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# INTRODUCTION TO ANTI-DOPING

ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE  
RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES  
ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS



# OBJECTIVES OF THIS PRESENTATION

- The audience is familiar with the key stakeholders of the global anti-doping system
- The audience understands which rules apply to them as members of the sport community
- The audience understands their anti-doping rights and responsibilities
- The audience understands the 11 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs), why they exist and whom they apply to
- The audience knows where to go for more information and whom to ask for help



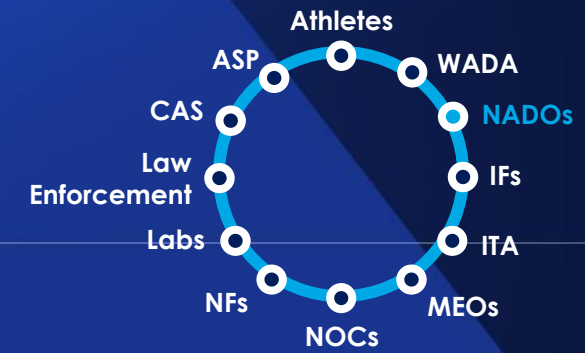
# ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE

# THE ANTI-DOPING ECOSYSTEM



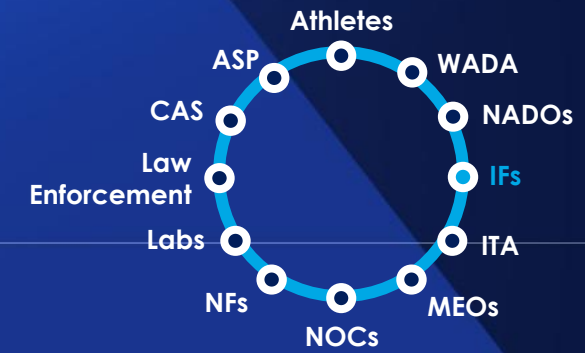


# NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATIONS (NADOs)



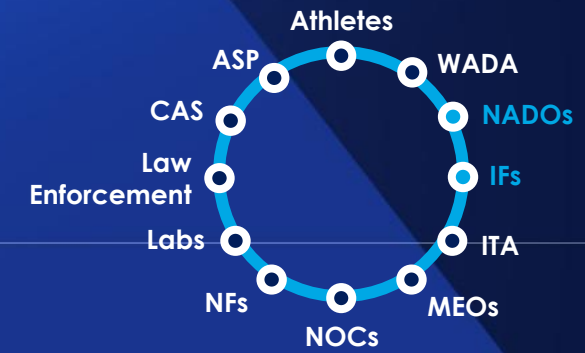
- ✓ Responsible for adopting and implementing anti-doping rules at a national level
- ✓ Operational independence from governments and sport authorities
- ✓ Responsible for testing and sanctioning national-level athletes
- ✓ Responsible for developing and implementing anti-doping education programs
- ✓ Cooperate with WADA, IFs and other Anti-Doping Organisations

# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS (IFs)



- ✓ Responsible for adopting and implementing anti-doping rules at an international level
- ✓ Responsible for conducting testing, education and prosecuting any anti-doping rule violation by athletes competing at an international level
- ✓ Cooperate with WADA, NADOs, the ITA and other Anti-Doping Organisations

# NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATIONS vs. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS



## National Anti-Doping Organisations

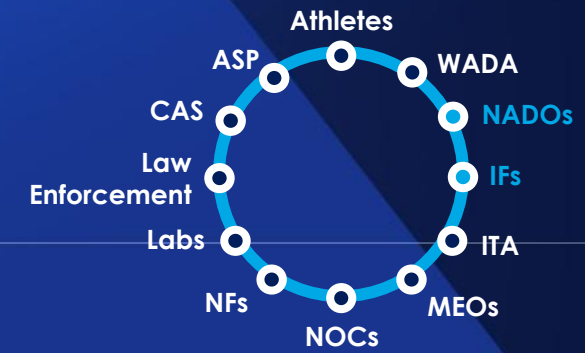
- ✓ Focus on many sports in one country
- ✓ Authority to test national level athletes “at home” or abroad
- ✓ Authority to test any athlete from around the world in their country

## International Federations

- ✓ Focus on one sport in many countries
- ✓ Focus on testing international-level athletes



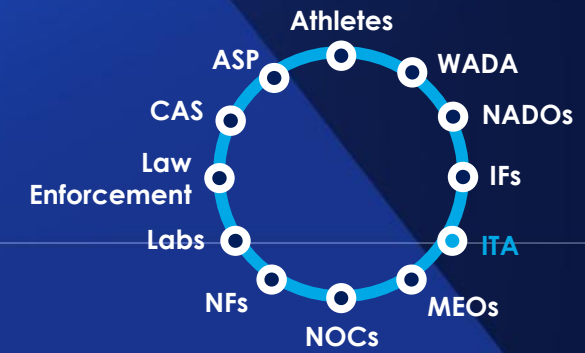
# NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATIONS vs. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS



- ✓ An athlete can be tested at the same time by a National Anti-Doping Organisation or an International Federation
- ✓ Athletes can be subject to different education programs
- ✓ Athletes can only be in one testing pool, either the NADO or the IF (one Whereabouts to update)



# INTERNATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (ITA)

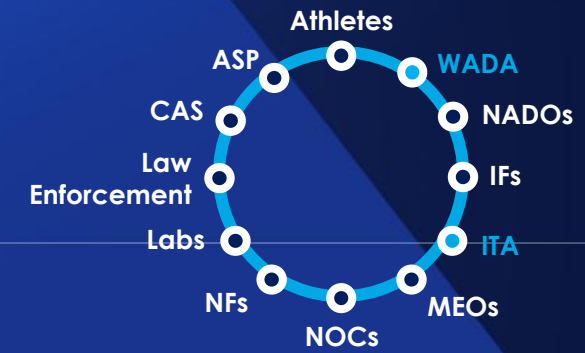


- ✓ Independent international organisation that offers anti-doping services to International Federations, Major Event Organisations and other organisations
- ✓ Responsible for implementing anti-doping programs for International Federations, Major Event Organisers, and any other organisation requesting support
- ✓ Manages various aspects of the anti-doping program (testing, results management, intelligence and investigations, education etc.)

# ANTI-DOPING ECOSYSTEM



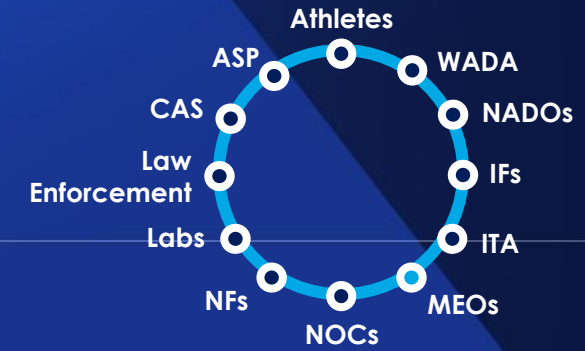
# WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY vs. INTERNATIONAL TESTING AGENCY



- ✓ WADA is the global regulator
- ✓ WADA is not involved in the operations of the ITA
- ✓ WADA monitors and oversees the ITA's activities
- ✓ ITA is under the continuous scrutiny of WADA
- ✓ ITA is an implementation body for IFs and MEOs

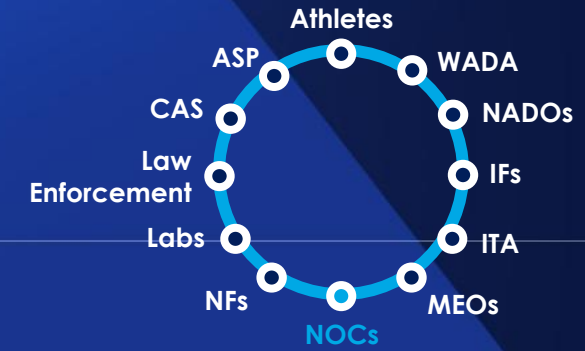


# MAJOR EVENT ORGANISATIONS (MEOs)



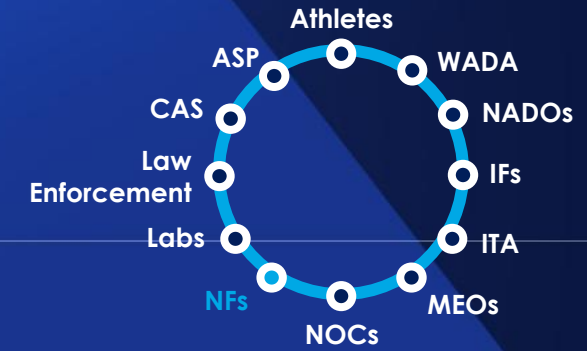
- ✓ The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) are considered MEOs
- ✓ MEOs plan and implement anti-doping programs for specific multi-sport events
- ✓ They are responsible for managing and delivering an anti-doping program in compliance with the Code
- ✓ The IOC delegates the planning and delivery of the anti-doping program to the ITA for the Olympic Games, Olympic Winter Games and the Youth Olympic Games

# NATIONAL OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCs and NPCs)



- ✓ Support the delivery of anti-doping programs
- ✓ Act as a liaison between Anti-doping Organisations and athletes
- ✓ Educate athletes and delegations on their anti-doping obligations
- ✓ Provide Anti-Doping Organisations with information required to run the anti-doping program (i.e., the delegation's rooming list)
- ✓ Chief Medical Officer should facilitate and support testing procedures
- ✓ National Olympic Committees can receive notifications on behalf of athletes

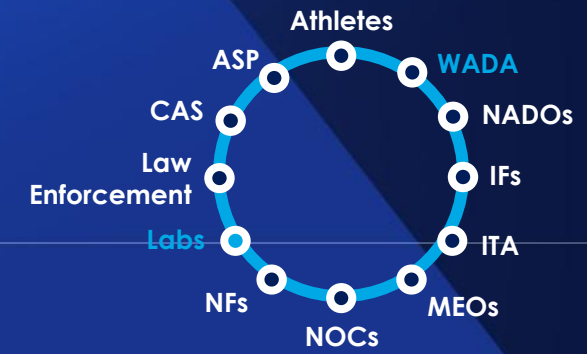
# NATIONAL FEDERATIONS (NFs)



The main role of NFs is to support the delivery of NADO and IF anti-doping programs:

- ✓ Collect specific whereabouts information
- ✓ Provide anti-doping education
- ✓ Cooperate with the delivery of anti-doping programs

# WADA-ACCREDITED LABORATORIES

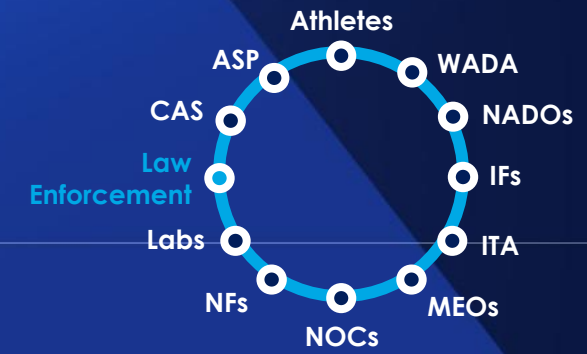


- ✓ Process doping control sample analyses for ADOs
- ✓ Responsible for analysing samples in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories
- ✓ Issue laboratory results
- ✓ Perform B sample analyses



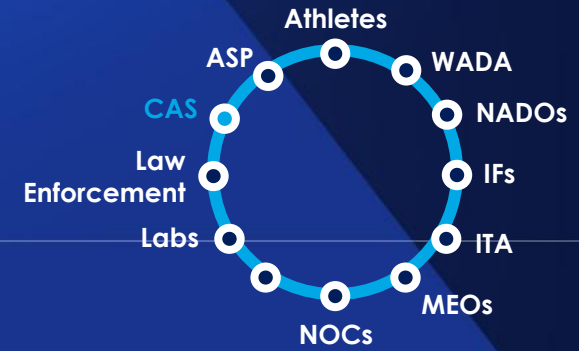


# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNMENTS



- ✓ Support the delivery of specific anti-doping programs
- ✓ Share relevant intelligence
- ✓ Prosecute any breach of national anti-doping laws

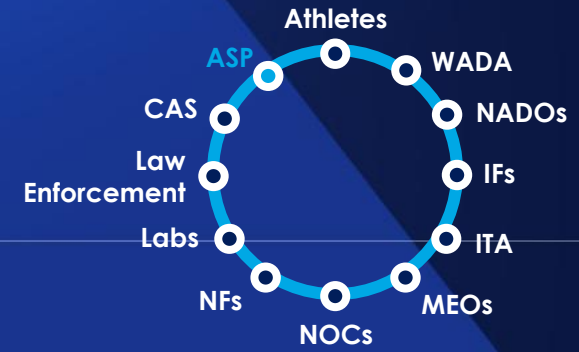
# COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT (CAS)



- ✓ Resolves legal disputes in the field of sport through arbitration and mediation
- ✓ Facilitates the settlement of sport-related disputes and acts as the sport supreme court for appeals
- ✓ Responsible for the adjudication of potential anti-doping rule violations
- ✓ Holds hearings and issues sanctions

TAS / CAS

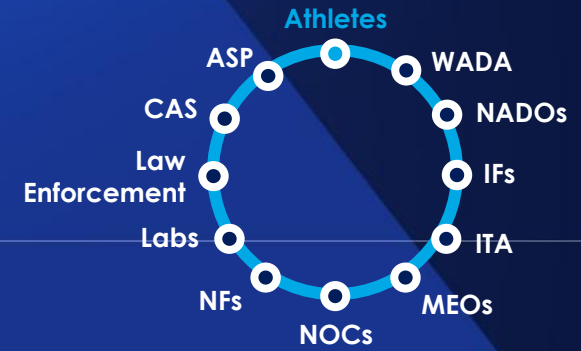
# ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL (ASP)



- ✓ Support athletes throughout the doping control process
- ✓ May act as the athlete representative during testing procedures
- ✓ Should be educated and informed on all aspects of anti-doping, including their rights and responsibilities
- ✓ Have the duty to educate athletes on anti-doping principles



# ATHLETES



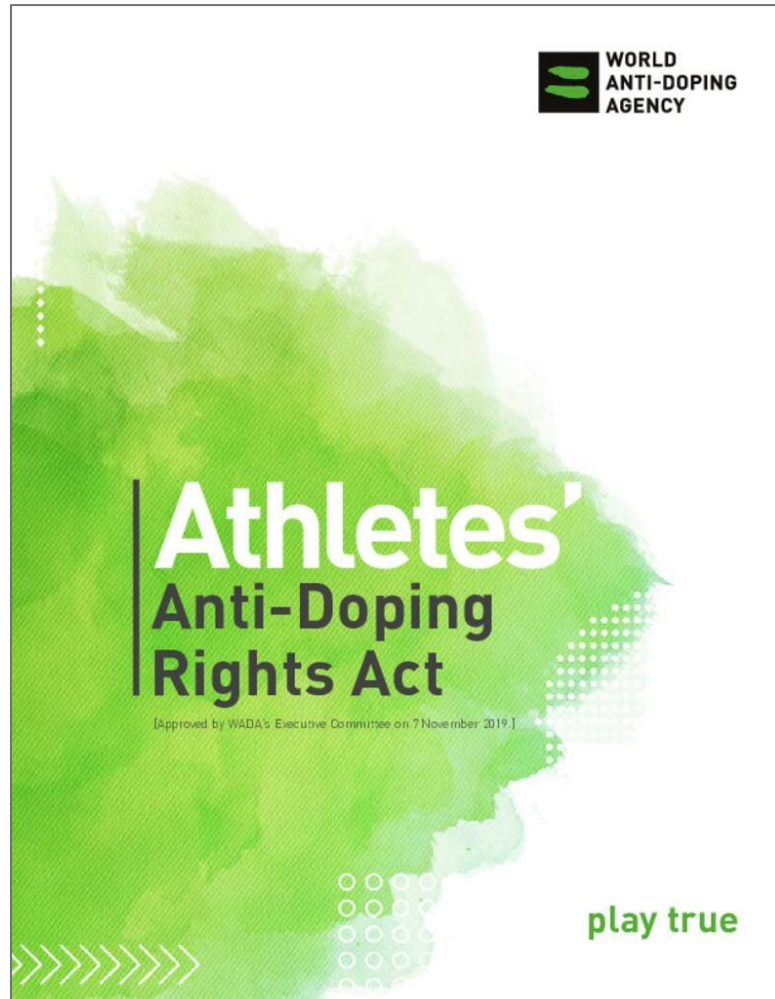
- ✓ Most important stakeholder in the anti-doping system
- ✓ Subject to NADO, IF, MEO anti-doping rules
- ✓ Are responsible for understanding their rights and responsibilities
- ✓ Athletes should provide feedback on the implementation of the Doping Control program





# ANTI-DOPING RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

# ATHLETES' ANTI-DOPING RIGHTS ACT



One key document consolidating the most important Athlete Rights in anti-doping



Based on the 2021 Code and International Standards



Aims to ensure that athlete rights within anti-doping are:

✓ clearly set out

✓ accessible

✓ universally applicable

# ATHLETES' ANTI-DOPING RIGHTS ACT



1. Equality of opportunity
2. Equitable and fair testing programs
3. Medical treatment and protection of health rights
4. Right to justice
5. Right to accountability
6. Whistleblower rights
7. Right to education
8. Right to data protection
9. Right to compensation
10. Protected persons rights
11. Rights during sample collection
12. Right to B sample analysis
13. Other rights and freedoms not affected
14. Application and standing

# ATHLETES' RESPONSIBILITIES

- ✓ Know and follow the rules
- ✓ Be available for sample collection
- ✓ Inform medical personnel of your obligations as an athlete
- ✓ Cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations and your Sport Federation
- ✓ Take the responsibility for what you ingest



# PRINCIPLE OF STRICT LIABILITY

The athlete is solely responsible for any substance which is found in their body, regardless of whether there was an intention to cheat or not.





# ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS (ADRVs)

# THE ANTI-DOPING RULES SYSTEM



# WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

- ✓ The World Anti-Doping Code sets up the regulatory framework for Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- ✓ The Code is adopted by different sport and anti-doping organisations worldwide, known as Code Signatories
- ✓ The Anti-Doping Rules apply worldwide to every athlete





11. Acts by an athlete or other person to **discourage or retaliate** against reporting to authorities

10. **Prohibited association** by an athlete or other person

9. **Complicity or attempted complicity** in an ADRV

8. **Administration or attempted administration of** a prohibited substance or method

7. **Trafficking** a prohibited substance or method

6. **Possession** of a prohibited substance or method

1. **Presence** of a prohibited substance in athlete's sample

2. **Use or attempted use** of a prohibited substance or method

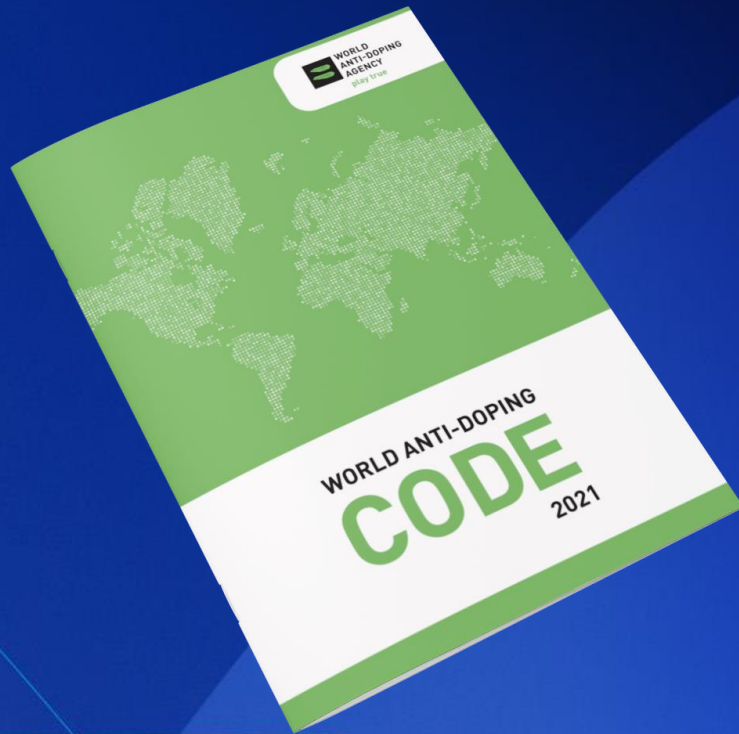
3. **Evading, refusing or failing** to submit to sample collection

4. **Failure** to file athlete whereabouts information

5. **Tampering** with any part of the doping control process or results management

# 11 ADRVs

# ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS



The Anti-Doping Rule Violations can be found in Article 2 of the World Anti-Doping Code

- ✓ ADRVs 2.1-2.4 apply to **athletes ONLY**
- ✓ ADRVs 2.5-2.11 apply to **both athletes and Athlete Support Personnel**

## 2.1 PRESENCE OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR METHOD

# STRICT LIABILITY PRINCIPLE

No matter how the substance got into the athlete's system, the athlete will be liable for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation



## 2.2

# USE OR ATTEMPTED USE OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR METHOD

# PROHIBITED METHODS

- ✓ Blood manipulation
- ✓ Gene and cell doping

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 2.1 AND 2.2

- ✓ 2.1 Direct detection of a banned substance by WADA accredited laboratories
- ✓ 2.2 Indirect proof of evidence (Athlete Biological Passport values)

## 2.3 EVADING, REFUSING OR FAILING TO SUBMIT TO SAMPLE COLLECTION

# 2.4 FAILURE TO FILE WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION FOR REGISTERED TESTING POOL ATHLETES

## 2.5

# TAMPERING WITH ANY PART OF THE DOPING CONTROL PROCESS OR RESULTS MANAGEMENT

## 2.6

# POSSESSION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR METHOD

## 2.7

**TRAFFICKING OR  
ATTEMPTED**

**TRAFFICKING OF A**

**A PROHIBITED**

**SUBSTANCE OR**

**METHOD**



## 2.8 ADMINISTRATION OR ATTEMPTED ADMINISTRATION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR METHOD

## 2.9 COMPLICITY OR ATTEMPTED COMPLICITY IN AN ADRV

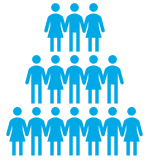
## 2.10 PROHIBITED ASSOCIATION BY AN ATHLETE OR OTHER PERSON

# DISQUALIFIED PERSON

- ✓ Someone serving a period of ineligibility
- ✓ Someone convicted in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding in relation to doping
- ✓ Someone serving as a front or intermediary for a disqualified person

## 2.11 ACTS BY AN ATHLETE OR OTHER PERSON TO **DISCOURAGE OR RETALIATE** AGAINST REPORTING TO AUTHORITIES

# IN SUMMARY...



All members of the sports community are subject to the global anti-doping rules as outlined in the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards.



There are 11 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs). All 11 apply to athletes and 7 apply to athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other members of the sport community.



These rules are in place to protect athletes' health and their right to clean, fair competition.



You are in control. Educate yourself and ask questions!