

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 right of Athletes to compete in a doping-free environment in sport.

In the Code, there are 10 circumstances and conduct which constitute Anti-Doping Rule **Violations. They are:**

Rule 1

Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites 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. According to the Principle of Strict Liability, Athlete is responsible for any prohibited substance found in his or her samples, no matter if the prohibited substance is used intentionally or not.

Rule 2

Use or attempted use by an Athlete of a prohibited substance or method

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

Rule 3

Evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample

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 is a violation of the rule

Rule 4

Whereabouts failures

Athletes included in testing pools have to meet the whereabouts requirements. Accurate and updated whereabouts information (e.g. residential address, training and competition details, etc.) must be submitted on time on a quarterly basis to allow doping tests to be conducted anytime and anywhere. Any combination of 3 Filing Failures and/or Missed tests within a 12-month period constitutes a violation of the rule.

Filing Failure: Failing to make accurate

Missed Test: Failing to be available for

Rule 5

Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control

Examples of tampering include, but not limited to, interfering with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization, or intimidating a potential witness.

Rule 6

Possession of prohibited substance or method

It will be a violation of the rule if Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel possess prohibited substance/method without justification or a valid Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE).

Rule 7

Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or method

Rule 8

Administration or attempted administration to any Athlete of prohibited substance or method

Rule 9

Complicity

Any person assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted anti-doping rule violation will constitute a violation.

Rule 10

Prohibited Association

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 due to engagement in conduct which would have violated the anti-doping rules, will constitute 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 Personnel to serve as an agent or a representative. The association does not need to involve any form of

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

Hong Kong Anti-Doping Committee



Note!

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