

## *WADA initiated, in 2006, a strategy to work with government, law enforcement and anti-doping agencies to ensure evidence gathering and information sharing.*

WADA is constantly looking at innovative strategies to fight doping in sport. Considering that law enforcement and government agencies possess investigative powers to attack source and supply of illegal substances, which in many cases uncover evidence of anti-doping rule violations, WADA has developed protocols to ensure evidence gathering and information sharing between its two stakeholder groups, namely governments and sport.

WADA cooperates closely with Interpol, the world's largest police organization, in this area. In addition, WADA works with UNESCO and individual governments to persuade governments to have laws in place that allow combating manufacturing, supply, and possession of doping substances on their territories.

The World Anti-Doping Code provides for the sanctioning of "non-analytical" anti-doping rule violations, meaning that a sanction can be imposed in cases where there is evidence that an anti-doping rule violation occurred but where there is no positive doping control test.

The Code lists the following "non-analytical" anti-doping rule violations: using or attempting to use a prohibited substance or method; refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit so sample collection after notification, or otherwise evading sample collection; violating applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to provide whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared on reasonable rules; tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of control; possession of prohibited substances and methods; and trafficking in any prohibited substance or method.