

Anti-Doping Awareness in Sports

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Lecture -12

ADRV 11 Articles

Good morning friends, and welcome to this edition of the Anti-Doping Course brought to you by NPTEL and IIT Madras. I am Professor Dobson Dominic, and this is a continuation of our anti-doping lectures, Week 3, Lecture Number 2. Today, we are going to discuss the several anti-doping rule violation articles. In the previous lecture, we looked into the introduction to anti-doping rule violations. We also briefly looked into the 11 articles. In this session, we will look into all the 11 articles in detail.

So, these are the Week 3 learnings. In today's session, we will focus broadly on what the 11 anti-doping rule violations are. We will also briefly examine the scenario for anti-doping rule violations in India and finally conclude with some take-home messages. Just to recap, what is an anti-doping rule violation or ADRV? It refers to the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites in an athlete's sample, or the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited methods. The athlete need not be caught with a positive test. Even if the athlete is caught trying to use a banned substance or method, it is considered an anti-doping rule violation.

A total of 11 anti-doping rule violations are listed in the World Anti-Doping Agency Code 2021. Please note that all 11 ADRVs are applicable to athletes, and if an athlete is caught violating any of them, they will be punished. Out of the 11 anti-doping rule violations, 7 are also applicable to athlete support staff or athlete support personnel. Now, let us look into the details of all these 11 ADRVs.

Coming to the first article; Article 1 of anti-doping rule violation, it refers to the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample. The athlete provides two samples, sample A and sample B. If either of the samples shows the presence of a prohibited substance, such as an anabolic steroid, peptide hormone, diuretic, or stimulant, then it falls under Article 1 of ADRV.

Coming to the second article; Article 2 of ADRV, it refers to the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method. This means the athlete might not have tested positive yet,

but was caught trying to use a prohibited substance or method. This is classified under Article 2 of ADRV.

Article 3 of anti-doping rule violation involves an athlete evading, refusing, or failing to submit a sample for collection. During on-field competition testing or out-of-competition testing, if the athlete refuses or evades giving a sample, it falls under Article 3 of anti-doping rule violation according to the WADA Code.

Article 4 of ADRV is when athletes fail to file their whereabouts information and miss a scheduled test. Professional athletes are required to give their whereabouts; that is, where they are traveling or training, to their national association. This is so that anti-doping or dope control officers can locate them for testing. If an athlete is missing from testing and records three missed tests within a 12-month period, it qualifies as a whereabouts failure. Athletes are required to fill in a whereabouts form and share it with their national association so that their location is known.

Article 5 addresses tampering with any part of the doping control process. As discussed in previous lectures, two samples are collected during competition: sample A and sample B. If an athlete engages in any form of chemical or physical manipulation of the sample, it falls under Article 5 of ADRV.

Article 6 involves possession of a prohibited substance or method. The athlete may not have been caught using the substance or tested positive, but was found in possession of a banned substance or method. For example, if an athlete's kit bag contains a banned anabolic steroid or a banned diuretic, it qualifies as possession under Article 6 of anti-doping rule violation.

Article 7 states that trafficking or attempted trafficking of any prohibited substance or method is a violation. This involves distributing, selling, or transporting banned substances or methods. This can include stimulants or anabolic steroids. If the athlete is caught engaging in trafficking, it falls under Article 7.

Article 8 of ADRV is administering or attempting to administer a prohibited substance or method to an athlete. This can involve a support staff member, doctor, or paramedic giving a banned drug or substance, or engaging in banned methods like blood doping or gene manipulation. All such actions fall under Article 8 of anti-doping rule violation.

Article 9 of ADRV refers to complicity, helping someone get away with a violation. This means the athlete has doped, and support staff is helping them avoid sanctions. Complicity or attempted complicity includes assisting, encouraging, conspiring, or covering up any anti-doping rule violation, or attempting to do so. All these fall under Article 9.

Article 10 is about prohibited association, working with a person who has tested positive and is under sanction. Suppose a track and field athlete is banned for doping for two to four years, and another athlete, coach, or support staff is found to be working with them during the ban period, they are liable for sanctions under Article 10 of anti-doping rule violation.

Article 11 of ADRV is a newer addition, proposed after the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code. It relates to aggravating circumstances, where bans may be increased or reduced. Bans can be increased by up to two more years in certain situations, such as the use of multiple prohibited substances. In some cases, athletes may receive a reduced ban. Who are they? Recreational athletes, who are not professionals but play for recreation, and protected persons. These individuals are given increased flexibility in sanctions.

Substances of abuse are banned in competition only. If an athlete is caught using such substances outside of competition, a shorter ban may apply. This is determined based on whether the use was unrelated to sports performance. It is recognized that such cases may involve broader issues of substance misuse or addiction. A further reduction in the length of the ban may be available if the athlete completes an approved treatment program.

To summarize, the 11 anti-doping rule violations are: presence of a banned substance, use, evasion or refusal to give a sample, whereabouts failure, tampering, possession, trafficking, administering or attempted administration, complicity or attempted complicity, prohibited association, and finally, actions to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities.

These are the broad 11 anti-doping rule violations, and the 11th is newly introduced. It refers to acts involving threats or intimidation against the doping process. The ban for this can range from two years up to a lifetime and applies to both athletes and athlete support staff.

To conclude, anti-doping rule violations undermine fair competition in sports. Most violations involve the use of prohibited substances. Non-analytical violations such as tampering; chemical or physical manipulation, are also significant. The major sports affected by anti-doping violations are weightlifting, athletics, and cycling. Enhanced testing and education are essential to prevent doping. Collective action is critical to promoting clean sport. Support personnel play a vital role in doping violations and must be held accountable. Emerging threats like gene doping require constant vigilance by both the National Anti-Doping Agency and the World Anti-Doping Agency.

These are the main references. Please refer to the World Anti-Doping Code 2021, the latest list of prohibited substances for 2024 and 2025, and the National Anti-Doping Court Acts. Thank you for listening, and Jai Hind.