UK NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING POLICY SUMMARY



Facts about the New Policy

Section 1: UK Government and/or the Devolved Administrations

The Policy includes the key commitments that the UK Government and Devolved Administrations have made by adopting the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport. The expectations of governments set out in the Code are also listed, including enhanced aspects of the new 2021 Code.

Section 2: UK Anti-Doping

The Policy sets out the responsibilities of UKAD, which include:



- · Complying with all of its Code obligations
- Influencing national and international anti-doping policy
- · Creating the UK Anti-Doping Rules
- · Leading on anti-doping education and research
- Conducting testing and subsequent results and case
 management
- · Conducting investigations and intelligence gathering

The most significant change in the new Policy for UKAD is the creation of a new Assurance Framework.

Assurance Framework

The Assurance Framework is the primary mechanism through which National Governing Bodies (NGBs) will provide UKAD with assurance of their compliance with the Policy.



The Assurance Framework will provide NGBs with a clear list of requirements to meet, all of which will help to enhance their anti-doping programmes. This will be provided alongside a detailed guide, resources, workshops, drop-in clinics and tailored support.

UKAD will then review the evidence provided to assess each NGB's compliance.

How did we get here?

The first UK National Anti-Doping Policy (Policy) was published in 2009 to coincide with UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) being established.



The Policy, owned by the UK Government and Devolved Administrations, aims to meet the requirements of the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport. It also ensures the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) is implemented in the UK.

Published in January 2018, a recommendation from the Tailored Review of UKAD tasked the UK Government with revising the Policy.

In October 2019, the UK Government conducted a six-week public consultation, inviting feedback on a revised Policy. Since then, UKAD has been advising the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), together with its counterparts in the Devolved Administrations, to create a new version of the Policy, supported by the Assurance Framework.



Section 3: The Sports Councils and Sports Institutes

The roles and responsibilities of Sports Councils have been enhanced in this new version of the Policy. The Sports Institutes, including the English Institute of Sport, are new additions to the Policy. Responsibilities for both groups include:

- Designating an anti-doping lead within the organisation and on their Board
- · Providing support to UKAD and NGBs
- Sharing information relating to possible doping
- Having in place and enforcing disciplinary rules
- Addressing non-compliance with the Rules and/or Policy by an athlete, athlete support person (ASP), other Person or NGB that receives public funding and/or publiclyfunded benefits from a Sports Council/Institute

Section 4: National Governing Bodies (NGBs)



The NGB responsibilities in the Policy have been developed in this new version, and include:

- Fully supporting the efforts of UKAD in the fight against doping in sport
- Sharing information relating to possible doping
- Having Code-compliant anti-doping rules
- Designating an anti-doping lead within the organisation and on their Board
- Educating their athletes and ASP through a strategy and implementation plan

Remember:

For more information on the Policy and the Assurance Framework, visit the UKAD website: https://www.ukad.org.uk/national-anti-doping-policy

Section 5: British Olympic Association (BOA), British Paralympic Association (BPA) and UK Commonwealth Games Associations (UK CGAs)

The BOA, BPA and UK CGAs are new additions to the Policy, with their responsibilities underpinned by their Code obligations.

Section 6: National Anti-Doping Panel

The main role of the National Anti-Doping Panel (NADP) is to determine charges brought against athletes, ASP or other Persons under anti-doping rules.



The NADP is fully independent operationally and institutionally, from all organisations within the Policy, along with athletes, ASP or other Persons.

Annex

All NGBs receiving public funding or publiclyfunded services are required to comply with the Policy. There are strict consequences for NGBs who are deemed non-compliant, including the withdrawal of part/all of that public funding and/or publicly-funded services.

The 'Annex' sets out the process that would be followed in the event of non-compliance issues being identified with NGBs or Sports Councils/Institutes. This includes noncompliance being determined by Sport Resolutions.