



**THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES OF
THE NEW WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE AND
THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

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CONTENT

- **DEFINITIONS**

- **ATHLETE'S ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES AND THEIR PERSONAL ASSISTANT ACCORDING TO THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

- **CONSEQUENCES OF THE ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION

The World Conference on sport doping organized in Johannesburg, on the 15th of November 2013,

restates that

The final objective of the fight against doping in sport is protection of all clean athletes.

All stakeholders should

use all the required resources and be fully dedicated to meeting this objective by an intensified fight.

Mandatory articles

Art.1 -Definition of Doping

Art. 2-Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Art.3-Proof of Doping

Art. 4.2.2 - Specified Substances

Art.4.3.3- WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

Art. 7.1.1 -Retirement from Sport

Art.9 -Automatic disqualification of individual Results

Art.10 - Sanctions on Individuals

Art.11 - Consequences to Teams

Art. 13 - Appeals

Art. 15.1 - Recognition of Decisions

Art. 17 -Statute of Limitations

THE DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations:

- a) **Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample;**

- b) **Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method;**

- c) **Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection**

- d) **Whereabouts Failure in 12 months**

- e) **Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control**

f) Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

g) Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

h) Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

i) Complicity

j) Prohibited Association

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ATHLETES

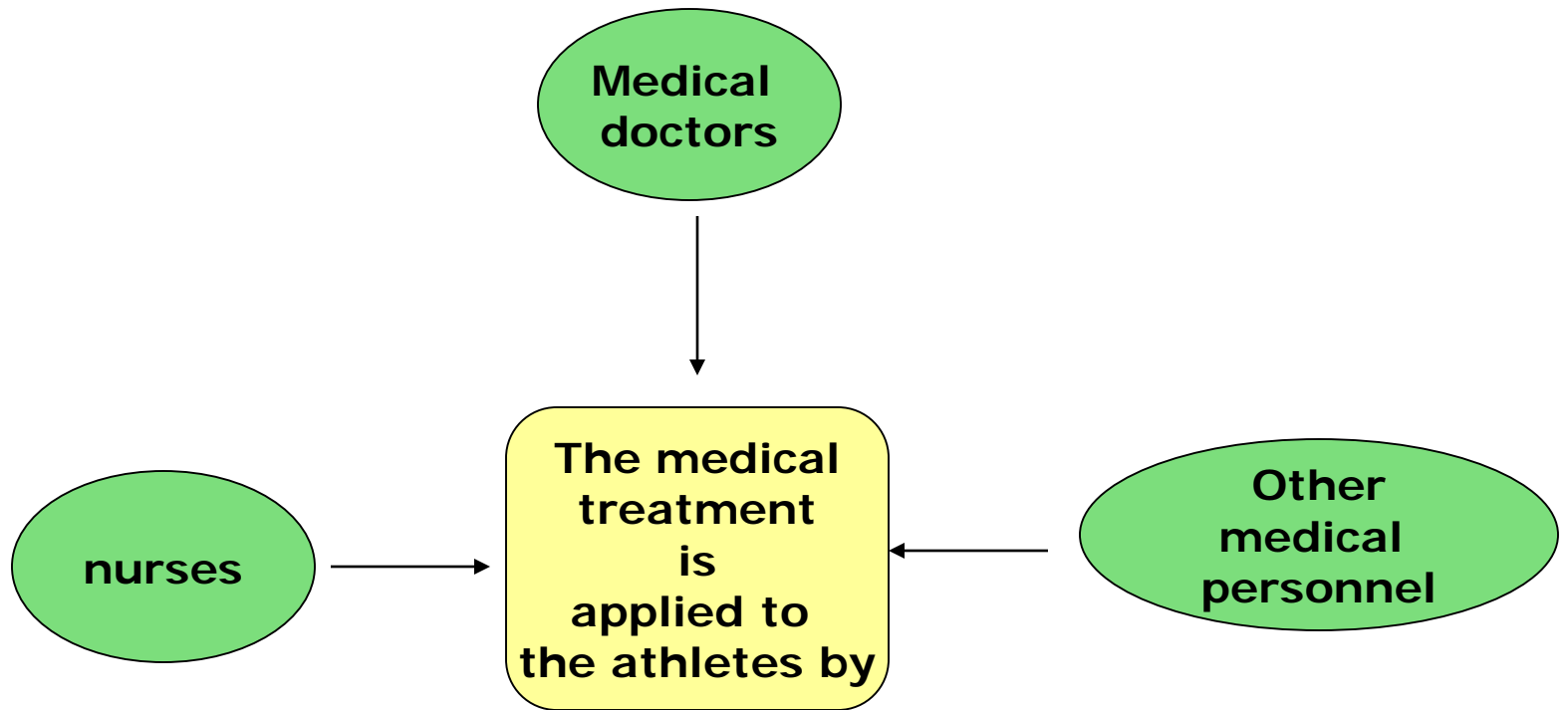
- You must know and comply with all “applicable anti-doping policies and rules”
- You must take the responsibility for what you “ingest”, meaning what you eat and drink and anything that may enter your body.
If it is in your body, you are responsible for it. in legal terms, this is called “strict liability”
- You must be available for sample collection
- You must inform medical personnel that they are obliged not to give you prohibited substances or methods. you must take the responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment you receive does not violate the wad code and USPE anti-doping rules
- You must cooperate with anti-doping organizations or the USPE investigating anti-doping rule violations

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

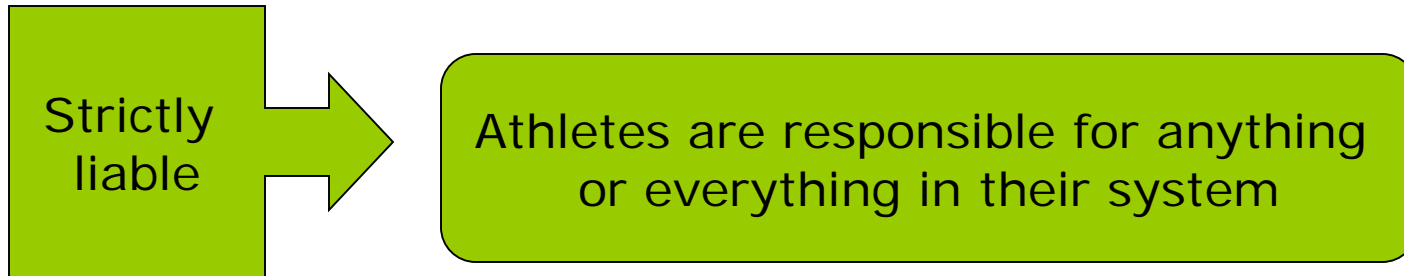
Coaches, trainers, managers, agents and other support personnel are often role models for athletes.

They have certain **rights and responsibilities which includes:**

- They must know and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules that apply to them or the athletes they support
- They must cooperate with the athlete testing program
- They must use their considerable influence to promote a clean sport philosophy
- They must cooperate with anti-doping organizations or the USPE investigating anti-doping rule violations
- They must not use or possess any prohibited substances or methods without a valid justification



DOES INTENT MATTER WHEN IT COMES TO AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION?



To establish an ADRV for **use or presence of a prohibited substance**, **it is not necessary** to demonstrate intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the past

DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

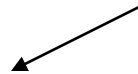
It is not unusual for supplements marketed in health-food stores or over the internet to contain prohibited substances that are not disclosed on the product label

A significant number of positive tests have been attributed to mislabeled or contaminated supplements.

ATHLETES SHOULD NOT TAKE A SUPPLEMENT IF THERE IS ANY DOUBTS AS WHAT IT MIGHT CONTAIN

WHAT IS "PROHIBITED ASSOCIATION"?

•ATHLETE MUST NOT WORK WITH COACHES, TRAINERS, DOCTORS OR OTHER WHO ARE INELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION OR WHO HAVE BEEN CRIMINALLY CONVICTED OR PROFFESIONALLY DISCIPLINED IN RELATION TO DOPING.



e.g.:
obtaining training, strategy,
nutrition or
medical advice, therapy,
treatment or prescription

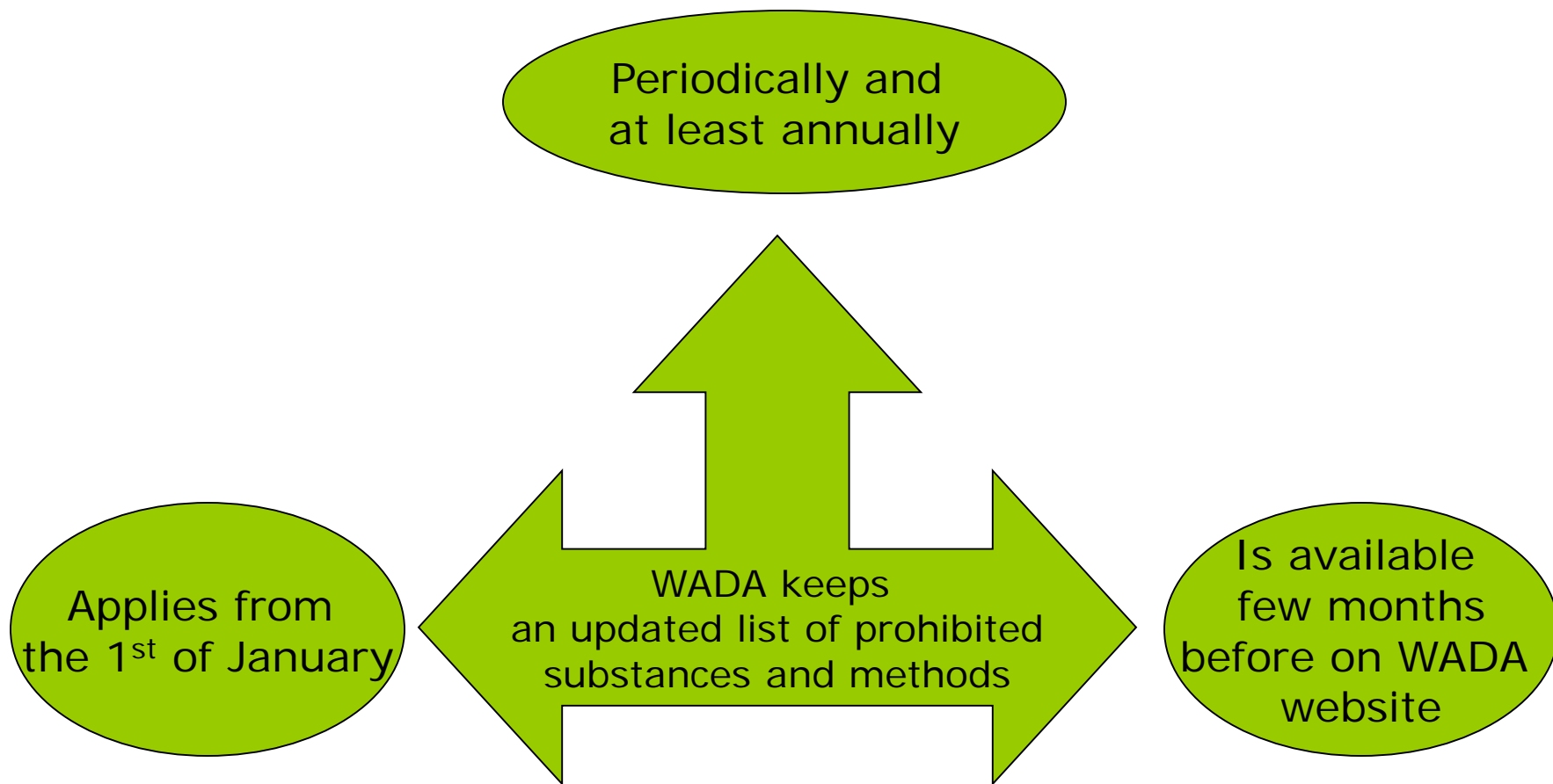


The athlete support person
may not serve as an agent or
representative

This provision does not apply in circumstances where the association is **NOT** in a professional or sport-related capacity.

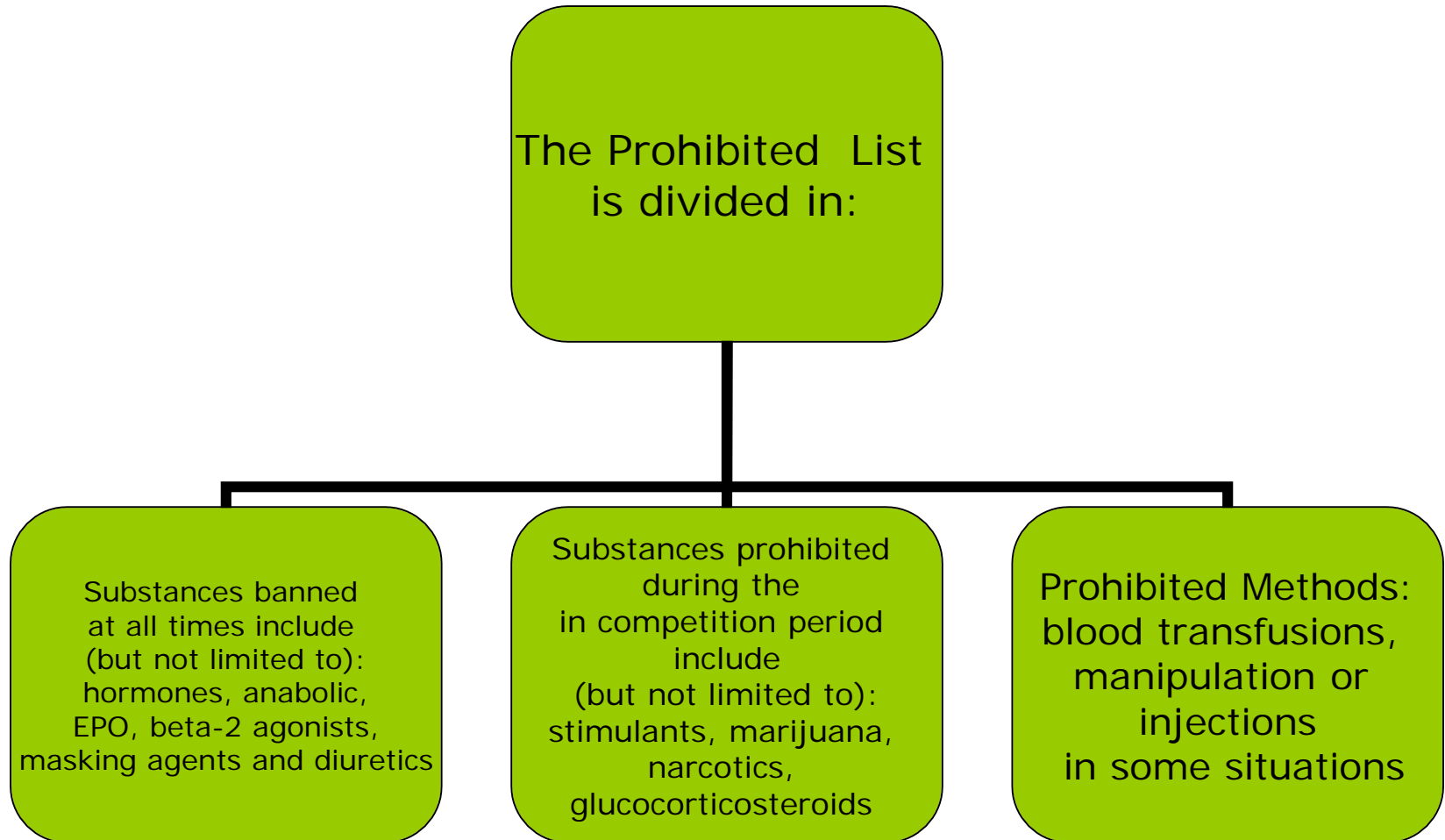
e.g. **a parent-child or husband-wife relationship**

THE PROHIBITED LIST



BE AWARE!

You are responsible for knowing what substances and methods are on the Prohibited List!



prohibited
substances can
be found in
common
medicine

The diagram consists of a green rectangular box on the left containing the text 'prohibited substances can be found in common medicine'. A large green arrow points from this box to a green oval on the right. The oval contains the text 'Painkillers pills, treatments for cold and flu or treatment for any other illness'. A horizontal line is positioned above the diagram.

Painkillers pills,
treatments for cold and flu
or treatment for
any other illness

ONE OF THE KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE ANTI-DOPING EFFORT
IS TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

Athletes, like all others, may have **illnesses** or **conditions** that require treatment with particular medications.



happen to fall under the **Prohibited List**

Therapeutic Use Exemption (**TUE**) may give that athlete **the authorization to take** the needed medicine.

~~The Code allows Athletes to apply for therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)~~

~~permission to use substances or methods contained in the Prohibited List **only for therapeutic purposes**~~

~~the Use would otherwise be prohibited.~~

SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCESS: STEP-BY-STEP

1. Athlete Selection: at any time and any place

2. Notification: DCO will inform about your rights and responsibilities

3. Reporting to the Doping Control Station: immediately

4. Selection of Collection Vessel: intact and not tempered

5. Providing a Sample: urine and/or blood

6. Volume of Urine 90ml of urine and 3/5 ml/blood sample

7. Splitting the Sample: min 30 ml in the B bottle and 60ml in the A bottle

8. Sealing the Samples: the athlete

9. Measuring Specific Gravity: minimum 1,005 or 1,010

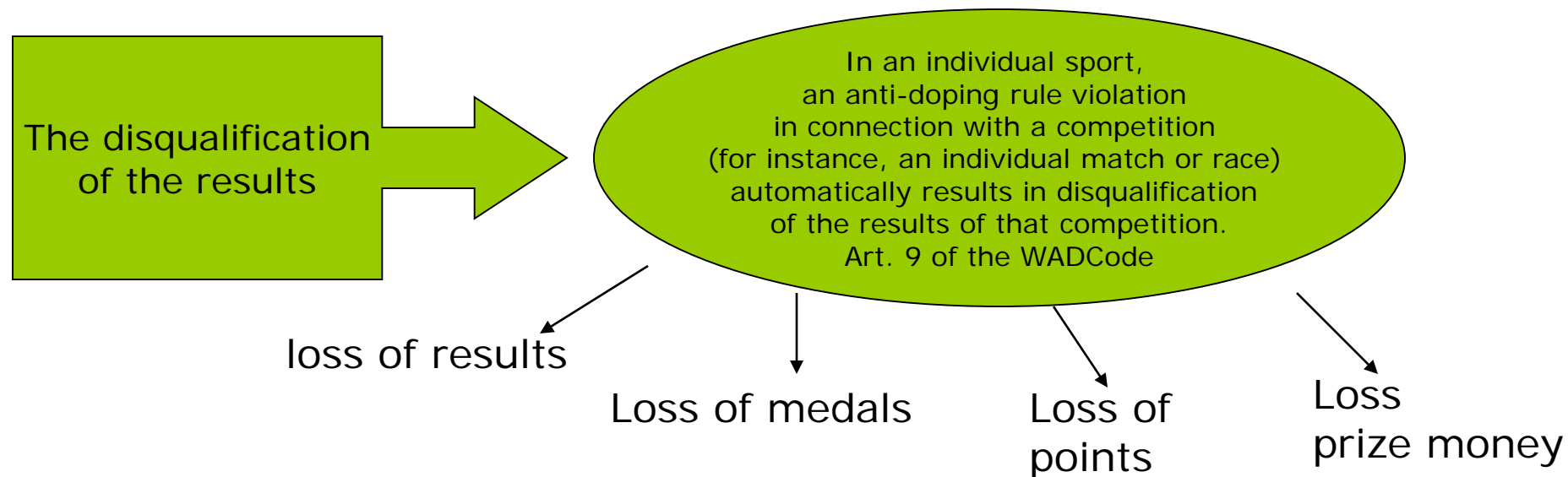
10. Completion of Doping Control Form: the athlete sign the last on the form

11. The Laboratory Process: A sample is analyzed and B sample is kept for the counter expertise.

CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

Anti-doping rule violation is followed by:

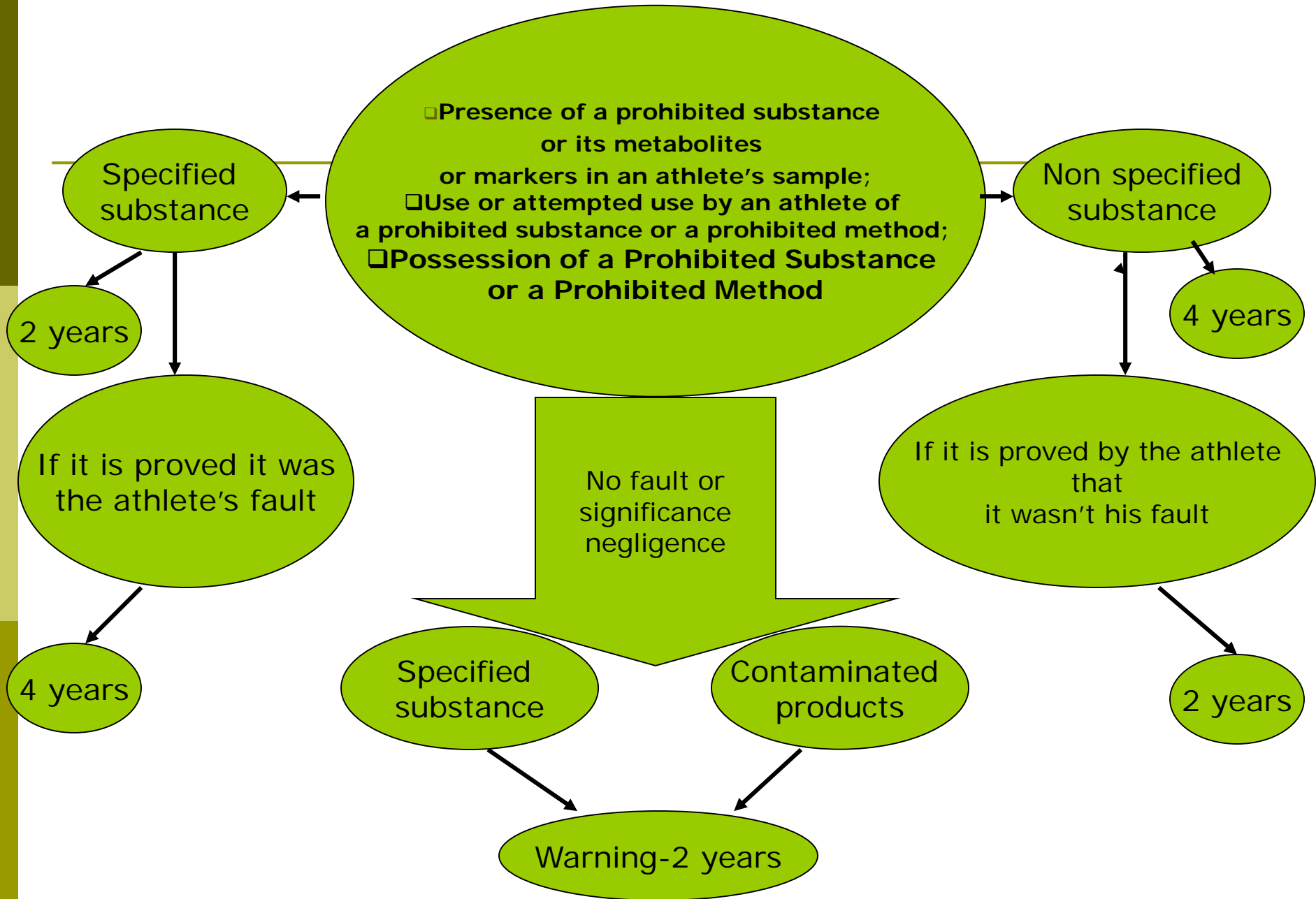
- disqualification of the results,
- the imposition of a period of ineligibility,
- mandatory publication of your violation and,
- perhaps, financial sanctions



INELIGIBILITY

You can not take part in competition authorized or organized by any of the signatory of the CODE or in the sport activities

You can not take part in any professional league or any international -or national - level event organization or any elite or national level-sports activity founded by a governmental organization



Type of violation

The nature of athlete's conduct

The ineligibility period depend on the range of factors as following:

The prohibited substance or method used

The athlete's degree of fault

COLLABORATION AND “SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE”

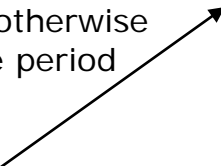
The cooperation of athletes and others who acknowledge their mistakes is essential for a clean sport.



Special circumstances

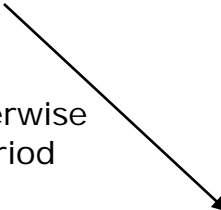
if an athlete voluntarily admits doping before he received the notice of ADRV, and the admission is the only reliable evidence of the misconduct

½ of the otherwise applicable period



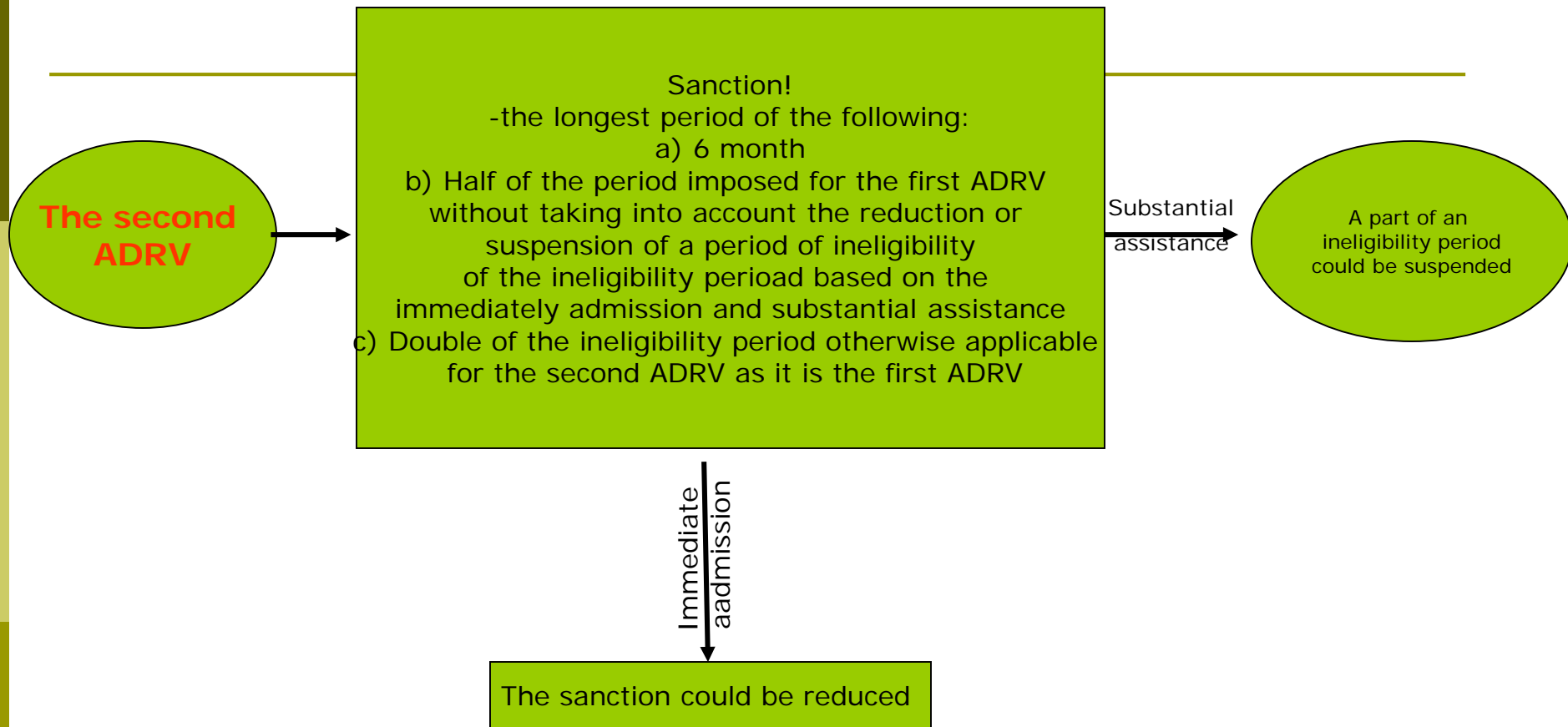
REDUCTION OF THE INELIGIBILITY PERIOD

½ of the otherwise applicable period



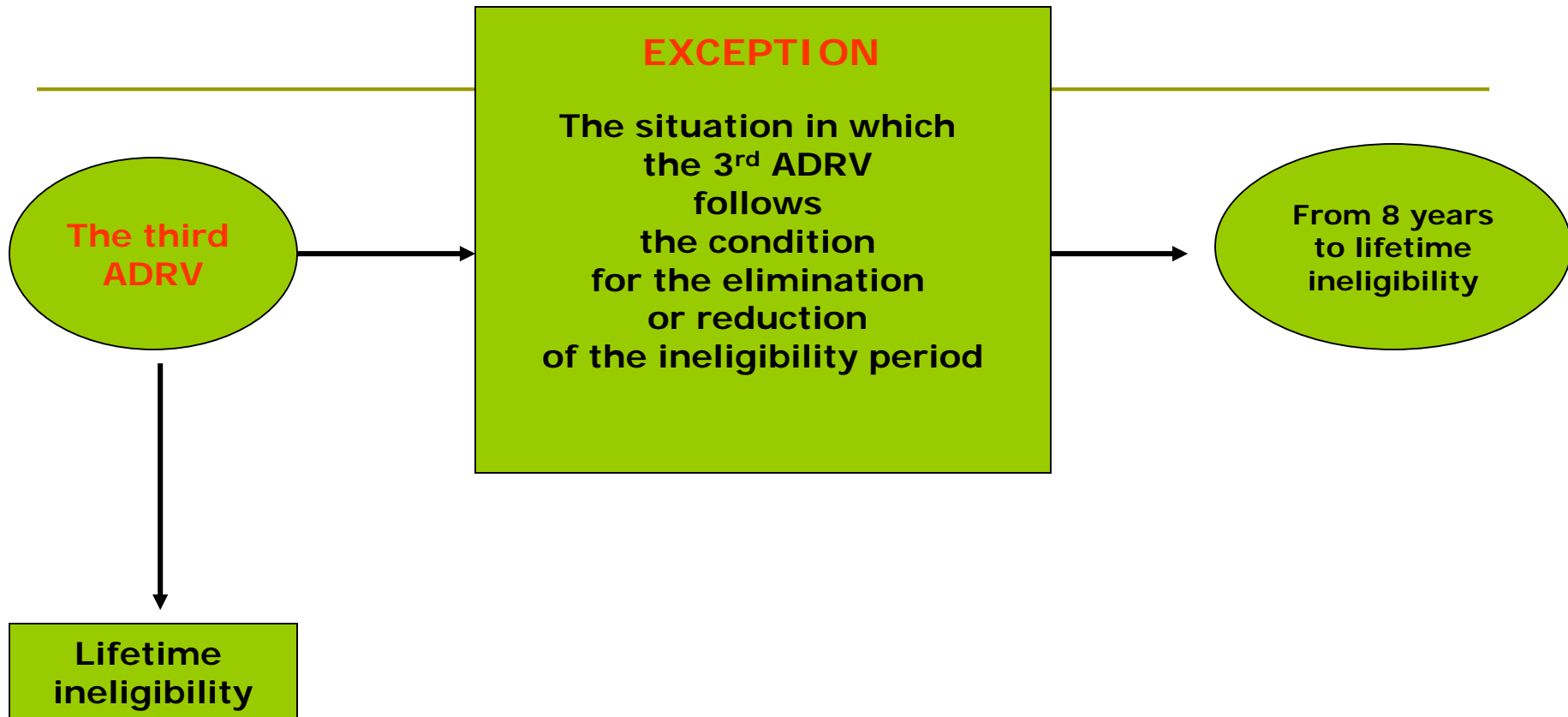
if an athlete voluntarily admits doping before he received the notification for the doping control, and the admission is the only reliable evidence of the misconduct

MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS:



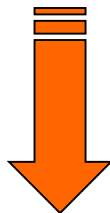
Any anti-doping rule proceedings must be brought within 10 years of the date of the alleged violation

MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS:



**General changes:
Consequences for teams**

When more than one team member is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation



Team's target testing

General changes: Consequences for teams

If more than 2 team members violated anti-doping rules during an event

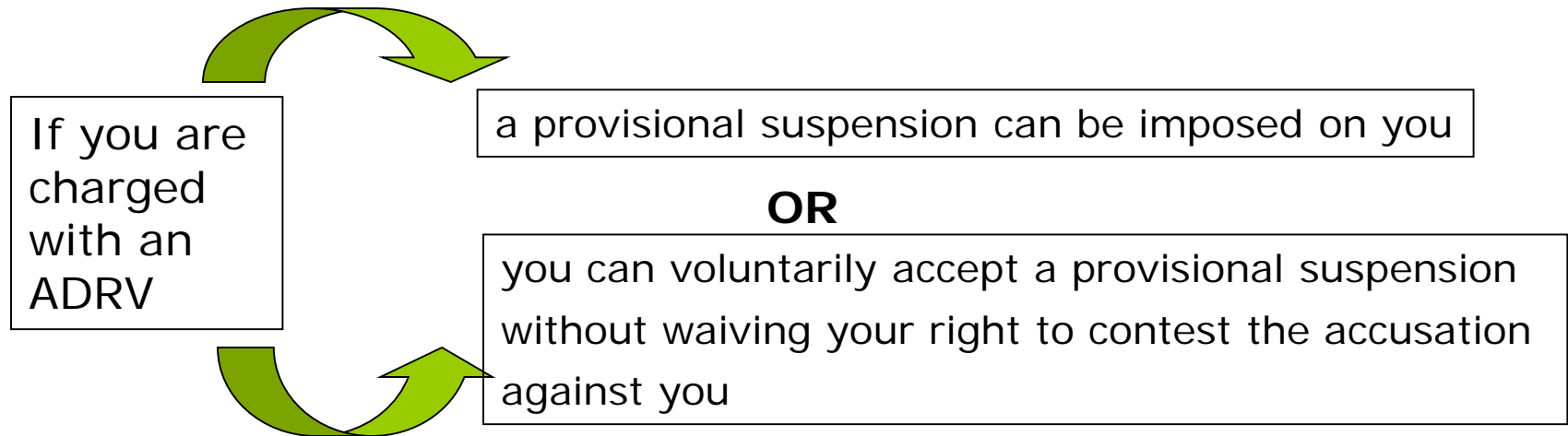
The team is additionally sanctioned by

Losing points

disqualifying

other sanctions

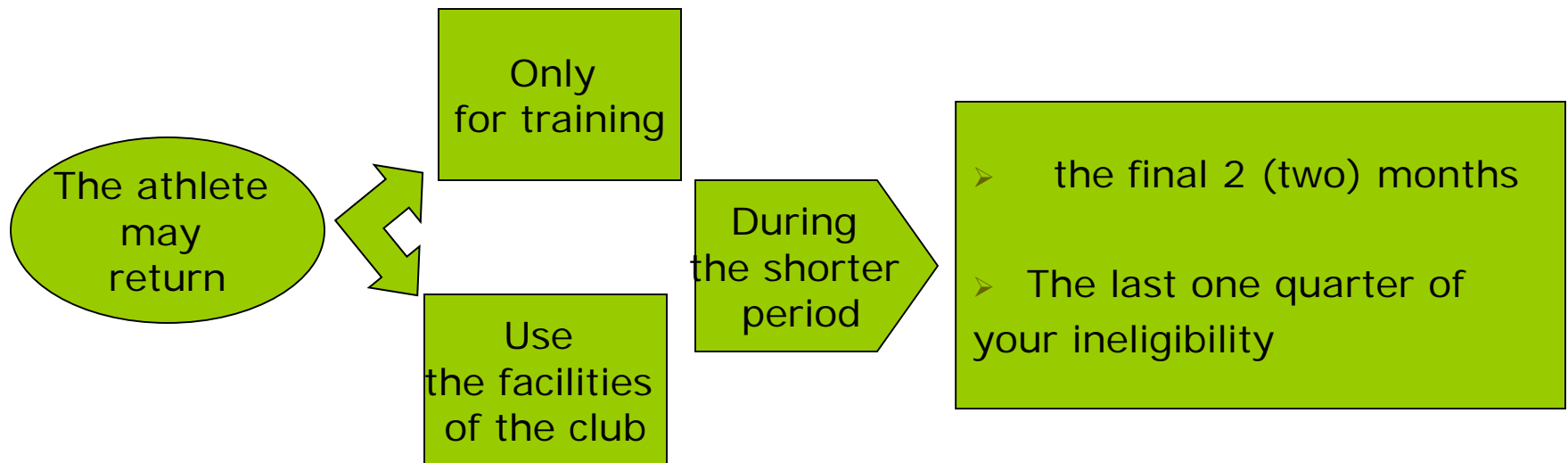
TYING UP SOME STRINGS REGARDING INELIGIBILITY



Any period of ineligibility begins to run:

1. on the date you accept a provisional suspension or accept the sanction imposed
2. In contested case, on the date a decision is rendered after a hearing

On the period of ineligibility:



The results will
be disqualified

If the athlete compete during
the ineligibility period

The ineligibility period
will start again
from the date of violation
of the provisions

CONCLUSIONS

- THE PURPOSE OF THE CODE IS TO PROTECT THE CLEAN ATHLETE
- VIOLATION CAN INVOLVE MORE THAN JUST A POSITIVE TEST
- IF THE ATHLETE IS UNSURE ABOUT THE CONTENT OF A PRODUCT, DO NOT TAKE IT
- ATHLETES AND THEIR PERSONAL ASSISTANT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING WHAT SUBSTANCES AND METHODS ARE ON THE PROHIBITED LIST.
- ONE KEY PRINCIPLE OF THE ANTI-DOPING EFFORT IS TO PROTECT THE CLEAN ATHLETE
- STATUTE OF LIMITATION IS 10 YEARS.

REFERENCES

USPE Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations

WADA – World Anti-Doping Code, 2015- www.wada-ama.org

WADA- International standard for testing and investigations, 2015
www.wada-ama.org

WADA- International standard for TUE, 2015, **www.wada-ama.org**

WADA- International standard Prohibited list, 2015, **www.wada-ama.org**

WADA – Athlete's guide, www.wada-ama.org

WADA - Guidelines and model rules – www.wada-ama.org

Vâjială, G.E.; Andreiașu, I.G., Berbecaru, C.; Epuran, M.; Lamor, M., Man, F.T.; Potzaichin, I.B – *Doping in sport – prevention and fight*, Editura Performantica, Iasi, 2012

THANK YOU!
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