

# Anti-Doping Fact Sheet

## Case Study: The First Trafficking Conviction in the UK

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### Anti-Doping Rule Violations

There are eight anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) stipulated in the World Anti-Doping Code. An individual can be prosecuted for the occurrence of one or more of the following ADRVs:

- Presence
- Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method
- Refusing or failing to provide a sample
- Failing to properly comply with Whereabouts requirements
- Tampering or attempted tampering
- Possession
- Trafficking or attempted trafficking
- Administration of a prohibited substance or complicity in another's commission of an ADRV

Only one of these is an analytical rule violation: 'presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample'. The remainder are referred to as non-analytical findings.

### How is Intelligence used by the Anti-Doping Community?

In December 2009, with the inception of UK Anti-Doping (UKAD), an intelligence-led approach was adopted with the aim of working more closely with law enforcement and regulatory bodies in order to gather information to establish non-analytical cases against both athletes and athlete support personnel.

During 2010 and 2011, a number of data-sharing agreements were signed with key partners including the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), which has enabled UKAD to share information with UK police forces and the UK Border Agency (UKBA).

These relationships allow us to gather information that previously would not have been shared and acted upon, therefore allowing individuals bound by anti-doping rules to get away with doping activities. Working closely with key stakeholders, UKAD can receive information involving the use, possession or supply of substances on the Prohibited List that will assist in building up non-analytical ADRVs against athletes or athlete support personnel.

### UK Anti-Doping vs. Carl FLETCHER

During 2011, information was received from sources – including the Report Doping in Sport hotline - about shot putter Carl Fletcher, who owned a sports supplement shop in the North West. The shop was later raided as part of a police operation, and Fletcher was charged with the supply of classified substances under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

On 21 October 2011, Carl Fletcher admitted to his criminal charges for possession of numerous controlled drugs with intent to supply. Information obtained from the police, which was passed to UKAD's Legal team, was sufficient to charge the athlete with an ADRV for trafficking of substances on the Prohibited List.

On 21 November 2011, Fletcher and four other males were sentenced for their involvement in a steroid drugs ring. Fletcher was sentenced to nine months in prison. At the same time, UKAD imposed on Fletcher a four-year ban from sport for trafficking performance-enhancing substances.

#### **Further Information**

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- UK Anti-Doping confirms first Trafficking Violation – [www.ukad.org.uk/news/article/uk-anti-doping-confirms-first-trafficking-violation](http://www.ukad.org.uk/news/article/uk-anti-doping-confirms-first-trafficking-violation)
- World Anti-Doping Code – [www.wada-ama.org/Documents/World\\_Anti-Doping\\_Program/WADP-The\\_Code/WADA\\_Anti-Doping\\_CODE\\_2009\\_EN.pdf](http://www.wada-ama.org/Documents/World_Anti-Doping_Program/WADP-The_Code/WADA_Anti-Doping_CODE_2009_EN.pdf)
- Prohibited List – [www.ukad.org.uk/resources/document-download/the-prohibited-list-2013/](http://www.ukad.org.uk/resources/document-download/the-prohibited-list-2013/)
- Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 – [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents)