

Tribunal Arbitral du Sport
Court of Arbitration for Sport

CAS 2008/A/1576 FIFA v/ Malta Football Association & Ryan Grech
CAS 2008/A/1628 WADA v/ Malta Football Association & Ryan Grech

ARBITRAL AWARD

Delivered by the

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

Sitting in the following composition:

President: Mr Lars Hilliger, Attorney-at-law, Copenhagen, Denmark

Arbitrators: Mr Goetz Eilers, Attorney-at-law, Darmstadt, Germany
Mr Ulrich Haas, Attorney-at-law, Zurich, Switzerland

Ad hoc Clerk: Mr Nicolas Cottier, Attorney-at-law, Lausanne, Switzerland

in the arbitration between

Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), Zurich, Switzerland

Represented by Mr. Volker Hesse, in house Counsel, FIFA

As 1st Appellant

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), Lausanne, Switzerland

Represented by Messrs Claude Ramoni and Yvan Henzer, Attorneys-at-law, Lausanne, Switzerland
As 2nd Appellant

and

Malta Football Association, Ta' Qali, Malta

Represented by its President, Mr. Joseph Mifsud and its Vice-President, Mr. Peter Fenech
Attorneys-at-law, Ta' Qali, Malta,

As 1st Respondent

and

Mr. Ryan Grech, Attard, Malta,

As 2nd Respondent

* * * * *

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. Parties

1. FIFA is the International Federation of Football (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) with its registered office in Zurich, Switzerland.
2. The World Anti-Doping Agency (hereinafter "WADA") is the international independent organisation created in 1999 to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against doping in sport in all its forms. It coordinates the development and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code ("the WADC"). It is a Swiss private law Foundation with corporate seat in Lausanne, Switzerland and its headquarters in Montréal, Canada.
3. The Malta Football Association (hereinafter "the MFA") is the national football federation in Malta and affiliated with FIFA since 1960.
4. The football player Ryan Grech (hereinafter "the Player") is playing for the Maltese football club "Tarxien Rainbows FC", which team is affiliated with the MFA.

2. Facts

5. On the occasion of an in-competition test performed on January 2, 2008 on a bodily sample provided by the Player, after the match of his team against Mosta FC, the Player tested positive to benzoylecgonine, the main metabolite of cocaine.
6. The sample was analyzed by the Antidoping Laboratory of Dresden, which is accredited by WADA.
7. The Player was informed of the adverse analytical finding by a letter dated January 25, 2008 from the MFA General Secretary. He did not request the analysis of the B-sample.
8. On February 11, 2008, the MFA Executive Committee decided to temporarily suspend the Player from February 19, 2008.
9. At a meeting before the Medical Committee of the MFA held on February 15, 2008, the Player declared that one of his friends had spiked his drink at the New Year's party that he had attended two days before the test.
10. In a decision dated March 25, 2008, the MFA Control and Disciplinary Board imposed on the Player a one year period of ineligibility starting on February 19, 2008 for his violation of the anti-doping rules. Upon reviewing the case, the MFA Appeals Board decided on April 17, 2008 to reduce the sentence imposed to Mr. Ryan Grech to nine months.

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11. The decision of the MFA Appeals Board was sent to FIFA by the MFA by means of a fax dated May 20, 2008. By fax dated May 29, 2008 FIFA received a new document from the MFA with more detailed explanations on the decision taken. Eventually, on May 30, 2008, FIFA received a final document on the decision.
12. Based on those documents, the decisions of the MFA Control and Disciplinary Board and of the MFA Appeals Board can be summarized in essence as follows:

"(...)In the presence of the Medical Committee the player declared that 2 days prior to the match in question i.e. on the 31st December 2007 (New Year's Eve) he had attended a party where he had met many friends and accepted many drinks from various people many of which he hardly knew. He suspected nothing and felt no particular effect, neither then nor on the day after. In fact he was totally surprised when he got the news of the positive test.

The player stated that one friend, when confronted, admitted to putting cocaine in his drink, however this friend did not testify for fear of consequences.

The Club delegate said he knew Ryan as a very good lad and his surprise was complete. He was sure that the player had learned his lesson and said that there was definitely nothing to indicate that Ryan had done anything to enhance his playing ability.

The Medical Committee concluded that it is highly unlikely that the version regarding the part played by his friend is true and that the player knew what he was doing but this was probably a one off case and he had no intention to enhance his playing ability.. The Medical Committee recommended that in view of these facts and the seasonal circumstances when the breach occurred, it would be prudent to keep the sanction to a minimum level.

The Control and Disciplinary Board of the Malta Football Association, during its meeting of 25th March 2008, heard the charge against player Ryan Grech. The Control and Disciplinary Board, after hearing the evidence of the player and the Club delegate concerned, and taking into account the report made by the Medical Committee of the Malta Football Association, suspended Ryan Grech for one (1) year, starting from 19th February 2008 when he was suspended temporarily by the Executive Committee.

An appeal was lodged against the above mentioned decision, whereas upon reviewing the case the Appeals Board found the Appellant guilty, however took into account the recommendation of the Medical Committee and reduced the sentence to nine (9) months."

13. By email dated July 21, 2008 FIFA sent to WADA the MFA's fax dated May 20, 2008 informing FIFA of the decision rendered in the matter of Ryan Grech.

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3. Proceedings before the Court of Arbitration for Sport

14. On June 10, 2008 FIFA filed with CAS an appeal against the MFA "*on the grounds of the decision passed on 25 March 2008 by the Control and Disciplinary Board of the Malta Football Association*", which was, in the present case, the MFA's first instance body, and confirmed its statement of appeal with the filing of an appeal brief on July 10, 2008. FIFA's statement of appeal was thus formally not directed against the decision taken on April 17, 2008 by the MFA's last instance body, namely the MFA Appeals Board.
15. FIFA's submissions, in essence, may be summarized as follows:
16. As to the applicable law, FIFA is of the opinion that according to Article 60 § 2 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes, the provisions of the CAS Code of Sports-Related Arbitration shall apply to the proceedings. Pursuant to the same article, CAS shall primarily apply the various regulations of FIFA and, additionally, Swiss law. The applicable law shall consequently be, according to FIFA, the FIFA-regulations and additionally Swiss law. Moreover, FIFA claims, without further submissions, that, "in a third degree", the World Anti-Doping Code shall be applicable.
17. As to the occurrence of a doping offence and to the sanction to be imposed on the Player, FIFA argues that the doping offence is clearly proven and that in the present case there is no room to consider the Player committed no significant fault or negligence. There should thus be according to FIFA no reduction of the standard sanction of two years provided for in Article 65 § 1 lit. a) of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, which is applicable according to FIFA. FIFA stresses that the Player did not at all take any precautions to avoid any possible chance that the prohibited substance entered his body. He deliberately exposed himself to that risk and ultimately committed an anti-doping rule violation by just accepting drinks from other persons. FIFA does not accept the arguments of the MFA Appeals Board, following which the sanction should be kept at a minimum level in view of the facts that this was probably a one off case and that the player had no intention to enhance his playing ability and on the other hand by taking into account the seasonal circumstances when the breach occurred. FIFA does not see why the Player's degree of fault should be reduced, comforted in that by the longstanding practice of the CAS in doping matters. Hence FIFA believes that in the present case there exists no doubt that the player acted with "significant fault or negligence" with regard to the antidoping rule violation and that thus the standard two-year suspension provided under the FIFA Disciplinary Code should be imposed on the Player.
18. Based on these submissions, FIFA filed the following request for relief:
 1. *In conclusion, we request this Honourable Court to review the present case as to the facts and to the law, in compliance with Article R57 of the Code of Sports-related Arbitration.*
 2. *Equally, we request this Honourable Court to issue a new decision setting aside the decision passed on 17 April 2008 by the ABM as being in violation of Article 65 of the FDC and pass a new decision.*

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3. *We also request this Honourable Court to suspend the player Ryan Grech for two years from all football activities for violation of an anti-doping rule.*

4. *Finally, all costs related to the present procedure as well as the legal expenses of the Appellant shall be borne by the Respondents.*

19. On August 5, 2008, WADA filed as well an appeal against the decision taken by the MFA Appeals Board and confirmed its statement of appeal with the filing of an appeal brief on October 30, 2008. WADA's submissions, in essence, may be summarized as follows:
20. As to the applicable rules WADA states that the MFA is affiliated with FIFA and that according to article 13 par. 1 lit. a of the FIFA Statutes in force until July 31, 2008 ("2007 FIFA Statutes"), as well as of the FIFA Statutes in force as from August 1, 2008 ("2008 FIFA Statutes"), FIFA members have the obligation "*to comply fully with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies at any time*".
21. WADA then adds that in respect with that provision, article 3 (i) of the MFA Statute states : "*The Association shall be affiliated to, and shall observe, the rules, bye-laws, regulations, directives and decisions of the Federation Internationale de Football Associations (FIFA) and the Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA)*" and article 4 (i) lit. a of the MFA Statute further states that "*the objects of the Association are (...) to develop, promote, control and regulate the sport of association football in all its forms throughout the territory of the Republic of Malta in the spirit of fair play and in conformity with its own Statute, and with its other rules, bye-laws and regulations as may be in force from time to time, and with the statutes, bye-laws and rules and regulations of FIFA and UEFA, and with the laws of the Game as promulgated by the International Football Association Board.*"
22. Based on the foregoing WADA claims that the FIFA rules and regulations – i.e. in particular the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Disciplinary Code in its version in force on the date of the sample collection and the FIFA Doping Control Regulations are applicable to the present case. WADA adds then further that as the Player is affiliated to MFA, its regulations, in particular the MFA Doping Charter may also be applicable, to the extent such rules do not conflict with the FIFA rules and regulations.
23. Coming then to its Right of Appeal, WADA explains that according to article 61 par. 6 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes or to article 63 par. 6 of the 2008 FIFA Statutes: "*The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is entitled to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed by FIFA, the Confederations, Members or Leagues under the terms of par. 1 and par. 2 above.*" Article 3 (ii) of the MFA Statute further recognizes the authority of CAS as the supreme jurisdictional authority to which "*the Association, its Members and members thereof, its registered players and its licensed coaches, licensed referees and licensed player's agents may have recourse to in football matters as provided in the FIFA Statutes and regulations*".
24. WADA states that the decision rendered by the MFA Appeal Board is a final decision, which may be appealed to CAS by WADA pursuant to article 61 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes or to article 63 of the 2008 FIFA Statutes. It considers that the MFA Regulations support such an appeal as the MFA recognizes in its Doping Charter the importance of the fight against

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doping. In particular, the introduction of the charter states that *"such regulation of doping practices is in accordance with the policies of FIFA and UEFA and in accordance with the recommendations laid down by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)"*.

25. Regarding the compliance with the time limit to lodge an appeal with CAS, WADA explains that article 61 par. 1 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes states that: *"Appeal against final decisions passed by FIFA's legal bodies and against decisions passed by Confederations, Members or Leagues shall be lodged with CAS within 21 days of notification of the decision in question"*. Article 61 par. 7 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes further states that: *"any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed by the Confederations, Members or Leagues shall be sent immediately to FIFA and WADA by the body passing that decision. The time allowed for FIFA or WADA to lodge an appeal begins upon receipt by FIFA or WADA, respectively, of the internally final and binding decision in an official FIFA language."*
26. WADA then stresses that the MFA never provided WADA with a copy of the decision rendered in the present matter and that FIFA actually sent on July 21, 2008, to WADA a copy of a fax from the MFA dated May 20, 2008 informing FIFA of the decision rendered by the MFA in the matter of the Player. As WADA was not aware of the existence of the appealed decision before that communication, WADA claims that the time limit to appeal starts to run from July 21, 2008 and refers notably to CAS 2007/A/1284 & 1308 (WADA v/Federación Colombiana de Natación & Lina Maria Prieto).
27. As to the material aspects of the present case, WADA considers that according to article II.1 of the FIFA DCR, as well as to section 4 of the MFA Doping Charter, the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's bodily specimen constitutes a violation of anti-doping rules. Benzoyllecgonine, the main metabolite of cocaine was detected in the Player's bodily specimen. Cocaine is a Stimulant that appears on the WADA 2008 Prohibited List under class S6, Stimulants and is prohibited in competition, as indicated in the Prohibited List. As the Player did not contest the presence of the prohibited substance, the violation by the Player of article II.1 of the FIFA DCR and of section 4 of the MFA Doping Charter is established, according to WADA.
28. As to the sanction to be imposed on the Player, WADA refers to article 65 par 1 lit. a of the FIFA DC and concludes that the Player should in principle incur a two-year period of ineligibility for his doping offence unless he can prove that he bears no significant fault or negligence or no fault or negligence at all.
29. With respect to the fault of the Player, WADA argues that he did not explain with convincing evidence how the prohibited substance entered his system, which is a necessary pre-condition in establishing a lack of fault or significant fault. WADA refers in particular to the MFA Medical Committee, which concluded that *"it is highly unlikely that the version regarding the part played by his friend is true"*. Moreover, WADA considers that in any case the Player did not bring satisfactory evidence showing that he bears no fault or negligence or no significant fault or negligence for having been tested positive. According to WADA the Player did not take any precaution as he purportedly accepted drinks from various people, many of which he hardly knew. WADA thus claims that this behavior is not compatible with the exercise of the utmost caution to benefit from an elimination of the sanction for no fault or negligence or even from a reduction for no significant fault or negligence.

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30. To WADA, the fact that the player "*knew what he was doing but he had no intention to enhance his performance*", as quoted from the MFA Medical Committee cannot be considered as mitigating factors and does not justify a reduction of the sanction
31. In view of the foregoing, WADA concludes that the ordinary two-year suspension provided for under article 65 par. 2 of the FIFA DC is applicable to the Player.
32. As section 6, art. 1.1 lit. a of the MFA Doping Charter states that a first doping offence is sanctioned with a 12 months suspension but may however, in particular circumstances, be scaled down or extended and as article 3 (i) of the MFA Statute states expressly that the MFA regulations shall comply with the FIFA rules, WADA is of the opinion that the MFA Doping Charter shall be interpreted and applied in compliance with the FIFA DC. This means, according to WADA, that a one year ineligibility as provided under section 6, art. 1.1 lit. a and art. 1.2 of the MFA Doping Charter could only apply when a player establishes that his fault is not significant. In the absence of any mitigating factor, the sanction shall be fixed to a two years suspension, in compliance with the FIFA DC.
33. Based on these submissions, WADA submitted to CAS the following requests for relief:
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 1. *The Appeal of WADA is admissible.*
 2. *The decision of the MFA Appeals Board in the matter of Mr. Ryan Grech is set aside.*
 3. *Mr. Ryan Grech is sanctioned with a two years period of suspension starting on the date on which the CAS award enters into force. Any period of suspension (whether imposed to or voluntarily accepted by Mr. Ryan Grech) before the entry into force of the CAS award shall be credited against the total period of suspension to be served.*
 4. *WADA is granted an Award for costs.*”
34. The MFA replied to FIFA's submissions in an answer dated July 28, 2008, which can be summarized, in essence, as follows:
35. The MFA first argues that it has no legal obligation to conduct domestic doping-tests except as stipulated in its own rules, regulations, bye-laws and decisions. In this respect the MFA is autonomous and there are no FIFA rules or regulations or decisions that impose an obligation on a national association to have any antidoping rules. The rules and regulations applicable to doping violations in domestic competitions are thus the MFA rules, regulations and decisions only, which are, in doping matters, the MFA Competition Rules and the Doping Charter of the Malta Football Association.
36. Based on the foregoing, the MFA claims that article 61 par. 5 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes, the provisions of the FIFA Doping Control Regulations 2008 and of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, on which FIFA is, in this case, primarily basing its appeal, are not applicable to domestic competitions. According to the MFA, this clearly emerges from the same regulations. Furthermore, there exist no enabling rules or regulations or decisions in force that make the

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FIFA Doping Control Regulations 2008 or the FIFA Disciplinary Code applicable to domestic competitions.

37. Without prejudice to the above, FIFA's request cannot be admitted on the basis of the legal maxims "*nullum crimen sine lege* and *nullum crimen sine poena* [sic]". The MFA thus argues that the Player cannot be judged on the basis of rules which are not applicable to him, which he is not in the possibility of knowing or when a legal doubt exists as to whether these, namely the FIFA Doping Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code on the one hand and Swiss Law and the World Anti-Doping Code on the other hand, apply to him or not. To the MFA's opinion, the Player may not be punished on the basis of sanctions which do not apply to him or at least regarding which there exists a legal doubt whether these apply to him or not. Therefore, the rules regarding the Player's responsibility and the sanctions to which he was subject to at the time of the commission of the offence were the doping rules, regulations, bye-laws and decisions of the MFA, which establish maximum punishments, different from those of the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
38. The MFA explains further that it has its own Doping Charter. FIFA should have checked whether the Doping Charter of the Malta Football Association complied with the minimum provisions of FIFA antidoping regulations. However the MFA claims that it had never been informed of any such wish. The MFA develops its submissions and argues that its doping regulations establish the regulation of doping tests procedure, prosecution and punishment in the case of a positive result. These regulations provide that all domestic football competitions are subject to the MFA Doping Charter to the exclusion of any other regulation.
39. As to the scope of application of the 2008 FIFA Doping Control Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code, the MFA states that those regulations cover, according to articles 2 and 3 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, doping offences committed in FIFA Competitions. The MFA points thus out that article 2 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code applies to every match and competition organized by FIFA. It thus logically follows that the FIFA Disciplinary Code is not applicable to the present case.
40. The MFA then refers further to article 70 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code which gives the right to FIFA to automatically adopt, and in principle extend worldwide, any legally binding sanctions that comply with fundamental legal principles when imposed, amongst others, by a national doping organization. The MFA explains that in Malta the only national doping organization in existence is the Malta Football Association. This rule in itself proves that the role of FIFA is not to impose sanctions, either directly or indirectly through an appeal to CAS, but only to automatically accept the decisions reached by national doping institutions and to extend them worldwide. This also proves that the FIFA Disciplinary Regulations are not applicable at domestic level. According to the MFA, although the FIFA Statutes give FIFA the right to appeal to CAS there are no rules or regulations on which CAS may base its decision.
41. Based on the foregoing, the MFA concludes on this topic that the Player was punished in accordance with the only rules and regulations applicable to him, meaning the MFA rules and regulations. In this respect the MFA Appeals Board reduced the Player's suspension by only three months out of a possible maximum suspension of twelve months due to what they deemed was appropriate in the circumstances of the case. The MFA is of the opinion that the

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members of its Appeals Board were in the best position to assess those particular circumstances. The MFA sees in what it calls "case by case management", the taking into consideration of all the relevant circumstances of the case, including age, reason for taking an illegal substance as well as the level of competition, that should be considered.

42. Coming back to the issue of the applicable regulations, the MFA suggest that if FIFA had considered that a maximum suspension of one year in case of a first offence contradicts FIFA rules, it should have challenged the MFA rules, thus giving the MFA the opportunity to react either positively to such decision by changing its rule or negatively by invoking the intervention of the competent bodies and contesting the decision. Alternatively FIFA could have informed the MFA that the relevant MFA rules were illegal, thus giving the MFA the opportunity either to change its rule or to take the risk of having its decision appealed before CAS. Eventually, the MFA explains that the decision of the MFA's Appeal's Board is in line with several decisions taken by football legal bodies like the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body, the UEFA Board of Appeal and the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
43. Based on the following submissions, the MFA submitted to CAS the following requests for relief:
 1. *The MFA requests that FIFA's appeal brief above referred to be rejected (...).*
 2. *The Appellant be ordered to incur all costs related to the present procedure.*
 3. *The Appellant be ordered to cover all legal expenses and the other costs of the Respondent related to the present procedure."*
44. On November 12, 2008, the MFA filed a complementary answer in response to WADA's statement of appeal and appeal brief. The MFA basically repeated its submissions related to FIFA's statement of appeal but expressly recognized CAS jurisdiction under point II.4 of its complementary answer.
45. On November 17, 2008, FIFA, WADA and the MFA had signed the order of procedure whereas the Player did not sign it and warned CAS that he would not attend the hearing.
46. A hearing was held on November 24, 2008. FIFA was represented by Mr. Volker Hesse, in-house counsel, whereas WADA was represented by Messrs Claude Ramoni and Yvan Henzer, attorneys-at-law in Lausanne, and the MFA was represented by its President Mr. Joseph Mifsud and his Vice-President, Mr. Peter Fenech, attorneys-at-law. The Player did not attend and was not represented. No witness was called by the Parties.
47. The Panel first questioned preliminarily FIFA on the wrong indication in its statement of appeal of the decision to be appealed against. FIFA confirmed the explanations in its appeal brief that FIFA's intention was not to set aside the decision of the Control and Disciplinary Board of the MFA rendered on March 25, 2008 but the final decision passed on April 17, 2008 by the Appeals Board of the MFA. It was actually FIFA's intention to appeal against this decision already in its statement of appeal. FIFA claimed that the correction in the appeal brief had a retroactive effect and that neither the MFA nor the Player opposed to this

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correction. In response, the MFA argued that the fact that it did not oppose to FIFA's correction did not mean that it accepted it.

48. During the hearing and notably during the final oral pleadings, the Parties confirmed the factual background and legal developments made in their previous written submissions. FIFA and WADA insisted on the fact that the Player did not bring convincing evidence on the way the prohibited substance entered into the bodily sample and argued that FIFA antidoping regulations were applicable to the present case, with WADA stressing that those regulations were in fact compatible with the MFA's antidoping regulations. The MFA insisted on the fact that it was not representing the Player and that its Appeals Board had not really believed the Player on his explanations about the way the prohibited substance entered his bodily sample. The MFA stressed however that the Player's misconduct was not directly linked to football competition but was to be considered as a "social misbehaviour", which, in the particular case, should be a mitigating circumstance. As to the question of the applicable rules, the MFA developed again the reasons why it was of the opinion that the MFA antidoping regulations were exhaustive and that the FIFA antidoping regulations were not directly applicable. The MFA explained that FIFA should summon it to adapt its antidoping regulations to the FIFA ones. FIFA had not done it yet. Should the MFA not follow FIFA's injunction, then FIFA had to sanction it according to the FIFA Disciplinary Code. Even in the latter case, there is no room, according to the MFA for a direct applicability of the FIFA antidoping regulations.

II. IN LAW

4. CAS Jurisdiction and admissibility

49. The jurisdiction of CAS is not disputed but the Player did not answer to the statement of appeal and did not sign the order of procedure. The Panel thus decided to address *ex officio* whether CAS had jurisdiction or not on the present case.
50. At the moment of the anti-doping test, the Player was registered with the MFA, which is a member of FIFA.
51. Pursuant to article 13 par. 1 lit. (a) and (d) of the 2007 FIFA Statutes in force as from August 1, 2007, all national federations members of FIFA must comply "*fully with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies at any time*" and have to "*ensure that their own members comply with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies.*" Pursuant to article 2 of the FIFA Doping Control Regulations, "*all associations shall (...) undertake to comply with these FIFA Doping Control Regulations*".
52. The 2002 edition of the MFA Statutes provides under clause 3 par. (i) that the MFA's duty is to "*observe, the rules, bye-laws, regulations, directives and decisions of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)*". The MFA Statutes further provide under clause 3 par. (ii) that "*(...) in so far as the affiliation to FIFA is concerned, the Association recognizes the Court of Arbitration in Lausanne, Switzerland (CAS), as the supreme jurisdictional authority to which the Association, its Members and members thereof, its registered players and its licensed coaches, licensed referees and licensed players' agents*

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may have recourse to in football matters as provided in the FIFA Statutes and regulations.”

As to the specific question of the rules applicable to the Player, notably the arbitration clauses, the Panel notes that the MFA Statutes provide under clause 78 that *“Players are only allowed to take part in football matches under the jurisdiction of the Association and/or FIFA and/or UEFA on condition that they observe the rules, bye-laws, regulations and decisions of the Association, FIFA and UEFA (...).”* The MFA Statutes further provide under clause 79 par. (iv) that *“the registration of a person as a player with the MFA shall imply that such person shall be subject to the jurisdiction and to all the rules and regulations of the MFA and of those national and international organizations of which the MFA may be a member.”* According to clause 80 par. (i) of the MFA Statutes, the registration to the MFA is preconditional to the registration with a Club belonging to the MFA.

53. The Panel comes thus to the conclusion that the arbitration clause provided in favor of CAS under article 61 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes which were in force when the decision of the MFA Appeals Board was issued, applies without any doubt to all parties, including the Player, and that CAS has jurisdiction. The Panel points out that this conclusion is limited to the issue of the applicability of FIFA and MFA arbitration clauses in relation with CAS jurisdiction. The issue of the applicability of FIFA material antidoping rules and of the FIFA material regulations as provided under the Disciplinary Code will be addressed under point 5 *“Applicable law”*.
54. As to the admissibility of the appeals, the decision appealed against by FIFA and WADA is a decision issued by the MFA Appeals Board, which is, according to clause 66 par. 1 subpar. (i) of the MFA Statutes *“competent to take cognisance of and decide upon appeals against decisions of the Council and other bodies of the Association (...).”* The Panel noted that under clause 67 of its Statutes, the MFA establishes a further appeal authority which is competent to review decisions of the Appeals Board, namely the MFA Independent Arbitration Tribunal. No request was filed by the Player before the MFA Independent Arbitration Tribunal, which apparently was in any case not competent in the present matter as the suspension imposed by the MFA Appeals Board did not exceed two years (clause 67 par. 5 subpar. (i) lit. d of the MFA Statutes).
55. Based on article 61 par. 5 and 6 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes, FIFA and WADA have a right to appeal before CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed by national football associations. Based on the MFA Statutes, the Panel notes that the decision of the MFA Appeals Board is an internal final and binding doping-related decision, which is undisputed.
56. As to the time limit to lodge an appeal before CAS, article 61 par. 1 and par.7 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes provide that the appeal must be lodged *“within 21 days of notification of the decision in question”* and that *“the time allowed for FIFA and WADA to lodge an appeal begins upon receipt by FIFA or WADA, respectively, of the internally final and binding decision in an official FIFA language.”* The decision was notified to FIFA by means of a fax dated May 20, 2008 and FIFA’s appeal was lodged on June 10, 2008, therefore within the statutory time limit set forth by the 2007 FIFA Statutes, which is undisputed. As to WADA, the decision was notified to it by an email of FIFA dated July 21, 2008 and WADA lodged its appeal on August 5, 2008, which was as well within the statutory time limit set forth by the 2007 FIFA Statutes and which is also undisputed.

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57. The Panel considered however the mistake made by FIFA in its statement of appeal where it referred to the decision of the first instance body, namely the MFA Control and Disciplinary Board and not to the last instance body, namely the MFA Appeals Board. The Panel noted first that FIFA reacted directly and corrected the mistake in its appeal brief. It noted then that the other parties did not react to this mistake until the issue was raised by the Panel at the hearing. The MFA signed the order of procedure, showing that it considered that CAS was competent to deal with the matter. Based on the foregoing the Panel concluded that despite FIFA's mistake, the Respondents could know exactly what the FIFA Statement of appeal was about so that it would be too formalistic ("formalisme excessif") to reject FIFA's statement of appeal. The Panel notes further that the MFA apparently never issued a formal decision in writing which also generated confusion.
58. It follows that the appeals are admissible.

5. Applicable law

59. Art. R58 of the Code provides the following:

"The Panel shall decide the dispute according to the applicable regulations and the rules of law chosen by the Parties or, in the absence of such a choice, according to the law of the country in which the federation, association or sports-related body which has issued the challenged decision is domiciled or according to the rules of law, the application of which the Panel deems appropriate. In the latter case, the Panel shall give reasons for its decision. "

60. The Panel notes first that the Parties disagree on the applicable regulations and the rules of law or national laws applicable to the present case. It then notes that the present case is of disciplinary nature in relation to a doping offense. For such matters, FIFA and the national football federations have issued extensive regulations, which are self explanatory, so that there is in principle no need for the Panel to refer to any national law.
61. The main question that the Panel has to deal with is thus the one of the applicable regulations to the present case. FIFA claims that the FIFA antidoping regulations, namely the FIFA Doping control regulations 2008 together with the FIFA Disciplinary Code entered into force on September 1st, 2007, are applicable to the exclusion of the MFA Regulations. WADA holds a slightly different position. WADA claims indeed that the FIFA antidoping regulations are applicable but argues that those FIFA regulations do not contradict the MFA regulations which, according to WADA, are clearly compatible with the FIFA ones.

As to the MFA, the national association clearly expresses that FIFA antidoping regulations are not applicable at the national level and that only the MFA antidoping regulations can apply to the present case.

62. The Panel noted that it was not the first case where CAS had to decide on the question of the scope of application of FIFA and national antidoping regulations and on the question of potential conflicts between those regulations.

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63. In a recent case involving the Qatari Football Association, hereinafter "QFA", CAS concluded that FIFA antidoping regulations were applicable because the last version of the QFA Statutes and QFA Regulations referred to the FIFA antidoping regulations but not to any specific and extensive QFA antidoping rules. The regulations of the QFA named "Competition Domestic for 1st and 2nd Division Club" provided under article 96 that "*it was prohibited to use illegal drugs for activation according to FIFA regulations (...) which contain a list of illegal materials and methods*" (CAS 2007/A/1446 WADA v/ Qatari Football Association & Hamad Rakea Humood Alanezi, 4.5 et seq).
64. In the same case, CAS decided that "*Based on the very clear wording of the FIFA Statutes and of the FIFA Doping Control Regulations and, on the fact that nothing in the QFA Statutes or Regulations provides for any contrary interpretation and on the numerous references to the FIFA regulations by the QFA official bodies during the procedure before the QFA disciplinary committee, the Panel concludes that the FIFA Statutes, Regulations and Directives are directly applicable to the present case.*" (CAS 2007/A/1446 WADA v/ Qatari Football Association & Hamad Rakea Humood Alanezi, 4.8). In that context, CAS pointed out that "*the suspension for a specified period is one of the sanctions provided under article 60, which is in line with the FIFA Disciplinary Code*" The Panel notes that the use of the terms "*directly applicable*" by CAS did not mean in the specific case that CAS considered that the FIFA antidoping regulations were applicable *per se* but that the numerous references to the FIFA antidoping regulations in the QFA regulations lead to the application *in casu* of the FIFA antidoping regulations which operated as complementary regulations of the QFA. As the QFA had not edited specific antidoping rules, the FIFA antidoping rules could be applied by CAS without any restriction. This interpretation by CAS contradicts FIFA's opinion but is somehow in line with WADA's position when WADA seems to recognize that in order to apply FIFA antidoping regulations, such application should not contradict MFA regulations.
65. In another case quoted by FIFA and WADA (CAS 2007/A/1370 &1376 "Dodo"), CAS admitted that the FIFA antidoping rules were applicable to the player because, on the one hand, Brazilian law imposed on Brazilian federations and athletes the observance of international sports rules and, on the other hand, article 65 of the Statutes of the Brazilian football federation provided that "*the prevention, fight, repression and control of doping in Brazilian football must be done complying also with international rules*". The Brazilian football federation apparently considers FIFA Disciplinary code "*of universal application*". Eventually CAS pointed out that the compliance with and the enforcement of FIFA rules is even indicated in Article 5, par.V of the Brazilian football federation statutes as one of the basic purposes of this Federation. In that case, CAS thus drew the conclusion that the Brazilian national regulations acknowledged the legal primacy of FIFA disciplinary principles and that the FIFA rules were applicable (CAS 2007/A/1370 &1376 "Dodo", 101 et seq.). The Panel sees here again that in order to apply FIFA antidoping regulations, the national federation regulations must be taken into consideration.
66. However, in the same case, CAS made reference to article 60 par. 2 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes, which provides that "*CAS shall primarily apply the various regulations of FIFA and, additionally, Swiss law.*"

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67. In the present case, FIFA seems to draw the conclusion from this article of its statutes that FIFA Regulations are directly applicable to the Player and that no transcription in the national federation regulations would be necessary. FIFA and WADA seem to consider that previous CAS case law, notably the ones quoted above confirm this interpretation of article 60 par.2.
68. The Panel notes on one hand that FIFA is an association of national federations and international confederations. As such FIFA issued various regulations on the basis of the competences which were granted to it by its members. Such competences are notably granted to FIFA in its Statutes. On the other hand it is undisputable that FIFA's members, in particular the national football federations, are issuing their own national regulations and thus retain, in accordance with the FIFA Statutes, their own regulatory competences, notably with regard to national competitions. In principle FIFA regulations thus apply to international games only.
69. However the Panel points out that FIFA and its members are aware of the need to set international standards which should be applicable in any type of football competitions be it at national or international level, be it professional or amateur competitions. In order to pursue this objective, FIFA and its members can decide that FIFA issues regulations which are directly applicable at national level or that FIFA issues international regulations which need to be adopted by each FIFA member in order to be applicable at national level.
70. In antidoping matters, the Panel stresses first that FIFA and many other international federations insisted on the fact that the World Anti-Doping Code (hereinafter « WADC ») was not directly applicable to them but that it was necessary that it be adopted by federations in order to be applicable to their individual members. In this respect FIFA and WADA are thus correct when they rely on the FIFA Disciplinary Code and FIFA antidoping regulations and not on the WADC in their statements of appeal. However, the Panel notes further that FIFA not only issued antidoping regulations at FIFA level but requested from its members to issue similar regulations. This whole set of national regulations on antidoping matters tends to prove that FIFA antidoping regulations are not directly applicable at national level, otherwise those national regulations would be useless at best or conflict with FIFA regulations at worst.
71. The Panel checked first whether FIFA Regulations provided for their direct applicability at national level or not. Should no clear answer be found in FIFA Regulations as to their scope of application, the Panel decided that it would then address the issue of the potential conflict between FIFA rules and national rules, bearing in mind that the various CAS precedents expressly referred to national regulations or national civil law before concluding that FIFA regulations were applicable per reference.
72. According to article 2 "Scope of application: substantive law" of the FIFA Disciplinary Code (hereinafter "FDC") the FDC "*applies to every match and competition organized by FIFA. Beyond this scope, it also applies if a match official is harmed and, more generally, if the statutory objectives of FIFA are breached, especially with regard to forgery, corruption and doping. (...)*". The present disciplinary case is not related to a match or a competition organized by FIFA, so it does not fall within the scope of the FDC as far as the first sentence of article 2 FDC is concerned. However this is a doping case and as such the Panel finds that it falls within the scope of the second sentence of article 2 FDC, as part of the statutory objectives of FIFA. In other words should the Player have perpetrated a doping offense during

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the game organized by the MFA, he would be subject to the FDC, on the basis of article 2 FDC, 2nd sentence.

73. Article 2 FDC determines in which type of competition a disciplinary case can lead to the application of the FDC and thus to the sanctions provided by it. Yet the scope of application of the sanctions is not clearly defined. In other words the Panel needs to understand whether a sanction imposed on the basis of the FDC applies to international matches and competitions or to national matches and competitions as well. In this respect article 2 FDC remains unclear. Should the sanctions provided by the FDC apply to national competitions, national bodies should then apply the FDC and not their national regulations. This would therefore mean that the FDC is directly applicable and that all doping cases would be subject to the same rules in any national federation.
74. However article 152 FDC refers clearly to "*Associations' disciplinary codes*" and provides that "*the associations are obliged to adapt their own provisions to comply with this code for the purpose of harmonizing disciplinary measures.*" [par.1]. Article 152 FDC provides further that "*the associations shall, without exception, incorporate the following mandatory regulations of this code into their own regulations in accordance with their internal association structure: (...)*" [par.2]. Many of those so called "mandatory regulations" of the code are related to doping offenses. Eventually article 152 par. 5 provides that "*any association that infringes this article shall be fined. In the event of more serious infringements, further sanctions may be pronounced in accordance with this code, including exclusion from current or future competitions (...)*."
75. The Panel is of the opinion that article 152 FDC is clearly excluding the direct applicability of the FDC at national level, notably the provisions on doping offences, for the following reasons:
- (1) Article 152 FDC par. 1 clearly specifies that national associations must adapt their provisions in order to comply with the FDC for the purpose of harmonizing disciplinary measures. If the provisions of the FDC on doping offences were directly applicable, the wording of article 152 FDC would be totally different, as no adaptation would be necessary and no harmonization would be needed, the direct applicability of those FIFA rules ensuring that the same disciplinary measures are taken worldwide.
 - (2) Article 152 FDC par. 2 provides that the associations will incorporate inter alia antidoping regulations into their own regulations in accordance with their internal association structure. This shows that a process of transposition of the relevant regulations of the FDC is necessary in order for those regulations to be applicable at national level. This process is in particular due to the internal structure of each association.
 - (3) Article 152 FDC par. 5 specifies various sanctions against the association which infringes this article. The Panel sees in this series of sanctions a clear proof that the FDC regulations on doping offences are not directly applicable and that FIFA needs to "threaten" the associations with sanctions in order to ensure that national antidoping regulations are harmonized with the FDC.
 - (4) Eventually the Panel observes that according to FIFA circular number 1059 which is publicly accessible and was consulted by the panel *ex officio*. FIFA provided the

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national federations with a deadline to proceed with the amendments to their antidoping regulations. In case of the national associations passing the deadline, FIFA threatens them with fines, whereas no reference is made to a potential direct applicability of the relevant regulations of the FDC.

76. During the hearing, FIFA admitted that according to article 2 FDC, this code applies in principle only to FIFA competitions but it claimed that it applied as well to doping matters in other competitions based on article 2 FDC, second sentence. As mentioned above, the Panel is of the opinion that doping offenses committed during matches or competitions not organized by FIFA may indeed fall in the scope of application of the FDC. This is not contradicted by the Panel's opinion that the antidoping regulations of the FDC are not directly applicable at national level but means that FIFA can sanction a player, who committed a doping offence during a national competition, with regard to matches and competitions organised by FIFA. This is confirmed by an in depth analysis of the meaning of article 2 FDC, second sentence.
77. Under chapter 1 "organization", section 1 "Jurisdiction of FIFA, associations, confederations and other organizations", article 77 "General rule", the FDC provides that "*with regard to matches and competitions not organized by FIFA (cf. art.2), associations (...) are responsible for enforcing sanctions imposed against infringements committed in their area of jurisdiction. If requested, the sanctions passed may be extended to have worldwide effect (cf. art. 143 ff.)* [par.1]. Article 77 FDC provides further that "*the judicial bodies of FIFA reserve the right to sanction serious infringements of the statutory objectives of FIFA (cf. final part of art. 2) if associations (...) fail to prosecute serious infringements or fail to prosecute in compliance with the fundamental principles of law*" [par. 2]. Article 77 FDC then foresees that "*associations (...) shall notify the judicial bodies of FIFA of any serious infringements of the statutory objectives of FIFA (cf. final part of art. 2)*
78. Article 77 FDC is a jurisdiction clause and does not as such give information on the "substantive law" to be applied by the competent jurisdiction. The Panel finds however in it an important confirmation that disciplinary matters at national level are of the competence of the national federations, whereas FIFA's judicial bodies, namely FIFA Disciplinary Committee, Appeal Committee and the Ethics Committee as defined under article 80 FDC, only reserve their right to sanction at international level doping cases mentioned under article 2 FDC, second sentence. Moreover, article 77 par. 3 provides that doping cases must be notified to FIFA judicial bodies. The specific regulations provided under article 77 par. 2 and 3 are thus exceptions to the general principle of article 77 last sentence, where sanctions decided by national judicial bodies can be extended to have worldwide effect only at the request of the national associations.
79. Going further in the analysis of the FDC jurisdictional rules, the Panel reviewed carefully articles 143 and 144 FDC and noted that for doping offenses, article 143 FDC provides for an obligation of the associations to request FIFA to extend the sanctions they have imposed. If such a request is not made, article 143 par. 3 FDC provides that FIFA judicial bodies will pass a separate decision and not simply *ex officio* extend the national decision.
80. Far from considering those regulations as mere jurisdictional clauses, the Panel came to the conclusion that the system put in place under the FDC shows that FIFA has exclusive competences at international level whereas national federations have exclusive competences

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at national level. However, in order to avoid that doping offenses remain unsanctioned at international level, the FDC obliges the national federations to disclose them to FIFA judicial bodies. Should the national associations fail to meet their disclosure obligations, then the FDC authorizes FIFA judicial bodies to sanction only at international level doping offenses committed during national matches or competitions.

81. The Panel noted as well with interest that according to article 144 lit d) FDC a request for extension is approved by FIFA's judicial bodies if "*the decision complies with the regulations of FIFA*". This provision combined with article 77 par.2 FDC ensures that FIFA judicial bodies impose or extend sanctions at international level on all doping offenses committed worldwide during matches or competitions not organized by FIFA. Based on the foregoing, the Panel finds that the FDC applies to every match and competition organized by FIFA if its statutory objectives on doping are breached in any type of match or competition, be it organized by FIFA or not.
82. The Panel concludes that this corresponds to a literal and systematic interpretation of article 2 FDC. It thus appears that the Panel's decision not to recognize the direct application of the FDC when it comes to sanctions imposed against players on national matches and competitions is not only in line with CAS precedents but above all with FDC's scope of application as defined under article 2 FDC.
83. As to national decisions on doping offenses and as mentioned before, the disciplinary measures provided under article 152 FDC ensure that the associations implement the necessary antidoping regulations. On top of that article 61 paragraphs 5 and 6 grants to FIFA and WADA a right of appeal in order to ensure that national judicial bodies apply correctly their national antidoping regulations.
84. Based on the foregoing, the Panel concludes that in order to ensure the harmonization of doping sanctions at national level FIFA cannot claim the direct applicability of the FDC antidoping regulations but must use its disciplinary prerogatives provided under article 152 FDC in order to have national antidoping regulations amended accordingly. Once the national antidoping regulations have been harmonized, it is then FIFA's and WADA's duty to ensure that those national regulations are correctly applied by the national judicial bodies, using their right of appeal if necessary.
85. Having excluded FIFA's submissions on the direct applicability of the FDC at national level, the Panel then considered WADA's position which sees the FDC antidoping regulations as being part of the national antidoping regulations per reference, as expressed during the hearing, or as prevailing on the national antidoping regulations should there be a conflict between those rules. In this respect, the Panel admitted that the CAS jurisprudence quoted by WADA and summarized above clearly recognized that the FDC antidoping regulations could apply at national level per reference, be it for instance through national civil law, as in the Brazilian case Dodo or through the Statutes and antidoping regulations of the relevant national association in the same case or in the Qatari cases. On the other side, CAS quoted jurisprudence is very reluctant to recognize that the FDC antidoping regulations prevail as a general rule on national antidoping regulations. This would in practice mean that the FDC is directly applicable at national level, which the Panel already excluded.

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86. However, as rightly claimed by the MFA, the MFA Statutes and MFA antidoping regulations do not leave any room for such an interpretation. The MFA Statutes do indeed refer to the FIFA regulations but together with the UEFA and MFA regulations. The clear wording of the MFA Statutes shows that there is no intention on the MFA side to extend the scope of application of the FIFA or UEFA regulations per reference. In other words, each set of regulations is applicable within its proper scope. CAS is competent as the highest external jurisdiction of the MFA with respect to disputes related to MFA Regulations. CAS competence cannot be interpreted as an admission of the applicability of FIFA Regulations to national cases, as wrongly claimed by FIFA on the erroneous basis of article 60 par. 2 of the 2007 FIFA Statutes.
87. As to the MFA antidoping regulations and procedures, contrary for instance to the Qatari antidoping regulations and procedures, very few references are made to FIFA regulations. No use is made of FIFA logo, FIFA forms, etc. The Doping Charter of the Malta Football Association (hereinafter "The MFA Charter"), provides actually for an extensive set of rules, which, based on the Panel experience in that matter, is of the highest standard at international level.
88. As to specific references to FIFA in the MFA Charter, the fact that as an introduction to the Charter, the MFA expresses that "*the Maltese government is a signatory of the anti-doping convention of the council of Europe*" and that the Charter is "*in accordance with the policies of FIFA and UEFA and in accordance with the recommendations laid down by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)*" cannot lead to the conclusion that any provision of the Charter which might be contrary to the FDC or the WADC is automatically superseded by the relevant FDC or WADC provision.
89. Article 2 "Definitions" provides under "prohibited substances and methods" that those prohibited substances and methods comprise everything published by WADA from time to time but with reference to the MFA website and not to WADA's or FIFA's website. This case of application of another "regulation" per reference is clearly limited to the list of prohibited substances and methods. It is very usual with regard to antidoping regulations and this cannot lead to the application of the whole WADC or the FDC antidoping regulations.
90. Article 3 last paragraph and article 5 paragraph 5.2 of the Charter refer to FIFA but only with regard to transfer of information, in accordance with article 77 par.3 FDC, mentioned above. Schedules A and B of the MFA Charter refer several times to FIFA but with the objective to coordinate TUE procedures at national and international levels in order to avoid contradictory decisions.
91. Based on the foregoing, the Panel came to the conclusion that the MFA antidoping regulations should be applied independently and without any reference to the FDC antidoping regulations which are therefore not applicable in the present case, considering that the decision appealed against and the Parties' submissions deal with the sanction of a player at national level.
92. Considering now the question of the applicable rules of law or of the applicable law, the Panel notes that the Parties do not specifically agree on any applicable rules of law to the present arbitration. As to the applicable law, the Panel considers that one could consider, on the basis of Art. R58 of the Code, that Maltese law is applicable as the challenged decision was issued

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by the MFA Appeals Board, who must apply the Laws of the Republic of Malta, which govern the MFA Statutes and consequently all the subordinated MFA Regulations, as provided under paragraph 158 of the MFA Statutes. However, as mentioned under nr. 50 et seq. above, the MFA Statutes specifically refer to the FIFA Statutes which provide, in the 2007 edition, under article 60 par. 2, that CAS will apply Swiss law "additionally" to the FIFA Regulations. Far from seeing in this a conflict of governing laws, the Panel considers that, in this specific case, where FIFA Regulations are partly applicable as mentioned under nr. 70, Swiss law should apply additionally, if this is needed. The Panel notes however that none of the parties draw arguments from the respective national laws and that it did not need eventually to refer to or consult *ex officio* Swiss or Maltese law. This question is thus here actually not relevant and the Panel does not need to further develop the reasons for his decision on the applicable law.

Doping offence

93. Prohibited substances and methods are defined under article 2 of the MFA Charter with reference to WADA's prohibited list. Article 4 par. 1.1 of the MFA Charter prohibits the use by a player of a prohibited substance or method and section 6 art.1.1 provides that a player shall be suspended for twelve months in case of a first doping offence. Art. 1.2 of the same article provides that the sanction may be scaled down or extended in particular circumstances.
94. Based on the analysis of the A sample of his bodily specimen, the Player was tested positive to cocaine, through the presence of one of its metabolites, namely benzoylecgonine. The Player did not contest the presence of the prohibited substances and did not request the B sample to be tested. The antidoping procedure conducted by the MFA is as well undisputed and the file does not show any wrongdoing. The Player did further not dispute that the results of the test could not be caused by an endogenous production. On the contrary, the Player tried to demonstrate that the result was caused by the intake of cocaine during a New Year's Eve party without him being aware of it.
95. Cocaine being a class S6, Stimulants, according to the WADA List classification and to the MFA Charter, those substances are thus prohibited at all times, in competition. The presence of Cocaine in the Player's bodily sample constitutes therefore an anti-doping rule violation or a doping offence according to section 4 of the MFA Charter.

Mitigating circumstances and sanction

96. The MFA Medical Committee did not believe the Player when he stated that his friends had spiked his drink. The MFA Medical Committee wrote that "*it is highly unlikely that the version regarding the part played by his friend is true*". The MFA Control and Disciplinary Board imposed to the Player a one year period of ineligibility. After having reviewed the case, the MFA Appeals Board decided to reduce the sanction to nine months. The MFA Appeals Board and the MFA representatives at the hearing justify the decision to reduce the sanction with the reason that he had no intention to enhance his performances but that he was taking part to a social event where drug was unfortunately available. His mistake was thus not related to sport and a sanction of 9 months is sufficient.

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97. According to section 6 art. 1.2 of the MFA Doping Charter a one year sanction may be scaled down or extended in particular circumstances. The Panel is of the opinion that taking cocaine during a New Year's Eve party cannot be considered as a "particular circumstance". Following the MFA Medical Committee's opinion, the Panel does not believe the Player when he says that his drink was spiked. The Panel thus considers that the Player did not provide evidence that cocaine entered his body unintentionally. He did not bring any satisfactory evidence that the prohibited substance entered his bodily sample due to particular circumstances for which he would not be liable. This being stated, the Panel comes to the conclusion that the circumstances of the case are very classical and not particular at all, namely the case of a player who by negligence if not willingly took a prohibited substance. The Player is thus fully responsible of the doping offence and no reduction of the sanction can be granted contrary to what the MFA Appeals Board decided and to the MFA's submissions in the appeal procedure before CAS. On the other side, no party refers to any particular factual circumstance which should justify an extension of the one-year period of suspension provided under section 6 art. 1.1 of the MFA Doping Charter. As to the applicable regulations, the Panel already excluded the direct application of the FIFA DC and thus of the 2-year period of suspension provided by it. The Panel does further not agree with WADA when it claims that based on section 6 par. 1.2 of the MFA Doping Charter, it could extend the sanction up to two years and thus reach the minimal sanction provided by the FIFA Disciplinary Code. WADA's reasoning would indeed lead to constantly extend the period of suspension independently from the particular circumstances of the case which is clearly not the objective of section 6 art. 1.2 of the MFA Doping Charter. In the present case, there is no particular circumstance which could lead the Panel to decide to extend the period of suspension. If there are no mitigating circumstances, there are as well no aggravating ones.
98. Based on the foregoing, the Panel considers that the MFA Appeals Board was wrong in reducing the period of suspension from one year to nine months. The Panel therefore decides to impose on the Player a one-year period of suspension and thus indirectly confirm the decision of the MFA Control and Disciplinary Board, the MFA judicial body of first instance in the present matter.

Period of suspension

99. The Panel notes that the Player was suspended for a nine-month period starting on February 19, 2008. The nine month period of suspension thus stopped on November 19, 2008
100. Based on the foregoing the Panel decides to fix the starting date of the 3 remaining months of suspension on the date of notification of the award to the Parties. Consequently all other prayers for relief must be rejected.

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6. Costs

101. Art. R65 of the Code is in the following terms:

R65 Disciplinary cases of an international nature ruled in appeal.

R65.1 Subject to Articles R65.2 and R65.4, the proceedings shall be free.

The fees and costs of the arbitrators, calculated in accordance with the CAS fee scale, together with the costs of the CAS are borne by the CAS.

R65.2 Upon submission of the statement of appeal, the Appellant shall pay a minimum Court Office fee of CHF 500 (five hundred Swiss francs) without which the CAS shall not proceed and the appeal shall be deemed withdrawn. The CAS shall in any event keep this fee.

R65.3 The costs of the parties, witnesses, experts and interpreters shall be advanced by the parties. In the award, the Panel shall decide which party shall bear them or in what proportion the parties shall share them, taking into account the outcome of the proceedings, as well as the conduct and financial resources of the parties.

102. As this is a disciplinary case of an international nature brought by FIFA and WADA, the proceedings will be free, except for the minimum Court Office Fees, already paid by FIFA and WADA and, which are retained by the CAS.

103. Having taken into account the outcome of the arbitration, the conduct and the financial sources of the parties, the Panel is of the view that FIFA and WADA will each pay the MFA a contribution, determined in the amount of CHF 1,000 (one thousand Swiss Francs), towards the expenses incurred by the MFA in connection with this arbitration proceeding.

104. For its part, the Player was not directly responsible of the procedure before CAS. He made no submissions. The Panel considers that the appeal proceeding is merely linked to different interpretations of the FIFA and MFA anti-doping regulations between FIFA and WADA, on the one hand, and the MFA, on the other hand. In view of all the circumstances, the Panel does not believe that there should be any cost consequences for the Player.

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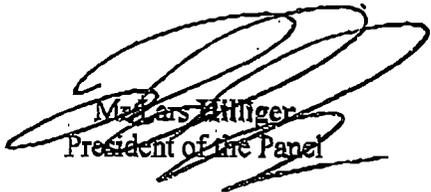
ON THESE GROUNDS

The Court of Arbitration for Sport rules:

1. The FIFA's and World Anti-Doping Agency's appeals against the decision dated April 17, 2008 of the MFA Appeals Board are partly upheld.
2. The decision issued by the MFA Appeals Board is set aside.
3. The Player, Mr. Ryan Grech, is declared ineligible from the 19 February 2008 until the 19 November 2008 and for an additional period of three months starting on the date of notification of the present award to the Parties.
4. All other motions or prayers for relief are dismissed.
5. This award is pronounced without costs, except for the court office fee of CHF 500 (five hundred Swiss francs) paid by FIFA and for the court office fee of CHF 500 (five hundred Swiss francs) paid by WADA, which are retained by CAS.
6. FIFA and WADA are each ordered to pay to the MFA the amount of CHF 1,000 (one thousand Swiss francs) as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the MFA with this arbitration proceeding.
7. Each party shall otherwise bear its own legal costs and all other expenses incurred in connection with this arbitration.

Lausanne, 9 February 2009

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT



Marc Hiltiger
President of the Panel