

World Anti-Doping Agency

WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

(Website www.wada-ama.org)

1 INTRODUCTION

1a *What is WADA?*

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the international independent organisation for promoting, co-ordinating and monitoring the fight against doping in sport in all its forms. WADA works towards a vision of the world that values and fosters doping free sport. WADA was established in 1999. The agency is composed and funded equally by the sports movement and governments of the world.

1b *What is the World Anti-Doping Code?*

The World Anti-Doping Code (Code) is the document that harmonises regulations regarding anti-doping in sport across all sports and all countries of the world. The Code provides a framework for anti-doping policies, rules and regulations for sport organisations and public authorities, so that there may be a level playing field for all athletes worldwide.

1c *What rules or procedures has the Code put in place?*

The Code clarifies the responsibilities of stakeholders (signatories) in the fight against doping in sport and brings harmonisation where rules or policies vary between different sports and countries. The Code includes articles that are mandatory, for example those relating to sanctions and hearings, and others that leave some latitude to signatories such as those dealing with consequences to teams. The Code works in conjunction with the List of prohibited substances and three other International Standards and aims to bring harmonisation to anti-doping organisations testing laboratories and Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE's).

THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE 2007 CODE AMENDMENTS - CODE VERSION 3.0 WAS ACCEPTED AT THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON DOPING IN SPORT HELD ON 15TH – 17TH NOVEMBER 2007 IN MADRID (THE FULL CODE CAN BE REVIEWED AT: www.wada-ama.org).

1d What are WADA's Primary Activities?

Wada Focuses Its Activities In Six Key Areas

- **CODE COMPLIANCE:**
Overseeing, supporting, implementing and monitoring compliance with the Code.
- **EDUCATION:**
Educating and informing Code signatories, governments and athletes and their support personnel about the dangers and consequences of doping abuse.
- **SCIENCE:**
Annually preparing and publishing the prohibited List in consultation with a panel of experts and WADA's main signatories, accrediting and re-accrediting anti-doping laboratories and monitoring the therapeutic use exemptions (TUE) process implemented by anti-doping organisations around the world.
- **RESEARCH:**
Leading, coordinating and supporting effective anti-doping research programmes on a global level to identify and detect prohibited substances and methods.
- **PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT:**
Enabling developing nations to share resources in order to build regional anti-doping programmes, ultimately ensuring a level playing field for all athletes.
- **TESTING:**
Conducting a programme of no-advance-notice out-of-competition testing among elite level athletes in cooperation with sports federations.

1e What substances are banned?

The last prohibited substances and methods List (updated annually by WADA), is the International Standard defining what is prohibited both in and out of competition. The List also indicates which particular substances are banned in particular sports. The most current edition of the List is posted on WADA's website at: www.wada-ama.org.

1f What is "strict liability" principle?

Athletes should know that under the Code they are strictly liable whenever a prohibited substance is found in their bodily specimen. This means that a violation occurs whether or not the athlete intentionally or unintentionally, knowingly or unknowingly uses a prohibited substance or is negligent or otherwise at fault. It is very important therefore for athletes to understand

not only what is prohibited, but also what might potentially cause an inadvertent doping violation.

1g *What about medical conditions?*

Athletes, like all others, may at times experience a medical condition that requires using particular medicines. The substances that an athlete may be required to take to treat a condition could fall under the List. However, by applying and obtaining a therapeutic use exemption (TUE) in advance from the IF or National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) an athlete may be allowed to take the necessary medicine.

The TUE will be taken into consideration if the substance is detected in the athlete's sample and it will protect the athlete from sanctions if the medical justification is confirmed. Athletes who need to apply for a TUE should request information about the TUE application process - International level athletes should ask their IF and National level athletes should ask their NADO.

2 DOPING CONTROL

2a *What are doping controls?*

Worldwide doping controls or athlete testing are carried out in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for testing. Athletes who compete at the International and National level may be tested anytime, anywhere. Specially trained and accredited doping control personnel carry out all tests.

2b *Who conducts testing?*

The Code states that anti-doping organisations (ADO's) must plan and implement an effective number of in-competition and out-of-competition tests on the athletes in their registered testing pool. This includes International level athletes being tested by IF's and WADA and International and National level athletes being tested by NADO's or in some cases, National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGB's).

The ADO develops a test distribution plan and allocates the number of samples for each sport or discipline required for effective deterrence. The plan includes out-of-competition testing and in-competition testing and may also include blood as well as urine collection.

2c *What is in-competition testing?*

ADO's coordinate in-competition testing so that there is only one organisation testing at one event. Criteria for the selection of athletes is predetermined based on the regulations of the relevant IF or event ruling body. It is usually the NADO of the country in which the event takes place

that collects the samples, unless the IF or event organiser has an alternative doping control program.

2d *What is out-of-competition testing?*

Out-of-competition testing or any testing done outside of an event ensures that all athletes can be tested at any time and at any place.

3 **STAKEHOLDER (SIGNATORIES) OBLIGATIONS**

3a *Is Code compliance mandatory?*

YES – compliance with the Code is mandatory for signatories of the Code as stated in Code article 23.2.1

3b *Is reporting to WADA on Code compliance mandatory?*

YES – reporting to WADA on Code compliance is mandatory. Article 23.4.2 of the Code States: “To facilitate monitoring, each signatory shall report to WADA on its compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for non compliance.”

3c *What is WADA’s responsibility in relation to monitoring compliance with the Code?*

WADA is also required to report formally on signatories’ compliance with the Code every two years. The first official report will be released in November 2008.

3d *What are the consequences of non compliance?*

In November 2008 WADA, through the Foundation Board, will report cases of non-compliance to its signatories including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which has the jurisdiction to impose sanctions. Similarly if a Country does not ratify the UNESCO International Convention against doping in sport it may also be subject to sanctions from the IOC and from other sports organisations, including losing the right to host major games.

4 **SIGNATURE OF CODE**

4a *UNESCO Convention*

After January 1st 2010 acceptance of UNESCO Convention by Government is a condition to bid to host:

- Olympics
- World Games
- Major Sporting Events

4b Education

Article 18 is mandatory to all signatures to the Code.

5 EDUCATION

5a Basic Principle and Primary Goal

The basic principle for information and education programmes for doping free sport is to preserve the spirit of sport from being undermined by doping. The primary goal of such a programme is prevention. The objective shall be to prevent the intentional or un-intentional use by athletes of prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

All signatories shall within their means and scope of responsibility and in cooperation with each other, plan implement, evaluate and monitor information and education programmes for doping free sport.

5b Programmes and Activities

These programmes shall provide athletes or other persons with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

- Substance and methods on the prohibited List.
- Anti-doping rule violations.
- Consequences of doping, including sanctions and health and social consequences.
- Doping control procedures.
- Athletes and athlete support personnel's rights and responsibilities.
- Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs).
- Managing the risks of nutritional supplements.
- Harm of doping to the spirit of sport.

These programmes should be directed at young people, appropriate to their stage of development in school and sports clubs, parents, adult athletes, sports officials, coaches, medical personnel and the media.

WADA shall act as a control clearing house for informational and educational resources and/or programmes developed by WADA or Anti-doping organisations.

There are various education tool kits available on line:

- Educational tool kit.
- Teachers tool kit.
- Coaches tool kit.
- Programme Officers tool kit.

A guide for the planning and creation of an anti-doping education programme and a digital library are also available.

6 MORE INFORMATION

Additional athlete resources including but not limited to the following, are available on WADA's website at: www.wada-ama.org

- The prohibited List and other International Standards.
- The World Anti-Doping Code
- The Doping quiz; an online interactive game about anti-doping.
- Publications about TUE requirements, the Doping Control Process etc...

Your IF and NADO should also be able to provide information regarding anti-doping in sport.

TERMINOLOGY

IF	=	International Federation
WADA	=	World Anti-Doping Agency
Code	=	World Anti-Doping code
TUE's	=	Therapeutic Use Exemptions
NADO	=	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NGB's	=	National Governing Bodies
ADO	=	Anti-Doping Organisation
ADAMS	=	The Anti-Doping Administration & Management System
IGA	=	International Island Games Association

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