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## **How WADA Plans to Monitor Sport and Country Compliance with the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code**

2015 Play the Game Conference

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# WADA's Monitoring Responsibilities

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- WADA is the independent international organization responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the global fight against doping in sport
- **Code Art. 23.5:** “Compliance with the (World Anti-Doping) Code shall be monitored by WADA (...)”

## Challenge:

- How to monitor the Code compliance of more than 600 signatories (sports and countries) worldwide



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**WHO SIGNED THE  
CODE AND WHAT  
DOES CODE  
COMPLIANCE MEAN?**

# World Anti-Doping Code Signatories

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## Main Categories

- International Sport Federations (IFs)
- National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs)
- National Olympic and Paralympic Committees (NOCs/NPCs)
- Major Event Organizations (IOC, Commonwealth Games Federation, International World Games Association, etc.)

# Governments & the Code

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- Given WADA's hybrid nature, governments are not Code signatories
- Governments accept the principles of the Code and commit to the fight against doping through the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport
  - 182 ratifications to date
- Governments' compliance with the Convention is monitored by the UNESCO Conference of Parties

# Code Compliance

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- Includes **two main elements**
  - Compliance of the signatories' **rules**
  - Compliance of the signatories' anti-doping **programs**
- Signatories are responsible for ensuring that the rules and activities of their members or affiliates (e.g. National Federations) are in line with the Code

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# BACKGROUND

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# Pre-2015 Code Compliance Monitoring

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## Official Report of Signatories' Compliance with the 2009 Code

- Minimum compliance level requirement ensuring key procedures and foundations in place in major areas (testing, education, TUE, results management)
- Approved by WADA's Foundation Board in November 2011
  - 50% Olympic Movement, 50% Governments
- Agreement from WADA stakeholders that next Code compliance report would be stricter and based on programs' quality



# Main New Elements of 2015 Code

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Approved in Nov. 2013, in force on 1 Jan. 2015

- Increased focus on prevention and education
- Longer periods of ineligibility on one end of the scale, more flexibility on the other end
- Increased focus on intelligence and athlete entourage
- Emphasis on effective testing (including sample storage)
- Longer statute of limitation (10 years)



# 2014-2015 WADA Focus

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## ADO Rules and Practice of the Revised Code

- Transition from “old” to “new” Code for all signatories
- A few signatories still do not have rules in line with the 2015 Code and/or use non-WADA accredited laboratories; cases to be discussed at November 2015 meetings
- WADA providing guidance for Code implementation
- Emphasis on practice of the Code





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**WAY FORWARD**

# Future Focus – Code Compliance Monitoring

## An Enhanced Process

- Formal compliance monitoring process will start in 2016 and...
  - be guided and supervised by an independent Compliance Review Committee (CRC) composed of representatives from the athletes, sport, governments and compliance experts from the pharma and aeronautical industries
  - be ISO-accredited (ISO 9001 – quality management systems)
  - focus on the quality of signatories' programs, with priority categories to be determined by the CRC



# Compliance Monitoring Process

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## Assessment Resources

- Risk Assessment (required) and Test Distribution Plan
- Information available from ADAMS (testing statistics, follow-up of Athlete Passports, etc.) and other sources
- Self-assessment questionnaire being developed by WADA
- Required documentation from signatories to validate responses
- Results management (independent WADA right of appeal)



# Future Focus – Code Compliance Monitoring

## A Dynamic Process

- Active process involving dialogue with signatories
- Possibility of WADA audits and corrective measures
- Decision-making body: WADA Foundation Board
- “WADA shall consider explanations for non-compliance and, in extraordinary situations, may recommend (...) that the non-compliance be provisionally excused” (Code Art. 23.5.6) – e.g. natural disasters, wars, etc.





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# CONSEQUENCES



# Non-Compliant Situations

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## Potential Consequences (1)

- WADA does not have sanctioning powers beyond those described in the Code and the International Standard for Laboratories (forfeiture of offices and positions within WADA, impossibility to have a WADA accredited laboratory in a country where the NADO is non-compliant...)
- WADA reports cases of signatories that are deemed officially non-compliant by its governing bodies to its stakeholders that have powers to sanction



# Non-Compliant Situations

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## Potential Consequences (2)

- **Olympic Charter:** Only sports that are Code-compliant can be part of the **Olympic Program** (similar for Paralympic Games)
- **Code Art. 20.1.8, Roles and Responsibilities of the IOC:**  
“To accept **bids for the Olympic Games** only from countries where the government has ratified (...) the UNESCO Convention and the NOC, NPC and NADO are in compliance with the Code”



# Non-Compliant Situations

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## Potential Consequences (3)

- Code Art. 20.3.11 and 20.6.6: International Federations and Major Event Organizations should “do everything possible” to award **events** only to countries where the same situation prevails for the government, the NOC, the NPC and the NADO
- Other potential consequences to be discussed by CRC and WADA governing bodies



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**Thank you!**

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