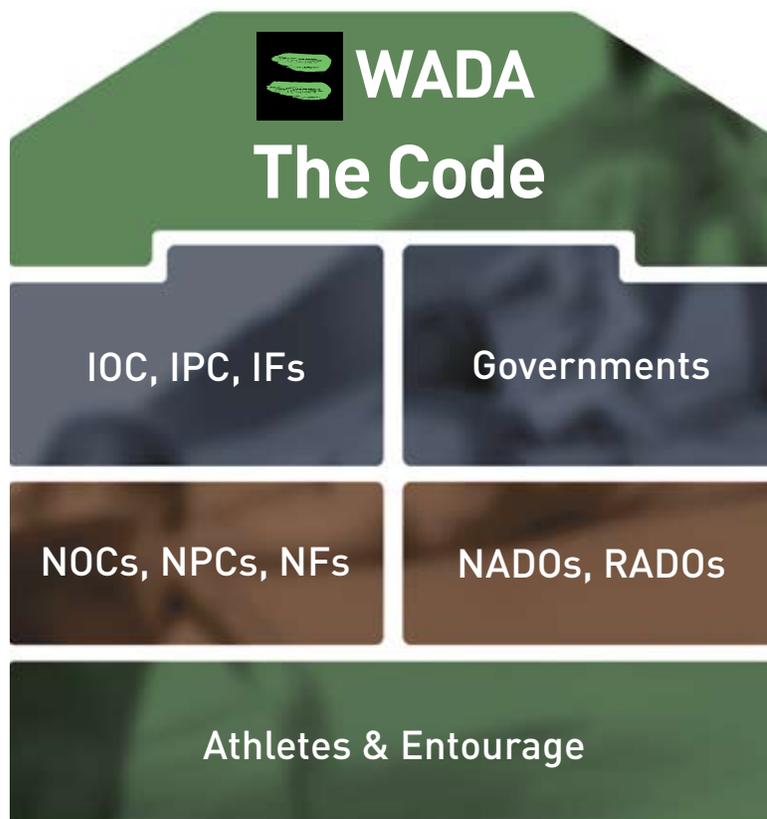


Global Anti-Doping Organization Chart

Two significant advances made by the *World Anti-Doping Code* (Code) in the global fight against doping are the formalization of certain rules, and the clarification and organization of stakeholder responsibilities, thus bringing harmonization to a system where previously rules varied, or in some cases did not exist.

This chart provides a broad overview of the various players in the fight against doping in sport and represents the Code as the primary organizing force. WADA, as custodian of the Code, has the duty to monitor stakeholder activities in relation to the Code and act to ensure the integrity of the Code.

The objective is for athletes worldwide to benefit from the same anti-doping protocols and protections, no matter the sport, nationality or country where tested.



CAS



Labs

See reverse for details.

WADA & the Code

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the international, independent organization monitoring the global fight against doping in sport and the custodian of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). WADA oversees and works in cooperation with a network of stakeholders, each of which has its own specific set of roles and responsibilities.

Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and the monitoring of the Code.

IOC. IPC. IFs

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) are responsible for the testing process, based on the Code, during the Olympic and Paralympic Games respectively, as well as sanctioning those who commit anti-doping rule violations during the Games. The IOC, on behalf of the sports movement, provides half of WADA's budget.

To be compliant with the Code, International Sports Federations (IFs), as well as all other sports organizations, must undertake three steps: Code acceptance, implementation, and enforcement. Code acceptance means that the IF agrees to the tenets of the Code. Implementation means that, following Code acceptance, the IF has amended its rules and policies to include the Code's mandatory articles and principles. Finally, Code enforcement means that the IF has amended its rules and policies and is enforcing them in accordance with the Code. Activities required of IFs by the Code include conducting testing at their competitions, having education and out-of-competition testing programs; and sanctioning those who commit anti-doping rule violations, as outlined in the Code.

Governments

Government responsibilities in anti-doping are many. They facilitate doping controls and support national testing programs; encourage the establishment of "best practice" in the labelling, marketing, and distribution of products that might contain prohibited substances; withhold financial support from those who engage in or support doping; take measures against manufacturing and trafficking; encourage the establishment of codes of conduct for professions relating to sport and anti-doping; and fund anti-doping education and research.

Many governments cannot be legally bound by a non-governmental document such as the Code. Governments accordingly drafted and adopted the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport to align their domestic policies with the Code. This first universal treaty against doping in sport entered into force in February 2007. Governments are now ratifying it individually.

NOCs. NPCs. NFs

IOC and IPC rules require that National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) agree to implement the Code. In addition, according to the Code, IF rules should include the requirement that National Federations (NFs) be Code-compliant, and that these rules are enforced.

NADOs, RADOs

National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) are responsible for testing national athletes in- and out-of-competition, as well as athletes from other countries competing within that nation's borders; adjudicating anti-doping rules violations; and anti-doping education. WADA is working with stakeholders in areas of the world where there exist limited or no anti-doping activities to pool resources and develop Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs), so that all nations will be engaged in anti-doping programs by 2010.

Athletes & Entourage

Athletes may be part of the registered testing pool of an anti-doping organization (ADO): NADO, IF, and/or NF. It is the athlete's responsibility to provide whereabouts information to the ADO(s) so that he/she may be tested out-of-competition with no advance notice. Members of the athlete entourage (coaches, trainers, doctors, etc.) are also responsible for complying with the Code.

LABS

Laboratories that are able to analyze doping control samples under the Code must achieve and maintain accreditation from WADA, according to the criteria established in the International Standard for Laboratories and its related technical documents. The laboratories must also meet the standards established for the production of valid test results and evidentiary data.

CAS

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) is an institution independent of any sports organization which provides for services to facilitate the settlement of sport-related disputes, through arbitration or mediation, by means of procedural rules adapted to the specific needs of the sport world. CAS is often referred to as "sport's supreme court." WADA has a right of appeal to CAS for doping cases under the jurisdiction of organizations that have implemented the Code.