



1. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CODE

Rights and Responsibilities

Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other groups who are subject to anti-doping rules all have rights and responsibilities under the [World Anti-Doping Code \(Code\)](#). Part Three of the Code outlines these for each stakeholder in the anti-doping system.

It is especially important that athletes and Athlete Support Personnel know and understand Code Art. 21 (Additional Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes and Other Persons), particularly Art. 21.1 (Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes), Art. 21.2 (Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel) and Art. 21.3 (Roles and Responsibilities of Other Persons Subject to the Code).

Athletes' Rights

This section presents a summary of the key athlete rights. It is important that both athletes and Athlete Support Personnel know and understand these.

Ensuring that athletes are aware of their rights and these are respected is vital to the success of clean sport. Athlete rights exist throughout the Code and International Standards and they include:

- Equality of opportunity
- Equitable and Fair Testing programs
- Medical treatment and protection of health rights
- Right to justice
- Right to accountability
- Whistleblower rights
- Right to education
- Right to data protection
- Rights to compensation
- Protected Persons Rights
- Rights during a Sample Collection Session
- Right to B sample analysis
- Other rights and freedoms not affected
- Application and standing

The Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act sets out these rights and responsibilities. For more information, you can refer directly to the document here: [Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act](#).





Athletes' Responsibilities

It is equally important that athletes are aware of their anti-doping responsibilities. Athlete Support Personnel should also familiarise themselves with these in order to be able to support their athletes. These include:

- Knowing and following IBA's Anti-Doping Rules and any other applicable Anti-Doping Rules (for example, those of Major Event Organisations)
- Taking full responsibility for what you ingest – make sure that no prohibited substance enters your body and that no prohibited methods are used
- Informing medical personnel of your obligations as an athlete
- Cooperating with IBA and other Anti-Doping Organisations (WADA, ITA, NADOs)
- Being available for sample collection
- Not working with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible on account of an ADRV, or who have been criminally convicted or disciplined in relation to doping (see [WADA's Prohibited Association List](#))

Further details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in [Code](#) Art. 21.1.

Athletes also have specific rights and responsibilities during the Doping Control Process. Please refer to this section [Doping free boxing – IBA](#) for more information on this.

Rights and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel and other groups

Like athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and others under the jurisdiction of IBA also have rights and responsibilities as per the Code. These include:

- Being knowledgeable of anti-doping policies and rules which are applicable to you or the athlete(s) you support
- Using your influence on athlete values and behaviours to foster anti-doping attitudes
- Complying with all anti-doping policies and rules which are applicable to you and the athlete(s) you support
- Cooperating with the athlete testing program
- Disclosing to IBA and their NADO whether you have committed any Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) within the previous ten years
- Cooperating with anti-doping organisations investigating ADRV

Further details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in [Code](#) Art. 21.2 and 21.3.

2. TESTING PROCEDURES - URINE, BLOOD & THE ABP





A section covering Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), is a Code requirement.

Introduction to Doping Control

The aim of testing is to detect and deter doping amongst athletes and to protect clean athletes. Any athlete under the testing jurisdiction of IBA may be tested at any time, with no advance notice, in- or out-of-competition, and be required to provide a urine or a blood sample.

Athletes can be tested by IBA, NADOs or Major Event Organisers. Certain International Federations and Major Event Organisers delegate part or all of their anti-doping programs to independent organisations like the International Testing Agency (ITA). For more information on IBA's collaboration with the ITA, please visit <https://ita.sport/partners/#>.

What to expect during the Doping Control Process

The doping control process is clearly defined by the [World Anti-Doping Agency](#). This means that no matter where and when an athlete is tested, the process should remain the same.

The key steps of the doping control process are listed out in this [Doping Control resource](#) prepared by the International Testing Agency (also available in Arabic (عربي), Chinese (中文), French (français), German (deutsche), Italian (italiano), Japanese (日本語), Korean (한국어), Portuguese (português), Russian (русский) and Spanish (español)).

To learn more about the doping control process, please watch this [ITA webinar](#) on urine and blood sample collection.

Rights & Responsibilities during Sample Collection

Athletes have a number of rights and responsibilities during sample collection.

Athlete rights during sample collection are to:

- Have a representative accompany them during the process
- Request an interpreter, if one is available
- Ask for Chaperone's/Doping Control Officer's identification
- Ask any questions





- Request a delay for a valid reason (e.g., attending a victory ceremony, receiving necessary medical attention, warming down or finishing a training session)
- Request special assistance or modifications to the process
- Record any comments or concerns on the Doping Control Form

Athlete responsibilities during sample collection are to:

- Report for testing immediately if selected
- Show valid identification (usually a government-issued ID)
- Remain in direct sight of the Doping Control Officer or Chaperone
- Comply with the collection procedure

Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)

The [Athlete Biological Passport](#) (ABP) was introduced in 2009 and is a pillar method in the detection of doping. It is an individual electronic profile that monitors selected athlete biological variables that indirectly reveal the effects of doping. ABP is integrated directly into ADAMS.

If you wish to learn more about ABP, you can watch this ITA [webinar recording](#).

