

Strasbourg, 15 December 2006

T-DO (2006) 10

**Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO)**

Project on Compliance with Commitments  
Respect by Cyprus of the Anti-Doping Convention

**Reports by:**

- Cyprus**
- The Evaluation Team**

## Table of contents

<b>A. Report by Cyprus</b> .....	3
1. Foreword .....	3
2. Introduction .....	3
2.1 (a) Sports in Cyprus .....	3
2.2 Anti-Doping work in Cyprus .....	6
3. Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention .....	8
3.1 Aim of the Convention Article .....	8
3.2 Scope of the Convention Article 2.....	8
3.3 Domestic Co-ordination.....	8
3.3.1 Cyprus Anti-Doping Policy .....	8
3.4 Article 4- Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods ..	11
3.5 Article 5 - Laboratories.....	12
3.6 Article 6 - Education.....	13
3.6.1 Research.....	15
3.7 Article 7 - Co-operation with sports organizations on measures to be taken by them.....	15
3.7.1 Regulations.....	17
3.8 Article 8 - International co-operation .....	18
3.8.1 T-DO Group.....	19
3.9 Article 9 - Provision of information .....	20
4. Council of Europe protocol .....	20
5. UNESCO's Convention on Anti-Doping .....	20
Appendix .....	21
<b>B. Report of the evaluation team</b> .....	27
Introduction .....	27
Article 1 - Aim of the Convention.....	27
Article 2 - Scope of the Convention.....	27
Article 3 - Domestic co-ordination.....	29
Article 4 - Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods.....	32
Article 5 - Laboratories .....	34
Article 6: - Education.....	35
Article 7 - Co-operation with sports organizations on measures to be taken by them .....	37
Article 8 - International co-operation .....	41
Article 9 - Provision of information .....	42
Summary of the recommendations.....	43
Acknowledgments.....	45
Composition of the evaluation team.....	45
Programme of the evaluation visit.....	45
<b>C. Comments from Cyprus</b> .....	49

## **A. Report by Cyprus**

### **1. Foreword**

The aim of the requested report is to assess whether the Cyprus policy on the prevention and control of doping complies with the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention of 16 November 1989 which Cyprus signed in 1991 and ratified it in 1993

Cyprus despite its small size (750,000 population) has been committed to Anti-Doping activities since 1986. Through the evaluation of the Council of Europe the National Anti-Doping Committee would like to assure its genuine willingness to continue its role at the cutting edge of this work

The report has been prepared mainly by the president of the National Anti-Doping Committee Dr Popi Kanari with the support of some members of the Committee (Dr Michael Petrou, Mrs Sylva Tingiridou and Mr Pantelis Xinisteris- see Annexe Table 4) and approved by the Cyprus Sport Organization. The report has been written taking into consideration article by article of the Convention. The drafting group introduces all areas of anti-doping activities in the field of sports in Cyprus since the ratification of the Convention.

### **2. Introduction**

#### **2.1 (a) Sports in Cyprus**

Sports in Cyprus is covered by the Sports Law (69-96 Law and Regulations) of the Cyprus Sport Organization.

The purpose of this Law is to promote exercise, competition and top-level sports, to enhance the population's well being and health and support the growth and development of youth through sports.

Furthermore, the Law promotes equality and tolerance through sports and promotes the diversity of cultures and peace.

The sports Law, also defines the roles of Cyprus Sport Organization. Organized Sport in Cyprus is carried out within the framework of the Cyprus Sport Organization (CSO). The Executive Board of CSO is responsible for the strategic leadership of Cyprus Sport and represents 59 Sport Federations including all the Olympic Summer Sports Federations. The functioning structure of the CSO is as follows:

1. Sports Sector
2. Sporting Grounds Sector
3. Financial Administration Sector
4. Human Resources Sector

The Competitive Sports and the Sports For All as well as all the other projects launched by the Organisation like Anti-Doping, National Sport Development Support Scheme, Combating Violence etc, come under its responsibility.

The creation and / or the improvement of the sport infrastructure as well as the supervision and maintenance of all the privately owned sporting grounds come under the Sporting Grounds Sector.

The entire financial planning of the CSO and the financial auditing processes come under the Financial Administration Sector.

The training of all the permanent staff of the Organisation, the follow-up of the Sport Research Centre and the Relations with the Trade Unions come mainly under the Human Resources Sector and the Cyprus Sport Research Centre.

Analysis of the above sectors:

The Sports Sector has been involved in two disciplines: the Competitive Sports and the Sports For All.

### Competitive Sports

The Cyprus Sports Organisation has offered to the Competitive Sports, financial support amounting to CYP 6.255.040 ( 10,633,568 million euros) used in the form of subsidies:

- (a)CSO projects like National Sport Development Support Scheme, Anti-Doping, Talents' Scheme, Developing High Performance Athletes – Olympic Training, Surveys etc)
- (b)Discipline A' Basis Sports (Clubs)
- (c)Discipline B' Elite Sports (Federations)

#### 2.1 (b) Funding of Sports

Sports in Cyprus are funded by both private and public sources. The Ministry of Education and Culture is in charge of channeling the government grants and each year decides on the funding allocated to the Cyprus Sport Organization. The Cyprus Sport Organization then, in its own turn, channels grants and subsidies to Sport Federations, national and international sport activities, youth and children's sports, educational establishments focused on sports etc.

For the granting of funding, the Cyprus Sport Organization requests the decision of its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors comprises one president, one vice president and seven members who are appointed by the Council of Ministers. The members of the board are well versed in different fields of health, sports and exercise. .

The Cyprus Sport Organization also funds the activities of its seven committees:

1. The National Anti-Doping Committee
2. Sports Science Research Centre
3. High Council for the Health of Athletes
4. Sports Tribunal
5. Sports and Women
6. National Committee for Combating Violence in Sports and
7. Fair Play

The Cyprus Sport Organization considers activities targeted to youth as a key priority and hence the funding decisions are weighted more than others. More weighting is also given to top-level athletes. Funding decisions also address the successfulness of ethics in organizations, in which the role of anti-doping is of vital importance. Consequently, the National Anti-Doping Committee, a committee whose work is based on a purely voluntary

basis and with no personal financial income what so ever, submits reports of its meetings and activities that await the approval of the Cyprus Sport Organization.(CSO).

Local Sport Federations mainly finance their activities through membership fees, fundraising events and CSO funding. Today there are 59 National Sport Federations in Cyprus. The Government, through the Cyprus Sport Organization allocated to Federations 3,022,190 CP-(5,137.723 million Euros) in 2005.

#### 2.1 (c) Ministry of Education and Culture

The Ministry of Education and Culture strategy seeks to enhance grass-roots activities in sports and supports sport activities of youth through school education both at primary as well as secondary level. It has also organized jointly with the National Anti Doping Committee and the Ambassador of Fair Play workshops and lectures on Anti Doping and Ethics in Sport

The National Committee in Combating Violence in Sports also organized in schools, with the cooperation of the Ministry, educational programmes.

#### 2.1 (d) The Cyprus Olympic Committee(COC)

The Cyprus Olympic Committee, whose president is, at present, a member of International Olympic Committee, plays a key role in elite sports. The Cyprus Olympic Committee is an association formed by the Olympic Federations and has, among others, a principal responsibility in the training of top level Cyprus athletes and the promotion of their opportunities to participate in the Olympic Games.

In order that Cyprus' expectations with respect to the Olympic and Paralympic Games would come true, the CSO in collaboration with the COC implemented a project for developing high performance athletes and providing Olympic training.

In 2004, 34 athletes and 18 coaches were included mainly in the development project, which was implemented on two levels (A' and B'). The said Development project was the most effective valorisation of athletes with high competitive expectations and furthermore ,provided the best possible participation of Cypriot athletes in the Olympiad and Paralympiad 2004.

Finally, 20 athletes represented Cyprus in the Olympiad and further 5 athletes in the Paralympiad, one of which won a gold medal. The global cost of the said development project for 2004 amounted to CYP190.000 (323,000 euros)

#### 2.1 (e) The Cyprus Public at large

Physical activity in all its aspects plays an important role in Cypriots lives and thus a great number of children belong in sport associations. Swimming, football playing, basketball playing, shooting, tennis ,gymnastics and walking are the most popular sports among Cypriots. Consequently, more adults year after year join gym centers and use specially constructed park areas to walk and jog.

## **2.2 Anti-Doping work in Cyprus**

### *General*

Sports are considered as the most popular leisure movement in Cyprus, especially football. Of the Cyprus populations (750.000), many people are either members of a sport Club or a corresponding local organization for recreational sports. Cyprus boasts for its local sports clubs. The majority of Cypriots work in these sport clubs on a voluntary basis without any remuneration. There are no real professional athletes in Cyprus so even top level athletes perform on voluntary basis with some financial support from the Cyprus Sport Organization.

### **Fair play (Ethical Code of Cyprus Sports)**

The Cyprus Sport Organization promotes ethical conduct in sports through fair play and anti-doping work in educational programmes, covering all sports. These programmes are based on Recommendation No. R(92) 14 rev of the Committee of Ministers to Member States and the Code of Ethics which is in process to become a Convention.

### **Combating Doping in Sport, National Anti-Doping Committee**

For the Cyprus government, support for the fight against doping has always been a high priority area. Although the Anti-Doping Convention was passed as a Law in 1993, Cyprus was carrying out anti-doping activities and tests since 1986.

In 1986, the Cyprus Sports Medicine Association a non governmental body, voluntarily initiated and organized doping control tests by organizing doping control teams comprising of physicians, chemists, pharmacists, biochemists without having any legal obligations.

International events have been carried out since the late 80's and international doping control auditors congratulated the Cyprus doping control team for its professional conduct.

In 1993, when the Anti-Doping Law was adopted through the Parliament, the Cyprus Sport Organization, put under its umbrella in 1994 the first official National Anti-Doping Committee, and the sampling officers remained under the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association till December 2005.

### **The Cyprus National Anti Doping Committee (CNADC)**

The broad direction of the anti-doping activities, under the framework of the National Law on Anti Doping, since 1994 remained unchanged till Cyprus signed the World Anti Doping Code in 2004. The president of the first National Anti-Doping Committee in 1994 was also the president of the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association. The objective was and still is to safeguard the self-evident right of all who engage in sport to participate and compete in sport that is free from Doping.

The CNADC's mission is to promote healthy and clean sports through high standard of doping control tests and though educational programmes.

Its vision is that:

- The winner should be to enjoy an honestly earned victory
- The loser should be able to feel confident that he/she has lost through an honest fight and
- The spectator should be convinced that the result is not a consequence of fraud by using prohibited substances or methods.

The CNADC carried out since 1994 doping control tests by subcontracting this responsibility to the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association which had under its responsibility the doping control officers since 1986. The training of the sampling officers was undertaken in 2001 by CNADC but the co-ordination, the collection storage and dispatch of samples continued to remain within the responsibility of the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association till December 2005.

When the Cyprus government adopted the World Anti-Doping Code, after the president of the CNADC signed the Copenhagen Declaration in May 2003, it was clear then that the CNADC could no longer keep the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association as a subcontractor according to 23.2.2 where upon signatories of the Code must implement models of best practice. Based on these models, there was conflict of interest between the responsibilities given to the physicians within this association and their constitutional rights by which they could be sport physicians of federations, sport teams, and of individual athletes.

This meant that the overall responsibility of DCO's including that of co-ordination, sample collection, sample storage and sample dispatch to an accredited laboratory had to be undertaken by the CNADC to exemplify integrity and independency. Therefore, the CNADC, requested from the Cyprus Sport Organization to allocate a budget to have its own administrative assistance to undertake the responsibility of co-ordination of DCO's and collection and storage facilities and dispatch of samples. This was made possible in February 2006 and therefore since then, the CNADC has doping control tests under its authority. Consequently, the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association will no longer have any involvement in doping control tests within the Cyprus Sport Organization.

### **Organization of CNADC**

The CNADC, according to CSO regulations should include one member from the Cyprus Olympic Committee, one from the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association, one representative of the Board of Directors of the Cyprus Sport Organization and the rest of the members do not represent any specific organisation. The present CNADC is shown in appendix in Table 4.

It has part time administrative and clerical assistance from the Cyprus Sport Organization. It is financially dependent on the Cyprus Sport Organization and its decisions must be approved by the Board of CSO. For 2006, the CNADC has been granted a total of £70.000 to cover expenses for training, educational programmes doping control tests, participation in TDO, WADA, ANADO meetings and research. The number of DCO's that will be under the umbrella of CNADC will be 35. These trained DCO's who were working for the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association will now be working for the CNADC under a different contract.

## **TUE Committee**

The CNADC, according to the WADA CODE has formed an independent TUE Committee comprising doctors of related disciplines namely an endocrinologist, a pathologist a cardiologist, two chest physicians and an allergologist. They evaluate TUE forms both abbreviated and regular ones. Their evaluation is sent to the president of the CNADC who sends an official letter to the Athlete of acceptance or rejection of the TUE request.

## **3. Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention**

### **3.1 Aim of the Convention Article**

Cyprus signed the Anti Doping Convention of the Council of Europe in 1991 and ratified it in 1993. Cyprus recognized its anti doping responsibilities and established the Cyprus National Anti Doping Committee (CNADC). This measure aimed at creating an impartial and independent Anti Doping Committee that would be supported financially by the CSO for operations.

The number of doping control tests increased over the years as well as the out of competition tests.

Besides testing, the CNADC has had as focus education and international collaboration. The target for 2006 for the CNADC is to obtain ISO certification.

### **3.2 Scope of the Convention Article 2**

The definition of doping conforms to the definition of the WADA Code and the Council of Europe. Each sport adheres to the rules and regulations provided by the International Federations which by now, almost all, have signed the Code and therefore, regulations and sanctions are harmonized.

Athletes, therefore, within the sphere of organized sports are all subject to doping controls. Sanctions can also be imposed to persons close to the athlete if it is proven that they have been promoting doping. The CSO is entitled to cut the funding of a federation or an athlete, if found to commit a doping offence or omit abiding to the Code.

### **3.3 Domestic Co-ordination**

#### *Article 3*

- 1. The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies concerned with combating doping in sport.*
- 2. They shall ensure that there is practical application of this Convention, and in particular that the requirements under Article 7 are met, by entrusting, where appropriate, the implementation of some of the provisions of this Convention to a designated governmental or non-governmental sports authority or to a sports organization.*

#### **3.3.1 Cyprus Anti-Doping Policy**



The promotion of doping free sport, at both national and international level has long been one of the goals of Cyprus sports policy. The objective is that sportsmen and women in Cyprus should compete fairly on equal terms. However, the fight against doping cannot be won by national efforts alone, but only through international co-operation and harmonization.

### **The State Structure for Anti-Doping efforts**

The government Ministries /Departments chiefly concerned with combating doping in sport are the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Cyprus Sport Organisation as a semi governmental organisation whose funds originate from the afore mentioned Ministry and the Ministry of Health whose responsibilities include health medicines(the medical products law for human use) and food supplements. The police authorities (Ministry of Justice) and Customs (Ministry of Finance) also have the responsibility to enforce the legislation. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment have the Law on Veterinary Medicines under their auspices.

The Department of the Medical Services and Public Health, of the Ministry of Health have the responsibility to implement the Food Law under which lie also the Regulations for Food Supplements.

The Pharmaceutical Services of the Ministry of Health and the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment have the authority for approving medicines for human and veterinary use respectively.

The Human Medicinal Products (Quality Control, Registration, Trading, Preparations, Use) 2001 N70(I) - 2004 Law sets out the basic rules governing medicinal products which are defined as “administered to human beings so as to prevent, alleviate, diagnose or cure disease or symptoms or to be used for a similar purpose”. Such products include many of the substances that appear on the list of substances prohibited in Sport.

Veterinary Medicinal Products Law (Quality Control, Registration, Trading, Preparation, Use) N 10 (I) 2006. This applies to Veterinary medicinal products which are used to prevent, alleviate, diagnose or cure disease or symptoms.

The preparation importation and dissemination of doping agents and attempts to do so are punishable only if the activity is illegal. This is because many doping agents are anabolic steroids, narcotic analgesics, etc which are also used as medicines both for human and veterinary use.

Using doping agents is not a penal act by the fact that endangering and harming one’s own health should not be punishable on the basis of the Penal Code and should not be considered on a par with that of a narcotic substance. Each sport has its own doping rules and regulations which prohibit the use of doping agents. The doping offences in sports are now harmonized by the implementation of the WADA Code by all federations.

### Regulations Concerning Medicines

The intended use of medicines is restricted to therapeutic use. Medicines according to the laws (for human and veterinary) cannot be sold without a valid marketing authorization. A medicine cannot be sold without the permission of the National Drug Councils (one for human drugs and one for veterinary drugs).

Vitamins and mineral products, the daily dosage of which exceeds the amount defined in the specific Appendix of the Food Supplement Regulation of the Food Law are also considered as medicines.

#### Food Law – Food Supplements Regulations (Quality Control and Trading) N54 (I) 96-2004

On the basis of legislation, nutritional supplements classified as foodstuffs and used in sports fall into two categories:

- Foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional use
- Food additives.

Foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses are governed by food supplements regulations within the Food Law whose authority is the Ministry of Health.

Food additives refer to pill, capsules or powders used between meals bearing the characteristics of pharmaceutical use. They are not considered foodstuffs for nutritional use so they classified under additives in the Food Law.

Traders must ensure that nutritional supplements used in sports and classified as foodstuffs meet the criteria laid down in food legislation. This applies to manufacturing, importing and selling of supplements. Under the Food Law, manufacturers, importers and retailers must arrange internal (in-house) control in addition to external control by the authorities. According to the Food Supplements Regulations, such preparations can be stored, sold offered only in premises which have been given the authority by the Director of the medical services of the Ministry of Health.

#### Foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional use

These are products consisting of carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins and other nutritional substances which replace meals either entirely or partially and are meant for weight-watchers, athletics and other special groups.

#### Food Additives

These are products which resemble medicines in their manufacture form such as pills, capsules or herbal extracts. Food additives under this context are preparations intended to enhance the intake of vitamins, minerals, fibers, fatty acids and lecithin. They also include herbal and garlic preparations. The composition, labeling, effectiveness and safety of food additives are not assessed before products enter the market. Traders are required to have internal, in house, control and harmless to human health if used in accordance with the daily dosage indicated on the labeling.

Product Labeling: True and adequate information on foodstuffs must be provided on the labeling or advertising of foodstuffs. This is governed by the Decision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by which the provision of misleading and inaccurate information is prohibited. Properties which are related to preventing, treating or curing human diseases or refer to such properties may not be attributed to food supplements. If so, they can be classified under the Medicines Law and fall under the provisions of license for marketing authorization by other Drugs Council.

The Veterinary Medicinal Products (quality control, registration, preparation, subscription trading and use Law N 10(I) 2005, has the same provisions as for veterinary drugs.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law 1977 -2003, amended in 2005 N 146(I)2005 regulates the handling and use of narcotics drugs. According to this Law, it is an offence to acquire narcotics for the possession, use or manufacture narcotics.

The Law on Anti-Doping / Anti Doping convention for the Council of Europe (1993) N 37(111)/93 which entails all the articles of the Convention and the list of prohibited substances and methods set out by the T-DO group of the Council of Europe.

#### The Draft on a Law Anti Doping Law/2006

A new law has been drafted by the CNADC with the help of the legal advisor of CSO and is at the Attorney's General office for legal preview. This new law still includes the important obligations arising from the implementation of the Code.

### **3.4 Article 4- Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods**

1. *The Parties shall adopt where appropriate legislation, regulations or administrative measures to restrict the availability (including provisions to control movement, possession, importation, distribution and sale) as well as the use in sport of banned doping agents and doping methods and in particular anabolic steroids.*
2. *To this end, the Parties or, where appropriate, the relevant non-governmental organizations shall make it a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organizations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.*
3. *Furthermore, the Parties shall:*
  - a) *assist their sports organizations to finance doping controls and analyses, either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognizing the costs of such controls and analyses when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organizations;*
  - b) *take appropriate steps to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;*
  - c) *encourage and, where appropriate, facilitate the carrying out by their sports organizations of the doping controls required by the competent international sports organizations whether during or outside competitions; and*
  - d) *Encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organizations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorized doping control teams in other countries.*
4. *Parties reserve the right to adopt anti-doping regulations and to organize doping controls on their own initiative and on their own responsibility, provided that they are compatible with the relevant principles of this Convention.*

#### **3.4.1 The following is a brief outline of the most important enactments relevant to the State's efforts to combat doping.**

### **Funding of the National ANTI – DOPING Committee by the CSO**

	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REAL EXPENSES</b>
<b>1</b>	2001	£40,093
<b>2</b>	2002	£34,437
<b>3</b>	2003	£40,732
<b>4</b>	2004	£52,985,97
<b>5</b>	2005	£54,119,88

FOR 2006 A BUDGET OF 70,000 CYP HAS BEEN APPROVED

The number of tests carried out both in competition and out of competition and the positive cases found are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

### **3.5 Article 5 - Laboratories**

***1. Each Party undertakes:***

- a) either to establish or facilitate the establishment on its territory of one or more doping control laboratories suitable for consideration for accreditation under the criteria adopted by the relevant international sports organizations and approved by the monitoring group under the terms of Article 11.1.b; or***
- b) to assist its sports organizations to gain access to such a laboratory on the territory of another Party.***

***2. These laboratories shall be encouraged to:***

- c) Take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff;***
- d) Undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods use, or thought to be used, for the purposes of doping in sport and into analytical biochemistry and pharmacology with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the effects of various substances upon the human body and their consequences for athletic performance;***
- e) Publish and circulate promptly new data from their research.***

Cyprus, due to its small size and the small number of samples (350) that is carried out for doping control tests, does not have its own laboratory.

Therefore, it uses other, accredited by WADA laboratories which are in countries which Cyprus is connected by air transport on a daily basis such as Greece and UK.

The samples are dispatched to these laboratories by well known courier companies, that can also undertake the cooling of these samples during transportation, on a contract.

The National Anti-Doping Committee uses Berek kits for storage of samples and the chain of custody is followed correctly upon international standard. EPO testing is performed on request when directions are given to sampling officer to collect more urine sample than usually done.

### **3.6 Article 6 - Education**

*1. The Parties undertake to devise and implement, where appropriate in co-operation with the sports organizations concerned and the mass media, educational programmes and information campaigns emphasizing the dangers to health inherent in doping and its harm to the ethical values of sport. Such programmes and campaigns shall be directed at both young people in schools and sports clubs and their parents and at adult sportsmen and sportswomen, sports officials, coaches and trainers. For those involved in medicine, such educational programmes will emphasize respect for medial ethics.*

*2. The Parties undertake to encourage and promote research, in co-operation with the regional, national and international sports organizations concerned, into ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes that respect the integrity of the human person.*

The National Anti-doping Committee of Cyprus upon its appointment by the Cyprus Sports Organization, the highest sports authority in Cyprus, acknowledged the importance of a properly developed information and education programme for the prevention of doping.

Both the Ministry of Education and Culture under which the Cyprus Sports Organisation operates, and the Ministry of Health saw the need for action in this field. Therefore, an "Action Plan" was designed during 2004.

Under the "Action Plan" members of the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee were involved in giving presentations and lectures as well as participating in panel discussions about doping issues. The "Action Plan" was targeted to both the athletes and their supporting personnel to the army and the "Sport for All" scheme.

In addition, great efforts were given for the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code. In order to achieve this, the National Anti-Doping Committee with the support of the National Olympic Committee presented the Code in June 2003 to the national sports federations, elite athletes, sports journalists and the public. All parties involved were informed and warned about the dangers of doping with further seminars given solely by the CNADC. Awareness of good sporting practice on the physical, ethical and behavior levels was raised during such seminars. Finally, these presentations scoped to make all parties involved aware of their responsibilities under the Code.

During 2005, the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee expanded its activities in the field of education and dissemination of information on doping issues. With the aim of raising awareness to the sporting community on both health issues and the ethical aspects of doping, the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee jointly coordinated its efforts with the Cyprus Medical Association and the National Fair Play Ambassador.

The Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee in collaboration with the Cyprus Medical Association organized a Symposium for General Practitioners and Sports Physicians. The scope of the Symposium was to update interested practitioners on their role in supporting the athletes in regard to doping and among others the international standards (List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, Therapeutic Use Exception) were presented.

In collaboration with the National Fair Play Ambassador, members of the National Anti-Doping Committee gave presentations on anti-doping to pupils at secondary schools emphasizing both the harmful effects of doping on their health as well as the ethical aspects of it. A number of athletes acting as role models took part in these activities playing an active role and supporting anti-doping efforts. Apart from schools, similar training sessions were given to athletes and coaches and parents in 3 districts in Cyprus – Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca.

In order to make athletes aware of the harmful effects of doping, a pocket sized anti-doping manual was circulated to a great extent among the sporting community during 2004. With this, athletes were given a brief description of the List of the Prohibited Substances and Methods and treatment guidelines.

Recently, an anti-doping manual has been published under the auspices of the National Anti-Doping Committee. The anti-doping manual gives the athletes and their supporting personnel a more detailed description of the prohibited substances and their hazardous effects on athletes' health. It also gives information about nutritional supplements, therapeutic use exception, doping controls and result management.

Furthermore, the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee has planned to organize lectures aimed to inform the legal community on aspects of doping.

The National Anti-Doping Committee of Cyprus is responsible for the training of its own doping control officers. Doping control officers are trained as chaperones and fully fledged doping control officers. Subsequently, in order to maintain their status, they take part in regular refresher training sessions. The president of CNADC, along with a medical officer who was a member of the Committee were heads of a team of 22 accredited sampling officers who took part in the Olympic Games in Athens as volunteers but on request by the Athens Olympiad 2004 Committee.

Lastly, CNADC maintains an informative website: under <http://www.sportskoa.org.cy> which opened in 2004. This website makes available the list of prohibited substances and methods and the Code in Greek.

An annual press conference is organized and held in the presence of all media and all stakeholders – federations, athletes, coaches. and the CSO. During this press conference, results of doping tests are given as well as new information, developments within the anti-doping world, new printed material to combat doping at large.

### **3.6.1 Research**

*The Parties undertake to encourage and promote research, in co-operation with the regional, national and international sports organizations concerned, into ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes that respect the integrity of the human being.*

As far as research is concerned, the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee had to set priorities mainly due to the very limited resources. Priority was given to a study aimed to identify the socio-demographic profile of gym customers using performance enhancing substances. This questionnaire-based study was conducted during the years 2004-2005 with the participation of a great number of gyms of all districts of the country.

During 2005, the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee collaborated with the French Anti-Doping Laboratory in a study in the area of Glucocorticosteroids. The aim of the project was to set criteria for the misuse of Glucocorticosteroids and involved Lausanne, Paris and Sydney anti-doping laboratories who were the main contributors. Cyprus' role was in the clinical part; administration of Glucocorticosteroids and urine sampling in patients or healthy volunteers. The analytical part on the urine samples from these excretion studies for the samples collected in Cyprus was performed in Paris. The participating laboratories were given a grant by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

### **3.7 Article 7 - Co-operation with sports organizations on measures to be taken by them**

- 1. The Parties undertake to encourage their sports organizations and through them the international sports organizations to formulate and apply all appropriate measures, falling within their competence, against doping in sport.*
- 2. To this end, they shall encourage their sports organizations to clarify and harmonize their respective rights, obligations and duties, in particular by harmonizing their:*
  - a) anti-doping regulations on the basis of the regulations agreed by the relevant international sports organizations;*
  - b) lists of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and banned doping methods on the basis of the lists agreed by the relevant international sports organizations;*
  - c) doping control procedures;*
  - d) disciplinary procedures, applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected sportsmen and sportswomen; these principles will include:*
    - i. the reporting and disciplinary bodies to be distinct from one another;*
    - ii. the right of such persons to a fair hearing and to be assisted or represented;*

- iii. clear and enforceable provisions for appealing against any judgment made;*
  - e) procedures for the imposition of effective penalties for officials, doctors, veterinary doctors, coaches, physiotherapists and other official or accessories associated with infringements of the anti-doping regulations by sportsmen and sportswomen;*
  - f) procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organizations in the same or other countries.*
- 3. Moreover, the Parties shall encourage their sports organizations:**
- a) to introduce, on an effective scale, doping controls not only at, but also without advance warning at any appropriate time outside, competitions, such controls to be conducted in a way which is equitable for all sportsmen and sportswomen and which include testing and retesting of persons selected, where appropriate, on a random basis;*
  - b) to negotiate agreements with sports organizations of other countries permitting a sportsman or sportswoman training in another country to be tested by a duly authorized doping control team of that country;*
  - c) to clarify and harmonize regulations on eligibility to take part in sports events which will include anti-doping criteria;*
  - d) to promote active participation by sportsmen and sportswomen themselves in the anti-doping work of international sports organizations;*
  - e) to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping analysis at the laboratories provided for by Article 5, both during and outside sports competitions;*
  - f) to study scientific training methods and to devise guidelines to protect sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages appropriate for each sport.*

As has already been mentioned, the Cyprus Sport Organization is responsible for and leads through the CNADC the development of anti-doping efforts within the organized Sport. All federations affiliated to CSO, are required to take active steps to combat doping and to establish anti-doping programmes of their own. The CNADC has requested all Federations to designate one contact person for anti-doping activities and co-operation with CNADC. Therefore, each federation has an official with the responsibility for its regional preventive anti-doping programme. The CNADC has a well developed doping control programme and its target for 2006 is to acquire the quality standard ISO 9000:2000.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2003, the CSO, through the president of CNADC, signed the Declaration in Copenhagen and to adopted the International World Anti-Doping Code, the basic document on which all international anti-doping programmes will have as a back bone in the years to come.



### **3.7.1 Regulations**

This article of the Convention describes the practical measures against doping in sport which the parties are to encourage their Sport Organizations to implement

As has been mentioned earlier the Law governing the Cyprus Sport Organization applies to all sportsmen and sportswomen active in any of the sports clubs existing under the Federations. Having signed the WADA code both the National Anti-Doping Committee as well as the Federations have harmonized regulations, not least with regard to periods of suspension.

The New Anti-Doping Law which the CNADC is preparing will include the International standards which are obligatory and the list of banned substances and methods. This Law is now for review at the Attorney's General Office.

#### **List of banned substances & Methods**

This list is used upon approval by WADA and the T-DO Group of the Council of Europe and is circulated to all Federations in Cyprus but it is also on the website of the CNADC.

#### **Disciplinary procedures**

Disciplinary procedures are now based on the provisions of the Code by all Federations. However, if the CNADC does not agree with the sanction given to the athlete, it has the obligation to report to WADA and to the Supreme Sports Tribunal (ADEA) under the Cyprus Sport Organization. The Supreme Sports Tribunal has the obligation to see if a case is to be re-evaluated and call upon the athlete, the Federation and all those deemed to clarify procedures and provisions in the Code.

There are no personal links between the CNADC and the Supreme Sports Tribunal.

The CNADC gives the opportunity to the athlete / Federation to request his or her own B sample upon payment by themselves.

It is also an offence under the anti-doping regulations for a sportsman or woman to fail to appear for doping control tests, to refuse to give a sample, to depart from a doping control before it is completed, to try and use methods to hide use of doping drugs and to avoid doping tests by giving false whereabouts repetitively.

#### **Doping control Procedures:**

The CNADC draws up an annual test distribution plan, describing how many tests are to be conducted in different sports, what will be the target groups, how many times etc. These parameters are based on the annual budget which is allocated to the Committee by the CSO. The actual tests are commissioned by a dedicated Committee within the CNADC and until December 2005 they were performed by the DCO's under the responsibility of the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association but as from February 2006, these will be performed by DCO's engaged by the CNADC and paid by CSO.

These DCO's have since 2001 been trained by the CNADC and work with SOP's prepared by the CNADC.

The Doping Control Tests since 1993 are depicted in Table 1

### **Testing in other Countries**

As regards tests in other countries, Cyprus has actively co-operated with other countries. DCO's have conducted for IADA doping control tests in the past for athletes training in Cyprus, but also the CNADC has requested other countries to conduct Doping Control Tests of Cypriot Athletes training abroad.

This is because Cyprus has signed without any reservation as to notification, the additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention, which is known that it deals with mutual recognition of doping control tests in sport. As the protocol is in force, it means that athletes can be tested when training abroad.

The training of athletes abroad is now undertaken by ANADO, through the National Anti-Doping Committee who is a founder member of ANADO

As a result of the out-of-competition controls which are given priority in the Code, the number of such controls is increasing and the opportunity to carry out such tests to athletes who train abroad is very good. This of course, leads to the conclusion that athletes find it more and more difficult to use doping agents and methods during their build-up training

### **Participation of athletes in Anti-Doping activities**

It is in the interest of the Cyprus Sport Organization that athletes should play an active role in anti-doping efforts.

One example is the designation by the CSO of a well recognized athlete to be the ambassador of "Fair Play". This was the case in 2005 where upon this ambassador worked closely with the CNADC in anti-doping campaigns in all districts in Cyprus covering athletes, parents, coaches.

### **3.8 Article 8 - International co-operation**

- 1. The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and shall encourage similar co-operation amongst their sports organizations.*
- 2. The Parties undertake:*
  - a) to encourage their sports organizations to operate in a manner that promotes application of the provisions of this Convention within all the appropriate international sports organizations to which they are affiliated, including the refusal to ratify claims for world or regional records unless accompanied by an authenticated negative doping control report;*
  - b) to promote co-operation between the staffs of their doping control laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5; and*
  - c) to initiate bilateral and multilateral co-operation between their appropriate agencies, authorities and organizations in order to achieve, at the international level as well, the purposes set out in Article 4.1.*

3. *The Parties with laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5 undertake to assist other Parties to enable them to acquire the experience, skills and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories.*

### 3.8.1 T-DO Group

Cyprus, in the last 5 years, participates actively in meetings of the Monitoring Group of this Convention and has also been actively involved in the work of the Group's subcommittees namely, the Legal Group, the Science Group and the Education Group.

In April 2006, Cyprus will be hosting the meeting of the Education Group and at the same period of time will be hosting, in collaboration with the T-DO Group and WADA, the first Symposium on Ethics and Social Science Research. The objectives of this Symposium are to:

1. formulate ethical fundament for anti doping policy,
2. promote behavioral models on anti-doping,
3. share models to conduct social science research in anti-doping,
4. facilitate networking of ethicists and social scientists on anti-doping,
5. share accurate insights of ethical and social science research and,
6. identify priority areas within the field of ethics and social science.

**WADA:** World Anti-Doping Agency ([www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)) is a foundation funded by the IOC and governments which develops and promotes anti-doping and harmonization world wide.

Cyprus, contributes to the preparation of WADA's financing system and has always been represented at its Co-ordination Forum each year by the president of the CNADC.

WADA has now completed the global anti-doping administration and management system (ADAMS) that will be adopted also by the CNADC.

#### **UNESCO's Convention** on Anti-Doping

Cyprus has participated actively in the preparation of the new UNESCO Convention on Anti-Doping in Paris.

It will sign the Convention very soon and accept it as a legal document after the list of Prohibited Substances and Methods to be adopted is corrected by UNESCO.

**ANADO:** Association of National Anti-Doping Agencies ([www.antidoping.no/anado](http://www.antidoping.no/anado)) is an association for national anti-doping agencies. It disseminates information and promotes the development of strong national anti-doping organizations/committees. CNADC is one of the founding members of ANADO and through its president gave a fervent support for its formation at the initial stages ANADO had an important role in negotiations concerning the testing agreements concluded between national anti-doping agencies and WADA in 2003. Each year, Cyprus participates actively in the ANADO meetings.

#### **Trans National Agreements**

The International Sport Relations were also subsidised by an additional sum of CYP130.000. It is underlined that through the Trans National Agreements, which Cyprus has signed with the respective European countries and other countries, Greece being the most important one,

almost all the sports developed in Cyprus (30) have profited by the team training disciplines, in view of international competitions and their participation in institutional games in both countries involved. In the area of anti-doping, Cyprus helped Greece during the ATHENS OLYMPIC GAMES 2004 with 22 accredited sampling officers under the supervision of the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee.

### **3.9 Article 9 - Provision of information**

*Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention.*

The Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee have consistently completed in time and correctly the annual data base questionnaire of the Monitoring Group.

## **4. Council of Europe protocol**

Cyprus signed the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe and ratified it in 2004.

## **5. UNESCO's Convention on Anti-Doping**

Cyprus has participated actively in the preparation of the new UNESCO Convention on Anti-Doping in Paris.

It will sign the Convention after clarifications are made by UNESCO on the list of Prohibited Substances and Methods and accept it as a legal document.

## APPENDIX

**Table 1**  
**DOPING CONTROL IN CYPRUS FEDERATIONS**  
**2003 – 2004 - 2005**

<b>A/A</b>	<b>FEDERATION</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2003</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2004</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2005</b>
1.	SWIMMING	37	54	34
2.	FOOTBALL	93	100	87
3.	BASKETBALL	46	51	40
4.	TRACK & FIELD	23	37	23
5.	GYMNASTICS	18	4	10
6.	SHOOTING	37	20	9
7.	HANDBALL	16	10	22
8.	VOLLEYBALL	24	60	48
9.	TAEKWONTO	4	2	
10.	JUDO	4	1	10
11.	BOXING	2		1
12.	PARALYMPICS	3	5	5
13.	YACHTING	1	5	
14.	TENNIS	4	5	
15.	TABLE TENNIS		8	6
16.	ARCHERY		3	8
17.	WEIGHTLIFTING		6	
18.	MOTORCYCLING		3	2
19.	CYPRUS MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL		1	
20.	BADMINTON			6
21.	CYCLING			8
22.	CANOE			2
23.	ROWING			1
24.	WRESTLING			7
25.	KARATE			30
26.	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION			3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>362</b>

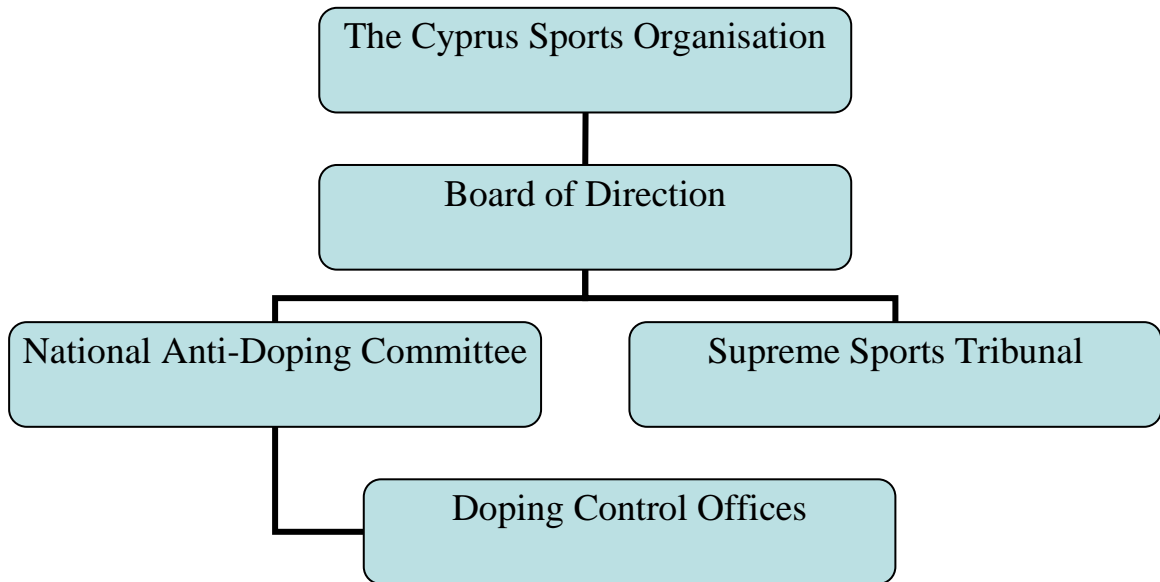
**Table 2**  
**DOPING CONTROL IN CYPRUS FEDERATIONS**  
**OUT OF COMPETITION**  
**2003 – 2004 - 2005**

<b>A/A</b>	<b>FEDERATIONS</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2003</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2004</b>	<b>SAMPLES 2005</b>
1.	TRACK & FIELD	12	13	4
2.	GYMNASTICS	8		
3.	SHOOTING	7	3	7
4.	TAEKWONTO	4	2	
5.	BOXING	2		1
6.	YACHTING	1	5	1
7.	PARAOLYMPIC	1	5	
8.	FOOTBALL	4	16	12
9.	VOLLEYBALL	6	12	
10.	BASKETBALL	2	12	
11.	SWIMMING		10	
12.	TENNIS		1	
13.	JUDO		1	2
14.	ROWING			1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>28</b>

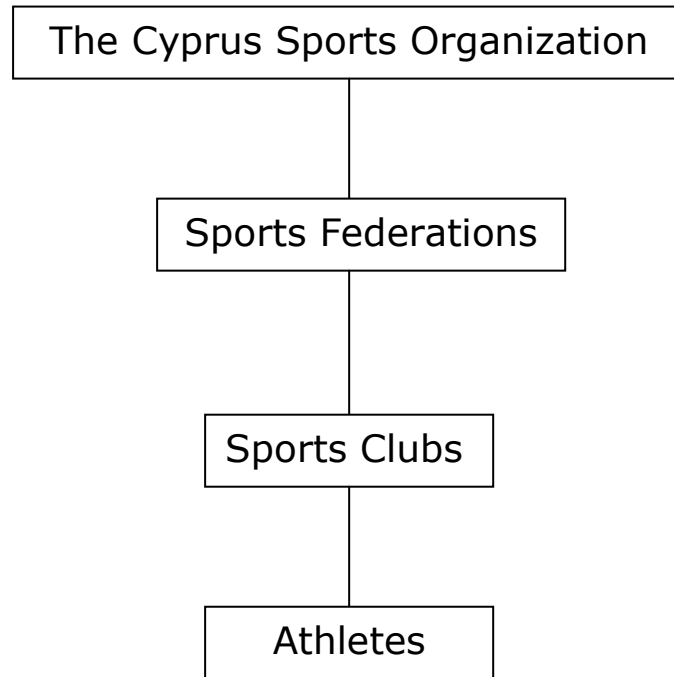
**Table 3**  
**RESULTS OF DOPING CONTROL**

	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF SAMPLES</b>	<b>POSITIVE SAMPLES</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1993</b>	43	
<b>2</b>	<b>1994</b>	58	1
<b>3</b>	<b>1995</b>	148	4
<b>4</b>	<b>1996</b>	98	2
<b>5</b>	<b>1997</b>	207	3
<b>6</b>	<b>1998</b>	168	1
<b>7</b>	<b>1999</b>	176	3
<b>8</b>	<b>2000</b>	263	6
<b>9</b>	<b>2001</b>	267	8
<b>10</b>	<b>2002</b>	337	6
<b>11</b>	<b>2003</b>	312	4
<b>12</b>	<b>2004</b>	375	3
<b>13</b>	<b>2005</b>	362	10
<b>14</b>	<b>2006</b>		

**Organigramme 1**





**Organigramme 2**

**Table 4****The Cyprus National Anti Doping Committee**

As it stood in February 2006

<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Specialization</b>
President	Dr Popi Kanari	Chemist specialized in toxicology
Members	Dr Michael Petrou	Medical Doctor /sport physician
	Mrs Sylva Tingiridou	Biochemist
	Mr Pantelis Xinisteris	Biochemist
	Mr Antonis Kontmeniotis	Pharmacist
	Mrs Lina Hadjathanasiou	Lawyer
	Dr Yiannis Papadopoulos	Medical Doctor/ Cardiologist
	Mr Costakis Loukaides	Sports teacher in higher education (as a representative of the Board of CSO)

## Note:

The members of the National Olympic Committee and the Cyprus Sport Medicine Association withdrew from the Committee, as a result of a decision taken by their respective bodies that they represented.

## **B. Report of the evaluation team**

### **Introduction**

The visit was carefully organised and warmly hosted by representatives of the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC). The visit followed an international symposium on social science research in anti-doping organized jointly by the Cypriot government, the Council of Europe and the World Anti-Doping Agency.

The evaluation team was well looked after, and provided with comprehensive information and documentation. Thanks to a very carefully coordinated series of visits, the evaluation team gained valuable insight into anti-doping work in Cyprus. It had full and open discussions with the different parties involved, including at highest level, since the Team had the opportunity to speak with the minister of health, Mr Andreas Gavrielides, and the minister of education and culture, Mr Pefkios Georgiades. Unfortunately it was not possible to speak with representatives of the Cyprus Olympic Committee (COC) or Cyprus Sportsmedicine Association, although each of these organizations is represented on the board of the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC).

The evaluation team was able to get an insight into all the relevant aspects of Cyprus' anti-doping programme and have direct talks with the key persons involved in the programme. The discussions were conducted in a spirit of openness and transparency. Those involved in anti-doping activities in Cyprus have shown open-mindedness for new ideas.

Due to the continuing division of the island, the team was only able to focus its evaluation on the areas under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus of the Republic of Cyprus - state party to the Anti-Doping Convention..

### **Article 1 - Aim of the Convention**

*The Parties, with a view to the reduction and eventual elimination of doping in sport, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the steps necessary to apply the provisions of this Convention.*

- Cyprus signed the Anti Doping Convention of the Council of Europe in 1991 and ratified it in 1993.
- Cyprus recognized its Anti Doping responsibilities and established the Cyprus National Anti Doping Committee (CNADC). This measure aimed at creating an impartial and autonomous Anti Doping Committee that would be supported financially by the CSO for operations.

**The evaluation team recognises that Cyprus took the appropriate steps and invested means to develop a comprehensive anti-doping policy covering all aspects. Therefore, art. 1 of the Convention is respected. However its implementation in the long term, as well as the quality standards of some aspects could be strengthened.**

### **Article 2 - Scope of the Convention**

*1 For the purposes of this Convention:*

- a “doping in sport” means the administration to sportsmen or sportswomen, or the use by them, of pharmacological classes of doping agents or doping methods;*
- b “pharmacological classes of doping agents or doping methods” means, subject to paragraph 2 below, those classes of doping agents or doping methods banned by the relevant international sports organisations and appearing in lists that have been approved by the monitoring group under the terms of Article 11.1.b;*
- c “sportsmen and sportswomen” means those persons who participate regularly in organised sports activities.*

*2 Until such time as a list of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods is approved by the monitoring group under the terms of Article 11.1.b, the reference list in the appendix to this Convention shall apply.*

- Official definitions have been enacted in the draft version of the 2005 anti-doping law. A definition of “Doping” is defined at its art. 2 (a). A definition of “Athlete” is provided at art. 2 (f). The “Prohibited substance” and “Prohibited methods” are defined at art. 2 (d).
- The definition “Doping”, based on the World anti-doping Code is covering not only the two infractions mentioned in the Anti-doping Convention (administration and use), but a wide range of other infractions, like attempt to use, non-undergoing or refusal to undergo a sample taking, breach of rules on whereabouts information, ...
- The definition of “Prohibited substance” and “Prohibited methods” refers to the prohibited list adopted by the Monitoring Group. It was published as an Annex to the Convention when ratified in 1993. The update based on the List adopted by the Monitoring Group is annually sent to the various Stakeholders (sports organisations, federation etc) by mail and publish it to the Committee's web page.
- The definition of “Athlete”, based on the World anti-doping Code definition covers persons who participate in sports at international level or national level, and lower level if he or she is involved in organised sports, under the control of the Cyprus Sport Organisation. For persons practicing sports at a level lower than national, a link has to be established between the person and the Cyprus sport organisation.

The Evaluation team considered that the definitions mentioned in the draft version of the anti-doping law are matching (for “pharmacological classes of doping agents or doping methods” or even exceeding (for “doping in sport”) the standards of the Convention. Concerning “athletes”, there is a doubt whether persons taking part regularly to organised sport event, at a level lower than national, without having themselves a link to the Cyprus Sport Organisation (i.e. without being member of a Federation member of CSO or without receiving any subvention or services from CSO), may be covered by the anti-doping law. The implementation of anti-doping measures in sport for all should not be undermined by a potentially restrictive definition, since the fight against doping should establish anti-doping attitudes in all those practising sport.

**The evaluation team understood that the definitions in force and the definitions which are about to be adopted are compatible with the Convention. However, the fact that there is no regulation stating that every person regularly practising a sports activity should be considered by the anti-doping activities.**

**Recommendations:**

The evaluation Team considers that the adoption of the draft anti-doping law, would contribute to set proper definitions, fitting to international standards and to the Convention.

The Evaluation Team recommends that the future legal provision on anti-doping should state clearly that the target groups of the fight against doping include (at least) all persons who regularly participate in organised sports activities. A broadening of the anti-doping policy requires the involvement of other actors (public health, municipalities). The development of such a wider anti-doping policy would require defining the competences of the concerned partners.

The evaluation team recommends that the new law should clarify the way the prohibited list is adopted, published and enters into force within the national system. (How an annual update is succeeding to the list attached to the law o

**Article 3 - Domestic co-ordination**

*1. The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies concerned with combating doping in sport.*

- Sport in Cyprus is governed by the Sport Act 69-96 legislation with the aim of promoting exercise, competition and elite sport and enhancing the physical wellbeing of the populace and a healthy development of the country's youth. The law also governs financial support for the Cyprus Sport Organisation (CSO).
- Through ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe in 1993, the Sport Act automatically acquired the status of anti-doping legislation (Act N37(111/93)), which is still the only legislation in force on anti-doping.
- In addition to this anti-doping act, other laws govern various aspects of the fight against doping. The most important of these is the Act on Human Medicinal Products (2001 N70(I)-2004), which regulates the quality, registration, trade in, production and use of drugs. It also serves to restrict the availability of doping substances (see Article 4). Other laws govern veterinary products, dietary supplements and narcotics. However, these laws are not directly related to anti-doping; some co-ordination between the authorities in charge of their implementation would therefore be advisable.
- Thus the battle against doping in sports is of interest to several ministries, including the Ministry of Education and Culture (which oversees sport financing), the Ministry of Health (drugs, dietary supplements), the Ministry of Finance (customs) and the Ministry of Justice (police) (contraband drugs, doping substances).
- The evaluation team was able to speak with the Minister of Health (Mr Gavrielides), the Minister of Education (Mr Georgiades), the Deputy Chief of Police (Mr Papacostas) and the head of the Investigation and Intelligence Section of the customs service (Mr Economides).
- The evaluation team understood that the CNADC is not kept systematically informed of discoveries of doping substances or measures to combat the doping trade. There is also a lack of suitable statistics on finds, seizures and subsequent actions.

- There is currently no official body which comprehensively organizes and harmonizes anti-doping activities in the administration. There is, however, an Anti-Drug Council which harmonizes actions and information among state authorities in the field of narcotics.

The evaluation team gained the conviction that all authorities involved are very willing to take the doping problem seriously and wish to combat it. The discussions revealed a great openness to new ideas and approaches. The country's manageable size and the fact that everyone knows everyone else makes it relatively simple to coordinate actions. Distances are small and very rapid response is possible. However, the co-operation between sport authorities and law enforcement authorities may be improved and supported by official policies and legislations.

**The evaluation team regards the obligations pursuant to Article 3.1 as satisfied, but improvements in detail are possible.**

Recommendation:

The idea of engaging the Anti-Drug Council to harmonise measures and exchange information on availability of doping substances should be taken into consideration.

Infringements of doping regulations often involve not only athletes but also their entourage. When conducting investigations and proceedings concerning doping substances or dealers, police and customs authorities should inform the CNADC so that it may conduct targeted doping checks among the persons concerned.

A simple system of statistics on confiscated doping substances and consequences (e.g. imposition of penalties on the individuals involved) should be introduced.

2. They shall ensure that there is practical application of this Convention, and, in particular, that the requirements under Article 7 are met, by entrusting, where appropriate, the implementation of some of the provisions of this Convention to a designated governmental or non-governmental sports authority or to a sports organisation.
- The primary responsibility for compliance with this article on the part of the Cypriot government lies with the Ministry of Education and Culture, which is responsible for state subsidies of sports. The Sports Act designates the CSO as the responsible organization for promotion of sports. The CSO has four sectors and seven committees, including the CNADC for fulfilment of these tasks. The CNADC was founded after ratification of the Council of Europe convention in 1994. Its members perform their work on a volunteer basis. Until recently the CNADC also had only very limited access to a permanent administrative staff.
  - The CSO submits an annual budget to the Ministry of Education and Culture consisting of requests from the four sectors and seven committees. The CSO Board makes the final determination of the budget submission to the Ministry. After the Ministry provides funding, the CSO Board also determines the definitive allocation of funds to the sectors and committees. For 2006, the CSO has provided the CNADC with £78,000 (€132,600) for inspections, informational and educational measures, research and participation in international activities.

- Thus the government entrusts implementation of the requirements under Article 7 of the Convention primarily to the CSO, which in turn assigns them to the CNADC and ultimately determines its resources.

The evaluation team found the responsible parties in the CSO willing to support the CNADC's anti-doping activities. This willingness is also apparent in increased CNADC funding in recent years, in particular in order to increase the number of doping controls. The evaluation team also noted with approval that the CNADC now has its own premises and receives permanent administrative support from the CSO (initially 50%, in the future maybe 100%). The evaluation team was greatly impressed by the commitment of all CNADC members who are also very much involved in operational duties. In the future, it will be important to guarantee an adequate level of staff support (both secretarial and managerial) in order to allow the CNADC to take the steps to ensure quality development and long-term consistency without being dependent on individuals or the goodwill of the CSO Board. However, the evaluation team is aware of the ongoing need to balance the growing demands of the fight against doping on the one hand and the limited financial and human resources on the other.

The evaluation team understood the CNADC as the steering body for Anti-doping policies. For this reason the volunteer status of the members of the CNADC is probably suitable for Cyprus. However this statute should be supported by the appropriate allocation of staff support mentioned above. Moreover, the nature of its tasks requests a certain degree of independence and confidentiality. Decisions related to the test distribution, to investigations and to appeals should be decided in an autonomous way. The evaluation team considered that although the support of the CSO has been excellent in the past years some procedural constraints (validation of some decisions by the CSO Board or the budgetary process depending to a very large extent on CSO Board decision, nomination of the CNADC members) may undermine the quality of the work in anti-doping in the future.

**The evaluation team regards the obligations pursuant to Article 3.2 as mostly satisfied, but suggests some improvements:**

Recommendations:

The Ministry of Education and Culture should guarantee that the necessary funds be earmarked specifically to combat doping, as the Government itself is responsible for the implementation of international Treaties. The new anti-doping legislation being drafted should be examined in this respect.

The procedural regulation may be considered in order to ensure the adequate level of autonomy and confidentiality to the CNADC in its daily duties.

The Ministry of Education and Culture should have a more direct possibility to oversee the fulfilment of the entrusted tasks as described in article 7 of the convention (reference to these tasks in the regulations governing the CSO or the CNADC) and reporting on their fulfilment.

The composition and appointment process of the CNADC should reflect the Governmental responsibility (arising from the Convention), as well as the necessarily co-operation with the Sport movement (CSO, NOC, ...). The nomination process of the CNADC members should therefore not depend solely on one side.

#### **Article 4 - Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods**

*Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods:*

1. *The Parties shall adopt where appropriate legislation, regulations or administrative measures to restrict the availability (including provisions to control movement, possession, importation, distribution and sale) as well as the use in sport of banned doping agents and doping methods and in particular anabolic steroids.*
- There are various Cypriot laws limiting the availability of medical products etc. due to the fact that most of these substances can be bought only by prescriptions and the sale and distribution etc. of certain substances (medical products for humans and veterinary use, food supplement etc.) are subject to legal restrictions.
  - The use of banned pharmacological substances and methods is not illegal however the possession of certain drugs (anabolics, hormones, narcotics, cannabinoids, and certain stimulants) is prohibited according to the Act on Medical Products for Human Use of 2001. Moreover, the trafficking of any doping agent is unlawful unless the activity has been approved by the proper authority. Furthermore the various Cypriot sports federations have implemented the World-Anti Doping Code which i.a. covers use and trafficking of doping substances and methods.
  - All though the national Cypriot legislation do not specifically target doping substances, it is obvious that it will have a function regarding the availability also of such agents. Nevertheless, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the fight against trafficking requires a stronger commitment on part of the Cypriot government, and that the issue of availability of doping substances needs to be addressed in a more efficient and explicit manner, not in terms of additional legislation but in terms of cooperation between the various stakeholders.
  - Infringements of existing laws (such as the Human Medicinal Products Act) through trade in or importation of doping substances are rare. When they occur, they involve anabolic steroids, stimulants (ephedrine) or illicit trade in dietary supplements. Small quantities of anabolic steroids from Bulgaria, Greece, former eastern bloc countries and occupied northern Cyprus have been confiscated.
  - Every police station has an anti-narcotics unit.
  - Customs agents also have the ability to produce computerized risk profiles for incoming customs declarations and goods so that inspections can be better targeted.

The evaluation team recommends a stronger cooperation and coordination between the different ministries responsible in this area (the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice etc.) also involving the various sports organisations, the Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC), the Cyprus Sports Organisation (CSO), the Cypriot Olympic Committee (COC), the custom authorities, the police and other relevant stakeholders. It would be advisable if the Ministry of Education and Culture could initiate this process by creating a platform for the coordination of actions of the various stakeholders, for example by establishing a forum where these issues could be addressed and more thoroughly discussed. In addition, it would be recommendable to draw a national action plan against the trafficking of doping substances.

The evaluation team also welcomes the announced new law on anti-doping, which is i.a. including a rewritten codification of the World Anti-Doping Code and consequently will ban also the use and trafficking of doping substances included on the WADA prohibited list.



**The evaluation team regards the obligations pursuant to Article 4.1 as mostly satisfied, but suggests improvements in the cooperation:**

Recommendation:

The evaluation team recommends a stronger cooperation and coordination between the different ministries responsible in this area also involving the various sports organisations and the Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC) [see also recommendation under Art. 3.1].

2. *To this end, the Parties or, where appropriate, the relevant non-governmental organizations shall make it a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organizations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.*
  - Through the national budget, the grant of public subsidies is allocated from the Ministry of Education and Culture to the CSO, but there is no explicit link made between this allocation and a minimum level of commitment to the anti-doping work by the CSO or the various Cypriot sports federations, nor is there made a criterion for the allocation to the COC obliging the COC to effectively apply anti-doping regulations.

The evaluation team suggests that the Ministry of Education and Culture makes such a link more explicit, in order to make it clear that combating doping is an integral part of the scope of work of the CSO, the sports federations and the COC, and an area where they are expected to participate. To fulfil the requirements set out in Article 4 Paragraph 2, it is not necessary to include this obligation in a provision of law, as it would be sufficient merely to state this in a letter issued by the Ministry. Such letter could preferably be sent at the time of the Ministry's yearly allocation, i.e. when the national budget is approved, and should be addressed to the CSO and the COC. The CSO should in turn make the same obligation in their letters when granting funds to the various sports federation.

**The evaluation team regards the obligations pursuant to Article 4.2 as fulfilled but suggests an improvement in the procedure of the allocation.**

Recommendation:

The evaluation team suggests that the Ministry of Education and Culture makes the criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organizations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations more explicit, e.g. in form of a written statement towards the sports organisations. With the announced elaboration of a new law on anti-doping however, it is recommended that the law explicitly includes provisions fulfilling the requirement of Article 4 Paragraph 2.

3. *Furthermore, the Parties shall:*
  - a. *assist their sports organisations to finance doping controls and analyses, either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognizing the costs of such controls and analyses when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organisations;*
  - b. *take appropriate steps to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;*

- c. *encourage and, where appropriate, facilitate the carrying out by their sports organizations of the doping controls required by the competent international sports organizations whether during or outside competitions; and*
  - d. *Encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organizations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorized doping control teams in other countries.*
4. *Parties reserve the right to adopt anti-doping regulations and to organize doping controls on their own initiative and on their own responsibility, provided that they are compatible with the relevant principles of this Convention.*
- Organising doping controls belongs to the responsibilities of the CNADC, which is financed from the state budget resources. A part of the budget to the CSO is assigned to cover the cost of doping analyses conducted by the CNADC. In general this would be considered to be compliant with Article 4 Paragraph 3 litra a) however the Board of Directors is entitled to make any amendments at their own discretion to this budget, hereunder also remove any fund for testing purposes.
  - The CNADC has in meetings with the evaluation team, stated that the CSO is entitled to revoke sports grants which are financed from the national budget resources to individuals that are suspended after violating the anti-doping regulations. However, the CNADC could not refer to any Cypriot regulation stating this right.

The evaluation team recognizes that the Cypriot government has ratified the Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention. This is also an incentive to enter into bilateral agreements also on a non-governmental level, and thus facilitate the work in the field of anti-doping of the various Cypriot sports organisations.

**Hence, the evaluation team sees the obligations of these articles in practice fulfilled but recommends a more stringent procedure.**

**Recommendations:**

When approving the budget of the CSO, the Ministry of Education and Culture is advised to earmark a minimum percentage for anti-doping purposes. Without such a clause, there is actually no guarantee that the Cypriot Government is complying with litra a). See also comments made above on Article 3.2.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the above requirements in the future, the evaluation team recommends that adequate regulations (e.g. removal of grants due to anti-doping infraction) are included in the new anti- doping law.

**Article 5 - Laboratories**

1. *Each Party undertakes:*

- f) *either to establish or facilitate the establishment on its territory of one or more doping control laboratories suitable for consideration for accreditation under the criteria adopted by the relevant international sports organizations and approved by the monitoring group under the terms of Article 11.1.b; or*
- g) *to assist its sports organizations to gain access to such a laboratory on the territory of another Party.*

- In view of its size and the small absolute number of roughly 370 doping checks per year, Cyprus has, in line with regulations, not established an accredited doping control laboratory. Until recently, because of frequent flights to London and Athens, the accredited laboratories of London and Athens were charged with the analysis of samples. Currently the checks are sent for analysis only to the laboratory in Athens.

**The evaluation team regards the requirements of Article 5.1 as completely satisfied, but would like to make some suggestions:**

Recommendations:

Make a written agreement with the laboratory, which addresses inter alia the following points:

- Guarantee of compliance with WADA regulations (standard for laboratories and corresponding technical protocols)
- Minimum number of tests sent annually
- Observance of confidentiality in the handling of lab results, information channels and responsibilities for lab results
- Right of ownership of the samples
- Guaranteed scope of analysis services
- Venue of jurisdiction in the event of disputes
- Pricing
- Duration and modes of termination.

Furthermore, there is a need to establish a consistent chain of custody for the transportation of the samples.

2. *These laboratories shall be encouraged to:*

- Take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff;*
- Undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods use, or thought to be used, for the purposes of doping in sport and into analytical biochemistry and pharmacology with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the effects of various substances upon the human body and their consequences for athletic performance;*
- Publish and circulate promptly new data from their research.*

This article is not applicable to Cyprus.

**Article 6: - Education**

1. The Parties undertake to devise and implement, where appropriate, in co-operation with the sports organisations concerned and the mass media, educational programmes and information campaigns emphasising the dangers to health inherent in doping and its harm to the ethical values of sport. Such programmes and campaigns shall be directed at both young people in schools and sports clubs and their parents, and at adult sportsmen and sportswomen, sports officials, coaches and trainers. For those involved in medicine, such educational programmes will emphasise respect for medical ethics.

- The Ministry of Education and Culture represented by the CSO and the Ministry of Health acknowledge the importance of educational and informational anti-doping programmes. An Action Plan was therefore adopted in 2004. Among other things, this plan encompasses the following:
  1. Informational and educational programmes will target not only athletes, but the general public.
  2. The CSO and the Ministry of Health will conduct social demographic and epidemiological research projects jointly.
  3. New legislation will be drafted based on international norms (the Bratislava Resolution 1/2000).
- A Clean Sports Week was planned during which informational and educational events are held, including seminars at high schools, media campaigns and distribution of literature. The main target group for these activities are parents; other groups such as coaches, athletes and sport administrators will also be included.
- Another element of the Action Plan is the production of an Anti-Doping Manual in plain language. The evaluation team was able to observe a few responses to the Manual directly as it was recently distributed to sports clubs. The responses were altogether positive. There was much praise for the plain and comprehensible language and presentation, and several clubs have already ordered large quantities for distribution to their athletes.
- The Action Plan also includes further actions such as organizing a round-table discussion and research to gain insight into the magnitude of the problem of use of anabolic steroids and other doping substances.
- The evaluation team also had the opportunity to speak with this year's and last year's Fair Play Ambassadors and was impressed by the dedication of these sports personalities to spreading the idea of fair play among youth, for example by presentations at schools.
- A further interview with representatives of the Council of Athletes and the coaches' organization revealed a strong commitment to the fight against doping and acute awareness of their role model status in these groups as well.
- Other information and prevention actions included courses with medical practitioners.

**The evaluation team took note with satisfaction of the wide range of organisations involved in education on their great efforts and diversity of actions and activities. It regards Article 6.1 as satisfied.**

**It does, however, have certain concerns that current or planned actions and activities concerning information on and prevention of doping depend very heavily on certain individuals and are insufficiently integrated and sustainable for long-term effectiveness. The evaluation team therefore makes the following recommendations for coordination and improvement of educational measures:**

**Recommendation:**

Improvements could be made with a comprehensive, longer-term strategic plan involving all interested parties and supported by the adequate resources (staff, budget, partners). This plan could be realized in accordance with the MODEL GUIDELINES FOR CORE INFORMATION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS TO PREVENT DOPING IN SPORT developed jointly by the Council of Europe and the WADA.

2. *The Parties undertake to encourage and promote research, in co-operation with the regional, national and international sports organisations concerned, into ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes that respect the integrity of the human person.*
- In accordance with the Action Plan, the CNADC contributed in carrying out a survey on the use of doping substances in Cyprus in 2004 and 2005 and presented the results at the international Ethics and Social Science Research in Anti-Doping conference in Larnaca on April 13–14. Cyprus also took part in an international study on the excretion of glucocorticoids.

**The evaluation team regards the provisions of Article 6.2 as satisfied and encourages the CNADC, as well as the other authorities concerned, to continue to participate actively in domestic and international research projects to the extent of its means.**

#### **Article 7 - Co-operation with sports organizations on measures to be taken by them**

3. *The Parties undertake to encourage their sports organizations and through them the international sports organizations to formulate and apply all appropriate measures, falling within their competence, against doping in sport.*
- It was reported that Cyprus Sport Organisation adopted the WADC on May 25th 2003<sup>1</sup>. CSO financially supports talented and top athletes, as well as their supporting personal. Some of the CNADC responsibilities are already described under Article 3. The draft of the new Anti-Doping Law as presented to the evaluation team will include the International Standards of WADC.
  - There was apparently no concerned approach towards encouraging the national federations to work with their IF's in the development of appropriate anti-doping policies. In particular, it is not clearly stated in the CSO Regulations that national Federations should fully comply with anti-doping rules and regulations and also that the CSO is eligible to take measures even impose sanctions on those federations not complying.
2. *To this end, they shall encourage their sports organisations to clarify and harmonise their respective rights, obligations and duties, in particular, by harmonising their:*
    - a. *anti-doping regulations on the basis of the regulations agreed by the relevant international sports organisations*
    - b. *lists of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and banned doping methods, on the basis of the lists agreed by the relevant international sports organisations;*
    - c. *doping control procedures;*
- The CNADC takes exclusive decisions on the performance of the doping controls, except in the case of international competitions organised in Cyprus by the sports federations. In those cases, Cyprus performs doping controls upon request of the IF or the organising committee of the event. The Law governing Cyprus Sport Organisation applies to all active sportspeople in any of the sports clubs under the Federations.

---

<sup>1</sup> However, the CSO is not mentioned as signatory of the WADC on WADA's website, but the CNAD is. Some clarification may be needed.

- The prohibited list is used upon approval by the Monitoring group of the Anti-doping Convention. It is circulated by letter to all the national federations and presented on the web-site of the CNADC.
- The CNADC has formed an independent TUE Committee comprising doctors of related disciplines namely an endocrinologist, a pathologist a cardiologist, two chest physicians and an allergy specialist. They evaluate TUE forms both abbreviated and standard ones. Their evaluation is sent to the CNADC for review and the president of the CNADC who sends an official letter to the Athlete of acceptance or rejection of the TUE request.
- The amount of samples each year depends in all cases upon the availability of financial resources provided from public funds to finance doping controls in a given year.
- CNADC decides in collaboration with CSO and NFs for the number of tests to be carried out. The CNADC makes an inquiry about the exact date and time of the competitions with an appropriate NF employee responsible for relations with the CNADC, who is also obliged to notify the CNADC in advance of any changes to the dates of any competition.
- DCOs are educated, trained and authorised by the CNADC. It has been reported that there is an education programme for the DCOs but the evaluation team did not receive precise information on it.
- All the elite sports people in the sports system under the sports federations represent the base of the schedule of doping control during competition. The selection of domestic athletes to be subjected to an out-of-competition doping control is decided by CNADC. Regarding the decision for EPO testing i.e. the type of sport to be tested and the most suitable time for the test to be performed, it is taken by the doping controls sub-committee. The decision is based on science (exercise physiology and pharmacology). COC or a NF can ask in writing an out of competition testing of their athletes to be carried out through either the CNADC or IF (for international athletes. The controls are without warning - "no advance notice". IF's retains the right to test international Cypriote athletes, but according to the draft version of the Cyprus Anti-Doping Law the CNADC must be informed for the tests to be carried out.
- A survey shows that 1049 samples have been carried out from 2003 to 2005. In 2005 there were 362 samples (375 in 2004). The samples are primarily taken in football, basketball, volleyball, swimming and karate (66% of all samples, due to an international competition which took place in the year concerned). Only 28 samples in 2005 were out of competition.
- The number of tests carried out is based among others on the number of athletes practicing each sport as well as the level of athletes of each sport. The national testing pool in 2005 was 334 from 12 sports and including 230 from football. In the testing pool 85% came from 3 team sports. The testing pool included twelve track and field athletes but only 23 samples were taken during 2005. The majority of the international track and field athletes are training in Greece, Bulgaria and Hungary. Of the 46 athletes in the COC Development Project actually 22 athletes spent more training abroad rather than in Cyprus.
- Apart from the national programme, athletes can be tested abroad and during visits of doping control officers from WADA and foreign international agencies, engaged by international sports federations. Statistics of these controls are not available.
- In total there were found 10 positive samples (3 in 2004).
- Bodybuilding in Cyprus is covered by the relevant Federation i.e. the Cyprus Federation of Bodybuilding, which is member of the CSO. No tests were conducted on bodybuilders in Cyprus at least during the last three years.

- In Cyprus there are 75 fitness clubs (gyms) that are not included in testing. Also 126 hotels in Cyprus have gyms/health clubs.

Recommendations:

- At least half of all the samples should be taken out of competition. In high priority sports, such as football, athletics, cycling, swimming, weight lifting, the number of samples should be increased.
- There is a need for a chain of custody procedure in doping control and a full time staff for the secretariat of the CNADC. The Evaluation Team therefore supports the plans of the CNADC to develop a doping control procedure / program that can be certified to an ISO 9000:2000 quality standard program or meet the quality of that standard.

- d. *disciplinary procedures, applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected sportsmen and sportswomen; these principles will include:*
  - i. *the reporting and disciplinary bodies to be distinct from one another;*
  - ii. *the right of such persons to a fair hearing and to be assisted or represented;*
  - iii. *clear and enforceable provisions for appealing against any judgment made;*
- e. *procedures for the imposition of effective penalties for officials, doctors, veterinary doctors, coaches, physiotherapists and other official or accessories associated with infringements of the anti-doping regulations by sportsmen and sportswomen;*
- f. *procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organisations in the same or other countries.*

- At present disciplinary proceedings are conducted by the disciplinary body of each Cypriot sports federation and there are no common procedural rules concerning disciplinary proceedings in doping cases which the sports federations have to meet, ensuring that the rights of the athletes are observed in the course of the proceedings. However, there is a possibility to appeal before the Supreme Sport Tribunal. Moreover, the various Cypriot sports federations have implemented the World Anti-Doping Code that contains several obligations on part of the federations to ensure each athlete the right of a fair trial.
- The Act on Medical Products for Human Use of 2001, which covers i.a. trading, preparation and use of medical products, is said to cover also persons from the athlete's support personal and make them liable to sanctions if they are handling medical product in a manner that is non-consistent with the act.

With the announced new anti-doping law, however the Cypriot government is in a position to establish good proceedings by establishing new procedural rules whereby the Cypriot sports federations as well as the Supreme Sport Tribunal, in their disciplinary procedures, are obliged to apply agreed international principles of natural justices and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights for suspected athletes. Such principles and rights would in general include the right for the athlete to be heard, to be present at the hearing, to appeal etc., as well as the right to have a reasonable opportunity of presenting the case to the disciplinary bodies under conditions which do not place the athlete under a substantial disadvantage vis-à-vis his opponent (The equality of arms). The evaluation team would underline that international principles of natural justice not only implies rights for the athletes, as i.a. the equality of arms is fundamental for both parties in a proceeding.

In order to prevent circumstances external to a case from influencing the judgement, the disciplinary body should be distinct from the reporting body. As the disciplinary procedures are determined by each Cypriot sports federation, it is difficult to conclude whether this requirement is met. However, after meeting with some of the Cypriot sports federations, the evaluation team concludes that the trend seems to be that the general assembly of the sports federations are responsible for electing the members of the disciplinary panels. There also seems to be an understanding within the sports federations of the importance of keeping the independent status of the panels of first instance, i.e. that the panels are not to take instructions from the sports federations.

As the competence of determining disciplinary procedural rules formally lies within the autonomy of each sports federation, it is difficult to conclude whether the athletes' right to a fair hearing is guaranteed and that there are clear and enforceable provisions for appealing in all the existing anti-doping regulations of the sports federations.

The evaluation team has not been presented with any written procedures on the issue of procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organisations in the same or other countries. The World Anti-Doping Code has an obligation similar to this article.

Recommendations:

Provisions with a requirement similar to *litra d* (i till iii) of this article should be included in anti-doping regulations, in order to guarantee that every Sport federation, as well as the Supreme Sport Tribunal, are following them.

In order to guarantee the harmonised implementation of these procedural rules as well as of the anti-doping regulations, the athletes and the CNADC should be able to appeal the first instance decisions before the appeal body (Supreme Sport Tribunal).

In order to emphasise the responsibility also of the athlete support personnel in the fight against doping in sport, the procedures along the lines of *litra e*), should be included in the new anti-doping law.

The procedures for the mutual recognition of results and sanctions should be included in the new anti-doping law.

3. *Moreover, the Parties shall encourage their sports organizations:*
  - a. *to introduce, on an effective scale, doping controls not only at, but also without advance warning at any appropriate time outside, competitions, such controls to be conducted in a way which is equitable for all sportsmen and sportswomen and which include testing and retesting of persons selected, where appropriate, on a random basis;*
  - b. *to clarify and harmonize regulations on eligibility to take part in sports events which will include anti-doping criteria;*
  - c. *to negotiate agreements with sports organizations of other countries permitting a sportsman or sportswoman training in another country to be tested by a duly authorized doping control team of that country;*
  - d. *to promote active participation by sportsmen and sportswomen themselves in the anti-doping work of international sports organizations;*



- e. *to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping analysis at the laboratories provided for by Article 5, both during and outside sports competitions;*
  - f. *to study scientific training methods and to devise guidelines to protect sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages appropriate for each sport.*
- Concerning the testing program directed towards top-level athletes, the report deals with this issue in 7.2.
  - Cyprus has a bilateral agreement with Greece.
  - As already mentioned in the discussion on education, the Cypriot athlete's commission is willing to support the anti-doping work of CNADC. The commission wants that athletes are clearly aware of their responsibilities as role model especially for young athletes. Some of the Cypriot athletes are therefore also involved in their international sports federations or in the IOC athlete's commission. The National Ambassador for Sport tolerance and Fair play is a strong institution on Cyprus Sport system and the Ambassadors are very much involved in promoting the fight against doping.

#### **Article 8 - International co-operation**

4. *The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and shall encourage similar co-operation amongst their sports organizations.*
- Cyprus is involved in many international forums dealing with the fight against doping. It regularly attends the meetings of the Monitoring Group and its expert groups (Legal, Science, Educational and Database) as well as seminars organized by the Council of Europe.
  - In April 2006 Cyprus successfully hosted the meeting of the Educational Group as well as the first Symposium on Ethics and Social Science Research in collaboration with the TDO group and WADA.
  - Cyprus is represented in WADAs co-ordination Forum by the president of the CNADC.
  - Cyprus has also participated actively in the preparation of the new UNESCO Convention on Anti-Doping in Paris. It will sign the Convention in fall 2006 and accept it as a legal Document.
  - The evaluation team could not get all the information if similar international co-operations exist among sports organisations.

**The evaluation team congratulates all those involved on their great efforts and diversity of international actions and activities. It regards Article 8.1 as satisfied.**

5. *The Parties undertake:*
- a. *to encourage their sports organizations to operate in a manner that promotes application of the provisions of this Convention within all the appropriate international sports organizations to which they are affiliated, including the refusal to ratify claims for world or regional records unless accompanied by an authenticated negative doping control report;*
  - b. *to promote co-operation between the staffs of their doping control laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5;*

- c. to initiate bilateral and multilateral co-operation between their appropriate agencies, authorities and organizations in order to achieve, at the international level as well, the purposes set out in Article 4.1.*
- 6. The Parties with laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5 undertake to assist other Parties to enable them to acquire the experience, skills and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories.*

The evaluation team did not received information on promotion of anti-doping rules by the national sport organisation. Other provisions of this article appear not to be relevant to the situation of Cyprus since it has no laboratory and the implementation of art. 4.1. is satisfactory.

- The evaluation team did not receive information on the obligation to conduct anti-doping tests before ratifying claims for regional or international records. Would such a provision not exist, it should be considered to introduce it in the CSO regulations.

### **Article 9 - Provision of information**

*Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention.*

- The Cyprus National Anti Doping Committee have consistently and dutifully completed the annual data base questionnaire of the Monitoring Group.

**Hence, the evaluation team regards article 9 as fully satisfied.**

**Summary of the recommendations (short version) and prioritising tentative by the evaluation team. For the recommendations in detail, see the articles concerned.**

<b>Article</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3, 7.2,	Consider including adequate regulations into the new anti-doping law that is currently in preparation (including role and competences of the CNADC, definition of athlete and adoption of the list)
3.1, 4.1	The idea of engaging the Anti-Drug Council to harmonise measures and exchange information on availability of doping substances should be taken into consideration. The evaluation team recommends a stronger cooperation and coordination between the different ministries responsible in this area also involving the various sports organisations and the Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC)
3.2, 4.3	The Ministry of Education and Culture should guarantee that the necessary funds be earmarked specifically to combat doping, as the Government itself is responsible for the implementation of international Treaties. The new anti-doping legislation being drafted should be examined in this respect.
4.2	Make the criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organizations more explicit, e.g. in form of a written statement towards the sports organisations.
3.1	Infringements of doping regulations often involve not only athletes but also their entourage. When conducting investigations and proceedings concerning doping substances or dealers, police and customs authorities should inform the CNADC so that it may conduct targeted doping checks among the persons concerned.
7.2	Provisions with a requirement similar to art. 7.2 litra d (i till iii) of this article should be included in anti-doping regulations, in order to guarantee that every Sport federation, as well as the Supreme Sport Tribunal, are following them. In order to guarantee the harmonised implementation of these procedural rules as well as of the anti-doping regulations, the athletes and the CNADC should be able to appeal the first instance decisions before the appeal body (Supreme Sport Tribunal).
3.2	The procedural regulation may be considered in order to ensure the adequate level of autonomy and confidentiality to the CNADC in its daily duties. The Ministry of Education and Culture should have a more direct possibility to oversee the fulfilment of the entrusted tasks as described in article 7 of the convention (reference to these tasks in the regulations governing the CSO or the CNADC) and reporting on their fulfilment. The composition and appointment process of the CNADC should reflect the Governmental responsibility (arising from the Convention), as well as the necessarily co-operation with the Sport movement (CSO, NOC, ...). The nomination process of the CNADC members should therefore not depend solely on one side.
7.2	At least half of all the samples should be taken out of competition. In high priority sports, the number of samples should be increased.
7.1	There is a need for a chain of custody procedure in doping control and a full time staff for the secretariat of the CNADC. The Evaluation Team therefore supports

the plans of the CNADC to develop a doping control procedure / program that can be certified to an ISO 9000:2000 quality standard program or meet the quality of that standard.

5 Make a written agreement with the laboratory and establish a chain of custody for the transportation of the samples.

3.1, 7.2 A simple system of statistics on confiscated doping substances and consequences (e.g. imposition of penalties on the individuals involved) should be introduced.

---

In order to emphasise the responsibility also of the athlete support personnel in the fight against doping in sport, the procedures along the lines of *litra e*), should be included in the new anti-doping law.

---

6.1 Improvements could be made with a comprehensive, longer-term strategic plan involving all interested parties and supported by the adequate resources (staff, budget, partners).

7.2 The procedures for the mutual recognition of results and sanctions should be included in the new anti-doping law.

---

7.2 There is a need for a chain of custody procedure in doping control (e.g. accredited quality programme) and a full time staff for the secretariat of the CNADC.

## **Acknowledgments**

The preparations for the visit to Cyprus were first-rate. The evaluation team was made very comfortable and would like to thank all those who contributed to the preparation of the visit and to the visit itself. It is particularly grateful to the Minister of Health Mr Andreas Gavrielides, and the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Pefkios Georgiades, for the hearings. The team would like to thank especially Mrs Popi Kanari, Chair CNAD of the and Mr Michael Petrou, Member of the CNADC for the co-ordination of the visit and the hospitality received as well as Ms Silva Tiggiridou and Mr Antonis Kontemeniotis, members, CNADC, Ms Despina Georgiadou, Officer of CNADC, Cyprus Sports Organization and Mr Andreas Themistocleous, Secretary of the CNADC for their precious support and their readiness to provide us with the best information.

## **Composition of the evaluation team**

- Ms Thune Henriette Hillestad, Advisor, Norwegian Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs.
- Mr Finn Mikkelsen, Director Antidoping Danmark and delegate to the monitoring group.
- Dr Matthias Kamber, Head doping prevention, Swiss Federal Office of Sports and delegate to the monitoring group.
- Mr Stanislas Frossard, Sport Department of the Council of Europe

## **Programme of the evaluation visit**

### **Sunday, 16 April**

Preparatory meeting of the expert team

### **Monday, 17 April**

Holiday Inn, 09:30 – 10:30 a.m.

Meeting of the expert team with members of the Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC)

Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC

Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Ministry of Health (MoH), 11:00 – 12:00 a.m.

Mr Andreas Gavrielides - Minister of Health

Ms Panayiota Kokkinou - Acting Director, Pharmaceutical Services, MoH

Mr George Antoniou - Senior Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Services, MoH

Mr George Georgallas - Acting Head of Health Services, MoH

Ms Iacovina Panteli - Administrative Officer, MoH

- Mr Antonis Kontemeniotis - Clinical Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Services, MoH; member, CNAC
- Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC
- Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC), 12:15 a.m.

- Mr Pefkios Georgiades - Minister of Education and Culture
- Ms Olympia Stylianou - Director General, MoEC
- Dr Titos Christofides - President, Board of Directors, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Mr Costas Papacostas - Director General, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Mr Costas Loukaides - Member, Board of Directors, Cyprus Sports Organization; member, CNAC
- Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC
- Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC), 15:00 – 19:00

- Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC
- Ms Silva Tiggiridou - member, CNADC
- Dr Michael Petrou - member, CNADC
- Mr Antonis Kontemeniotis - member, CNADC
- Mr Pantelis Xinisteris - member, CNADC
- Ms Lina Hadziathanasiou - member, CNADC
- Ms Despina Georgiadou - Officer of CNADC, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Mr Andreas Themistocleous - Secretary of CNADC, Cyprus Sports Organization

*Apology:*

- Dr John Papadopoulos - member, CNADC

**Tuesday, 18 April**

Police Headquarter, 09:30

- Mr Iacovos Papacostas - Deputy Chief of Police
- Mr Haritos Yiangou - Commander of Drugs Unit, Police
- Mr Stavros Stavros - Police Officer, Head of the Dept. for the Prevention of Violence in Sport
- Ms Georgia Antoniadou - Assistant C.I.D. Officer

Ms Elena Panayiotou - Aquis Communautaire  
 Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC  
 Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Customs Headquarters, Ministry of Finance, 12:30

Mr Lambros Economides - Customs Officer, Narcotics Division, Investigation & Intelligence Section, Customs & Excise Department  
 Mr Christos Kodjapashis - Customs Officer, Investigation & Intelligence Section, Customs & Excise Department  
 Mr John Monoyios - Customs Officer, Investigation & Intelligence Section, Customs & Excise Department  
 Mr Christos Kodjapashis - Customs Officer, Legal Section, Investigation & Intelligence Section, Customs & Excise Department  
 Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC  
 Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Cyprus Sports Writers Union, 15:00

Mr Panayiotis Felloukas - President of the Cyprus Sports Writers Union  
 Mr Michael Gavrielides - General Secretary, Cyprus Sports Writers Union  
 Costantinos Shiampoullis - member, Cyprus Sports Writers Union  
 Nicos Tsialis - member, Cyprus Sports Writers Union  
 Panicos Theodosiou - member, Cyprus Sports Writers Union  
 Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC  
 Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

2006 “Fair Play” Ambassador, (Cyprus National Shooting Complex), 16:00

Mr Petros Kiritsis - 2006 “Fair Play” Ambassador  
 Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC  
 Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Cyprus National Football Association, 15:30

Mr Costakis Koutsokoumnis - President, Cyprus National Football Association  
 Mr Chris Georgiades - Secretary, Cyprus National Football Association  
 Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC  
 Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

**Wednesday, 19 April**

National Athlete's Committee of Cyprus (NACC) & Coaches' Representative, 10:00

- Mr Alexis Kiriakides - Coach – member, Board of Directors, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Mr Stavros Michaelides - President, NACC
- Mr Andreas Vasiliou - Secretary, NACC
- Mr Dora Kiriakou - Cashier, NACC – 2005 “Fair Play” Ambassador
- Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC
- Dr Michael Petrou - Member, CNADC

Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee (CNADC), 15:00 – 19:00

- Dr Popi Kanari - President, CNADC
- Ms Silva Tiggiridou - member, CNADC
- Dr Michael Petrou - member, CNADC
- Mr Manolis Christofides - Legal Advisor, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Ms Despina Georgiadou - Officer of CNADC, Cyprus Sports Organization
- Mr Andreas Themistocleous - Secretary of CNADC, Cyprus Sports Organization

*Apologies:*

- Dr John Papadopoulos - member, CNADC
- Mr Antonis Kontemeniotis - member, CNADC
- Mr Pantelis Xinisteris - member, CNADC
- Ms Lina Hadziathanasiou - member, CNADC

Abbreviations:

- CNADC Cyprus National Anti-Doping Committee
- MoH Ministry of Health
- MoEC Ministry of Education and Culture
- CID Criminal Investigation Department
- NACC National Athlete's Committee of Cyprus



## **C. Comments from Cyprus**