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

### **16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Monitoring Group**

Strasbourg, 14-15 November 2002

### **Follow up report**

*From the Russian Federation on the anti-doping activities in Russia  
on compliance with the Anti-Doping Convention (in 2001-2002)*

1. Every year the Russian government allocates financial resources for anti-doping activities. The amount of government money varies and depends on a number of factors. In 2001 government funding on anti-doping activities amounted to \$ 242 500; in 2002 it went up to \$ 309 700. In 2003 some \$ 464 500 will go for this purpose. In 2002 there was bought modern equipment for the anti-doping center at the total sum of \$ 1 million 300 000. Additionally, equipment was bought for carrying out eritropoetin tests at the cost of \$ 600 000. The equipment has been put into operation.

In January 2001 the Anti-doping Centre was examined for its compliance with ISO 17025 Standard. As a result of the examination the International Certificate was received with two copies being sent to the Medical Commission of IOC.

2. In 2001 and 2002 the following doping tests were conducted:  
in 2001 923 competition and 330 out-of-competition tests. Total – 1253;  
in 2002 1 502 competition and 498 out-of-competition tests. Total – 2000;  
2300 competition and 700 out-of-competition tests are expected to be conducted in 2003.  
Total – 3000.

3. At present the main emphasis in the work on anti-doping education is placed on conducting seminars in senior, youth and junior national teams for sports doctors and coaches, special seminars are intended for athletes.

The anti-doping course is included in the programs of higher educational and vocational establishments that prepare coaches and teachers of physical education. Extramural course on the subject is taught at medical colleges.

We are rather critical of our efforts on anti-doping work among various sections of population first and foremost among the students of secondary schools. We plan to step up this work by publishing books and information material on anti-doping matters. We also think that mass media should make a greater contribution to this work.

4. The legal basis for the anti-doping work in Russia is the **Law for Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation adopted in 1999**. Article 23, paragraph 4.4. of the Law, for instance, reads that “athletes are not allowed to consume and use procedures and medicinal preparations prohibited in sport”.

Separate provisions of the federal laws **On Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, On the Quality and Safety of Food Stuffs, On Medicinal Preparations** and some others are also of great help in this work. Sections on the fight against doping are also included in the target-oriented programs **Children of Russia, Youth of Russia, On Measures to Prevent the Spread of Narcotics**.

Now the work is being done to submit a number of amendments to the Law on Physical Culture and Sport which has been in force since 1999. Five of the amendments envision additional measures on the combat against doping in sport. The Committee on Health Protection and Sport of the State Duma (Russia’s lower House of Parliament) is in the process of drawing up the draft **law On the Prevention of Use of Medicinal Preparation and Procedures Prohibited in Sport**.

In 2002 the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Physical Culture and Sport, the Olympic Committee of Russia and the Ministry of Public Health took a joint decision to set up a Committee for developing and implementing anti-doping policy. The Russian Anti-doping agency is planned to be set up in 2003.

5. The government of Russia is currently considering a possibility of taking a positive decision on allocation of funds to make a payment to WADA according to the indicative scale of contributions among the European states.

Russia supports the decision on allocation to European representatives of an additional 5<sup>th</sup> seat to the WADA Board, which is accountable for by both the number of states, their historical role in the creation of WADA and sports movement and the amount of the European contribution – 47.5% from total WADA funding from the side of public authorities.

The structure of European representation in WADA should be brought in line with general principles and regulations of WADA.

Representation must be ensured on an equal footing with consideration to the geographic and cultural diversity of European states as well as their sports traditions.

At present Eastern Europe, including Russia, are not represented in the main bodies of WADA despite the role they play in the world sports movement.

6. The Russian State Sports Committee is responsible for working out and organizing anti-doping policies in Russia. Under its aegis the Seminar Clear Sport Without Doping with participation of the experts from the Council of Europe was held in Moscow 23-25 January 2001.

7. The government of the Russian Federation has supported the decision to host in Moscow 8-11 December 2002 the next meeting of the International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-doping in Sport (IICGADS) and Russia’s participation in WADA activities.