

State of play ahead of MINEPS VI

- The **UN Agenda 2030** has defined “*the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse*” as one of its targets (Goal 3 - “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”).
- The **International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport** identifies doping as a major risk to integrity and ethical values (article 10.2). It also rejects inappropriate applications in physical education, physical activity and sport, such as doping (article 6.3)
- The **Declaration of Berlin (MINEPS V, 2013)** highlighted some aspects of the fight against doping
 - Doping is a global issue, affecting many countries, if not all, and all levels of sport competitions, that must be fought with significant effort (3.10);
 - The introduction of criminal sanctions for trafficking of prohibited substance and for the entourage of the athlete, should be considered, to act as a deterrent against the manipulation of sport competitions (3.26);
 - The UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport shall be further ratified and better implemented (3.33);
 - The work of WADA in establishing and maintaining a framework of internationally harmonized anti-doping arrangements across the world is acknowledged (3.34);
 - The current regulatory and other roles of WADA in leading the fight against doping in sport is endorsed (3.35);
The importance of investigations and intelligence gathering as an essential tool in the fight against doping is acknowledged (3.36).

The **World Anti-Doping Code (2015) and five International Standards**, together with the **UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport (the Convention)** are the international instruments establishing the legal framework for the fight against doping that Governments and the Sports Movement need to follow. It is widely recognized that real progress can be made through Governments and the Sports Movement working together and each fulfilling their obligations/responsibilities in the fight against doping in sport under each of the respective instruments.

- **Substantial progress has been made in the field of anti-doping**
 - The World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) has been strengthened. The 4th version was unanimously approved by Governments and Sports in 2013 and entered into force in January 2015.
 - The WADA Code compliance program of Signatories has been reinforced and ISO certified in May 2016.
 - The ratification of the UNESCO International Convention against doping has continued with 183 States Parties to the Convention that cover 98% of the world population.
 - A growing number of countries have adopted legislation including criminal sanctions for the trafficking and use of performance-enhancing drugs.
 - WADA has further established itself as the driving force of the anti-doping community, helping National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) and Regional Anti-Doping Organisations (RADOs) become established all over the world, developing education tools, fostering social and scientific research, encouraging partnerships and exchanging information and best practises between anti-doping organizations.
 - WADA has developed partnerships with law enforcement agencies such as Interpol, Europol, the World Customs Organization and with pharmaceutical organizations such as GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer and most recently Astella.
 - WADA has been granted the task to investigate (but has limited investigative powers) and is deploying this as effectively as possible, including through the adoption of a whistleblower program to encourage whistleblowers to come forward and protect them adequately.

- **Many challenges remain in protecting the rights of clean athletes and require further commitment**
 - IMPLEMENTATION of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport: All countries should ratify the Convention and renewed commitments by Governments to implement and fulfill their obligations is needed. The Convention compels actions by Governments particularly within areas that the Sport Movement cannot take action.
 - The Convention obligations include the following areas/articles:
 - *Measures to prohibit the manufacture, Sale and Supply of Prohibited Substances and Methods – (Article 8)*
 - *Sanctions against athlete support personnel for Anti-Doping Rule Violations ADRV – (Article 9)*
 - *Measures to deal with issues related to Nutritional Supplements (Article 10)*
 - *Support for a [Code compliant] national Testing Program through NADOs and RADOs (Articles 11 and 12)*
 - *Education and training (Articles 19-23) – (includes Codes of Conduct)*
 - *Research (Articles 24-27)*
 - Whilst all areas/articles in the Convention are important, Governments should be taking actions in the following areas:
 - 1- INVESTIGATIONS and Intelligence work has become an essential tool for the fight against doping and needs to be implemented and further enhanced, including through information sharing and coordination between Anti-Doping Organizations and public authorities at the national and international level.
 - 2- EDUCATION: There is a need to increase the delivery and implementation of value based education through sport in general, and specifically through anti-doping programs
 - 3- FRAMEWORK OF CONSEQUENCES: A framework of consequences for non-compliance with the Convention needs to be developed and implemented to strengthen the implementation of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in sport. With regard to the Code, a framework of consequences for non-compliance is under development as directed by the WADA Foundation Board and Executive Committee with the objective of better equipping the anti-doping system with the ability to levy meaningful, predictable and proportionate consequences.

An overview of the 3 areas identified above is attached.