



# ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS



Created by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based, aiming at protecting the health of Athletes and their rights to compete in a doping-free environment in sport.

In the Code, there are 11 circumstances and conduct which constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations.



## RULES:

1

### Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

It is a violation if a sample (urine or blood) provided by an Athlete is tested positive for prohibited substances or its metabolites or markers. According to the Principle of Strict Liability, Athlete is responsible for any prohibited substance found in their samples, no matter if the prohibited substance is used intentionally or not.

2

### Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

A rule violation is established when there is valid proof, such as admissions by the Athletes, witness statements, documentary evidence or conclusions drawn from analysis of Athlete's samples, indicating the Athlete has used or attempted to use a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

3

### Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete

Athletes have to submit to sample collection carried out by anti-doping authorities at anytime and anywhere. Evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized person is a violation of the rule.

4

### Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of 3 Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a 12-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

5

### Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person

Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) or Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the ADO or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.

6

### Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

It will be a violation of the rule if an Athlete or Athlete Support Person possess any prohibited substance or prohibited method without acceptable justification or a valid TUE.

7

### Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Other Person

8

### Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition

9

### Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person

Any person assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted anti-doping rule violation constitutes a violation. Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.

10

### Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person

Association by an Athlete or other Person in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who is serving a period of ineligibility, or who has been convicted in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceedings to have engaged in conduct which would have violated the anti-doping rules, constitutes a violation.

Examples of the types of prohibited association include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or a representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.

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### Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code; or retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code is a violation of the rule.



These rules do not only apply to Athletes. Athlete Support Person (such as coaches, team managers, officials and medical personnel) and people outside the sport sector could also be sanctioned due to an anti-doping rule violation. Athlete Support Person are required to be bound by the rules as a condition of participation in sport.

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This pamphlet is published for reference purpose only, and is not intended to give any legal/medical advice by ADOHK who shall disclaim any liability arising therefrom. Relevant individuals are recommended to refer to the Anti-Doping Rules of ADOHK, and seek for professional/legal advice on important decisions.



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