

Introduction to 2015 ADRVs Report

- ◆ The 2015 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) Report is the first year of ADRVs statistics under the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code.
- ◆ This is the third year WADA has published the ADRVs Report. The Report illustrates doping offences committed in global sport during 2015.
- ◆ The Report includes the decisions of all adverse analytical findings (AAFs) for which the samples were received by the Laboratories in 2015, as well as non-analytical anti-doping rule violations for decisions rendered in 2015. Discrepancy from ADOs' published statistics may occur due to different reporting criteria.
- ◆ An analytical ADRV refers to a violation of Code Article 2.1 (Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample) and is based on an AAF (otherwise known as a positive result), which indicates the presence of a prohibited substance in a urine and/or blood sample collected from athletes and analyzed by a WADA-accredited laboratory.
- ◆ A non-analytical ADRV is where an athlete or athlete support person (coach, trainer, manager, agent, medical staff, parent, etc.) commits another type of ADRV that does not involve the detection of a prohibited substance in a urine or blood sample from athletes, as outlined in Code Articles 2.2 to 2.10:
 - Article 2.2 – Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
 - Article 2.3 – Evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection
 - Article 2.4¹ – Whereabouts failures (any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within a 12-month period by an athlete)
 - Article 2.5 – Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control
 - Article 2.6 – Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
 - Article 2.7 – Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method
 - Article 2.8 – Administration or attempted administration 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.
 - Article 2.9 – Complicity (assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation)
 - Article 2.10 – Prohibited association
- ◆ The ADRVs Report is broken down as follows:
 - An Introduction and an Executive Summary provide an overview of the Report and highlight the key figures of the data.

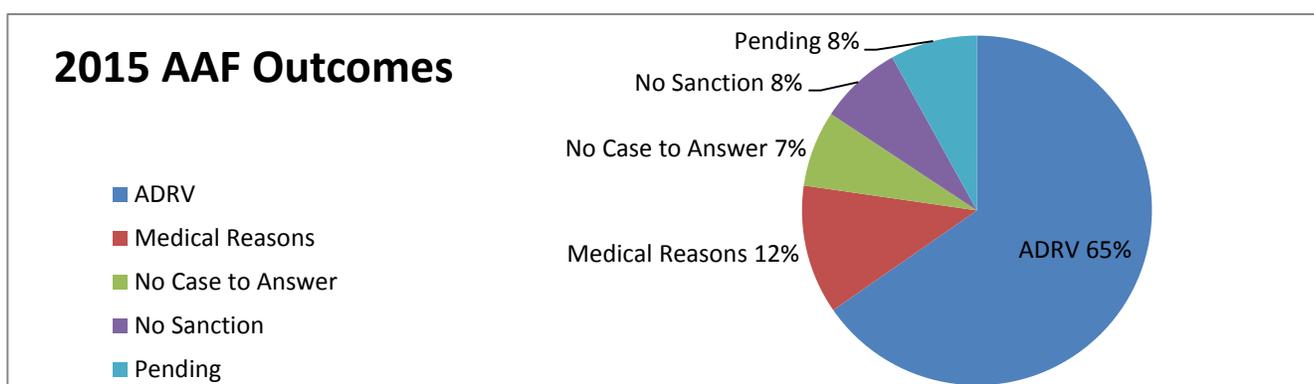
¹ For the 2015 ADRVs Report, any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within a 12-month or 18-month period by an athlete depending on the applicable version of the Code.

- Sections 1 and 2 present the results management outcomes (including ADRVs) of all AAFs detected by WADA-accredited laboratories for samples collected from athletes in- and out-of-competition and received by the laboratories in 2015. They are presented by sport, discipline (Section 1) and testing authority (Section 2).
- Section 3 includes ADRVs that resulted from non-analytical findings committed by athletes (presented by sport and nationality) and by athlete support personnel (presented by nationality).
- Section 4 indicates the total number of ADRVs in 2015, which includes AAFs that resulted in an ADRV plus all non-analytical ADRVs. It presents the data by sport and nationality. It is further broken down into type of samples (urine or blood), type of test (in- or out-of-competition) and athlete gender.

Executive Summary of 2015 ADRVs Report

1. A total of 229,412 samples were received and analyzed in 2015 by WADA-accredited laboratories. 2,522 samples were reported as AAFs. Of these:

- 1,649 (65%) samples were confirmed as ADRVs (sanctions);
- 300 (12%) samples were dismissed because of a valid medical reason;
- 178 (7%) were categorized as "no case to answer" (i.e. case closed for a valid reason other than medical reasons);
- 194 (8%) samples resulted in "no sanction" because the athlete was exonerated (including but not limited to meat contamination cases);
- 201 (8%) samples were still pending.



2. Among the 1,649 ADRVs as a result of an AAF, the samples were collected from:

- 1,304 male (79%) athletes and 345 female (21%) athletes;
- 390 out-of-competition (24%) and 1,259 in-competition (76%);
- 1,644 urine and 5 blood;
- 80 sports/disciplines (as reported by the WADA-accredited laboratories in ADAMS);
- 121 nationalities².

3. A total of 280 non-analytical ADRVs³ were confirmed in 2015 and involved:

- 252 athletes of 46 nationalities² from 38 sports;
- 28 athlete support personnel of 15 nationalities².

4. Total number of ADRVs (combining analytical findings from AAFs and non-analytical findings) in 2015 are:

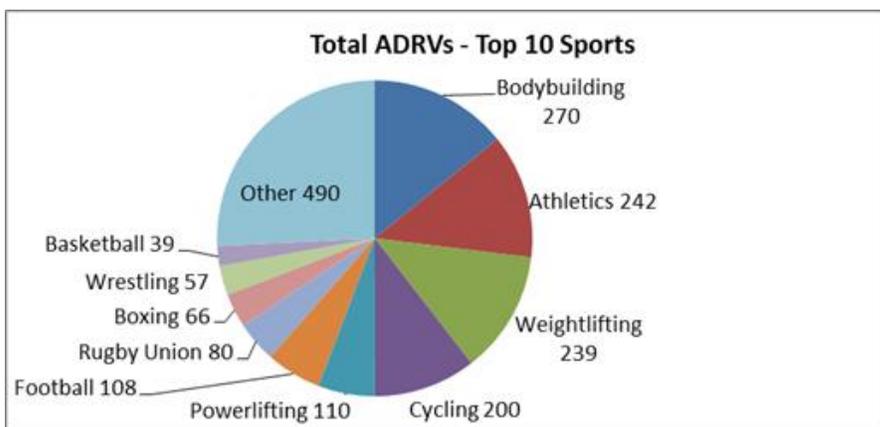
- 1,929 ADRVs (1,901 from athletes and 28 from athlete support personnel);
- 85 sports/disciplines (connected to the athletes);
- 122 nationalities².

² As indicated in the case decisions received by WADA.

³ Non-Analytical ADRVs in this Report refer to violations related to Articles 2.2 to 2.10 of the Code that do not involve the detection of a prohibited substance by a WADA-accredited laboratory.

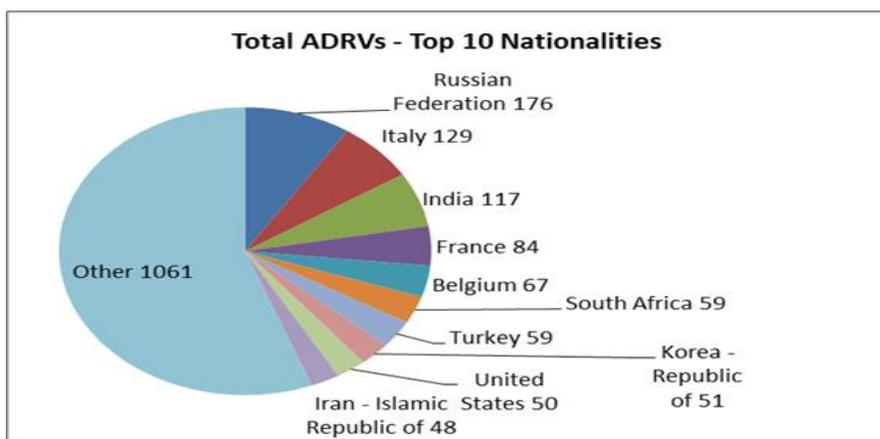
5. The sports with the highest number of ADRVs:

1. Bodybuilding (270);
2. Athletics (242);
3. Weightlifting (239);
4. Cycling (200);
5. Powerlifting (110);
6. Football (108);
7. Rugby Union (80);
8. Boxing (66);
9. Wrestling (57);
10. Basketball (39).



6. The nationalities² with the highest number of ADRVs:

1. Russian Federation (176);
2. Italy (129);
3. India (117);
4. France (84);
5. Belgium (67);
6. South Africa (59);
7. Turkey (59);
8. Republic of Korea (51);
9. United States (50);
10. Islamic Republic of Iran (48).



7. Comparison of Years 2013 to 2015:

