KEY PLAYERS AND THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WADA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- Ratifying the World Anti-Doping Code
- Setting up the organization to oversee and regulate the Code
- Ensuring that the Code is followed and monitored
- Publishing the Prohibited List

ATHLETE'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Right to request testing of "B" sample
- Right to an appeal
- Right to know if their sample is tested
- Right to treat without discrimination

WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

- Provides leadership and coordination of the global anti-doping system
- Coordinates the independent anti-doping organizations
- Oversees the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code

THE CODE

- The Code is the de facto global anti-doping rule
- It is the principle legal framework for anti-doping in sport
- It applies to all competitions and events

THE CODE'S FIVE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

1. Right to know
2. Right to appeal
3. Right to treat without discrimination
4. Right to confidentiality
5. Right to treat with dignity

HOW THE GAMES-TIME TESTING PROCESS WORKS:

1. A mission (a group of WADA inspectors) enters an athlete's hotel room
2. The athlete is tested post-competition
3. The sample is sent to an accredited laboratory
4. The laboratory tests the sample for prohibited substances
5. The results are sent to WADA
6. If a prohibited substance is detected, the athlete is notified
7. The athlete has the right to request a "B" sample analysis
8. The "B" sample is tested
9. If the "B" sample confirms the presence of a prohibited substance, the athlete is sanctioned

ANALYTICAL FINDING

- Indicates the presence of a prohibited substance
- Results of the testing process
- The outcome of the testing process

WHAT IS AN ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING?

- Indicates the presence of a prohibited substance
- Results of the testing process
- The outcome of the testing process

APPEAL

- Right to request testing of "B" sample
- Right to an appeal
- Right to know if their sample is tested
- Right to treat without discrimination
- Right to treat with dignity

World Anti-Doping Program

- Ratifies the World Anti-Doping Code
- Sets up the organization to oversee and regulate the Code
- Ensures that the Code is followed and monitored
- Publishes the Prohibited List

Independent Task Force (ITF)

- Conducts investigations into specific issues
- Reports findings to WADA
- Recommends actions to be taken

Prohibited List

- Lists substances and methods considered as prohibited
- Updated annually
- Available to the public

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

- Approved by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO)
- Permitted if the substance is necessary for the treatment of a medical condition
- Must be approved in advance of the event

In-Competition Testing

- Testing conducted during competitions
- Includes out-of-competition testing
- Helps keep the Games clean
- Provides current and accurate data

Out-of-Competition Testing

- Testing conducted outside of competitions
- Helps keep the Games clean
- Provides current and accurate data
- Ensures compliance with the Code in areas of the anti-doping programme

Four-Year Olympic Cycle

- Period during which the Olympic Games are held
- Olympic Games are held every four years
- Gaps between Games
- Helps keep the Games clean
- Provides current and accurate data
- Ensures compliance with the Code in areas of the anti-doping programme

For more information, visit www.olympic.org and www.wada-ama.org

The Worldwide Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

- Ratifies the World Anti-Doping Code
- Sets up the organization to oversee and regulate the Code
- Ensures that the Code is followed and monitored
- Publishes the Prohibited List

The World Anti-Doping Code (WADC)

- The principal legal framework for anti-doping in sport
- Applies to all competitions and events
- Includes rules and procedures for testing, results management, and appeals