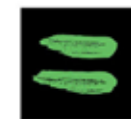


## Article 20

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF SIGNATORIES

- National Federations are now required to report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to their National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) and International Federation (IF) and to cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation (Article 20.3.6)
- International Federations and NADOs must investigate all anti-doping rule violations committed by athlete support personnel if they involve minors and/or multiple athletes. (Article 20.3.10).
- IFs and NADOs must cooperate fully with any WADA-led investigation (Article 20.3.14).
- NADOs must now be independent in their operational decisions and activities (Article 20.5).



WORLD  
ANTI-DOPING  
AGENCY

# 2015 CODE REVISIONS

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT  
WORLD ANTI-DOPING  
CODE REVISIONS



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**The World Anti-Doping Code comes into effect on January 1, 2015.**

**Here are the key changes to the Code:**

### **ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

There will now be 10, not 8, Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

#### **New Anti-Doping Rule Violation– Complicity.**

- Involvement in an anti-doping rule violation committed by another person, such as helping to cover up that anti-doping rule violation or avoiding detection, will be sanctioned in the same way as that violation (Article 2.9).

#### **New Anti-Doping Rule Violation– Prohibited Association.**

- Associating with a person such as a coach, doctor or physio who has been found guilty of a criminal or disciplinary offence equivalent to a doping violation (such as providing banned substances), will be sanctioned with a ban of up to 2 years (Article 2.10).

#### **WHEREABOUTS**

- The time period for whereabouts violations will be reduced to 12 months (Article 2.4).

### **ARTICLE 3- PROOF OF DOPING**

There is now a new presumption of validity regarding scientific methods and decision limits (Article 3.2.1)

### **ARTICLE 4 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUEs)**

There have been significant revisions regarding (i) TUE mutual recognition arrangements and (ii) who needs TUE in advance (Article 4.4)

### **ARTICLE 5 TESTING & INVESTIGATIONS**

- The International Standard for Testing is renamed as the **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS**.
- A risk-based approach to testing must be adopted by NADOs, including the development of a Test Distribution Plan (TDP) which determines the amount, frequency and location of testing. This plan must be shared with WADA.
- Resources must be in place to obtain, access and handle anti-doping intelligence to assist in the development of the TDP.
- Modern anti-doping detection techniques should be utilised, for example an Athlete Biological Passport.

### **ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

Article 6.4 introduces the concept of 'intelligent testing' through sport specific testing menus all in conformity with the technical document. Deviations can now be approved by WADA.

### **ARTICLE 17 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

- The statute of limitations has increased from 8 to 10 years with retroactive effect.

### **ARTICLE 18 - EDUCATION**

- There is now a separation of 'information' and 'education'.
- Information programmes should provide basic anti-doping information to athletes and include topics as specified in Article 18.2.
- Education programmes should focus on prevention.
- Prevention programmes should be values-based and directed towards athletes and athlete support personnel with a particular focus on young people through implementation in school curricula. (Article 18.2)
- All International Federations and National Olympic and Paralympic Committees (associations and federations) must promote anti-doping education, including requiring them to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with the NADO (JADCO), as per Article 20. (Article 18.2)

### **ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS**

- Cheating involving serious doping substances (for example, steroids, growth hormone, EPO) and calculated doping methods (for example, blood transfusions) will be sanctioned with 4-year bans (Article 10.2.1)
- Refusal or evading sample collection will now be sanctioned with bans of up to 4 years.
- Substantial assistance has been further incentivised. Admitting a violation can be rewarded with a reduced ban, with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) having the final say on any reduction. In exceptional cases, WADA has the power to eliminate a ban entirely and offer complete confidentiality for substantial assistance (Article 10.6).

### **CONTAMINATED PRODUCTS**

- In cases where the athlete or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence and that the detected prohibited substance came from a contaminated product, then the period of ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years ineligibility, depending on the athlete's or other person's degree of fault. (Article 10.5.1.2).

