, unless the Technical Officer on duty or Umpire(s) direct otherwise, or when implementing substitution procedures.
- 8.3 The nominated Team Manager, who is responsible for the conduct of all persons occupying the bench, must be present on the bench during the match and must occupy the seat nearest to the technical officials' table.
- 8.4 The Coach nominated for the match must remain on their team bench or in the designated area in front of the team bench.
- 8.5 Substitutes may leave the team bench to warm up in an area designated by the Technical Officer on duty (see also clause 6.4).
- 8.6 The Team Medical Doctor, Physiotherapist or other team medical staff may leave their seats to treat players as required.
- 8.7 Vocal communication by team officials and/or players on the team bench must not be directed at the technical officials seated at the table, the Umpires and/or the players of the opposing team.

- 8.8 The Technical Officer on duty, after warning a Team Manager of acts of misconduct by a person or persons on that team bench, is empowered, should misconduct continue, to suspend the person or persons from further participation in the game and to order that person or persons to leave the team bench for the remainder of the match. Further disciplinary action may be taken by the Tournament Director after the match, depending upon the circumstances.
- 8.9 If the Team Manager is suspended the Stand-in Team Manager must occupy the team bench and take over the duties and responsibilities of the Team Manager.

9. Substitution of Players

- 9.1 Substitution of player(s) takes place as specified in the Rules of Hockey from the players nominated for that match, subject to the provisions of clause 5.3 above.
- 9.2 In accordance with the Rules of Hockey (2.3.a) a substitution is permitted at any time except within the period from the award of a penalty corner until after it has been completed. During this period substitution is only permitted for injury to or suspension of the defending goalkeeper.
- 9.3 Any player preparing to enter the field of play as a substitute must display a board bearing the number of the player required to leave the field of play.
- 9.4 Team Managers' are responsible for advising the Technical Officer on duty of the substitution of any overseas (non-Indian) players during the match, and submitting the relevant overseas player's card at the time of substitution. Any breach of this regulation will be penalised (see Appendix 6).
- 9.5 The substitution will be carried out under the supervision of the Technical Officer on duty.
- 9.6 After leaving the field of play having been substituted, a player must immediately go to his team bench.
- 9.7 Any player, upon being suspended, may not be substituted or used as a substitute during the period of suspension.
- 9.8 Team Managers are responsible for the proper application of these procedures.

10. Admission To The Field Of Play

- 10.1 The team officials and reserve goalkeepers need the permission of the Umpires to enter the field of play. This regulation is obligatory, even in the event of a player or an Umpire becoming incapacitated.
- 10.2 The Coach on the team bench **may not** enter the field of play at any time under any circumstances except during quarter/half time breaks, during any shoot-out competition.
- 10.3 No incapacity treatment will be permitted on the field of play. If a player becomes incapacitated on the field of play, one of the Umpires may stop the match and assess whether or not the player requires attention:

- (a) (i) The Umpire may authorise the registered Team Medical Doctor and / or Physiotherapist and/or other team medical staff to enter the field of play;
 - (ii) if a team does not have such registered officials, the Umpire will authorise the on - duty HHIL Medical Officer/Doctor and/or the Team Manager, to enter the field of play;
 - (iii) if necessary, the Umpire may also authorise stretcher bearers to enter the field of play;
 - (iv) persons authorised to enter the field of play are required to assist and remove the player concerned from the field of play as soon as it is safe to do so.
 - (b) If any person from the team bench and/or the on - duty Medical Officer/Doctor enters the field of play to attend to a player:
 - (i) that player must leave the field of play and return to the team bench area for a minimum of two (2) minutes.
 - (ii) the two minute period will be managed by the technical officials on duty;
 - (iii) the player required to leave the field may be substituted, subject to the provisions in the Rules of Hockey.
- 10.4 If a player sustains an injury which causes bleeding, then that player must leave the field of play as soon as possible and shall not re-enter until the bleeding has stopped and the wound is adequately covered. Blood stained clothing must be replaced and equipment cleaned before re-entry to the field of play.
- 10.5 If blood staining to the field of play occurs cleaning must immediately take place using a Non-Acid Disinfectant Surface Cleaner which is effective against antibiotic-resistant bacteria or, if such a material is not available, an 80% alcohol solution. During this operation there must be a time stoppage of play.
- 10.6 No liquid or other refreshment may be consumed on the field of play. Any player wishing to take refreshment during a match, including during time stoppages, must leave the field of play and is permitted to re-enter as specified in the Rules of Hockey. A goalkeeper may leave and re-enter the field of play only adjacent to the goal.
- 10.7 Team officials and players may leave the technical facility area surrounding the field of play during half time, only with prior permission of the Technical Officer on duty. In doing so, players must leave their sticks and goalkeepers their sticks, hand protectors and headgear, at or near the team bench and must return not less than two minutes before the match is due to be restarted.
- 10.8 Team officials and players will not leave the field of play or team bench area at quarter time breaks.
- 10.9 At the end of the match, all team officials and players must leave the field of play through the Media Mixed Zone and must make themselves available for comment as required.

- 10.10 Audible vocal communication from the team videographer facility overlooking the field of play is not permitted by those persons authorised to use this facility.

11. Interruptions of A Match

- 11.1 If a match is interrupted by the Umpires (e.g. because of weather or field of play conditions) or by the Technical Officer because of thunderstorm with lightning, this match must be resumed as soon as possible (ideally, but not necessarily, on the same field of play on the same day), under the following conditions:
- (a) the match must be completed up to the regulation full time (see Clause 7.1) or the completion of shoot-outs as appropriate (see Clause 7.4), the score on the resumption being that at the time the interruption took place;
 - (b) the restart on resumption is at the place where play was interrupted and with the decision taken at the moment of interruption or in the event of no decision having been taken, with a bully;
 - (c) on resumption, Regulation 9 relating to the substitution of players shall apply as though there had been no interruption to the match.

12. Match Report

- 12.1 At the end of the match, a Match Report is produced by the appointed technical officials. This is a summary of the match showing the names of all players, team officials and the technical officials nominated for the match, and includes the match result and key match statistics.
- 12.2 The Team Manager of each team must sign the Match Report within 10 minutes of the end of the match.
- 12.3 The match officials must also sign the Match Report once both Team Managers have done so. Once the Match Report is signed by all required persons, the result and details on the signed Match Report will be declared official.
- 12.4 See Regulation 15 regarding end of match protests.

13. Disqualification or Failure To Play

- 13.1 During the pool matches:
- (a) a team which fails to start a match at the specified and agreed time, or fails to complete a match to regulation time, unless for reasons as specified in **Regulation 11**, will be deemed to have lost the match by 5-0, such result to be recorded as the official result of the match in question;
 - (b) a team which fails to start or complete a second or subsequent match will be deemed to have withdrawn from HHIL. Under these circumstances, the results and scoring records of any previous matches already played by that team will be removed from the records and the pool points table shall be adjusted accordingly.
- 13.2 During play-off matches:
- (a) a team which fails to start a play-off match at the specified and agreed time, or fails to complete a play-off match to regulation

time (including any shoot-outs if appropriate), unless for reasons as specified in **Regulation 11**, will be deemed to have lost the match and will take no further part in HHIL that season.

- 13.3 Any team which is subject to the penalties in Clauses 13.1 or 13.2 may be subject to further disciplinary action as determined by the HHIL.

14. Code of Conduct And Suspensions

- 14.1 The **HHIL Code of Conduct**, established to create awareness of and accountability for the promotion of the game of hockey amongst all HHIL participants, will apply in full at all times.
- 14.2 The Tournament Director has authority to reprimand or suspend for one or more matches any players, team officials and other officials who, in their opinion, commit a breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct before, during or after a match, wherever that misconduct occurred, in accordance with the HHIL Disciplinary Penalties - see **HHIL Code of Conduct**.
- 14.3 In deciding the duration of any suspension, the Tournament Director is not limited to the remaining HHIL matches in the current season but may impose a suspension which has effect for matches beyond the conclusion of HHIL. HHIL may, in its absolute discretion, impose further penalties on an individual or a team.
- 14.4 Such suspended persons may not enter the field of play, or the technical facility areas (including the team bench, Coach's boxes and video tower), at any time before or during a match for which they are suspended, including during quarter and half time breaks, and any periods of extra time or shoot-out competition, until completion of the match or matches comprising the suspension.
- 14.5 It is the duty of the Tournament Director to adjudicate upon, and if appropriate to impose penalties in respect of any disciplinary matters which may occur during the match before the Tournament Director and the specific participants leave the match venue (in accordance with the powers granted to a Tournament Director by the HIL for the purposes of these Regulations).
- 14.6 In all cases where the Tournament Director is not present at the venue, such authority under this regulation may be delegated to the Assistant Tournament Director at the venue.

15. Protests

- 15.1 If a team wishes to lodge a protest at the end of a match or at the end of a shoot-out competition, the Team Manager must:
- (a) declare the intention to do so immediately in writing directly below his signature when signing the Match Report or shoot-out competition result form;
 - (b) submit in writing using the **HHIL Protest Submission Form** the grounds of the protest and hand that document to the Technical Officer on duty within 15 (fifteen) minutes of the completion of the match or shoot-out competition;
 - (c) deposit Fifty Thousand Rupees (INR 50,000), or equivalent in USD, GBP or Euro, with the same Technical Officer within 30

(thirty) minutes of the completion of the match or shoot-out competition.

Failure to comply with any part of this regulation will result in the dismissal of the protest.

- 15.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, no protest can be lodged from a field of play decision made by the Umpires (including the Video Umpire where applicable).
- 15.3 If a protest is made, the Technical Officer on duty must immediately inform the Tournament Director, or in his absence, the Assistant Tournament Director at the venue.
- 15.4 The Tournament Director must make a decision in writing and publish this within two (2) hours from the submission of the protest. The Tournament Director should also verbally notify the decision to the Team Manager concerned immediately after making the decision. The Team Manager should make arrangements with the Tournament Director to be available to receive the decision when made.
- 15.5 In all cases where the Tournament Director is not present at the venue, such authority under this regulation may be delegated to the Assistant Tournament Director at the venue.
- 15.6 The deposit will be refunded if the protest is either dismissed or allowed. The deposit will be retained in full or in part by HHIL if the protest is not allowed, although HHIL may subsequently decide to return all or part of the deposit either at that time, or at some point in the future.
- 15.7 If a team wishes to appeal the decision of the Tournament Director resulting from any protest made under these Regulations, the Team Manager concerned should follow the conditions outlined below in **Regulation 16.**

16. Appeals

- 16.1 An individual or a team may lodge an appeal against:
 - (a) a decision by the Tournament Director to suspend a player, team official or other official;
 - (b) a protest which has not been allowed by the Tournament Director.
- 16.2 If an individual or a team wishes to appeal the decision of the Tournament Director, the Team Manager must submit written notice to the Tournament Director, or in his absence, the Assistant Tournament Director at the venue, within sixty (60) minutes after the Tournament Director's original decision is published. If no such appeal is lodged, the original decision of the Tournament Director is final.
- 16.3 If the appeal is against a decision by the Tournament Director to suspend a player or team official, a deposit of Fifty Thousand Rupees (INR 50,000), or equivalent in USD, GBP or Euro must accompany the written notice of appeal.
- 16.4 The written notice of appeal must be submitted using the **HHIL Appeal Submission Form** and must contain a statement outlining the grounds of the appeal and indicating whether the appeal is against:

- (a) a finding;
 - (b) a penalty imposed;
 - (c) both a finding and a penalty;
 - (d) procedural irregularities of a Tournament Director's hearing.
- 16.5 If an appeal is so lodged, the Tournament Director must immediately inform the HHIL Competitions Director who will convene an **HHIL Appeal Panel** to consider the matter fully in accordance with this Regulation.
- 16.6 The HHIL Appeal Panel will consist of a minimum of three (3) persons and a maximum of five (5). Any person who has taken part in any previous proceedings relating to the matter under appeal may not be appointed to that Appeal Panel.
- 16.7 The HHIL Appeal Panel will consider the appeal within eighteen (18) hours of the receipt of the appeal by the Tournament Director. It may be that the members of the Appeal Panel will not be present at the same venue, but will communicate electronically or by telephone.
- 16.8 No team or individual is entitled to a personal hearing before the Appeal Panel, but may make representations in writing (electronically) provided these are received within the time limit notified to the appealing Team Manager by the HHIL Competitions Director.
- 16.9 The appeal is not to be considered a re-hearing of the evidence. It is limited to a review of the decision made by the Tournament Director to ensure compliance with the Regulations, Code of Conduct and principals of natural justice.
- 16.10 No fresh evidence shall be presented to the Appeal Panel without its approval. If approval is sought to present fresh evidence, particulars of such evidence and the reasons why it was not presented earlier must also be included in the written notice of appeal.
- 16.11 The Appeal Panel has the power:
- (a) to allow or dismiss the appeal;
 - (b) to vary the decision of the Tournament Director;
 - (c) to increase, decrease or otherwise vary any penalty included in the decision of the Tournament Director;
 - (d) to impose such other penalty or sanction as it deems appropriate;
 - (e) to order that the deposit be refunded in whole, in part, or forfeited;
 - (f) to make an order for payment of costs.
- 16.12 The Appeal Panel will make a decision and publish it in writing as soon as possible but not later than 2 hours before the start of the first match on the next day that matches are played. If possible, the Convenor of the Appeal Panel which heard the case should verbally notify the Tournament Director and the Team Manager or official who lodged the appeal immediately after making the decision.
- 16.13 The decision of the HHIL Appeal Panel is final and binding on all parties concerned.

17. Anti-doping

- 17.1 All anti-doping tests will be carried out strictly in accordance with the World Anti - Doping Agency (WADA) Code and the HI Anti Doping Policy in force on the first playing day of the League.
- 17.2 (a) All matches will be subject to anti-doping testing as the National Anti-Doping Agency of India (NADA) may direct.
(b) Team Managers will be advised of details of the anti-doping testing procedure at the pre - competition briefing meeting.
- 17.3 Any player nominated for a selected match may be subjected to an anti-dope test after the match even if that player has remained on the team bench throughout that match. A player may be subjected to more than one anti-dope test during the HHIL.
- 17.4 A player selected for an anti-dope test may not take a shower, bath, ice bath or similar before providing a urine/blood sample which meets the requirements in the International Standard for Testing.
- 17.5 A positive test or a refusal to submit to a test will render the player concerned and the player's team and officials subject to the disciplinary provisions as to sanctions and penalties, and the procedures and rights as stated in the WADA Code and the current HI Anti-Doping Policy.
- 17.6 All players, team officials and League officials must sign the Acknowledgement and Agreement form included in the **HHIL Code of Conduct**.

18. Video Umpire

- 18.1 Video Umpiring will be utilised in all matches (including any shoot-outs required).
- 18.2 The Video Umpire procedures can be found in **Appendix 5**.

19. Unforeseen Events

- 19.1 If during any HHIL match circumstances arise which are not provided for in these Regulations, they will be determined by the Tournament Director after consulting with the HHIL Competitions Director.
- 19.2 If any team or individual affected by the decision of the Tournament Director under this Regulation wishes to appeal, they may do so following the procedures set out in **Regulation 16**.

APPENDIX 1 - LEAGUE COMPETITION PLAN AND RANKING

1. Plan of The League

- 1.1 There will be six (6) teams in HHIL 2015. Each HHIL team shall play two (2) matches against each other team in HHIL, one at their home venue and one at the venue of the opposition team. These matches will be played between 22 January and 19 February 2015.
- 1.2 Points will be awarded as follows:

Win:	Five (5) points
Draw:	Two (2) points
Loss with goal difference of 2 or less goals:	One (1) point
Loss with goal difference of 3 or more goals:	Nil (0) points
- 1.3 Teams will be ranked according to the number of points each has accumulated in the HHIL. The teams finishing in 5th and 6th position will be placed 5th and 6th accordingly in the HHIL final ranking. Teams finishing 1st to 4th will enter a play-off competition (see **Paragraph 2** of this Appendix) to determine the top four ranking positions.
- 1.4 If at the end of the League two or more teams have the same number of points for any place, these teams will be ranked according to the following order:
 - (a) respective number of matches won;
 - (b) respective goal difference (goals for less goals against). A positive goal difference always takes precedence over a negative one;
 - (c) respective number of goals scored;
 - (d) the cumulative results of the two matches played between those two teams taking firstly the points won in the two matches, secondly the goal difference, and thirdly the number of goals scored;
- 1.5 If more than two teams are involved, then a ranking based upon the results of the matches among (only) them shall determine their respective position (as above). If there remains equality, then the teams involved shall be ranked according to paragraphs 1.4(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Appendix.
- 1.6 Should there still remain equality between two teams, then the ranking will be determined by a shoot - out competition between those teams in accordance with **Paragraph 3** of this Appendix.
- 1.7 If more than two teams are involved, then each team will play a shoot - out competition against the other teams (in the same order of play as occurred in the League), in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this Appendix but with one round of five (5) shoot - outs only to be taken compulsorily by each team.
- 1.8 A ranking will then be established based upon the results of this round of the shoot - out competition only, with the award for each series of the respective shoot - out competitions of 3 points to the team having scored or been awarded the highest number of goals, 1 point to each team having scored or been awarded an equal number of goals and 0 points to the team having scored or been awarded the least number of goals.

- 1.9 If equality remains then teams having an equal number of points shall be ranked according to paragraphs 1.4(a), (b), (c) and (d) of this Appendix as applied to goals recorded during the shoot - out competition.
- 1.10 If an equal position of more than two teams still remains thereafter, then the same procedure shall be repeated until the teams can be ranked. The Tournament Director shall make a draw to establish each sequence of play if such further rounds of shoot-outs are required.
- 1.11 Should there be a need for a shoot-out competition under the terms described above, this will take place at a time and place to be determined by HHIL on 20 February 2015.

2. Play-off Matches

- 2.1 After completion of the regular matches in the League, the top 4 teams will advance to the HHIL Play-offs as outlined below.
- 2.2 Matches will be played as follows:

Semi-final 1:	1st Placed Team v 4th Placed Team
Semi-final 2:	2nd Placed Team v 3rd placed Team
Third/Fourth place:	Losers of the two semi-finals
Final:	Winners of the two semi-finals
- 2.3 These matches will be played on 21 and 22 February 2015 at the same venue. The venue for these matches will be determined by HHIL in advance.
- 2.4 These matches will be played to the same playing regulations as the regular HHIL matches, other than outlined below in clause 2.5.
- 2.5 The score at the end of the regulation time of the above matches shall be registered by the HHIL as the result of the match. However, in order to establish an outright winner of any drawn play-off match, a shoot-out competition will be conducted.
- 2.6 After a break of 5 minutes, the teams shall be involved in a shoot out competition as per **Paragraph 3** below.
- 2.7 The winner of the Final match will be crowned the **HHIL Champions 2015**.

3. Shoot-out Competition

In a shoot-out competition, five players from each team take a one-on-one shoot-out alternately against a defender from the other team as set out in this Regulation. The shoot-out competition comprises all series of shoot-outs required to determine a result.

The following sets out both the playing Rules and the procedures to be followed.

- 3.1 Respective Team Managers nominate five players to take and one player to defend the shoot-outs from those on the Match Report except as excluded below. A player nominated to defend the shoot-outs can also be nominated to take a shoot-out. No substitutions / replacements are permitted during the shoot-out competition other than as specified below. See also Regulation 5.4 regarding nationality of those players selected to participate in the shoot-out.

- 3.2 Team Managers sign the shoot-out competition form to confirm the nominations of the five players and the sequence of players to take the shoot-outs and submit the form to the Technical Officer on duty.
- 3.3 If the shoot-out competition takes place after the end of a match, the above procedures must be carried out promptly so that the first shoot-out can take place within five (5) minutes of the end of the match.
- 3.4 A player who is still serving a disciplinary suspension by the Tournament Director at the time the shoot-out competition takes place or has been excluded permanently (red card) during the match which leads to the shoot-out competition, cannot take part in that shoot-out competition. A player who has been warned (green card) or temporarily suspended (yellow card) may take part in the shoot-out competition even if the period of their suspension has not been completed at the end of the match.
- 3.5 The Tournament Director will specify the method of timing shoot-outs taking account of the facilities available and the need to control time accurately.
- 3.6 The Tournament Director will specify the goal to be used.
- 3.7 A coin is tossed; the team which wins the toss has the choice to take or defend the first shoot-out.
- 3.8 All persons listed on the Match Report other than any player who has been excluded permanently (red card) during the match which leads to the shoot-out competition are permitted to enter the field of play outside the 23m area used for the shoot-out but must be at least 10 metres from the spot where the ball is placed at the start of the shoot-out.
- 3.9 The goalkeeper / defending player of the team taking a shoot-out may be on the back-line outside the circle.
- 3.10 A player taking or defending a shoot-out may enter the 23m area for that purpose.
- 3.11 Players taking a shoot-out and also defending the shoot-outs taken by opponents are allowed reasonable time to take off their protective equipment to take their shoot-out and subsequently to put back on their protective equipment.
- 3.12 Five players from each team take a shoot-out alternately against the goalkeeper / defending player of the other team making a total of 10 shoot-outs.
- 3.13 Taking a shoot-out:
 - a) the goalkeeper / defending player starts on or behind the goal-line between the goal posts;
 - b) the ball is placed on the nearest 23m line opposite the centre of the goal;
 - c) an attacker stands outside the 23m area near the ball;
 - d) the Umpire blows a whistle to start time;
 - e) an official at the technical table starts the clock;

- f) the attacker and the goalkeeper / defending player may then move in any direction;
 - g) the shoot-out is completed when:
 - i) 8 seconds has elapsed since the starting signal;
 - ii) a goal is scored;
 - iii) the attacker commits an offence;
 - iv) the goalkeeper / defending player commits an unintentional offence inside or outside the circle in which case the shoot-out is re-taken by the same player against the same goalkeeper/defending player;
 - v) the goalkeeper / defending player commits an intentional offence inside or outside the circle, in which case a penalty stroke is awarded and taken;
 - vi) the ball goes out of play over the back-line or side-line; this includes the goalkeeper/defending player intentionally playing the ball over the back-line.
- 3.14 If a penalty stroke is awarded as specified above, it can be taken and defended by any eligible player on the Match Report subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 18 and 19 of this Appendix.
- 3.15 The team scoring the most goals (or ahead by more goals than the other team has untaken shoot-outs available) is the winner.
- 3.16 A player may be suspended by a yellow or red card but not by a green card during the shoot-out competition.
- 3.17 If during a shoot-out competition (including during any penalty stroke which is awarded) a player is suspended by a yellow or red card:
- a) that player takes no further part in that shoot-out competition and, unless a goalkeeper / defending player, cannot be replaced;
 - b) the replacement for a suspended goalkeeper / defending player can only come from the five players of that team nominated to take part in the shoot-out competition:
 - i) the replacement goalkeeper / defending player is allowed reasonable time to put on protective equipment similar to that which the goalkeeper/defending player they are replacing was wearing;
 - ii) for taking their own shoot-out, this player is allowed reasonable time to take off their protective equipment to take their shoot-out and subsequently to put it on again.
 - c) any shoot-out due to be taken by a suspended player is forfeited; any goals scored by this player before being suspended count as a goal.
- 3.18 If during a shoot-out competition, a defending goalkeeper / defending player is incapacitated:
- a) that goalkeeper/defending player may be replaced by another player from among the players listed on the Match Report for that particular match, except as excluded in this Appendix or unless suspended by an Umpire during the shoot-out competition;

- b) the replacement goalkeeper:
 - i) is allowed reasonable time to put on protective equipment similar to that which the incapacitated goalkeeper / defending player was wearing;
 - ii) if this replacement is also nominated to take a shoot-out, this player is allowed reasonable time to take off their protective equipment to take their shoot-out and subsequently to put it on again.
- 3.19 If during a shoot-out competition, an attacker is incapacitated, that attacker may be replaced by another player from among the players listed on the Match Report for that particular match, except as excluded above or unless suspended by an Umpire during the shoot-out competition.
- 3.20 If an equal number of goals are scored after each team has taken five shoot-outs:
 - a) a second series of five shoot-outs is taken with the same players, subject to the conditions specified in this Appendix;
 - b) the sequence in which the attackers take the shoot-outs need not be the same as in the first series;
 - c) the team whose player took the first shoot-out in a series defends the first shoot-out of the next series;
 - d) when one team has scored or been awarded one more goal than the opposing team after each team has taken the same number of shoot-outs, not necessarily being all five shoot-outs, that team is the winner.
- 3.21 If an equal number of goals are scored after a second series of five shoot-outs, additional series of shoot-outs are taken with the same players subject to the conditions specified in this Appendix:
 - a) the sequence in which the attackers take the shoot-outs need not be the same in any subsequent series;
 - b) the team which starts each shoot-out series alternates for each series.
- 3.22 Unless varied by this Appendix, the Rules of Hockey apply during a shoot-out.

APPENDIX 2 - SCHEDULE OF VARIATIONS TO THE RULES OF HOCKEY

1. Ball Colour

Rule 4.8: The ball is spherical, hard and white (or an agreed colour that contrasts with the playing surface.)

Regulation: The ball may be yellow or white as agreed with Hockey India.

2. Match Time

- a. A match consists of 4 periods of 15 minutes.
- b. At the end of the first and third period there shall be an interval of 2 minutes. During this interval, teams are not permitted to leave the field of play.
- c. Play is resumed by a centre pass. For the second period this is taken by the team that started the first period. For the fourth period the centre pass is taken by the team that started the third period.
- d. At the end of the second period there shall be an interval of 10 minutes. During this interval teams may leave the field of play. Play is resumed by a centre pass which is taken by the team that did not take the centre pass for the first period.
- e. When a penalty corner is awarded, time is stopped for 40 seconds, except in the case of re-awards or penalty corners awarded after a Video Umpire referral.
- f. In the case of a re-awarded penalty corner time will be immediately stopped but the teams will not be allowed an additional 40 seconds. The umpire will re-start play at the earliest possible opportunity, ensuring that any delay is kept to a minimum
- g. The match is prolonged at the end of a period to allow the completion of a penalty corner or any subsequent penalty corner or penalty stroke.
- h. If a match is prolonged at the end of a period to allow for the completion of a penalty corner as specified in the Rules of Hockey, the Umpires will signal the end of that half.

3. Temporary Player Suspensions

- 3.1 A player who receives a green card (warning) from an Umpire will be temporarily suspended for two (2) minutes of playing time.
- 3.2 A player who receives a yellow card from an Umpire will be temporarily suspended for a minimum of five (5) minutes of playing time. For a more serious offence, this may be increased to ten (10) minutes at the discretion of the Umpire. The duration of a yellow card suspension must be indicated to the technical official on duty by the Umpire who issues the yellow card.
- 3.3 For the duration of each temporary suspension, the offending team plays with one less player.
- 3.4 If a field player receives a green or yellow card, the umpires stop the match, but not necessarily the time to issue the card; if time has been stopped, the Umpires restart immediately after issuing the card.

- 3.5 If a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges receives a green or yellow card, the umpires stop the match to issue the card and shall re-start the match after the player has left the field of play.
- 3.6 The offending player leaves the field of play immediately; if they interfere with play on their way to the designated suspension area the Umpire may further penalize the player in accordance with the Rules of Hockey.
- 3.7 The period of any temporary suspension starts only when the player is seated in the designated area and the match has been re-started. The timing of the suspension is controlled by the technical official on duty.
- 3.8 The offending player is permitted to resume play when the technical official on duty indicates that the period of suspension has been completed, unless this occurs within the period from the award of a penalty corner until after it has been completed in which case the player cannot return until the corner has been completed or another penalty corner is awarded.
- 3.9 If the offending player is a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, the technical official on duty notifies the nearest Umpire when the period of suspension has been completed; the Umpire stops time at the next stoppage in play to enable the player to resume play.
- 3.10 A player can only receive one (1) yellow card in a match. If a second yellow card is given to the same player, this card will automatically be followed by a red card and may be subject to further disciplinary measures by the Tournament Director.

4. Penalty Corner Countdown Clock

- 4.1 When a penalty corner is awarded, the timing of the match shall be stopped for 40 seconds as specified in Article 2 above, (inter alia to permit to put on protective gear etc) before allowing the penalty corner to commence. The engaged Umpire shall advise both the defence and the attackers as the shot clock approaches zero. After 40 seconds the Umpire will re-start play by blowing the whistle and the ball shall be injected immediately or very shortly thereafter.
- 4.2 The 40 second clock shall be activated by the technical officials as soon as the penalty corner is awarded and the match clock stopped.
- 4.3 The 40 second rule will apply only to the initial award of a penalty corner and not to any retake, or to any second penalty corner awarded before the ball has moved 5m from the circle.
- 4.4 In the event that a team is not ready the umpire is to identify and issue a personal penalty (i.e. a green card) to the player who is responsible for the delay, with an increased personal penalty (i.e. a yellow card) for repeated offences. If this player is a defender, the defending team defends the particular Penalty Corner with one player fewer. For any offence of this rule by a defending goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, the defending team defends the penalty corner with one fewer player: ie the corner is defended by one fewer player than before this incident. The defending team nominates which defender will be subject to a personal penalty.

5. Goal Scoring Timing

- 5.1 When a goal is scored, the Umpires shall (to allow for TV replays and player celebrations) stop the match clock for 40 seconds.
- 5.2 The 40 second clock shall be activated by the technical officials as soon as the goal is scored. Play is not to restart until the 40 second clock has counted down the zero.
- 5.3 Unless otherwise instructed by the Umpires, the match clock shall resume immediately at the expiration of the 40 second period. This is subject to there being no video referral.
- 5.4 Unless otherwise instructed by the Umpires, the match clock shall resume immediately at the expiration of the 40 second period. If any team is not ready after 40 seconds, the captain of that team shall receive a green card.

6. Rules of Hockey (1st January 2015)

- Two Rules changes have been included, both of which are easily implemented and should make the Hockey more attractive to play and watch.
- The first is the ability to take attacking free hits, awarded within 5 metres of the edge of the circle, from the point of the offence. The ball still has to travel at least 5 metres before it can be played into the circle, or alternatively has to be touched by another player of either team, other than the player taking the free hit. Having to take the ball back to the 5 metres dotted line slowed the play and was seen as a real disadvantage to the attacking team and the flow of the game.
- The second change concerns the re-start after the ball has unintentionally been played over the backline by a defender or deflected by a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, and no goal is scored. Play will now be re-started with the ball on the 23 metres line and in line with where it crossed the back-line. The previous re-start, commonly known as a corner, was seen as an inefficient and ineffective re-start with the ball often becoming trapped in the corners of the pitch. Taking the re-start from the 23 metres line opens up the play and gives more passing options.

APPENDIX 4 - UNIFORM ADVERTISING

1. Manufacturer Identification

An article of clothing or equipment may display the manufacturer's identification in the form of the name, trademark, logo, or any other distinctive sign of the manufacturer of the item, when worn or used by a player, official or umpire whilst playing or officiating in HHIL subject to the following limitations (also see diagram at the end of this section):

- 1.1 on players' shirts, one manufacturer's identification may be displayed either on the non leading arm (lower section of sleeve below the commercial logo if applicable) or on the upper right chest (but not on both);
- 1.2 on players' shorts, one manufacturer's identification may be displayed on the back of either short leg up to a maximum size of 42 cm² provided this position has not been used for a commercial logo;
- 1.3 on players' socks, one manufacturer's identification may be displayed on each sock up to a maximum size of 20 cm² per sock.
- 1.4 No visible manufacturer's identification or visible adhesive tape, patch or any other material covering up the identification, is permitted on any t-shirts or shorts worn under the playing kit.
- 1.5 All stripes, panels and secondary colours are considered part of the design and are not regarded as manufacturer's identification.
- 1.6 In respect of outfield players' gloves and armbands, one manufacturer's identification per item will be permitted up to a maximum size of 6 cm².
- 1.7 There is no restriction on equipment, headgear or shoes.

2. Sponsor Identification

- 2.1 Commercial sponsorship and advertising in the form of a company's name, logo or trademark is permitted on shirts and shorts as follows and is measured as the area within a rectangle drawn around the advertisement (also see diagram at the end of this section):
- 2.2 on players' shirts, up to twelve commercial logos may be displayed as follows:
 - (a) on the front of the player's shirt - up to 350 cm²;
 - (b) on the leading arm upper sleeve and lower sleeve - each up to 42 cm²;
 - (c) on the non-leading arm upper sleeve and lower sleeve - each up to 42 cm²;
 - (d) on both collars - each up to 36 cm² (where a team wears a singlet style shirt (i.e. no collar) replacement advertisements of size not exceeding 36 cm² each may be placed near the neckline of the shirt);
 - (e) on the right chest - up to 42 cm²;
 - (f) on both side panels - each up to 100 cm²;
 - (g) on the back, top and bottom - each up to 200 cm².

- 2.3 on players' shorts, up to three commercial logos may be displayed as follows:
 - (a) on the right leg of the front of the player's shorts - up to 80 cm²;
 - (b) on the right leg of the back of the player's shorts - up to 80 cm²;
 - (c) on the back of the player's shorts centrally below the waistline - up to 80 cm²;
- 2.4 Any commercial logo on clothing shall be decided by each team and shall be common to and worn by each member of the team concerned. No individual commercial logos shall be worn by any team member, except for those manufacturer's logos displayed on sticks or shoes.
- 2.5 Subject to the limitations contained in these regulations, both teams may display any commercial logo on its clothing or equipment irrespective of whether such logos may conflict with any sponsor or supplier of the host team or their venue.
- 2.6 Both teams shall abide by any law of the host venue, which restricts advertising of a product. No compensation shall be payable should a team be precluded from displaying its commercial logos on hockey clothing or hockey equipment, and a visiting team shall not pursue any action against the host team in this respect.
- 2.7. The commercial logos on the practice kit may reflect those of the playing kit. For the avoidance of doubt there must be no logo featured on the waistband.
- 2.8 Care should be taken to ensure that there is ample space between all elements to provide maximum legibility in all media and when the shirt is tucked into the shorts. All names must be printed along the same path, to preserve the consistency of the HHIL brand.
- 2.9 Each player may display individual commercial sponsorship or advertising on his hockey stick, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) a single company logo, name, trademark or advertisement may appear twice on the hockey stick - once on the playing side and once on the reverse;
 - (b) each logo, name, trademark or advertisement must be no larger than 15 cm x 4 cm;
 - (c) the branding must not conflict with any stick regulations, and the stick must remain smooth on both surfaces and pass all regulation stick checks;
 - (d) the stick sponsorship is individual to each player and therefore can vary within a team;
 - (e) both HHIL and the Franchise reserve the right to refuse a player's stick advertising if it is deemed inappropriate or is in conflict with HHIL or team commercial arrangements.
- 2.10 Throughout all of the above, no team or player sponsorship or advertising will be allowed which includes alcohol, tobacco, or tobacco related products.

3. HHIL And Team Identification

Team and HHIL identification is allowed on playing kit as follows:

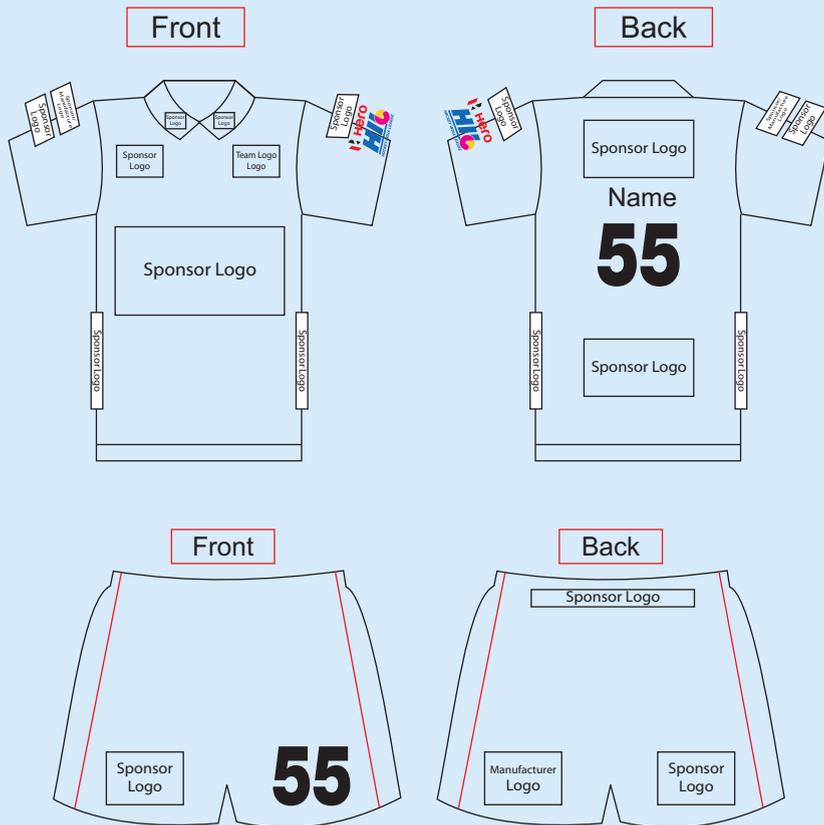
- 3.1 A team may display its team identification or logo on the upper left chest of the playing shirts, size not exceeding 60 cm².
- 3.2 The HHIL logo must be displayed on the leading arm lower sleeve.
- 3.3 Nothing contained herein shall prevent the team logo and/or the name of the team from being incorporated as part of the design of the playing shirts used in the HHIL.

4. Design And Colours

- 4.1 Each team is entitled to determine the design for its playing kit subject to the restrictions contained within the HHIL Regulations (see **Section 6**), and as approval by HHIL. Team colours shall be given on first come first basis.
- 4.2 The colours and design of the shirts, shorts and socks shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- 4.3 Each item of clothing (shirts, shorts and socks), must have at least 80% of the stated colour in the design.

5. General

- 5.1 Only training kit (e.g. tracksuits, sweatshirts, branded t-shirts, bibs, etc.) issued by the team (the team training kit) may be worn by the players and team officials within the precincts of the venue on match days as well as at all official team practice and training sessions.
- 5.2 No team training kit is to be worn by players on the field of play during a match, except when sitting on the bench, or when warming up on the sideline (which must include a bib as described in Regulation 6.4).
- 5.3 Players or team officials attending post match presentation ceremonies and press conferences, including television interviews conducted before, during or after the match, are required to wear either team playing clothing or team training kit (excluding bibs).



6. Umpires And Officials Uniform

- 6.1 Advertising in the form of a company's name, logo or trademark or any other distinctive sign of the manufacturer is permitted when expressly authorised by HHIL, as described below:
- on the front of the umpires/officials' shirts - size not exceeding 350 cm²;
 - on the back of the umpires/officials' shirts, below the umpire's name - size not exceeding 350 cm²;
 - HHIL may add an HHIL and/or HI logo to the umpires/officials uniform, with no restriction on size of the logo.

APPENDIX 5 –VIDEO UMPIRE PROCEDURES

Application

The Video Umpire procedure will be used in all HHIL matches 2015.

1. Power To Refer Decision To The Video Umpire

- 1.1 The Match Umpires are the only persons who can refer decisions to the Video Umpire either directly or after a request from a team;
- 1.2 Referrals cannot be made as a result of protests, queries or pressure from players, Team Managers or Coaches on any decision. Teams (and their captains) will be held responsible for any violation or abuse of the Video Umpire protocols;
- 1.3 No one other than the Match Umpires, can stop the match to request a referral; eg the Video Umpire or Technical Officials at the Technical Table cannot stop a match.

2. Umpire Referral

- 2.1 The Match Umpires may refer decisions to the Video Umpire when they are not convinced that they have taken, or are able to take, the correct decision relating to the awarding or disallowing of goals.
- 2.2 Referrals shall only relate to whether or not a goal has been legally scored.
- 2.3 The match Umpires are therefore entitled to request the Video Umpire to assist in making decisions which include, but are not restricted to:
 - a) whether the ball crossed the goal line (within the area bounded by the goal posts and crossbar);
 - b) whether the ball was legally played or touched inside the circle by the stick of an attacker and did not travel outside the circle before passing completely over the goal-line and under the cross-bar;
 - c) whether the ball travelled outside the circle before it entered the goal either from a shot by an attacker during the taking of a penalty corner;
 - d) whether a breach of the Rules has been observed within the attacking 23 metre area in the play leading to the awarding or disallowing of a goal. It is then for the Match Umpire to take any breach into account in reaching their decision.
- 2.4 The Match Umpire requests Video Umpire assistance using the "television-screen" signal; he / she relays by radio to the Video Umpire whatever information is necessary.

3. Umpire Referral Process

- 3.1 The Video Umpire calls for as many replays from any camera angle as necessary to reach a decision.
- 3.2 Within the shortest time frame possible, the Video Umpire provides his / her advice and recommendation:
 - 'Goal'
 - 'No Goal'
 - 'No Advice Possible'
 - plus advice on any observed breach of the Rules.

- 3.3 If a breach of the Rules is observed and advised to the match Umpire, it is then for the Match Umpire to take into account the breach in reaching his/her final decision.
- 3.4 In the case of 'No Advice Possible' (if the video footage is inconclusive, including through not having the correct replays available, the ball never being in shot in the replays, the footage being of insufficient quality to permit a decision or technical problems with the referral equipment) the original decision of the Match Umpire stands. If there was no decision given before the referral, then the final decision is 'No Goal'.

4. Team Referral

- 4.1 Each team is allowed one team referral request (which must be made through the Match Umpires) during regulation time in any match subject to articles 5.4a and 5.4b below of this Regulation and one team referral request during a shoot-out competition, subject to articles 5.4a and 5.4b below:
 - a) team referrals will be restricted to decisions within the 23 metre areas relating to the award (or non-award) of goals, penalty strokes and penalty corners and, during a shoot-out competition, whether a shoot-out should be re-taken. The award of personal penalty cards may not be the subject of a team referral;
 - b) any team player, on the field of play at the time of the incident, can request a team referral;
 - c) this player must indicate to a Match Umpire that he / she wishes to use their team referral. He / she must do so immediately after the incident or decision which is to be referred by using the 'T' signal as well as confirming this verbally to the Umpire;
 - d) the Match Umpires will not disallow any request for a team referral provided the 'T' signal has been used by a player and seen by the umpire;
 - e) the player requesting the team referral must inform a Match Umpire of the exact nature of the decision (or non-decision) that their team wishes to be reviewed within a maximum of 20 seconds;
 - f) if no question is received within 20 seconds the team referral will automatically default to a review of the last decision or non-decision relating to the award (or non-award) of a goal, penalty stroke, penalty corner or re-take of a shoot-out;
 - g) the Match Umpire then requests Video Umpire assistance using the "television-screen" signal, followed by a 'T' signal to denote a team referral; he / she relays by radio to the Video Umpire whatever information is necessary.

5. Team Referral Process

- 5.1 The Video Umpire calls for as many replays from any camera angle as necessary to reach a decision.
- 5.2 Within the shortest time frame possible, the Video Umpire provides his / her advice and recommendation:

- 'Goal'
 - 'No Goal'
 - 'Penalty Stroke'
 - 'No Penalty Stroke'
 - 'Penalty Corner'
 - 'No Penalty Corner'
 - 'Shoot-out to be re-taken'
 - 'No shoot-out re-take'
 - 'No Advice Possible'
 - plus advice on any observed breach of the Rules.
- 5.3 If a breach of the Rules is observed and advised to the Match Umpire, it is then for the Match Umpire to take into account the breach in reaching his / her final decision.
- 5.4 Implications for the retention or loss of team referral rights:
- a) in the event that the referral is upheld the referring team retains its right of referral;
 - b) in the event of 'No Advice Possible' (if the video footage is inconclusive, including through not having the correct replays available, the ball never being in shot in the replays, the footage being of insufficient quality to permit a decision or technical problems with the referral equipment), the referring team retains its right of referral;
 - c) if there is no clear reason to change the Match Umpire's original decision, the referring team loses its right of referral.
- 5.5 A team referral that has been already been adjudicated upon may not be the subject of a subsequent referral by the opposing team.

6. For Umpire And Team Referrals

- 6.1 The final decision, including any matter of interpretation, remains with the Match Umpire and not the Video Umpire.
- 6.2 All other decisions remain with the Match Umpires.
- 6.3 Substitutions may not take place during the stoppage of play for a video referral; substitution may take place on the resumption of play subject to the Rules of Hockey.

APPENDIX 6 – BREACH OF OVERSEAS PLAYER NUMBERS

1. Introduction

HHIL regulation 5.3 requires that 'No less than 2 and no more than 5 overseas (non-Indian) players may be on the pitch for each team at any time during the match, including the goalkeeper (also see Clause 9.4 regarding substitutions). If a shoot-out is played in a play-off match, no more than 3 overseas players may be used by each team to take a shoot-out. During a shoot-out, the goalkeeper can be of any nationality.'

HHIL regulation 9.4 states that 'Team Managers' are responsible for advising the Technical Officer on duty of the substitution of any overseas (non-Indian) players during the match.'

In order to ensure that this procedure is followed, each Team Manager will be issued with 10 coloured 'Foreign Player' cards (one for each of their overseas players). At the start of the game, and whenever making a substitution of an overseas player, the Team Manager must hand to the Technical Table the appropriate Foreign Player card for the player going onto the pitch. At the same time, the Team Manager can collect the Foreign Player card of the player coming off the pitch (if appropriate). This method will ensure that the Technical Officials are always aware of the correct number of overseas players on the pitch at any point in the match.

2. Sanctions

Should a team breach the requirements of HHIL Regulation 5.3 by having either too few or too many overseas (non-Indian) players on the pitch at any time during a match or shoot-out the following will occur:

3. Too Few Overseas (non-Indian) Players

1. As soon as the breach has been realised or reported, the TO will advise the relevant Team Manager of the regulation breach. The Team Manager will amend the player combination by immediate substitution of the relevant player(s).
2. At the completion of the match, the TO will immediately submit a written report of the incident to the ATD on duty, who will treat it as a breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct and investigate it accordingly, keeping the TD informed at all times.
3. The Team Manager must make himself available immediately after the match to answer the breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct.

4. Too Many Overseas (non-Indian) Players

1. As soon as the breach has been realised or reported, the TO will advise the relevant Team Manager of the Regulation breach. The Team Manager will amend the player combination by immediate substitution of the relevant player(s).
2. As soon as possible after the breach, the umpire(s) will be advised of the breach and will award a Penalty Corner against the offending team.
3. At the completion of the match, the TO will immediately submit a written report of the incident to the ATD on duty, who will treat it as a breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct and investigate it accordingly, keeping the TD informed at all times.
4. The Team Manager must make himself available immediately after the match to answer the breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct.





15

**HERO HIL
CODE OF CONDUCT**

CODE OF CONDUCT - HERO HOCKEY INDIA LEAGUE

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The International Hockey Federation (FIH) has full jurisdiction and authority over everything concerning hockey and the playing of hockey. Any person or National Association involved in any hockey competition agrees to comply with, but not limited to, all FIH statutes and general regulations, Rules of Hockey and FIH Tournament Regulations, FIH Anti-Doping Regulations, FIH Image Rights Policy, FIH Anti-Corruption Regulations and the Rules and Directives of the Code of Conduct.
- 1.2 The Hero Hockey India League (HHIL) is organised by Hockey India and is an official event sanctioned by the FIH. Hockey India has full delegated jurisdiction and authority over the playing, officiating and management of hockey in the HHIL.
- 1.3 Any participant in the HHIL must agree to comply with, but not limited to, all FIH Statutes and Bye-Laws, the Rules of Hockey, HHIL Regulations, HHIL Code of Conduct, HHIL Image Rights Policy (see Appendix C), HI/FIH/WADA Anti-Doping Regulations (see Appendix D), and the HHIL Anti-Corruption Policy (see Appendix E).
- 1.4 All participants are required to read this Code of Conduct document thoroughly and to complete and submit the HHIL Code of Conduct Participant Acknowledgement and Agreement Form (see Appendix F) on page 13 of this document to the HHIL Tournament Director (TD) before they participate in HHIL. Any franchise representative who wishes to sit on the team bench must also submit a signed Code of Conduct.

2. Hero HIL Code Of Conduct

- 2.1 HHIL is fully committed to maintaining the highest standards of behaviour and conduct by all participants at all HHIL events.
- 2.2 The HHIL Code of Conduct is established to create awareness of and accountability for the promotion, administration, coaching and playing of the game of hockey amongst all HHIL participants, and as such will apply in full at all times and at all HHIL events.
- 2.3 All participants are responsible for their own behaviour and conduct, and as such, are individually accountable.
- 2.4 It is the responsibility of the owners and management of each participating team to instruct their players and team officials on the requirements of this Code of Conduct, and if necessary, to arrange translation of this document into the players own language to ensure full understanding and compliance. The owners shall share liability with their players and team officials should any breaches occur at any time and at any HHIL event.
- 2.5 Complaints in relation to either misconduct or breaches of the terms and scope of this Code of Conduct, or any other rules, regulations, codes and policies of HHIL, shall be dealt with by the HHIL Tournament Director during the League or by HHIL and/or Hockey India if such matters arise after the HHIL season is completed.

3. Participants

- 3.1 The following shall be considered as participants:
- (a) all team members and team officials including players, team management, coach and coaching staff, video operators, medical staff, technical support staff and any other duly appointed representatives of the participating teams;
 - (b) all HHIL appointed technical officials including the Tournament Director, Assistant Tournament Directors, Technical Officers, Judges, Umpires, Medical Officer, Media Officer, and any other ad hoc officials appointed by HHIL;
 - (c) all HHIL and Hockey India representatives involved in the management of HHIL, including all commercial partners, third party contractors and private individuals recruited to assist in the management and operation of HHIL and HHIL events.

4. Jurisdiction And Scope

- 4.1 All participants are subject to the jurisdiction of the FIH, Hockey India and HHIL. In pursuance of these standards, all participants in HHIL shall observe also the following Rules and Directives.
- 4.2 Participants shall at all times conduct themselves fairly, properly and in an acceptable manner on the field of play and at any part of the hockey venue or hotel accommodation, including whilst travelling between venues and hotels as appropriate. No person may conduct themselves in a manner or commit any act or omission which may prejudice the interest of hockey or which may bring the game of hockey or HHIL into disrepute.
- 4.3 Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following shall be regarded as conduct which is improper, unfair, and unacceptable:
- (a) verbal/physical abuse or hostility towards any other participant, person or any other member of the public;
 - (b) disputing, protesting and/or reacting in a provocative or disapproving manner or in an inappropriate way toward any decision made by an Umpire or technical official;
 - (c) charging or advancing towards an Umpire or technical official in an aggressive manner when appealing;
 - (d) using rude or abusive language or hand signals;
 - (e) abuse of hockey equipment or clothing, venue equipment or fixtures and fittings;
 - (f) any hostility, verbal or physical abuse towards an accredited Anti-Doping Officer;
 - (g) feigning injury and/or overreacting to an alleged breach or decision;
 - (h) failure to comply with any directives or instructions from HHIL, Tournament Director, any appointed technical official or team management;

- (i) any act that appears to, or is intended to, influence any participant or which may affect any decision, the outcome of any match or the league result. For example, inducement in the form of money or gift, or threats against an individual.
- 4.1 All participants must, whilst participating in any HHIL event:
- (a) in victory and defeat, show respect to all other participants, including opponents, officials, members of the media, spectators, and all others present at the venue;
 - (b) be respectful to tournament officials, accepting their decisions at all times, and using the formal process of protest and appeal where there is disagreement (see HHIL Regulations for details);
 - (c) avoid words or actions which may mislead opponents or match officials;
 - (d) safeguard the physical fitness of opponents, avoid violence and rough play, and assist injured opponents;
 - (e) refrain from making public statements which criticise HHIL organisers and officials, Hockey India, other National Associations, Asian Hockey Federation and FIH;
 - (f) be mindful of your status as guests, be respectful of the hosts, take care of any property entrusted to you and express gratitude to those who have offered or given you hospitality;
 - (g) conduct yourself appropriately in any situation, whether in public, in small groups or in private, in any way which you are associated with your team and/or HHIL;
 - (h) obey all laws of India, and its constituent States, with regard to any action, specifically the use of alcohol and drugs;
 - (i) set a positive example for others, particularly young players and spectators;
 - (j) encourage adherence to this Code of Conduct by all other participants, particularly those of your own team;
 - (k) at all times promote a positive image for yourself, your team, hockey, HHIL and Hockey India and never bring its reputation, or that of any member, into disrepute.

5. Sanctioned Events

- 5.1 All participants in HHIL must only participate in sanctioned events as recognized by the FIH, Hockey India and their own National Association.
- 5.2 Disciplinary action shall be taken against any player or official who participates in any event which is not sanctioned by FIH or their respective National Association.
- 5.3 Players, team officials and technical officials are required to obtain a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from their National Association before participating in HHIL.

6. Media Relations

- 6.1 At the end of any HHIL match, it is compulsory for all players and team officials to leave the field of play through the Media Mixed Zone and to make themselves available for comment if requested.

- 6.2 It shall be compulsory for the Coach and Team Captain (or other nominated player as required by the HHIL Media Manager, or if the Captain is required for anti-doping testing) to attend a post-match media conference if requested.

7. Public Statements

- 7.1 The HHIL defines a public statement as follows:
Any statement in which the whole, part or essence, is made public. Such a statement may be made in a newspaper, magazine, periodical or by any electronic (internet, e-mail, SMS, Twitter, Facebook, etc.) or other means through the medium of television, radio or in any other manner whatsoever, regardless of the circumstances in which the statement was made.
- 7.2 Public statements must be fair, constructive and reasonable and must not involve a personal attack on another player, umpire, official or administrator.
- 7.3 The HHIL recognizes that fair and reasonable comments on the game in general are essentially in the interests of everyone. However, it further recognizes that in the interest of maintaining the generally excellent relations that currently exist between players, umpires and officials, it is necessary to ensure that any such comment and criticism is constructive.
- 7.4 Any public statement by a participant shall not comprise a personal attack upon any other participant also subject to the jurisdiction of the HHIL.

8. Image Rights

- 8.1 The HHIL Image Rights Policy is established to allow HHIL and Hockey India to use images taken during the League for non-commercial purposes. The policy is also designed to protect the participants from exploitation of their image by any third party for commercial use without their permission. The Policy sets out the rights of HHIL and of the participants in HHIL events.
- 8.2 For further information on the HHIL Image Rights Policy, see Appendix C.

9. Anti-doping

- 9.1 The HI Anti-Doping Regulations are established to promote fair and equitable play. The Anti-Doping Regulations protects a participant's fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus to promote health, fairness and equality among participants.
- 9.2 The HI Anti-Doping Regulations are recognised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and is HI's contribution to doping-free sport worldwide.
- 9.3 Any possession of dope-related drugs or drugs on the list of prohibited substances as mentioned in the WADA List of Prohibited Methods and Prohibited Substances, or the commission of any criminal offence relating to drugs, shall be handled in accordance with the HI Anti-Doping Regulations currently in force.

- 9.4 Each HHIL player and team official shall comply with the HI Anti-Doping Regulations and all participants are personally and individually responsible for compliance with the Policy. Sanctions for non-compliance may be levied against an individual or their team, and will be reported by Hockey India to the FIH and the offenders own National Association.
- 9.5 No player, coaching staff, management team or any support staff who is currently serving any active sanction/punishment for a doping violation shall be permitted to be involved in HHIL.
- 9.6 For further information on the HI Anti-Doping Regulations, see Appendix D.

10. Betting And Gaming

- 10.1 The HHIL is committed to taking all practical steps within its power to prevent corrupt practices undermining the integrity of the HHIL. Participants shall not participate in, support or promote, any form of betting or gaming activities, including online betting or gaming or betting with another person, related to HHIL matches or any aspect of the HHIL.
- 10.2 Participants shall not conduct themselves in any way that violates the HHIL Anti-Corruption Policy, such as manipulating match results, accepting or inducing a bribe or corrupt payment, using or giving information for betting or similar.
- 10.3 For further information on the HHIL Anti-Corruption Policy, see Appendix E.

11. Process

- 11.1 In the event of an alleged breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct, the Tournament Director, or person with the appropriate delegated authority, will determine if there is to be a hearing. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines contained in the following pages.
- 11.2 For a serious alleged breach of the HHIL Code of Code of Conduct, the Tournament Director may ask the matter to be considered by HHIL and/or Hockey India (applies to breaches under sections 8, 9 and 10 only).
- 11.3 In the event of an alleged breach outside the HHIL, the matter will be addressed by the Hockey India Disciplinary Committee.
- 11.4 In case of a proven serious breach, HHIL reserve the right to ask the participant to leave HHIL and/or India, and may lead to the participant not being invited to participate in HHIL in the future.

APPENDIX A

CODE OF CONDUCT - GUIDELINES OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Level 1

The penalty for a Level 1 offence shall be an official reprimand and/or a suspension of the individual for a minimum of one match.

Examples of behaviour which may result in a Level 1 penalty are as follows:

- (a) verbal abuse or hostility towards any other participant, person or any other member of the public;
- (b) disputing/protesting, reacting in a provocative or disapproving manner in an inappropriate way toward any decision made by an umpire or official;
- (c) charging or advancing towards an umpire or technical official in an aggressive manner when appealing;
- (d) excessive appealing of an umpire's decision;
- (e) throwing a stick or ball at or near a player, umpire or official in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner;
- (f) inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between players in the course of play;
- (g) using rude or abusive language, gestures or hand signals gestures which are considered to be obscene, offensive, or insulting;
- (h) abuse of hockey equipment or clothing, venue equipment or fixtures and fittings;
- (i) making public statements which are not fair, constructive or reasonable and involve a personal attack on another player, umpire, technical official or administrator;
- (j) failure to attend media conferences as requested.

Level 2

The penalty for a Level 2 offence shall be a suspension of the individual for a minimum of two or more matches. Examples of behaviour which may result in a Level 2 penalty are as follows:

- (a) threat of assault on an umpire;
- (b) physical assault, without injury, of another player, umpire, official or spectator;
- (c) any act of violence on the field of play;
- (d) using language or gestures which seriously offends, insults, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person's race, religion, gender, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;
- (e) recurrent breaches of Level 1 behaviour.

Level 3

The penalty for a Level 3 offence shall be a suspension of the individual for a minimum of five or more matches. Examples of behaviour which may result in a Level 3 penalty are as follows:

- (a) physical assault causing bodily injury to another player, umpire, official or spectator;
- (b) recurrent breaches of Level 2 behaviour.

APPENDIX B

CODE OF CONDUCT - GUIDELINES ON PROCESS FOR HEARINGS AND DETERMINING OFFENCE

1. The Report

- 1.1 All reports of any offence against the HHIL Code of Conduct shall be made to the HHIL Tournament Director (TD), or initiated by the TD in his own right. In the absence of the Tournament Director, the responsibility for action throughout this process may be delegated to the Assistant Tournament Director present at the venue.
- 1.2 The HHIL Tournament Director is to determine if an offence has been committed and the level of the offence.
- 1.3 A report can be received by the HHIL Tournament Director from any person but if received later than 24 hours after the occurrence of the conduct said to constitute the offence the TD must exercise discretion to accept such a report. That discretion is to be exercised taking into account the seriousness of the reported behaviour and the reason for the delay in making the report.

2. Principals Of Natural Justice

- 2.1 The principals of natural justice apply in the following way. The HHIL Tournament Director will advise the Team Manager of:
 - (a) the fact of the report of an offence;
 - (b) the identity of the team member(s) reported;
 - (c) the level of the offence;
 - (d) the time and place of the hearing;
 - (e) details of the conduct and the mode of proof of it;
 - (f) if the report was received later than 24 hours after the occurrence of the conduct said to constitute the offence the TD must state the reasons for the exercise of the discretion to accept the report. No appeal from the exercise of that discretion is possible.

3. The Hearing

- 3.1 The Tournament Director must chair the meeting (subject to delegation for reason of conflict of interest).
- 3.2 The hearing must be attended by the person who is the subject of the report and one representative if they desire (in addition the person who is the subject of the charge may be assisted by an interpreter).
- 3.3 The Tournament Director must outline the evidence relied on to support the report including showing any video footage.
- 3.4 The subject is to be asked for his response to the report - i.e. does he accept the offence as charged or not. The subject must be permitted to present material as to either or both of the fact of the offence or the penalty.

- 3.5 If the person who is the subject of the report fails to attend the hearing, the hearing shall take place in the absence of that person and the fact of the failure to attend shall be taken into account in the determination of the appropriate penalty in the event that an offence is found to have been committed.

3. The Decision

- 4.1 The decision will be made in writing and read to the person who is the subject of the report by the Tournament Director (through an interpreter if necessary). It should deal (at least) with the following matters:
 - (a) whether or not the subject accepts the breach of the HHIL Code of Conduct;
 - (b) If the subject does not accept the breach, a finding as to whether a breach has occurred and why.
- 4.2 Should it be found (or agreed) that an offence has been committed either the minimum penalty is imposed or, at the entire discretion of the Tournament Director, a greater penalty.
- 4.3 If a greater penalty is to be considered then the following should be taken into account by the Tournament Director in imposing this greater penalty:
 - (a) the disciplinary history of the subject;
 - (b) the attitude of the subject at the hearing;
 - (c) any penalty already incurred, for example, if a card was given during the game the length of time of any suspension served under that card;
 - (d) the seriousness of the offence by comparison with other offences within that level.

5. Definition Of The Penalty

- 5.1 The written statement to the subject must contain a clear definition of the penalty which must include:
 - (a) the number of matches for which the subject is suspended;
 - (b) the date of commencement of the suspension;
 - (c) the match or matches to which the suspension shall apply must be specified;
 - (d) any terms of the penalty in addition to suspension, for example referral to a higher authority such as HHIL or Hockey India or FIH.

APPENDIX C

IMAGE RIGHTS POLICY

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Hero Hockey India League (HHIL) presents an international showcase for hockey and individual participants. For Hockey India the HHIL also represents an unparalleled opportunity for the promotion of hockey in India, and of Indian hockey worldwide.
- 1.2 HHIL acknowledges the general image rights of participants and this Policy sets out the rights of HHIL and Hockey India, and of the HHIL participants, concerning those rights.

2. Participants

- 2.1 For the purpose of this Policy, the following shall be considered as participants:
 - (a) all team members and officials including players, team management, coach and coaching staff, video operators, medical staff, technical support staff and any other duly appointed representatives of the participating teams;
 - (b) all HHIL appointed technical officials including the Tournament Director, Assistant Tournament Directors, Technical Officers, Judges, Umpires, Medical Officer, Media Officer, and any other ad hoc officials appointed by HHIL.

3. Image Rights

For the purpose of this Policy, Image Rights refers to the film, video/dvd, computer, television and photographic images identified or otherwise recorded of participants during any HHIL event.

4. Use of Images By HHIL

- 4.1 HHIL and/or Hockey India shall be permitted to only use images taken of participants during HHIL events for non-commercial purposes.
- 4.2 The images may be used for the promotion of HHIL, for the general promotion of hockey in India, and for other promotional purposes by HHIL and/or Hockey India, including the marketing of tickets etc.
- 4.3 The HHIL and/or Hockey India shall be permitted to use and publish the images of participants taken during HHIL events in HHIL and/or Hockey India publications such as:
 - (a) the official Hockey India website at www.hockeyindia.org;
 - (b) the official Hockey India facebook and twitter pages;
 - (c) any outlets directly controlled by HHIL franchise team owners;
 - (d) Hockey India/HHIL newsletters, programme books, posters, handbooks and any other internal or external publications, advertisements or electronic media;
 - (e) presentations made by Hockey India/HHIL organisers, officials or teams.

- 4.4 Images may also be used for the same purposes as stated above (clause 4.3) by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) and/or by the National Hockey Associations and home clubs of the players or officials concerned.

5. Copyright of Images

The copyright of television images taken by the official host broadcaster and photographic images taken by any officially appointed HHIL photographer remains with the HHIL. Written permission must be given by HHIL for any participant and/or third party to use these images.

6. Commercial Use of Images

In the event that the HHIL or any third party (e.g. HHIL Franchise Owner or National Association) would like to use any images taken of participants at an HHIL event for commercial purposes, the participant(s) depicted in the image will be contacted directly or through their National Association to ask for their approval. In the event that the participant(s) refuses approval, the image will not be permitted to be used.

APPENDIX D

HI ANTI-DOPING POLICY AND REGULATIONS (JANUARY 2015)

The Hockey India Anti-Doping Policy and Regulations (January 2015) is a long and complex document. The following notes summarise key points from the document but it must be noted that the Participant Acknowledgment and Agreement declaration refers to compliance with the full HI Anti-Doping Regulations a copy of which is available on the HHL website at www.hockeyindia.org

It is the responsibility of all National Associations and HHL Team Managers to ensure that its players, managers, coaches and in particular its medical and para-medical staff are aware of and have access to the HI Anti-Doping Regulations.

National Associations must provide their players, managers, coaches, medical and para-medical staff with a hard copy of the HI Anti-Doping Regulations on request.

1. The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations:
 - (a) The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen. It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their bodily specimens.
 - (b) Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
 - (c) Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in these anti-doping regulations or otherwise evading sample collection.
 - (d) Violation of the requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing.
 - (e) Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control.
 - (f) Possession of prohibited substances and methods.
 - (g) Trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
 - (h) Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or any attempted violation
2. These FIH Anti-doping Regulations, available from the FIH website (www.fih.ch), incorporate the prohibited list that is published and revised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).
3. Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).
4. Doping control applies at senior and junior levels for both men and women.

5. For events under the control of the HI, the total number of tests will be determined by HI. Matches at which tests will be carried out will be selected randomly by the Anti-Doping Control Officer and/or the HHIL Medical Officer in consultation with the Tournament Director. Athletes to be tested will be selected randomly by the Tournament Director or his/her appointee on duty in the presence of the Doping Control Officer and HHIL Medical Officer. An athlete may be subjected to a doping control on more than one occasion during an event. (Note: for clarification, HHIL is not under the control of FIH, but Anti-Doping Testing will be carried out by the National Anti-Doping Agency of India (NADA) using similar principals to those included in the FIH Anti-Doping Regulations).
6. The HI Chief Executive Officer may provisionally suspend an athlete prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding. When it appears that these anti-doping regulations have been violated in connection with NADA testing or testing at an international event then the case shall be assigned to the FIH Disciplinary Commission for adjudication. In the case of a national event (such as HHIL), any violation will be reported to the FIH and to the player's own National Association within 14 days.
7. A violation of these anti-doping regulations in connection with an in-competition test automatically leads to disqualification of the individual athlete with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of all trophies and medals received in that competition.
8. The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of relevant articles shall be
 - first violation: two (2) years' ineligibility
 - second violation: lifetime ineligibility.
9. If more than two team members are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during the event, the team may be subject to disqualification or other disciplinary action.
10. Decisions made under these anti-doping regulations may be appealed as set forth in the HI Anti-Doping Regulations.

APPENDIX E

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Hockey India has adopted the FIH Anti-Corruption Policy as a means of safeguarding the integrity of the sport of hockey and of HHIL by:

- (i) prohibiting any conduct that may impact improperly on the outcome of HHIL events;
- (ii) establishing a mechanism of enforcement and sanction for those who, through their corrupt conduct, place the integrity of the sport and HHIL at risk.

The HHIL and/or Hockey India is committed to taking all practical steps within its power to prevent corrupt practices undermining the integrity of the sport of hockey and, for the purposes of this document, specifically within HHIL.

The FIH Regulations on Betting and Anti-Corruption are recognised by the International Olympic Committee and is the FIH's contribution to corrupt-free sport worldwide.

The FIH Anti-Corruption Regulations (July 2012) can be found on the FIH website at www.fih.ch



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GUIDELINES ON RULES VARIATIONS

SCHEDULE OF VARIATIONS TO THE RULES OF HOCKEY (HERO HIL REGULATIONS - APPENDIX 2)

(The variations are described in the Appendix are printed below in black. Specific interpretations or guidance notes are printed in blue).

1. Ball Colour

The ball may be yellow or white as agreed with Hockey India.

2. Match Time

- a. A match consists of 4 periods of 15 minutes.
- b. At the end of the first and third period there shall be an interval of 2 minutes. During this interval, teams are not permitted to leave the field of play.
- c. Play is resumed by a centre pass. For the second period this is taken by the team that started the first period. For the fourth period the centre pass is taken by the team that started the third period.
- d. At the end of the second period there shall be an interval of 10 minutes. During this interval teams may leave the field of play. Play is resumed by a centre pass which is taken by the team that did not take the centre pass for the first period.
- e. When a penalty corner is awarded, time is stopped for 40 seconds, except in the case of re-awards or penalty corners awarded after a Video Umpire referral.
- f. In the case of a re-awarded penalty corner time will be immediately stopped but the teams will not be allowed an additional 40 seconds. The umpire will re-start play at the earliest possible opportunity, ensuring that any delay is kept to a minimum
- g. The match is prolonged at the end of a period to allow the completion of a penalty corner or any subsequent penalty corner or penalty stroke.
- h. If a match is prolonged at the end of a period to allow for the completion of a penalty corner as specified in the Rules of Hockey, the Umpires will signal the end of that half.
 - The match clock should run down from 15:00 to 0:00 in each quarter.
 - The quarter should be indicated on scoreboard eg. Q1, Q2 etc.
 - The Technical Officer (or scoreboard) will sound the hooter signalling the end for each quarter as normal.
 - The same rules apply to a penalty corner awarded before the hooter is sounded at quarter time breaks and half/full time.
 - Team must not leave the pitch at quarter time breaks and must be back in position and ready to play at 2 minutes. The Technical Officer will encourage teams to finish any activity shortly after 1½ minutes have elapsed.
 - Teams may also be required to remain at the pitch during half time.

3. Temporary Player Suspensions

- 3.1 A player who receives a green card (warning) from an Umpire will be temporarily suspended for two (2) minutes of playing time.

- 3.2 A player who receives a yellow card from an Umpire will be temporarily suspended for a minimum of five (5) minutes of playing time. For a more serious offence, this may be increased to ten (10) minutes at the discretion of the Umpire. The duration of a yellow card suspension must be indicated to the technical official on duty by the Umpire who issues the yellow card.
- 3.3 For the duration of each temporary suspension, the offending team plays with one less player.
- 3.4 If a field player receives a green or yellow card, the umpires stop the match, but not necessarily the time to issue the card; if time has been stopped, the Umpires restart immediately after issuing the card.
- 3.5 If a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges receives a green or yellow card, the umpires stop the match to issue the card and shall restart the match after the player has left the field of play.
- 3.6 The offending player leaves the field of play immediately; if they interfere with play on their way to the designated suspension area the Umpire may further penalize the player in accordance with the Rules of Hockey.
- 3.7 The period of any temporary suspension starts only when the player is seated in the designated area and the match has been re-started. The timing of the suspension is controlled by the technical official on duty.
- 3.8 The offending player is permitted to resume play when the technical official on duty indicates that the period of suspension has been completed, unless this occurs within the period from the award of a penalty corner until after it has been completed in which case the player cannot return until the corner has been completed or another penalty corner is awarded.
- 3.9 If the offending player is a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, the technical official on duty notifies the nearest Umpire when the period of suspension has been completed; the Umpire stops time at the next stoppage in play to enable the player to resume play.
- 3.10 A player can only receive one (1) yellow card in a match. If a second yellow card is given to the same player, this card will automatically be followed by a red card and may be subject to further disciplinary measures by the Tournament Director.
 - The timing of a player suspension takes place during game time only, not stopped time. If the Umpire does not re-start time until after the player is seated, the timing of the suspension will only commence once the Umpire re-starts time.
 - Players will be allowed back on to the field of play when the Technical Officer on duty indicates that the period of suspension has been completed (other than if a PC has been awarded or is in progress). Suspended players can be substituted at the expiry of their suspension as normal.
 - If the Captain received a 'team' green card, he is still suspended for 2 minutes.
 - If a team captain is awarded a temporary suspension of any description, another player (either on the field of play or on the team bench) must be nominated to act as the team captain during

the suspension period. A verbal notification to the Technical Officer on duty is sufficient.

- At least 3 chairs for temporarily suspended players are required at each side of the technical table.

4. Penalty Corner Countdown Clock

- 4.1 When a penalty corner is awarded, the timing of the match shall be stopped for 40 seconds as specified in Article 2 above, (inter alia to permit to put on protective gear etc) before allowing the penalty corner to commence. The engaged Umpire shall advise both the defence and the attackers as the shot clock approaches zero. After 40 seconds the Umpire will re-start play by blowing the whistle and the ball shall be injected immediately or very shortly thereafter.
- 4.2 The 40 second clock shall be activated by the technical officials as soon as the penalty corner is awarded and the match clock stopped.
- 4.3 The 40 second rule will apply only to the initial award of a penalty corner and not to any retake, or to any second penalty corner awarded before the ball has moved 5m from the circle.
- 4.4 In the event that a team is not ready the umpire is to identify and issue a personal penalty (i.e. a green card) to the player who is responsible for the delay, with an increased personal penalty (i.e. a yellow card) for repeated offences. If this player is a defender, the defending team defends the particular Penalty Corner with one player fewer. For any offence of this rule by a defending goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, the defending team defends the penalty corner with one fewer player: ie the corner is defended by one fewer player than before this incident. The defending team nominates which defender will be subject to a personal penalty.
 - The 40 second countdown will be shown on the scoreboard by means of a separate countdown clock.
 - The 40 second countdown shall be activated by the technical officials once the awarding of a penalty corner is confirmed should the awarding of the corner be referred to the video umpire.

5. Goal Scoring Timing

- 5.1 When a goal is scored, the Umpires shall (to allow for TV replays and player celebrations) stop the match clock for 40 seconds.
- 5.2 The 40 second clock shall be activated by the technical officials as soon as the goal is scored. Play is not to restart until the 40 second clock has counted down the zero.
- 5.3 Unless otherwise instructed by the Umpires, the match clock shall resume immediately at the expiration of the 40 second period. This is subject to there being no video referral.
- 5.4 Unless otherwise instructed by the Umpires, the match clock shall resume immediately at the expiration of the 40 second period. If any team is not ready after 40 seconds, the captain of that team shall receive a green card.

- The 40 second countdown will be shown on the scoreboard by means of a separate countdown clock.
- The 40 second countdown shall be activated by the technical officials once the awarding of a penalty corner is confirmed should the awarding of the corner be referred to the video umpire.

6. Rules of Hockey (1st January 2015)

- Two Rules changes have been included, both of which are easily implemented and should make the Hockey more attractive to play and watch.
- The first is the ability to take attacking free hits, awarded within 5 metres of the edge of the circle, from the point of the offence. The ball still has to travel at least 5 metres before it can be played into the circle, or alternatively has to be touched by another player of either team, other than the player taking the free hit. Having to take the ball back to the 5 metres dotted line slowed the play and was seen as a real disadvantage to the attacking team and the flow of the game.
- The second change concerns the re-start after the ball has unintentionally been played over the backline by a defender or deflected by a goalkeeper or player with goalkeeping privileges, and no goal is scored. Play will now be re-started with the ball on the 23 metres line and in line with where it crossed the back-line. The previous re-start, commonly known as a corner, was seen as an inefficient and ineffective re-start with the ball often becoming trapped in the corners of the pitch. Taking the re-start from the 23 metres line opens up the play and gives more passing options.





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**ANTI-DOPING POLICY
AND REGULATION**



HOCKEY INDIA

ANTI DOPING POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Preamble

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport. Doping menace has infiltrated into all sports and the need to contain and control this menace has been well appreciated by the sports fraternity.

At the Congress of the International Hockey Federation (hereinafter referred to as "FIH") held on 30 October 2014 in Marrakesh, FIH accepted the revised (2015) World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with FIH's responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of FIH's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Hockey.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport". It is the essence of Olympism, the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person's natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Doping offences come within the responsibilities of the FIH Judicial Commission as specified by the FIH Anti-Doping Rules and Hockey India Anti-Doping Rules.

In India, the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) was established in 2008 with its office at Pragati Vihar Hostel, CGO Complex, New Delhi. After formulating its rules and regulations, on 1st January 2010, NADA had sent a communication to all the National Sports Federations (NSF) stating that henceforth the doping control in respect of all sports will be carried out directly by NADA. All NSF recognized by the Ministry of Sports, Govt. of India are deemed to have accepted the NADA rules and regulations on doping control for their own respective sports. Hockey India (HI) as the national sports federation for hockey in India has accepted NADA as the agency to organise doping control for hockey in India. As such the sample collection, testing of samples and result management as well as issuance of the Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) certification in respect of hockey are carried out by NADA.

Scope Of These Anti-doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules comply with and is under the FIH International Hockey Federation Anti-Doping Rules based on WADA's Models of Best Practice for International Federations and the World Anti-Doping Code.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to Hockey India and to each of its Member Units. They also apply to the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of Hockey India or FIH to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

- a. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of Hockey India or FIH, or of any Member Unit, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Hockey India Member Units (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
- b. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by Hockey India, or any Member Unit, or any member or affiliate organization of any Member Unit (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held;
- c. any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of FIH, or of Hockey India, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Hockey India (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues or a Hockey India Member Unit), for purposes of anti-doping; To be eligible for participation in International Events, a competitor must sign the Appendix 3 consent form or other Acknowledgement and Agreement eventually determined by Hockey India, in the actual form approved by the FIH and Hockey India. All forms from Minors must be counter-signed by their legal guardians; and
- d. Athletes who are not regular members of FIH, Hockey India or of one of Hockey India Member Units but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular Event.

Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following Athletes shall be considered to be International-Level Athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to national-Level Athletes and shall apply to such Athletes:

- a. Athletes who are part of the FIH Registered Testing Pool;
- b. Athletes who participate in selected Hockey India Events or Sanctioned Tournaments and/or Competitions published by Hockey India in its website.

Working With Nada

By accepting the NADA rules and regulations on doping control, Hockey India has agreed to share/bestow the below mentioned duties and responsibilities to NADA with regard to doping control in the discipline of Field and Indoor Hockey:

1. HI will share the data of top-level hockey players for preparing a registered testing pool by NADA and forward their whereabouts information to NADA.
2. NADA will carry out in competition, out of competition, random and target testing of hockey players any day any time anywhere without advanced notice.
3. NADA will arrange to test the urine/blood samples collected from hockey players in a WADA accredited laboratory of its choice.
4. NADA will organize issuing Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) certificates to hockey players on receipt of TUE applications from HI.
5. The result management of positive dope tests involving hockey players will be presented by NADA to the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel constituted in terms of the Anti Doping Rules of NADA.
6. The Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel of NADA will award sanctions/penalties to hockey players tested positive for doping offence as per the provisions of NADA Rules.
7. Both NADA and the player concerned has the right to appeal against the sanctions of the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel before the Anti Doping Appeal Panel constituted under the NADA Anti Doping Rules-2010
8. NADA will carry out Anti doping awareness and educational programmes for players and officials as per their own programme. HI will also carry out this responsibility on its own thereby supplementing the efforts of NADA.
9. If requested by HI, NADA may also carry out sample collection for dope tests for international tournaments held in India. The result management in this case involving foreign players will be done as per the FIH anti doping regulations.

Article 1 Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Article 2 Anti-doping Rule Violations

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods 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 an Athlete's Sample

2.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article

3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.]

An Athlete's "Use" of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered).]

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading Sample collection" if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" or "refusing" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

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, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-

Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

2.10.2 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 Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been

criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

Article 3 Proof of Doping

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

Hockey India or FIH shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIH has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by Hockey India or FIH is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, FIH or Hockey India may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking 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. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard

for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FIH and/or Hockey India shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to FIH to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

- 3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FIH shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FIH.

Article 4 The Prohibited List

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

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

[Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.]

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by its National Associations. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

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, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 If an International-Level Athlete is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons:

4.4.2.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, that TUE is automatically valid for international-level Competition provided that such TUE decision has been reported in accordance with Article 5.4 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption and therefore are available for review by WADA.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2.1: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, FIH may

publish notice on its website [insert website address] that it will automatically recognize TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, e.g., as to particular substances or methods) made by National Anti-Doping Organizations. If an Athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then he/she does not need to apply to FIH for recognition of that TUE.

If FIH refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to FIH.]

4.4.2.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to FIH for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, using the form posted on FIH website at <http://www.fih.ch/en/sport/medical>. If FIH denies the Athlete's application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If FIH grants the Athlete's application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his/her National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE granted by FIH does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIH 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 FIH becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2: FIH may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organization that the National Anti-Doping Organization will consider TUE applications on behalf of FIH.]

4.4.3 If FIH or Hockey India chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, FIH shall recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by NADA. If FIH chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, FIH shall permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 An application to FIH for grant of a TUE should be made as soon as the need arises. For substances prohibited In-Competition only, the Athlete should apply for a TUE at least 30 days before the Athlete's next Competition unless it is an emergency or exceptional situation.

An Athlete may only be granted retroactive approval for his/her Therapeutic Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (i.e., a retroactive TUE) if:

- a. Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or
- b. Due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the Athlete to submit, or for the TUE Panel to consider, an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection; or
- c. The applicable rules required the Athlete or permitted the Athlete (see Code Article 4.4.5) to apply for a retroactive TUE; or
- d. It is agreed, by WADA and by the Anti-Doping Organization to whom the application for a retroactive TUE is or would be made, that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive TUE.

FIH Executive Board shall appoint a standing panel of at least 3 physicians to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Panel"). Upon FIH's receipt of a TUE request, the FIH's Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall appoint the TUE Panel which will consider such request. The TUE Panel shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the eventual specific FIH's protocols posted on its website. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Rules, its decision shall be the final decision of FIH, and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, including NADA, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

- 4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Panel upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Panel 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.
- 4.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her 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, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding 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.
- 4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions
- 4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FIH to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete'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.
- 4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FIH (or by NADA where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FIH) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or NADA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
- [Comment to Article 4.4.6.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the FIH's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the deadline to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]*
- 4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, NADA and/or FIH exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
- 4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

Article 5 Testing And Investigations

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the eventual specific protocols of FIH supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by Hockey India and/or FIH shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FIH shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 FIH may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FIH shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").

5.2.2 FIH may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time- slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, FIH will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FIH had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If FIH delegates or contracts any part of Testing to NADA (directly or through Hockey India), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the NADA's / Hockey India's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FIH shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, as defined in Appendix 1 of these anti-doping rules, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by FIH (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). At the request of FIH (or any 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 FIH (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

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 Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with FIH (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from FIH (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organization may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FIH (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

- 5.3.3 Hockey India and every organiser of FIH's International Competitions or Events, (the list of those Competitions or Events will be published each year on the FIH's website) must plan for Doping Controls to take place and must ensure that, during the Event, the necessary facilities, Sample collection materials and Doping Control personnel are available, and the Testing procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and conducted by qualified persons so authorized.
- 5.3.4 At the FIH's International Competitions or Events, where FIH is the ruling body, the Hockey India and/or the organizer of the Event in which the Competition or Event is taking place shall be responsible for co-ordinating all In-Competition Testing, in accordance with these anti-doping rules and the instructions eventually received by FIH's Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate in accordance with Article 5.3 of the Code.
- At Hockey India's national and sanctioned Competitions or Events, Hockey India and/or the organizer of the Event in which the Competition or Event is taking place shall be responsible for co-ordinating all In-Competition Testing, in accordance with these anti-doping rules and the instructions eventually received by NADA in accordance with Article 5.3 of the Code.
- 5.3.5 The overall costs of Testing and Sample analysis is the responsibility of the organizing committee and/or Hockey India as applicable in which the Competition or Event is taking place.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, FIH shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FIH shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

FIH shall ensure that Athlete Support Personnel and/or any other Person with a conflict of interest are not involved in test distribution plan for their Athletes or in the process of selection of Athletes for Testing

5.5 Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

- 5.6.1 FIH may identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through ADAMS, a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered

Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FIH shall coordinate with NADA and Hockey India the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information. FIH shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise FIH of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

- 5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.
- 5.6.3 An Athlete in FIH's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to FIH that he/she has retired or (b) FIH has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FIH's Registered Testing Pool.
- 5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
- 5.6.5 Hockey India shall use its best efforts to ensure that Athletes in the FIH's Registered Testing Pool submit whereabouts Information as required. However, the ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete.
- 5.6.6. Testing Pool of Athletes and/or National Teams
FIH may identify a Testing Pool of those Athletes/National Teams who will be required to comply with the FIH whereabouts requirements. A list which identifies those Athletes/National Teams either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria shall be made available through the FIH website.
Athletes/National Teams shall be notified through Hockey India before they are included in the Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Athlete/National Team in the

Testing Pool shall provide the FIH and Hockey India with at least the following information: a) An up-to-date mailing and e-mail address, b) Training whereabouts (including usual training venue/s addresses and usual timing of the training) and c) All National Team activities (including training, camps and matches with accurate schedules and addresses)

The Athletes/National Teams included in the Testing Pool shall provide the information on a regular basis, by the relevant deadline communicated by the FIH or by Hockey India. The collecting of whereabouts may be coordinated with Hockey India and NADA and the FIH may delegate the responsibility to collect Athlete/National Team Testing Pool Whereabouts Information to Hockey India.

5.7 Selection of Athletes to be tested

- 5.7.1 At its International Competitions or Events, FIH shall determine the number of finishing tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.
- 5.7.2 In order to ensure that Testing is conducted on a No Advance Notice Testing basis, the Athlete selection decisions shall only disclosed in advance of Testing to those who need to know in order for such Testing to be conducted.
- 5.7.3 At FIH Events and International Events the minimum number of In-Competition tests should be:
- World Cup: there should be 20 tests done (16 during pool competition, 4 during classification competition);
 - Junior World Cup: there should be 12 tests done (8 during pool competition, 4 during classification competition);
 - Indoor World Cup: there should be 8 tests done (6 during pool competition, 2 during classification competition);
 - World League Semi-Finals and World League Final: there should be 12 tests done (8 during pool competition, 4 during classification competition);
 - Champion's Trophy: there should be 8 tests done (6 during pool competition, 2 during classification competition).
 - Continental Federation events that are a direct qualification to an FIH Event: there should be 6-12 tests done, depending on the number of teams participating, to be defined by the FIH.

[Comment to Article 5.7.3: See definition of FIH International Event in Appendix 1. These requirements apply to all competitions specified. They apply to men and women and to senior and junior national teams.]

5.8 In-Competition Testing

- 5.8.1 Upon selection of an Athlete for Doping Control during any Competition, the following procedures shall be followed in India.
- 5.8.2 The official responsible for notifying the Athlete for Doping Control (whether the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone) shall write the name of the Athlete on the official

- notification form and present it to the Athlete, as discreetly as possible, immediately after the Athlete has completed his Competition. The Athlete shall sign to confirm receipt of the notification and retain a copy. The time of signing shall be recorded on the form. The Athlete must stay in view of the Chaperone until reporting to the Doping Control Station.
- 5.8.3 If an Athlete refuses to sign the notification form, the Chaperone shall immediately report this to the Doping Control Officer who shall make every effort to inform the Athlete of his obligation to undergo Doping Control and the consequences of his not submitting himself to the control. If the Athlete fails or refuses to sign this notice or fails to report to the Doping Control Station as required, the Athlete shall be deemed to have refused to submit to Doping Control for the purpose of Articles 2.3 and 10.3.1 of these rules. Even if the Athlete indicates reluctance to report to the Doping Control Station, the Chaperone shall keep the Athlete in view until there is no question that the Athlete has refused to submit to Doping Control.
- 5.8.4 The Athlete is required to report immediately to the Doping Control Station, unless there is a valid reason for a delay, as determined in accordance with article 5.8.8.
- 5.8.5 The Athlete shall be entitled to be accompanied to the Doping Control Station by (i) a competition-accredited representative from his National Association, and (ii) an interpreter if required.
- 5.8.6 In case the Athlete is a Minor, the Athlete shall be entitled to be accompanied by a representative observing the witnessing DCO/Chaperone when the Minor Athlete is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor.
- 5.8.7 The Athlete must show a valid identification document at the Doping Control Station. The Athlete's time of arrival at the Doping Control Station shall be recorded on the doping control form.
- 5.8.8 The Athlete has the right to ask the DCO or Chaperone for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station and/or to leave the Doping Control Station temporarily after arrival, but the request may be granted only if the Athlete can be continuously chaperoned and kept under direct observation during the delay, and if the request relates to the following activities:
- a) Participation in a presentation ceremony;
 - b) Fulfilment of media commitments;
 - c) Competing in further Competitions;
 - d) Performing a warm down;
 - e) Obtaining necessary medical treatment;
 - f) Locating a representative and/or interpreter;
 - g) Obtaining photo identification; or
 - h) Any other reasonable circumstances as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of FIH or other Testing Authority with jurisdiction at an Event.

5.8.9 Only the following persons may be present in the Doping Control Station:

- a) The Doping Control Officer/s and the Chaperone/s.
- b) Staff assigned to the station
- c) Authorized interpreters
- d) The Athletes selected for doping control and their representative
- e) The WADA's Independent Observer

The news media shall not be admitted to the Doping Control Station. The doors of the station must not be left open. No photography or filming shall be permitted in the Doping Control Station during the hours of operation.

Out-of-Competition Testing

5.8.10 Out-Of-Competition Testing may be conducted by FIH, Hockey India, WADA or a NADA (or agencies appointed by them) at any time or location in any member country of FIH or WADA. This Testing shall be carried out without any advance notice to the Athlete or his Member Unit. Every Athlete affiliated with a Hockey India is obliged to undergo Out-of-Competition Testing as decided by the FIH, Hockey India WADA or NADA.

5.9 Procedures for In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing

5.9.1 The Testing procedure shall be in conformity with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The article below provides information on procedure for the collection of Samples under the jurisdiction of FIH at FIH Competitions and Events and also for Out-of-Competition Testing. In the event of any conflict with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall prevail.

5.9.2 Each Athlete asked to provide a Sample shall also provide information on an official Doping Control Form. The Athlete's name, post and email addresses, his country, telephone numbers, the code number of the Sample and the event identification will be entered into the form. The Athlete shall declare any medication and nutritional supplements that he/she has used in the preceding seven (7) days. The form shall also provide the names of the people present at the Doping Control Station involved with the obtaining of the Sample, including the Doping Control Officer (DCO) in charge of the station. Any irregularities must be registered on the form. The form shall include at least four copies for distribution as follows:

- a) a copy to be retained by the DCO for forwarding to the FIH and Hockey India Office by the day after the Competition;
- b) a copy to be given to the Athlete;
- c) a special copy to be sent to the Laboratory which is to conduct the analysis - this laboratory copy must be so designed that it does not contain any information which could identify the Athlete who provided the Sample;

- d) an extra copy, for distribution as the FIH deems appropriate and in accordance with the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
- 5.9.3 The Athlete shall select a sealed collection vessel from a number of such vessels, visually check that it is empty and clean, and proceed to provide the required amount of urine established in the International Standard for Testing and Investigation under the direct supervision of, and within the view of, the DCO or appropriate official (Chaperone/s) who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete.
- Sample Collection Equipment systems shall, at a minimum, meet the following criteria. They shall:
- a) Have a unique numbering system incorporated into all bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the Sample;
 - b) Have a sealing system that is tamper-evident;
 - c) Ensure the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself; and
 - d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the Athlete. To ensure authenticity of the Sample, the DCO and/or Chaperone will require such disrobing as is necessary to confirm the urine is produced by the Athlete. No one other than the Athlete and the person authorized by these rules shall be present when the urine sample is collected. Blood Testing may be performed prior to, after or instead of a urine Sample.
- 5.9.4 The Athlete shall remain in the Doping Control Station until he or she has fulfilled the duty to pass an adequate quantity of urine. If the Athlete is unable to provide the required amount, the urine which is collected shall be sealed in a container and the seal shall be broken when the Athlete is ready to provide more urine. The Athlete may be required to retain custody of the sealed container while waiting to provide more urine.
- 5.9.5 When the Athlete has provided the required volume of urine, he or she shall select from a number of such kits a sealed urine control kit, containing two containers for Samples A and B. The Athlete shall check to be sure the containers are empty and clean.
- 5.9.6 The Athlete, or his representative, shall pour approximately two-thirds of the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle and one-third into the B bottle which are then sealed as provided for in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Having closed both bottles the Athlete shall check that no leakage can occur. The DCO may, with permission of the Athlete, assist the Athlete with the procedures in this article. The Athlete must also verify at each step in the Doping Control procedure that each bottle has the same code and that this is the same code as entered on the doping control form.

- 5.9.7 The DCO should continue to collect additional Samples until the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean that for logistical reasons it is impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.
- 5.9.8 The Athlete shall certify, by signing the Doping Control Form (see art. 5.10.2), that the entire process has been performed in compliance with the procedures outlined above. The Athlete shall also record any irregularities or procedural deviations he/she identifies. Any irregularities or procedural deviations identified by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present), the DCO, or station staff shall be recorded on the form. The form will also be signed by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present).
- 5.9.9 The accumulation of Samples may take place over time before dispatch to the laboratory. During this time, the Samples must be kept secure. If there is prolonged delay in dispatching the Samples to the laboratory, storage in a cool, secure place is necessary to ensure no possible deterioration could occur. The DCO should detail and document the location where Samples are stored and who has custody of the Samples and/or is permitted access to the Samples.
- 5.9.10 At FIH International Events, Hockey India or the National Association and/or the Organizing Committee must ensure that a Doping Control station reasonably separated from public activities with the following minimum requirements is set up for the event:
- one (1) private room ("Doping Control Station") exclusively dedicated for use by the DCO and doping control personnel with one (1) table, two (2) chairs, pens and paper, and one (1) lockable refrigerator; and - a waiting room/area with a suitable number of chairs as well as an appropriate amount of individually sealed, non-caffeinated and non-alcoholic beverages, which includes a mix of natural mineral water and soft drinks; and
 - one (1) private, clean and equipped bathroom/toilet, adjacent or as near as possible to the Doping Control Station and waiting area.
- 5.9.11 Hockey India or the National Association and/or the Organizing Committee must also ensure that at least one (1) staff member is designated who is able to act as point-of-contact and support for the Doping Control Officer/s (DCOs) and the Chaperone/s during the doping control mission, with the contact name and details of this staff member to be communicated to the FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate at least four (4) weeks prior to the starting date of the Event.
- Prior to the Event, the FIH Anti-Doping administrator and/or its delegate may communicate to the National Federation and/or the Organizing Committee a specific number of Chaperones.

Hockey India or the National Association and/or Organizing Committee shall accordingly be required to provide the number of Chaperones so requested.

5.10 Additional Procedures related to the collection of Samples while Out-Of-Competition.

- 5.10.1 When an Athlete has been selected for No Advance Notice Testing, the DCO will arrive unannounced at the Athlete's training camp, accommodation or any other place where the Athlete may be found. The DCO shall show proof of identity and provide a copy of his letter of authority. The DCO shall also require proof of identity of the Athlete. The actual collection of the Sample shall be in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation.
- 5.10.2 As the DCO's arrival is with No Advance Notice, he should give the Athlete reasonable time to complete any reasonable activity in which he is engaged under the observation of the DCO, but Testing should commence as soon as possible.
- 5.10.3 Each Athlete selected for Out-of-Competition Testing shall complete a Doping Control Form similar to the form described in article 5.10.1.
- 5.10.4 If the Athlete refuses to provide a urine Sample, the DCO shall note this on the Doping Control form, sign his name on the form and ask the Athlete to sign the form. The DCO shall also note any other irregularities in the Doping Control process.
- 5.10.5 The nature of Out-of-Competition Doping Control requires that no prior warning is given to the Athlete. Every effort will be made by the DCO to collect the Sample speedily and efficiently with the minimum of interruption to the Athlete's training, social or work arrangements. If there is an interruption, however, no Athlete may take action to gain compensation for any inconvenience or other loss incurred. Furthermore, any interruption for Testing shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.

In the event that there is any conflict between this Article and the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall prevail.

5.11 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.11.1 An Athlete in FIH's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FIH may not resume competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given FIH and Hockey India written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with FIH and NADA may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to

an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.

- 5.11.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FIH and to Hockey India and NADA of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- 5.11.3 An Athlete who is not in FIH's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FIH may not resume competing unless he/she notifies FIH, Hockey India and NADA at least six months before he/she wishes to return to Competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, during the period before actual return to Competition.

5.12 Independent Observer Program

FIH and Hockey India for FIH's Events, as well as the organizing committees for National and sanctioned events conducted in India, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

Article 6 Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA- accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FIH for international events and Hockey India for domestic events.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist FIH in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.2.1: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.2.2 FIH and Hockey India shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 FIH may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 FIH may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analysed.]

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by FIH at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FIH to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Article 7 Results Management

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

- 7.1.1 The circumstances in which FIH shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.
- 7.1.2 The FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate will conduct the review discussed in article 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6. The review prescribed in article 7.7 should be conducted by a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair (who may be the FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate) and at least 2 other members with experience in anti-doping.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by FIH or Hockey India

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by FIH or Hockey India (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FIH or tests performed by NADA pursuant to agreement with Hockey India) shall proceed as follows:

- 7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to FIH in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS.
- 7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.2.3 If there view of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti- Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

- 7.3.1 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the

analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or FIH chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FIH decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA;(g) the Athlete's right to request a hearing or, failing such request within the deadline specified in the notification, that the hearing may be deemed waived;(h) the opportunity for the Athlete to provide written explanation about the overall circumstances of the case or to dispute (within a specific deadline indicated in the notification) the FIH assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred (i) the imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension (in case described in article 7.9.1) (j) the imposition of the optional Provisional Suspension in cases where FIH decides to impose it in accordance with art. 7.9.2 (k) the opportunity to accept voluntarily a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter, in all cases where a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed (l) the Athlete's opportunity to promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation and consequently request the reduction in the period of Ineligibility as described in art 10.6.3 (m) the Athlete's opportunity to cooperate and provide Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations as described in art 10.6.1.

- 7.3.2 Where requested by the Athlete or FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FIH may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 7.3.3 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of FIH as well as a representative of the Athlete's National Association shall be allowed to be present.
- 7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless FIH takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.
- 7.3.5 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

- 7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.
- 7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.
- 7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.
- 7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.4.5 FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:
 - 7.4.5.1 If FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d)-(f).
 - 7.4.5.2 If FIH and/or Hockey India is asked (a) by a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events, or (b) by a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FIH and/or Hockey India shall so advise

the Major Event Organization or sports organization after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

The FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with FIH, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as the FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6

The FIH Doping Review Panel shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.6. At such time as the FIH Doping Review Panel is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization / NADA and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FIH shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension:

If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension:

In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, the Athlete or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension, upon request by the Athlete or other Person; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).

7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete or other Person demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Athlete or other Person; or (b) the Athlete or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Athlete or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team) has

been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.

- 7.9.5 In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

[Comment to Article 7.9: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]

7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.10.1 Agreement between parties

At any time during the results management process the Athlete or other Person may agree with FIH on the Consequences which are either mandated by the Code or which the FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate considers appropriate where discretion as to Consequences exists under these Rules and the Code. The agreement shall state the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility agreed upon, including (if applicable) a justification for why the discretion as to Consequences was applied.

Such agreement shall be deemed to be a decision made under these Anti-Doping Rules within the meaning of Article 13. The decision will be reported to the parties with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.2 and shall be published in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.10.2 Waiver of hearing

An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly.

Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to request the hearing and/or to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have waived a hearing.

7.10.3 Process in case of Athlete's waiving of hearing

In cases where Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead, FIH's Doping Administrator or its delegate will refer the case to the FIH Judicial Commission for adjudication, transmitting all the available documents of the case.

The FIH's Judicial Commission shall promptly issue a written decision (in accordance with art 8.2) about the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for

why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. The FIH shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where FIH has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, FIH shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while FIH is conducting the results management process, FIH retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and FIH would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIH has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.12: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

Article 8 Right To A Fair Hearing

8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing

8.1.1 When FIH sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and there is no agreement in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FIH Judicial Commission for hearing and adjudication.

The FIH's Judicial Commission is composed by at least three members (one Chair and two members) nominated by FIH.

8.1.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or otherwise accepted by the Athlete or other Person the hearings should be expedited, in all cases the hearing should be held within 6 months from the notification of the Athlete or other Person that an anti-doping rule violation is being asserted. Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.

[Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of

the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]

8.1.3 The FIH Judicial Commission shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

The hearing process shall respect the following principles:

- a) the right of each party to be represented by counsel (at the party's own expenses) or to be accompanied by a Person chosen by each party;
- b) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and make submissions with respect to the resulting Consequences;
- c) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses; and,
- d) the Athlete's or other Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing.

The FIH's Judicial Commission shall have jurisdiction to determine which party shall bear the responsibility for the cost of the interpreter.

8.1.4 WADA and Hockey India or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FIH shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.5 The FIH Judicial Commission shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2 Decisions

8.2.1 The FIH Judicial Commission shall issue a written decision within 30 days from the date of the end of the hearing or from the date the case has been referred to the FIH Judicial Commission when the hearing has been waived in accordance with art 7.10.2. The decision shall include the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed. The decision shall be written in English.

8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to the CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIH shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, FIH, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

Article 9 Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

Article 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 Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event 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 Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be disqualified, unless the Athlete's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation.

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 Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FIH can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 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 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

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

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However,

depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

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

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete's degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]

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

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

10.6.1.1 FIH may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FIH. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FIH may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FIH shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FIH decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of FIH or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be

subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.

- 10.6.1.3 If FIH suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize FIH to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

- 10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

[Comment to Article 10.6.2: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he/she not come forward voluntarily.]

- 10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FIH, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FIH, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years,

depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11. Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

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

- (a) six months;
- (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- (c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIH can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule

violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after FIH made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FIH cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FIH discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FIH shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FIH.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, Hockey India or FIH may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to Rs 10,000 and 1000 Swiss Francs respectively, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the HI/FIH's recovery of costs

shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period FIH Anti-Doping Rules 47

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, FIH may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be disqualified.

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIH, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a

Provisional Suspension in writing from FIH and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.11.3.4 In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FIH or Hockey India or any other National Association or a club or other member organization of FIH or Hockey India Member Units, 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.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national

championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Association or a club which is a member of that National Association or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of FIH's member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in FIH Anti-Doping Rules 50 in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FIH shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a

reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FIH and its National Associations.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

Article 11 Consequences To Teams

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event 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 Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body may Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

11.3.1 The disqualified team and the Athletes concerned must automatically and immediately return all awards, trophies, medals, prize money received during the tournament, Competition or Event to the FIH or other Event organizer.

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from the Olympic Games based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games.]

Article 12 Sanctions And Costs Assessed Against Sporting Bodies

- 12.1 Hockey India has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non- financial support to Member Units that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 12.2 Member Units shall be obligated to reimburse Hockey India for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that Member Unit.
- 12.3 Hockey India may elect to take additional disciplinary action against any Member Unit with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Athletes to participate in National or Sanctioned Events and fines based on the following:
 - 12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Unit within a 12-month period in testing conducted by Hockey India or NADA. In such event Hockey India may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from Member Units for participation in any Hockey India activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the Member Unit in an amount up to Rs 1,00,000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)
 - 12.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Unit within a 12- month period in Testing conducted by FIH, Hockey India or NADA, then Hockey India may suspend that Member Units membership for a period of up to 4 years.
 - 12.3.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a Member Unit commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during a domestic or sanction Event. In such event Hockey India may fine that Member Unit in an amount up to Rs 1,00,000.
 - 12.3.3 A Member Unit has failed to make diligent efforts to keep Hockey India informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from Hockey India. In such event Hockey India may fine the Member Unit an amount up to Rs 50,000 per Athlete in addition to all of the Hockey India costs incurred in Testing that Member Unit's Athletes.

Article 13 Appeals

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti- Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FIH's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FIH's process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of FIH's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of FIH's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in FIH's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by FIH not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; FIH's failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that FIH lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by FIH not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 – 13.7.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in

cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organization having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIH; (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.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIH; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence; (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. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and FIH shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or

other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, FIH 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 FIH 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 FIH.

[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for FIH to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with FIH and give FIH an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

13.3.1 Failure of Hockey India to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, a FIH affiliated National Association or Hockey India fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation (for which the Hockey India is the competent Results Management Authority) was committed within a reasonable deadline set by FIH, FIH may decide to assume jurisdiction for the matters and conduct Results Management Authority in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

Should this occur, Hockey India or Hockey India Member Unit is liable for the costs incurred by FIH for the management of the case.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FIH pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Association.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one 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 days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;
- b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
- b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 14 Confidentiality And Reporting

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

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Association may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Association.

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

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In- Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, National Anti- Doping Organizations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient 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 Association, and team in a Team Sport) until FIH has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

14.1.6 FIH 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, and shall include provisions in any contract entered into between FIH and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents and consultants, for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FIH shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by FIH

- to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by FIH only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.
- 14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FIH must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any), and the Consequences imposed. FIH must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIH shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FIH shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.
- 14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FIH's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.
- 14.3.5 Neither FIH, nor its National Associations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.
- 14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.
- 14.3.7 Except where expressly stated otherwise, a notice under these Anti-Doping Rules shall only be effective if it is in writing. Faxes and email are permitted.
- 14.3.8 Any notice given under these Anti-Doping Rules shall, in the absence of earlier receipt, be deemed to have been duly given as follows:
- a) if delivered personally, on delivery;
 - b) if sent by first class post, two clear business days after the date of posting;

- c) if sent by airmail, six clear business days after the date of posting;
- d) if sent by facsimile, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent;
- e) if sent by email, at the time at which it was sent.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

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

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, FIH shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 FIH and Hockey India may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

Article 15 Application And Recognition Of Decisions

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by FIH and all its National Associations.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

15.2 FIH, Hockey India and Hockey India Member Units shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, FIH and its National Associations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then FIH shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of FIH regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

Article 16 Incorporation of The FIH And Hockey India Anti-doping Rules And Obligations of Hockey India Member Units

16.1 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FIH may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against Athletes under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including District-Level Athletes). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each Hockey India Member Unit's rules so that the Member Units may enforce them itself directly as against Athletes under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including District-Level Athletes).

16.2 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by Hockey India or one of Hockey India Member Units or one of the Member Units member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organization responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.

16.3 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FIH and to NADA, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.

16.4 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the jurisdiction of FIH or Hockey India.

16.5 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with NADA.

16.6 Statistical Reporting

Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall report to the FIH and Hockey India Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate within the

first three (3) months of each year, results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition.

- 16.7 FIH may periodically publish Testing data received from Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units as well as comparable data from Testing under FIH's jurisdiction. FIH may publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.
- 16.8 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall report to the FIH and Hockey India Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate promptly the names of Athletes who have signed a written acknowledgement and agreement to these Anti-Doping Rules (appendix 3 of these anti-doping rules).

Article 17 Statute Of Limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 18 Hockey India And FIH Compliance Reports To Wada

Hockey India will report to FIH, who in turn will report to WADA on Hockey India's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

Article 19 Education

Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

- 19.1 Hockey India and all Hockey India Member Units may decide to request Athletes to perform educational activities before and/or during their participation to selected event. The list of Events in which Athletes will be required to perform educational activities as a condition of participation will be published in the FIH or Hockey India website.

The Athletes who have not performed the educational activities will be asked to provide valid justifications to have failed to participate in the educational activity. FIH Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate should evaluate those justifications on a case by case basis and may decide to request to impose disciplinary sanctions if it deemed appropriate.

Article 20 Amendment And Interpretation Of Anti-doping Rules

- 20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by FIH.

- 20.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 20.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.7 These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on [1 January 2015] (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
 - 20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.
 - 20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.
 - 20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.
 - 20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the

period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

- 20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

Article 21 Interpretation of The Code

- 21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.
- 21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

Article 22 Additional Roles And Responsibilities of Athletes And Other Persons

- 22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes
- 22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.
- [Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]*

- 22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.
- 22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.1.5 To disclose to NADA, Hockey India, Anti-Doping Organizations and to FIH any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.1.6 To cooperate with NADA or Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.1.7 Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with NADA or Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FIH's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

- 22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
- 22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organization and to FIH any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FIH's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.
- 22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
- 22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under FIH's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

Appendix 1 Definitions

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 and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organization: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping 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 Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) 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 Code is an Athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization / NADA, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International, National-Level

Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization or NADA could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

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.

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

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.

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.

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 including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FIH World Championships, or Pan American Games). For hockey an FIH Event is where the International Hockey Federation is the ruling body for the Event, namely: World Cup, Junior World Cup, Indoor World Cup, World League Semi Finals, World League Final, Champion's Trophy, and any other sanctioned event identified by the FIH Executive Board.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For FIH the event venues are the official training, accommodation and Competition venues **of the Event**.

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of 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 an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

In-Competition: "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

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

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

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event 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.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen 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 Athletes that is not an International Event.

National Association: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FIH as the entity governing FIH's sport in that nation or region.

National-Level Athlete: Athletes 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 Athlete or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even

with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person's establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

[Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition. Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete 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.

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

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.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by 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 International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

[Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case 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 which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

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

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

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

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction 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.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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.

[Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech].

Appendix 2 Examples Of The Application Of Article 10

Example 1.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete is deemed to have No Significant Fault that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility would thus be two years, not four years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the Fault-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a Specified Substance, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of Ineligibility within this range based on the Athlete's degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of 16 months.)
3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to Fault). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of Ineligibility is already below the two-year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten months and the period of Ineligibility would thus be six months.)
4. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision (Article 10.11.2).
5. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would have to automatically disqualify the result obtained in that Competition (Article 9).
6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

8. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 2.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of a stimulant which is a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Anti-Doping Organization is able to establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the Athlete is not able to establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the Athlete is unable to establish that the substance was permitted Out-of-Competition and the Use was unrelated to the Athlete's sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be four years (Article 10.2.1.2).
2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on Fault (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be one year.
3. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the final hearing decision.
4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 3.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an Out-of-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; the Athlete also establishes that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by a Contaminated Product.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had No Significant Fault in Using a Contaminated Product (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be two years (Articles 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the Fault-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a Contaminated Product and that he acted with No Significant Fault or Negligence based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of Ineligibility would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of Ineligibility within this range, based on the Athlete's degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of four months.)
3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
5. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 4.

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she Used an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be four years.
2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions of the period of Ineligibility (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5).
3. Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admission (Article 10.6.2) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance (Article 10.6.1)

alone, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of Ineligibility would be one year.

4. The period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of Ineligibility, an early start of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an Athlete from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of Ineligibility was suspended solely on the basis of Substantial Assistance, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of Ineligibility started as early as the Athlete's last Use of the anabolic steroid.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 5.

Facts: An Athlete Support Person helps to circumvent a period of Ineligibility imposed on an Athlete by entering him into a Competition under a false name. The Athlete Support Person comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organization.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of Ineligibility would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of three years.)
2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).
3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of Ineligibility of 18 months.)

4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed unless the Athlete Support Person is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

Example 6.

Facts: An Athlete was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of Ineligibility of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of Substantial Assistance. Now, the Athlete commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provided Substantial Assistance. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the Athlete with a period of Ineligibility of 16 months and suspend six months for Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.
2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of Ineligibility would be the greater of:
 - (a) six months;
 - (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or
 - (c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months).

Thus, the period of Ineligibility for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of Ineligibility of 32 months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-Fault-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance, thus reducing the period of Ineligibility imposed to two years.)
4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility

(Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility

* Upon the approval of WADA in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.

Appendix 3 Consent Form

As a member of Hockey India and/or a participant in an event authorized or recognized by Hockey India or International Hockey Federation, I hereby declare as follows:

I acknowledge that I am bound by, and confirm that I shall comply with, all of the provisions of FIH and Hockey India Anti-Doping Rules (as amended from time to time) and the International Standards issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and published on its website.

I acknowledge the authority of FIH, Hockey India and/or NADA under the FIH and Hockey India Anti-Doping Rules to enforce, to manage results under, and to impose sanctions in accordance with the FIH Anti-Doping Rules.

I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FIH Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FIH Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the FIH Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.

I have read and understand the present declaration.

Date

Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Signature (or, if a minor, signature of legal guardian)



