

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).

ISLAND GAMES ASSOCIATION IS A SIGNATORY TO WADA AS OF 2006.

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 WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR IGA

6a We are signatories to the Code and we must adopt the Code.

6b We will have to drug test at future Games. However out-of-competition testing is unlikely at this stage.

There is still no real guidance at the number of tests that will have to be carried out at any one Games. Precedent is however relevant e.g. there were 3 drug tests carried out at the Games in Gotland in 1999.

We would recommend that in Aland (2009) a very low level of testing is carried out somewhere between 3-6 this then allows the precedent for the 2011 NatWest Island Games in the Isle of Wight to be the same number of tests or one to two greater.

All Host Islands will have to report to their Sports Governing Body to inform them of their hosting of the Games and ask them to drug test (mentioning the precedent). Failure of the Host Island Sports Governing Body (e.g. IOW = UK Sport) to undertake drug testing will be reported to WADA and it may impose sanctions against that Governing Body, the Host Island Government and the IGA.

The cost of the drug testing is to be arranged between the Host Island and their Sports Governing Body and /or their Government and as such it is recommended that this cost is accounted for in their Bid Document financial /accounts. As a precedent is set the Host Island should have an idea of the number of tests to be performed and hence costing; although it will have to realise that there will be a further two Games before its Games are actually held and the number of tests required will increase with each Games.

6c ADAMS - The Anti Doping Administration & Management System

WADA launched ADAMS officially on 17th November 2005 to serve as the platform for signatories to share important anti-doping information and activities in one secure system – from athletes providing whereabouts information to anti-doping organisations ordering tests, to laboratories reporting results to anti-doping organisations and then managing results.

ADAMS is specifically designed for WADA signatories and is free to be used from anywhere in the World via the Internet.

Since its launch ADAMS has made significant advances in both its adoption by signatories for the management of their day to day doping control programmes and its deployment for in-competition programmes at major

games. ADAMS has been successful in implementing doping control management at three major games, the 2006 Paralympics Winter Games in Torino (Italy), the 2006 Asian Games in Doha (Qatar) and the 2007 Pan American Games in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). It is recommended that all Host Islands therefore adopt ADAMS for the running of their in-competition drug testing programme.

6d Education plays a huge part in the WADA Code and Article 18 in the Code is mandatory to all signatories. As such all Member Islands must immediately appoint an Education Officer. This could be through their Governments who will have a liability to comply with WADA itself and of course also applies to all Commonwealth Games Nations or Islands and International Olympic Committee Members. All Member Islands should try to ensure that the cost of the Education Officer is borne by their Government or at least shared with other signatories in their country or island.

6e As a signatory to WADA the IGA are accountable to WADA every two years and needs to report to WADA on IGA compliance with the Code every second year. The Executive have decided that it will make its first report to WADA after the AGM to be held in Aland in 2008. Therefore a report will be required at or before this AGM on the progress each Member Island has made in the adoption of the WADA Principles and in particular for this report will require details of the name and address of their appointed Education Officer together with details of any work/projects carried out by such official to that date. The IGA Executive Report will form part of the WADA Report to signatories to be issued in 2008.

The IGA Executive Committee will therefore take on the role of a Compliance Officer and act as the link between Islands and WADA. The IGA Executive will also ensure that all Member Islands comply with the WADA Code including appointing an Education Officer and running an Education programme. Member Islands not conforming to the Code will be reported to WADA and may suffer sanctions.

6f TUE's will cause extra administration work! It is suggested by the IGA Executive that the Medical Officer for each Member Island is responsible for collecting TUE's and forwarding these to the Chief Medical Officer of the Host Island who should already have made arrangements for in-competition testing with the appropriate ADO's. Any problems with individual TUE's can be discussed with the IGA Honorary Medical Advisor.

Please note that any athlete who proves positive in a drug test and has not completed a TUE, even if the positive test results from medically recommended treatment will be deemed POSITIVE. A TUE cannot be completed in retrospect.

6g The IGA has to be proactive by appointing Education Officers and performing in-competition testing. Through the IGA Executive Committee compliance with the Code will be reported to WADA every two years.

7 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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