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ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION



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Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO)

Project on Compliance with Commitments

Respect by Moldova of the Anti-Doping Convention

**Auto-Evaluation Report by Moldova
Report of the Evaluation Team
Comments by the Moldavian Authorities**

FINAL

**Adopted at the 42nd meeting of the Monitoring
Group of the Anti-doping Convention**

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Preface

The Compliance with Commitments project was developed in 1997 by the Steering Committee for the Development for Sport (CDDS) with the main aim to help participating countries to determine how *the European Sports Charter, the Anti-Doping Convention and the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches* are applied in their countries. The preferred working method involves interactions between a national team who prepare a detailed report on compliance with the commitments entered into under the Convention or Charter (Auto-evaluation Report) and an examining team (the Evaluation Team) appointed by the Council of Europe. Following a visit by the Evaluation Team, a second report is drawn up detailing their findings, suggestions and possible recommendations for improved compliance with the commitments.

The Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention in 2013 identified Moldova among the countries that might be benefited from the Compliance with Commitments project. In reply to a letter of the Council of Europe to the Moldovan Ministry of Youth and Sport informing them about the Compliance with Commitments project the Ministry invited the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention to undertake an evaluation visit. The Moldovan authorities submitted an auto evaluation report (see Part A of this document) ahead of the visit.

An evaluation visit was held in 22-25 July 2014. The Program of the visit and composition of the Evaluation Team are attached in the appendices to the Part B of this document.

The Evaluation Team agreed on a number of recommendations and compiled them in an Evaluation Team report (see Part B of this document).

The Moldovan authorities reviewed the recommendations and submitted their initial comments (see Part C of the document).

This document is prepared for review and approval at the 41st meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention which will take place on 5 November 2014 in Strasbourg.

Part A: Auto-Evaluation report by Moldova

Article 1 – Purpose of the Convention

The purpose of this Convention, within the framework of the strategy and activity program of the Council of Europe in the area of physical education and sport, is to promote the prevention and the fight against doping in sport, for its elimination.

- Protect the health, in moral, cultural and physical education and in promoting international understanding and peace;
- Contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture;
- Adopt appropriate measures at the national and international levels, which correspond to the principles of the Code:
- Encourage all forms of international cooperation aimed to protect athletes and ethics in sport and to share the results of researches;
- Foster international cooperation between States Parties and leading organizations in the fight against doping in sport, in particular with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA);
- Develop and upgrade surveillance and control activities for prevention and fight against doping in sport and unification of efforts of public and academic institutions and of non-governmental organizations in the relevant field.

The aim is to prevent and control at the national level the phenomenon of doping through the adoption and development of anti-doping policies and regulations;

- stimulation of clean sport practices for protecting the health of athletes and the compliance with the principle of fair play in sport;
- Assistance and support of research performance on issues related to the fight against doping;
- Promotion of state policy in the sphere of athletes' health protection and promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

Legal and regulatory framework

The Europe Council Convention on the fight against doping in sport adopted in 1989 was adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova on February 20, 2008 and was ratified on January 27, 2009.

- 1.) Supervisory and control measures on prevention and fight against doping in sport are governed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, Law №185 of July 11, 2012 on the
- 2.) Prevention and fight against doping in sport, other legislative and normative acts and international agreements, whose participant is the Republic of Moldova, especially World Anti-Doping Code of 2009, International Convention against Doping in Sport, UNESCO, Europe Council Convention on the fight against doping and Additional Protocol thereto.
- 3.) The Law on the prevention and fight against doping in sport and other applicable laws and regulations guarantee the right of citizen of the Republic of Moldova to participate in a clean sport in compliance with the principles of fair play.
- 4.) The legislation of the Republic of Moldova does not provide criminal responsibility regarding the anti-doping, but the traffic of substances included in the WADA „List of Prohibited Substances” in accordance with the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova, Articles 217-219, Illegal Circulation of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances or Analogy, Illegal Prescription or Violation of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances Circulation Rules”, Law №. 277-XV1 of 18.12.2008, in force since 24.05.2009, subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 6 years.

On 05.02.2014 the Government of the Republic of Moldova created the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).

The Law on the Prevention and fight against doping in sport provides the administrative liability of athletes, individuals included in the list of athlete support personnel involving more than 2 members of the team.

Art. 35 Application of sanctions to athletes. In case of a positive test result for doping, the athlete is suspended from the participation in the national team and for the period of disqualification he is not given a stipend, alimentation and vitamins, also he cannot train with the team in the sports halls of the institution. This article has been applied several times on our athletes.

Art. 36 Application of sanctions for engaging a minor athlete – were not recorded such cases.

Art. 37 Application of sanctions against teams – were not recorded such cases.

In case of prescription or administration by team physician or other medical officer of prohibited substances in accordance with the „List of Prohibited Substances” unless the use is based upon a Therapeutic Use Exemption, shall be punished in accordance with the applicable law, and shall also be notified the Agency, the College of Doctors and the League of Medics from the Republic of Moldova about this fact. Up to date, there have not been reported such cases.

Article 2. Definition and scope of the Convention.

Doping in sport - is the presence of a substance and/or method that is potentially harmful to the health of the athlete and/or improves the athletic performances of the latter; presence in the body of the athlete of a prohibited substance or of its metabolites.

Doping substance – a substance intended to increase artificially the physical capacity of a person or to modify the sports scores results.

Prohibited method/substance – any substance or method indicated in the list of „Prohibited Substances”. The List of prohibited substances is approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and enters annually into force on the 1st of January, is published on the WADA website and is distributed at the beginning of each year to the athletes-members of the National Team, teacher-trainers, trainers, doctors and masseurs of the teams.

Athlete – a person who practices regularly or professionally a sport discipline. International-Level Athlete – athlete included by one or more International Federations in the Registered Testing Pool of one of the international federations.

This Convention governs:

1. The legal relations arising from the work of control and supervision organizations and authorities for preventing doping in sport;

2. The authorities’ activities of control and supervision for prevention and fight against doping in sport, their organization structure, functions and other relevant aspects of the circulation of doping substances, prevention and fight against doping in sport. WADA list of prohibited substances is distributed individually to each member of the national team at the beginning of each year, after its publication on the WADA website. Also, we receive annually from WADA, in accordance with the program „100 Free Program”, booklets with the prohibited list, informational material which represents a help for the athletes.

The institution receives, if necessary, measures on the restriction of access to prohibited substances and methods for narrowing their use by the athletes, unless the use is based upon a Therapeutic Use Exemption. In this direction will be taken measures to combat substances trafficking to athletes, and for this aim, it will try to limit their production, movement, importation, distribution and sale of these substances and methods, particularly anabolic steroids.

It take measures or promotes, where necessary, in order that the competent authorities, in accordance with their jurisdiction, take measures on the prevention and limitation of the use and possession by athletes of prohibited substances and prohibited methods in sport, unless the use is based upon a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

It takes measures or encourages sports organizations and anti-doping organization to adopt measures, including sanctions or penalties against athlete support personnel who commit an anti-doping rule violation or other offence connected with doping in sport. Encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish best practices in the marketing and distribution of nutritional supplements, including information regarding their analytic composition and quality assurance.

Article 3. Domestic coordination

States Parties shall ensure the application of the present Convention, notably through domestic coordination.

Parties will coordinate the policies and actions of governmental and other political bodies involved in the fight against doping in sport at national and international level.

States Parties undertake to keep the principles of the Code as the basis for the measures provided for in Article 5 of this Convention, trusting, if necessary, applying some provisions of this Convention.

States Parties shall certify themselves that there is a practical application of this Convention and, in particular, that the requirements of the Code are consistent with it.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Anti-Doping Agency are the institutions responsible for fulfilment of the obligations of the Republic of Moldova.

The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) is under development and the Ministry of Youth and Sports is responsible for the following:

- formation of the state anti-doping policy;
- development of the national anti-doping legislation;
- intensification of cooperation with other state legislative bodies, such as the Department of Border Police and Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- representation of interests of the Republic of Moldova to international organizations regarding the fight against doping.

Article 4. Measures to restrict the availability and use of doping substances

The institution adopts measures, where appropriate, to restrict the availability of prohibited substances and methods in order to restrict their use in sport by athletes, unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption. These include measures against trafficking to athletes and, for this aim; it will try to take measures to control production, movement, importation, distribution and sale of these substances and methods, particularly of anabolic steroids.

Shall adopt measures, or encourage, where appropriate, the relevant entities within their jurisdictions to adopt measures to prevent and to restrict the use and possession of prohibited substances and methods by athletes in sport, unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption.

Shall take measures or encourage sports organizations and anti-doping organizations to adopt measures, including sanctions or penalties, aimed at athlete support personnel who commit an anti-doping rule violation or other offence connected with doping in sport.

Shall encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish best practices in the marketing and distribution of nutritional supplements, including information regarding their analytic composition and quality assurance. Doping control in competition and out of competition is carried

out in accordance with the annual plan of national testing, according to the International Standards for Testing, issued by WADA.

The procedure for conducting doping control is regulated by the methodological norms for the organization of doping control, developed by Sports Center for Preparing National Teams and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in accordance with the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standard for Testing.

Funding of Anti-Doping Activity.

The state budget serves as a material base and it is managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Convention membership fee is paid of these funds and are performed doping tests at international competitions (in 2003 were produced 15 tests during the European Taekwondo Championship), are paid the business trips of the members of Eastern European Regional Anti-Doping Organization Council (EERADO) and of ministry staff, for Congresses, conferences and meetings organized by WADA and EERADO.

Article 5. Laboratory – testing.

In the Republic of Moldova the testing of athletes on the illicit use of Prohibited substances is held since 2008. In 2008 were tested 32 athletes-participants in the Olympic Games in Beijing. The tests were sent to a laboratory from Moscow. In 2009 were conducted 10 tests, in 2010 – 5 tests, in 2011 – 10 tests, in 2012 were tested 5 athletes-participants of the Olympiad, before the Olympic Games in London, 2 of which had positive test. In the period 2009-2012 the testing was conducted at the expense of WADA and all samples were sent to the laboratory from city (Austria). In 2013 were tested 15 athletes during the European Taekwondo Championship, age 16-21, which was organized and held in Chisinau city, the samples were sent to the laboratory from Bucharest city paid by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and 15 tests were carried out of the competition, at the expense of WADA and were sent to the laboratory from Seibersdorf city (Austria). In 2014 there was not held any athletes testing, were planned 30 tests. From the words of the Director of NADA this year the testing will not be performed because it will mean a flagrant violation of the Convention.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports is collaborating with the laboratory from the Bucharest city (Romania), with which entered into a contract for testing the biological samples taken from the athletes of national teams.

Article 6. Education

1. States undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement education and training programs on anti-doping. For the sporting community in general, these programs should aim to provide updated and accurate information on:

- the harm of doping to the ethical values of sport;
- the health consequences of doping.

2. For athletes and athlete support personnel, in particular in their initial training, education and training programs should, in addition to the above, aim to provide updated and accurate information on:

- doping control procedures;
- athletes' rights and responsibilities regarding the anti-doping, including information about the Code and the anti-doping policies of the relevant sports organizations. Such information shall include, first of all, the consequences of committing an anti-doping rule violation;
- the list of prohibited substances and methods and therapeutic use exemptions;
- information on nutritional supplements.

It is carried out the constant educational work with the members of national teams on the List of prohibited substances, the athletes sign in the register that they were informed of this fact. In the case of appearance of new substances or methods throughout the year, the athletes, trainers, instructors, medical personnel are notified of this.

In May 2014 on the basis of an application for Grant, filed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Sports Centre for Preparing National Team to the UNESCO President, in order to prevent and fight against doping in sport in the Republic of Moldova, has been received an amount of approximately \$ 20 thousand. The implementation of this Grant is expected by the end of this year and will include all locations, including Chisinau, Balti, Orhei, Cahul and Tiraspol. This substantial financial support will contribute to the promotion of sport without doping. For the implementation of this Program will be invited experts from WADA and EERADO.

Currently, the National Anti-Doping Agency is non-functional and the activity on doping is performed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and by the Sports Center on Training National Teams (SCTNT) where are concentrated 15 national teams. In addition, in SCTNT is acting also a member of the Administrative Council of EERADO, who, along with his colleagues develops and puts into practice Programs of Educational Activities among athletes. In the Center is performed the monitoring and accounting of the instructions on the use of drugs and drugs supporting the efforts. If necessary, there are held consultations with EERADO and WADA.

Article 7. Cooperation between anti-doping organizations and sports organizations.

Assistance to sports organizations in clarifying and agreeing the right and responsibilities such as:

- anti-doping norms, on the basis of rules adopted by international sports organizations;
- doping control procedure;
- disciplinary procedures, applying international principles for ensuring the basic rights of the suspended athletes;
- the right of these persons to a fair disciplinary proceedings and the provision of appropriate support and representation;
- clear and enforceable provisions for appeal against any verdict pronounced;
- procedures for imposing penalties to officials, doctors, trainers and other persons which led to the violation of anti-doping rules by the athlete.

Also, the parties encourage the sports organizations:

- to perform doping controls without prior notice outside the competitions and during the competitions;
- to negotiate on conclusion of agreements with sports and anti-doping organizations, which would allow teams of anti-doping control, adopted by other countries, to expose to verification their teams;
- to take measures for helping sports anti-doping organizations within their jurisdiction, to gain access to anti-doping laboratory, accredited for analyzing the collected biological samples.

Article 8. International cooperation.

1. Parties shall encourage cooperation between anti-doping organizations, public authorities and sports organizations within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties in order to achieve, at the international level, the purpose of this Convention.

2. Parties undertake to support the important mission of the World Anti-Doping Agency in the international fight against doping at international level.

In April 2-3, 2013 in Chisinau city was held a seminar with the participation of the members of EERADO Administrative Council.

Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Sports Center on Training National Teams collaborate with WADA, EERADO, whose member it is, with the Romanian Anti-Doping Agency, the CIS countries – the Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

The Member of the Eastern European Regional Anti-Doping Organization Council (EERADO) and the ministry staff participate in Congresses, conferences and meetings organized by WADA, EERADO and RUSADA.

To fulfill the requirements of the Convention for the Republic of Moldova it should be more effective to create also a commission on the fight against doping, along with the Sports Centre on Training National Teams, where operates the Medical Center. In the Medical Centre works the chief physician, who has been trained for six years at the expense of WADA, actively cooperates with WADA, EERADO, and RUSADA and is very active in the fight against doping among the members of national teams and is a member of EERADO Administrative Council since 2008. This allowed reducing the financial costs on the payment of salaries of 6-8 employees of the National Anti-Doping Agency and the training of specialists on doping. This position of WADA and EERADO was presented at the seminar in the Podgorica city (Montenegro) in May, where was hold the meeting of the members of EERADO Administrative Council.

Part B: Report of the Evaluation Team

Introduction

The visit of the Evaluation Team (for the composition of the Team see Appendix 1) was organised by the Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Moldova. The Compliance with Commitments Report (Auto-evaluation Report) from Moldova was prepared and translated by Dr Maia Toncoglaz - the Chief physician of the Sports Center for the Training of National teams; it was received ahead of the visit and provided some information about the anti-doping programme in place in the country.

The visit of the Evaluation Team in Chisinau, Moldova was held from 22 to 25 July, 2014 and included a conference on anti-doping at the Ministry of Youth and Sport in the presence of Mr. Octavian Bodisteanu, Minister of Youth and Sport, Mr. Dragos Hincu, Deputy Minister, DrMaiaTonkoglaz, Sports Doctor and Chief Medical Officer of the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams, Dr Vitaly Ignatenko the prospective Director of the Moldovan National Anti-Doping Agency, other officials from the Ministry of Youth and Sport, representatives of the Ministry of Health, representatives of the sport federations, and Professor Vyachyaslav Manolache, Rector of the State University of Physical Education and Sports. In addition, the Evaluation Team visited the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams, the Tennis School, the Athletics stadium and the State University of Physical Education and Sports. The programme of the visit of the Evaluation Team is presented in Appendix 2.

The programme of the visit allowed for the Evaluation Team to meet representatives from the Government as well as the sports field and other relevant organisations and receive comprehensive information. At this stage of the Report it is worth to point out that even though the visit was supposed to be an Evaluation Visit, taking into account the circumstances in Moldova, it turned to be of consultative nature. The meetings were conducted in a friendly and open way and all of the governmental and sport representatives with whom the Evaluation Team met shared their concerns and showed a great interest to hear how their anti-doping programme could be improved. Characteristically, Minister Bodisteanu had an extra informal meeting with the Evaluation Team on the 25th of July, 2014, on his initiative and during the two hours that the meeting lasted he asked for consultation on many aspects of the country's anti-doping programme.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that during the visit to Moldova the Evaluation Team was benefited from the presence of Mr. Ghennadiy Barba, Deputy Head of the Office of the Council of Europe in Moldova. The involvement of the Office of the Council of Europe apart from facilitating the meeting, assures possible continuity on the project of compliance with commitments after the visit. Moreover, should Moldova need extra support from the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Evaluation Team's Recommendations the Office of the Council of Europe could assist in that respect.

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.

Moldova in 2008 ratified the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe (hereinafter “the Convention”) by the *Law on the Ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention* (Law Nr. 247 of 2008) and its Additional Protocol by the *Law on the Ratification of the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention* (Law Nr.249 of 2008). Moldova has previously ratified the UNESCO Convention with the *Law on the Ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO* (Law Nr. 298 of 2007).

Article 9.4 of the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* which was adopted in 1999, defines that the Ministry of Youth and Sport in cooperation with National Olympic and Sport Committee (NOC) shall develop and implement a National anti-doping program, based on the provisions of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council. The Article 21.5.1 defines the competences of the national sports federations in the fight against doping and Article 34.8 describes financial implication to the athletes sanctioned for the anti-doping rule violations.

More detailed description of the fight against doping was developed in the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*, which entered into force from 1 January 2013 and aims at fulfilling many of its obligations under the Convention as well as the Code and the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that the political commitment expected in Article 1 is fulfilled.

Article 2 - Definition and scope of the Convention

2.1 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.

The definition of “doping in sport” found in Article 1(2) of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* is compatible with the definition found in the Convention. In addition, under Article 31 of the same Law, the definition of doping from the World Anti-Doping Code which is broader than that of the Convention is found.

Article 10 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* indicates that the WADA’s Prohibited List applies in Moldova and Article 6 further indicates that the List is adopted “as amended by the (Eastern European Regional Anti-Doping Agency) EERADO”. The WADA’s Prohibited List is compliant with the Convention; however, should the Monitoring Group of the Convention adopts a prohibited list that differ from the WADA’s Prohibited List, which is fairly improbable, then Moldova as well as many other States Parties would have to deal with such a peculiar situation.

Moreover, the aforementioned Law under Article 4 defines “doping substance” as “a substance designed to artificially improve human physical capabilities or distorting the results of sports competition”. This contradicts the principle of the World Anti-Doping Code which clearly states that “WADA’s determination of prohibited substance that will be included on the Prohibited List (...) is final and shall not be subject to challenge (...) based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport” and may give ground for legal challenges based on the definition found in Article 4 of the Law.

Finally, under Article 4 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* the term “athlete” is defined as “a person who regularly or professionally engage in any sport” which covers the definition found in the Convention.

2.2 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.

In accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code the WADA’s Prohibited List is published “as often as necessary and no less often than annually”. When the *Law on the Ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention* was adopted in November 2008 by the Parliament, the 2009 Prohibited List which was in Appendix to that Law was adopted. It is not clear to the Evaluation Team if any of the recent versions of the Prohibited List up to the current version have been adopted in replacement of the 2009 version. As mentioned above, Article 6 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which

was adopted in 2012 sets the procedure for the revision and publication of the Prohibited List on the Official Gazette of the Government by the Moldovan NADO; however, since the Moldovan NADO has not yet taken effect, this remains pending.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that the scope of the Convention and the definitions applied are satisfactory covered by the Moldovan legislation.

Recommendations:

- Moldova should ensure that the current version of the Prohibited List adopted by the Council of Europe, the WADA and the international federations is legally binding by either amending the *Law on the Ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention or the Law on the Ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport or implementing the Article 6 of the Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*
- Moldova should amend the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in order to clarify that *WADA's determination of prohibited substance that will be included on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport*".

Article 3 - Domestic co-ordination

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.*

3.2 *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.*

In order to better understand the possibilities to issue Recommendations on domestic coordination, the Evaluation Team requested the Ministry of Youth and Sport to present the sports system in Moldova. The Evaluation Team had no opportunity to witness practical involvement of the national sport federations in anti-doping work; however, it was possible to meet with representatives of two national federations (wrestling and tennis) who explained their personal input in the fight against doping when coaching their athletes.

The Evaluation Team understood that the central role in the sports structure in Moldova is assigned to the Ministry of Youth and Sport and that its responsibilities are described in the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* (Law Nr. 330 of 1999). As mentioned before, the responsibilities of the Ministry in the field of anti-doping are described in Article 9 of this Law and are further detailed in the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*.

The national sports federations operate independently in accordance with the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* and the 1996 Law on Non-Governmental Organisations, but financially depending on the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The role of the National Olympic Committee is mainly to prepare the team for participation in the Olympic Games. Their responsibilities in the anti-doping field are clearly defined by the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* and *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport is responsible for funding the national sports federations based on annual contracts and the amount of finances for each national federation depends on the sporting results. The Ministry of Youth and Sport also approves the calendar of sports competitions and the list of national team members. Therefore, the Ministry is of great importance for the activities of the sports federations.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport having recognised the need for multisectoral cooperation to promote sports and for this interinstitutional cooperation established the Collegial Board as described in the 2009 Rules of Procedure of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, Article 15-17) adopted by the Government of Moldova. The Chairman of the Collegial Board is the Minister. The Board includes Deputy Ministers, the heads of its departments, representatives of public authorities and public institutions, as well as relevant non-governmental organizations. The number of persons and nominal composition of the Collegial Board is adopted by the Government.

Currently all anti-doping work in Moldova is carried out by Sports Center for Training of National teams which is an entity under direct supervision of the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The person in charge for anti-doping issues is Dr Maia Toncoglaz who at the same time is a sports medicine doctor and the Chief Medical Officer of the Centre. Since 2009 Dr Toncoglaz is also a Board Member of the EERADO representing Moldova following appointment by both the Moldovan National Olympic

Committee and Government. Bearing in mind the scope, the functioning and the aims of the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams the Evaluation Team is concerned about the involvement of the Centre and its staff in doping controls and the possible conflict of interests. In order to improve the anti-doping program in Moldova and to create its own National Anti-Doping Organisation, and in response to the proposal submitted by the Ministry, the Parliament of Moldova passed in 2012 the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* (Law Nr. 185 of 2012). Among other important issues, this Law envisages establishment of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency, a public law institution.

The Evaluation Team discussed extensively about the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency with both the Minister of Youth and Sport and other officials at the Ministry as well as the perspective director of the Agency Dr Vitaly Ignatenko, former chief medical officer of the National Olympic Committee and member of the WADA Outreach program at the Paralympic Games in Sochi 2014. The Evaluation Team was presented with the draft Government regulation and financial request for the Moldavian NADA and was advised that the formal procedures are currently being finalised to adopt the Government bill for establishing the Agency, appointing its director and providing funding and that an amount of 50,000 euros is earmarked for the Agency for the year 2014. The Evaluation Team understood that the discussions regarding the appointment of the employees of the Agency are not being very easy and that the relations with current activities within the anti-doping program need to be clarified. However, the Evaluation Team sees a great potential in efficient development of the anti-doping program at this transitional stage.

The Evaluation Team heard from the perspective director of the Agency Dr Vitaly Ignatenko that the Agency's priorities are training of DCOs and legal experts, and that the focus will be on testing. Dr Ignatenko mentioned that the draft rules of the Agency envisage a "supervisory board" consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Health, the Moldavian National Olympic Committee and the national sports federations which will help in coordination of anti-doping activities domestically.

In terms of the role of the other governmental departments in the fight against doping in sport in Moldova the Evaluation Team understood that the involvement of the Ministry of Health is limited and that the Police and the Customs have almost no role, yet. The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency working closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sport could coordinate and direct the involvement of all other departments to combat doping in sport, and in fulfilment of the Government's responsibilities under the Convention and the Code.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova has adopted comprehensive legislative framework for the implementation of the Convention and the country's anti-doping programme including the creation of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency as the responsible organisation for the practical implementation of the Convention and the anti-doping programme. The most prominent non-conformities under this Article are: (a) the inactivity of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency even though the relevant Law was adopted in 2012; (b) the involvement of the Sports Center for Training of National teams on activities like doping control and results management which raises concerns about possible conflict of interests; and (c) the lack of Police and Customs involvement in the fight against doping in Moldova.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian authorities, in cooperation with the Office of the Council of Europe in Moldova to consider applying for a project aiming to ensure compliance of the country's anti-doping legislation with the Anti-Doping Convention, especially in the field of protection of the rights of the athletes.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should proceed with all the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and accelerate this process in order to ensure its full functioning before the 1st of January 2015, when the new World Anti-Doping Code will enter into force.
- Considering that, at present there are very few experts on anti-doping in Moldova and that considerable investments were made to educate them, the Ministry should ensure the best use of those experts and involve them in the activities of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency.
- Recognising the lack of human resources in the country, it is important to ensure that any type of the conflict of interest is avoided.
- Taking into account that the Anti-Doping Law envisages a lot of new procedures and structures, the Ministry of Youth and Sport should develop a strategy and plan of action for implementation of the different requirements of the Law (e.g. Disciplinary and Appeal Commissions, Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee etc.). In this process the Council of Europe and the States Parties to the Convention can be requested to assist the Ministry and the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency.
- With a view of the interinstitutional aspects of the anti-doping work (restrict availability of doping substances, ensure high quality prevention and education, tackle the public health issues etc.) the use of Collegial Board of the Ministry of Youth and Sport could be considered for facilitating the cooperation with law enforcement structures, health care and education institutions.
- In addition to the Collegial Board, the interinstitutional cooperation can be performed at the level of the supervisory (administrative) board of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency. In that respect, the Ministry of Youth and Sport could consider the appointment to this board of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Moldavian National Olympic Committee, the national sports federations as well as representatives of the Police and the Customs.
- In an early stage of the functioning of the Agency to envisage mutually beneficial cooperation with the national federations so that they become a strong ally especially in prevention field.
- The Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency should cooperate with well-established national anti-doping organisations. The Evaluation Team and the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe could identify potential partners.
- The Moldavian authorities should get other governmental departments (such as the Ministry of Health, the Police, the Customs etc.) involved in the fight against doping which is currently lacking.

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

4.1 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.

Moldova has no legislation or any regulatory or administrative measures in place to control the trafficking of doping substances and methods. However, the availability of certain groups of doping substances is restricted by various legal bases that have been in force in Moldova. Under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova (Articles 217-219, Illegal Circulation of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances or Analogs, Illegal Prescription or Violation of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances Circulation Rules) Law Nr. 277 of 2008, the trafficking of those doping substances that fall into narcotics and cannabinoids as well as certain stimulants are prohibited and whoever violates these articles shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to six years. However, the abovementioned Law does not cover anabolic steroids and the other groups of doping substances and methods. In addition to the aforementioned criminal provisions, the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* introduced disciplinary provisions for the trafficking, as well as the possession and the use of prohibited substances and methods, in line with the World Anti-Doping Code.

The Evaluation Team was made aware of an initiative of a Member of Parliament who proposed to amend the Criminal Code by defining doping substances as belonging to the class of toxic and powerful substances and consequently envisaging penalties for the trafficking, possession, importation, distribution and sale of such substances. The Evaluation Team invites the Moldavian authorities to share the outcomes of this initiative and report about it to the Monitoring Group.

The current Criminal Code describes in detail the consequences of illegal use and manipulations with narcotics, psychotropes and precursors, even envisaging that operations in relation with sports events are considered as aggravating circumstances. The Article 134.1 defines the procedure for establishing the list of narcotics, psychotropes and precursors, which is regularly adopted by the Government. In 2011 a specialised Law on narcotics, psychotropes and precursors (adopted 1999) was amended and a National Commission for the Fight with Narcotics was established. One of the tasks of this Commission is to coordinate the implementation of National Strategy and other activities of different public authorities, non-governmental organisations and media.

4.2 To this end, the Parties or, where appropriate, the relevant non-governmental organisations shall make it a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.

Article 26 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* (Law Nr. 185 of 2012) clearly indicates that “national sports federations are obliged to bring their statutes and regulations in compliance with this Law, the World Anti-Doping Code, the rules of the international sports federations and methodological norms of the organization and conducting doping control” and that “national sports federations must have its own anti-doping commissions, responsible for the prevention of doping in sport and the fight against it, which must cooperate with the (Moldavian National Anti-Doping) Agency and provide it with the information required”. In the same Law it is

indicated that if a national sports federation fails to comply with their obligations it will be considered a violation and “shall be punished in accordance with the applicable Law, including withhold of any financial support from the State budget, the suspension of the certificate or sporting exception of sports roster”. However, this “violation” is limited to the respect of sanctions for doping rule violations and the violation of prohibition of participation during the period of ineligibility, only.

The Article 34.8 of the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* describes serious financial implication to the athletes sanctioned for the anti-doping rule violations, according to which they will be denied of life-long subsidy envisaged by this Law to highest level athletes (e.g. Olympic and World champions)

4.3 Furthermore, the Parties shall:

a. assist their sports organisations to finance doping controls and analyses, either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognising the costs of such controls and analyses when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organisations;

The Ministry of Youth and Sport is responsible for the funding of doping controls in Moldova. As described under Article 7.3.aof the Report a small-scale testing programme is in place in Moldova since 2008. The Moldavian authorities provided funding for the analysis of 32 samples in 2008, only. The Evaluation Team understood that any tests conducted during the years 2009 to 2013 was on the initiative of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) who also covered the costs for the analysis of the samples collected. For the year 2014 the Ministry of Youth and Sports has allocated funding for the analysis of 20 urine samples but since the Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency has not started its operations, no samples have been collected in 2014, yet.

With the entry into force of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in 2012 (Law Nr. 185 of 2012) the authority for doping controls will be undertaken by the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency. In Article 5(3) of this Law it is indicated that “*the (Moldavian National Anti-Doping) Agency has financial autonomy and its own budget. The Agency’s budget is generated from budgetary allocations, own revenues, donations and sponsorship*”. The Evaluation Team didn’t find legal confirmation of the Government’s contribution to the Agency’s budget, and clarification is needed as to how the decisions on budget are adopted. This is of particular importance in order to assure that the Agency will be able to perform doping controls, doping prevention and the other core activities arising from the Convention, the Code and the UNESCO Convention.

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;

The Evaluation Team understood from the discussions during the visit that Moldavian athletes that are found guilty for doping offence are removed from the national team not and are not eligible to receive any funding from the Government. However, this statement is not reflected in the applicable legislation. The *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* includes provisions about the consequences of doping rule violations in line with the Code (i.e., disqualification and forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes and ineligibility) but nothing is mentioned about restrictions on receiving Governmental funding, as required by the Convention, apart from losing the life-long subsidy envisaged by the *Law on Physical Education and Sport* to highest level athletes

- c. *encourage and, where appropriate, facilitate the carrying out by their sports organisations of the doping controls required by the competent international sports organisations whether during or outside competitions; and***

The World Anti-Doping Agency and various international federations have already conducted, mainly through EERADO, in-, and out-of-competition testing in Moldova. With the adoption of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in 2012 this arrangement is reflected in Article 11(5) which clearly indicates that the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency may carry out doping controls on the request of other national anti-doping organisations or international federations or international organisations.

In the same Law, under Article 6(g) it is stated that the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency conducts in-, and out-of-competition doping controls and that “*the exception is international competitions organised in the Republic of Moldova, in which doping control is conducted by international sports federations*”. The Evaluation Team is of the opinion that this could be interpreted as limiting the capacity of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency to conduct in-competition testing in international events organized in Moldova which is a provision of both the Convention and the Code should the responsible international federation requests so from the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency. In addition, under Article 13(3) of the same Law, it is indicated that “testing can be performed by doping control officers – persons who have undergone the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency organised training courses and training and received certificates by WADA”. This may be misinterpreted and restrict international doping control officers or officers from other anti-doping organisations to perform testing in the territory of Moldova. In addition, it has to be clarified what kind of WADA certificates are to be considered valid under these provisions.

- d. *encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organisations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorised doping control teams in other countries.***

The Evaluation Team understood that there are no official agreements in place between the Moldavian authorities or the Moldavian sport organisations and other national anti-doping organisations or international federations for testing of Moldavian athletes when training in other countries. Even though the Code and the Convention have provisions to allow this both in-, and out-of-competitions under certain circumstances, the Evaluation Team is of the opinion that the Moldavian authorities should have proceeded with such agreements and requested testing of their athletes, especially when a comprehensive and extensive doping control programme is lacking, as it is the case in Moldova.

4.4 *Parties reserve the right to adopt anti-doping regulations and to organise doping controls on their own initiative and on their own responsibility, provided that they are compatible with the relevant principles of this Convention.*

Moldova with the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which introduced provisions for the adoption of anti-doping rules by the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency which in turn must be adopted by the national sport federations. In addition, with the same Law, clear responsibility for doping controls is given to the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency, for both in-, and out-of-competition. The Evaluation Team understood that the anti-doping rules mentioned in the Law are the standard set of rules in line with the Code which are compatible with the principle of

the Convention; however, since this set of rules has not yet drafted, the Evaluation Team was not able to review them and provide any comments. (See also comments under Article 7.2)

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova has fulfilled only part of article 4 and several key provisions of the Convention are not implemented, yet. The most prominent non-conformities under this Article are: (a) the lack of any control on the trafficking of doping substances (with the exception of narcotics and the other psychotropic substances which are covered by other legislation); (b) the lack of anti-doping rules; (c) the absent of any provisions in the Moldavian legislation to make it a clear criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations; and (d) the absent of any clauses on the Moldavian legislation to withhold the grant of public subsidies to doped athletes.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian authorities should adopt legislative measures to control the trafficking of doping substances;
- The Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency should adopt anti-doping rules and ensure that the rules will be in compliance with the Code and in line with the principles of the Convention;
- The Moldavian authorities should modify the relevant legislation in order to include provisions to make it a clear criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations;
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should consider incorporating clauses into the contracts between the Ministry and the sport federations allowing the Ministry to withhold the public subsidies in case the federation is not in compliance with the anti-doping rules.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should modify the relevant legislation in order to include provisions allowing to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to any athlete who has been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should ensure that sufficient funds for doping controls are available for the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency to implement their testing plan;
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should make all the necessary arrangements (i.e. construct the Registered Testing Pool, collect whereabouts from athletes included in the Registered Testing Pool as well as team whereabouts) and sign agreements with other anti-doping organisations in order to be able to test Moldavian athletes out-of-competition, when training in other countries.
- The current wording of the Article 13.3 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* needs revising or explaining to clarify the competences and authority of the Doping Control Officers;

Article 5 - Laboratories

5.1 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 organisations and approved by the monitoring group under the terms of Article 11.1.b; or*
- b. to assist its sports organisations to gain access to such a laboratory on the territory of another Party.*

5.2 These laboratories shall be encouraged to:

- a. take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff;*
- b. undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods used, 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;*
- c. publish and circulate promptly new data from their research.*

The WADA-accredited Doping Control Laboratories in Bucharest, Romania and in Moscow, Russia, are used for the analysis of doping control samples collected in Moldova. The Laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria was also used for the analysis of samples collected during international events that were held in Moldova. These laboratories are located in cities that are well connected with Moldova and therefore the samples can arrive to the laboratories in a timely manner for the analysis, without risking their integrity.

For 2014 there was a pause of testing activities in Moldova (for the reasons explained in other parts of the Report) whereas for the previous years only a small number of samples were collected and sent to a WADA-accredited laboratory for analysis.

Neither the transportation of samples to the laboratory for analysis nor the analysis of samples is covered by an agreement between the Moldavian authorities and the courier companies and the laboratories, respectively. The Evaluation Team became aware of at least an incidence in 2013 in which a part of a bunch of urine samples which were collected in Moldova and dispatched to one of the abovementioned WADA-accredited laboratories for analysis was lost or stolen before reaching the laboratory. It was not clear to the Team whether an investigation into this incidence was conducted and those who were responsible to be penalised.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that the obligation of States Parties to assist their organisations to gain access to a WADA-accredited Laboratory as indicated in Article 5 of the Convention is only partly fulfilled by Moldova and that this could be improved.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian authorities should assure for the transport of doping control samples and related documentation to a WADA-accredited Laboratory for analysis in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

Article 6 - Education

6.1 *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.*

Anti-Doping education and information in Moldova is currently carried out mainly by (a) Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams in co-operation with the Eastern Europe Regional Anti-Doping Organization (EERADO); and (b) the State University of Physical Education and Sports, in Chisinau, Moldova.

Young athletes at the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams as well as their support personnel (e.g., trainers, coaches, etc.) receive education and information on a regular basis by the staff of the Sports Center for Training of National teams. Based on the figures presented to the Evaluation Team, 138 athletes attended the educational seminars in 2013 and 80 athletes the first half of 2014. Education covers topics like the Prohibited List, doping control procedure, therapeutic use exemption etc. and material provided by WADA is distributed to the participating athletes.

The Evaluation Team visited the State University of Physical Education and Sports in Chisinau, Moldova and met with many academics. The Evaluation Team also heard a presentation from Professor Vyacheslav Manolache, Rector of the University about the role of the University on anti-doping education. The University's core curriculum includes eight (8) hours of training on anti-doping for all undergraduate students with the exception of physiotherapists who have 12 hours of mandatory anti-doping training. Professor Manolache presented the University's proposal to expand their activities on anti-doping education to include athletes, athletes support personnel, sample collection personnel etc.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Sports Centre for the Preparation of National Teams have recently received a grant of 20,000 US Dollars from UNESCO especially for anti-doping education. The Evaluation Team was told that the implementation of the project is expected to start by the end of year 2014.

In terms of legislation, there is only a vague reference on education in the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which came into effect in 2013. Article 5 para 4 of the said Law indicates the objectives of Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) which include, among other, the following: "*a) prevention of doping in sport and the fight against this phenomenon at the national level through the adoption and implementation of anti-doping policies and rules; and b) promote clean sport in order to protect the health of athletes and the principle of fair play in sport*". The obligation of Parties to the Convention "(...) to devise and implement (...) educational programmes and information campaigns emphasising the dangers to health inherent in doping and its harm to the ethical values of sport" is missing from the Moldavian Law.

The Evaluation Team noted also that athletes as well as the national sports federations are not actively involved in anti-doping education and that the current educational activities in Moldova are not coordinated, a role that could perfectly undertaken by the newly established Moldovan NADA.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova has made good efforts to anti-doping education; however, these efforts are currently non-coordinated, not all of the target groups as indicated in the Convention are reached and not all of the topics of the educational programmes are covered.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian NADA should have the primary responsibility for doping prevention in sport through education and information programmes. The obligation of the Moldavian NADA to design and co-ordinate the implementation of anti-doping education and information programmes could be reflected in the relevant Law and/or the Moldavian NADA's rules.
- All other interested bodies (like, for example, the national sport federations, and the National Olympic Committee) should cooperate closely with the Moldavian NADA towards the implementation of anti-doping educational and information programmes among their athletes and this obligation should be reflected in the relevant Law and/or the national anti-doping rules. In accordance with Article 4.2 of the Convention the Ministry of Youth and Sport could consider making a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sport organisations that they effectively cooperate with the Moldavian NADA for the implementation of anti-doping educational and information programmes in their respective athletes.
- The Moldavian NADA shall prepare long-, and short-term anti-doping educational and information strategies. The anti-doping education programmes should be values-based and focus on prevention.
- The Moldavian NADA shall establish educational and information programmes for all level of athletes, especially for young athletes, athletes' parents, coaches, sports managers and officials, sports doctors, journalist etc.
- The anti-doping educational and information programmes should be comprehensive and cover all aspects of anti-doping programmes, as listed in the Convention and the World Anti-Doping Code: *Substances and methods on the Prohibited List, Anti-doping rule violations, Consequences of doping, including sanctions, health and social consequences, Doping Control procedures, Athletes' and Athlete Support Personnel's rights and responsibilities, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Managing the risks of nutritional supplements, Harm of doping to the spirit of sport, and Applicable whereabouts requirements.*
- The educational and information material should be in the native language and for this the Moldavian NADA could benefit from bilateral or multilateral agreements with other countries with common languages, like for example with the NADA in Romania.
- The Moldavian NADA and the sports institutions involved in anti-doping educational and information programmes should use several ways to disseminate anti-doping information, e.g. website, social networks, printed materials, telephone service, outreach program, annual conferences on sport etc.
- Athletes and the interested professions (e.g., trainers, coaches, sports doctors, physiotherapists etc.) should be encouraged to participate actively in anti-doping work of the Moldavian NADA and the national and international sports organisations.
- Moldavian famous athletes should be used as "doping-free sport ambassadors" to promote clean sport.

- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should provide the necessary funds to ensure that the educational and information programmes will be implemented as planned.

6.2 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.

The Evaluation Team visited the State University of Physical Education and Sports in Chisinau and met with the Rector, the Vice-Rector and many academics. The Rector also attended the Conference which was organised at the Ministry of Youth and Sport and gave a presentation summarising the activities of the University which include, among other, research.

The State University of Physical Education and Sports, a well-established academic institution, conducts research on many areas of sport sciences, including athletic training, exercise physiology, etc. However, no studies related to anti-doping have been conducted so far.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova fulfils the requirements under Convention Article 6.2.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian authorities should encourage and fund research studies related to anti-doping by the State University of Physical Education and Sports and other interested institutions, including the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 7 - Co-operation with sports organisations on measures to be taken by them

7.1 *The Parties undertake to encourage their sports organisations and through them the international sports organisations to formulate and apply all appropriate measures, falling within their competence, against doping in sport.*

Harmonisation of the fight against doping amongst the international sport organisations is achieved in the context of implementing the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards of the World Anti-Doping Agency. The anti-doping rules of international federations are binding on their respective national member federations. In addition, the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which was adopted in 2012 introduced provisions about the obligations of the national sports federations in the fight against doping as well as the consequences in case of non-conformities. (See below)

7.2 *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;*

The Moldavian national sport federations apply the anti-doping rules of their respective international federation which are deemed to be Code-compliant. With this, the Moldavian sports organisations achieve harmonisation of their anti-doping regulations, under the umbrella of the Code. This is also stressed in Article 26 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which indicates that “national sports federations are obliged to bring their statutes and regulations in compliance with this Law, the World Anti-Doping Code, the rules of the international sports federations and methodological norms of the organization and conducting doping control”, as well as demands that the national sport federations establish an anti-doping commission with an aim to prevent doping in their sport and to cooperate with the Agency.

As mentioned above, harmonisation of the rules of national and international sports federations as well as the rules of national anti-doping organisations is achieved under the Code. When the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency will take effect as the country’s national anti-doping organisation will have to achieve code compliance which means to adopt rules in line with the Code and with certain Code provisions included in the rules. The *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping* adopted in 2012 incorporated already some of the mandatory Code provisions based on the 2009 version of the Code while other provisions are missing or incorporated with substantial changes. The Evaluation Team is of the opinion that the Code provisions could be included in the rules of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency instead of the Law thus allowing for more flexibility for the Moldavian authorities to modify the rules when the new version of the Code and International Standards come into effect or whenever the International Standards or WADA’s Guidelines are modified.

The *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* introduced also articles about the consequences to national sport federations when their statutes are not in compliance with the rules of the respective international federation; however, this is only limited for the respect of sanctions for doped athletes and the violation of prohibition of participation during ineligibility. Article 28 indicates that failure of national sports federations to comply with their obligations regarding the “application of sanctions” is a violation and “(the national sports federations) shall be punished in accordance with the applicable Law, including withhold of any financial support from the State budget, the suspension of

the certificate or sporting exception of sports roster”. Similar consequences are found under Article 30(2) for the national sports federations, sports clubs or the professional league in case of violation of prohibition of participation during ineligibility.

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;

Again, harmonisation on the list of banned substances and methods is achieved under the umbrella of the Code. The international sport federations adopt the WADA’s Prohibited List in Appendix to their anti-doping rules and therefore the national sport federations are obliged to adopt the WADA’s Prohibited List. The obligation of national federation is enforced by Article 26 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* (see above). In addition, and particularly for the Prohibited List, Article 6e of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* indicates that “(the Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency) annually publishes a List of prohibited substances and methods in accordance with the List of the World Anti-Doping Agency with updates, included by the RADOEE.- East European Regional Anti-Doping Organisation”. For more comments about the list of banned substances and methods see under Article 2 above.

c. doping control procedures;

Article 11(3) of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* indicates that doping control procedures should be in compliant with the Code and the International Standards for Testing and therefore the clarifications and harmonization required by the Convention is secured by Law.

Even though the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* was adopted in 2012, the Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency has not yet started its operations and therefore the testing activities remain an activity under the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams. The procedure is regulated by the “methodological norms for the organisation of doping control” developed by the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams and the Ministry of Youth and Sport “*in accordance with the provisions of the Code and the International Standards for Testing*”.

For more comments about the doping control procedures see under Article 7.3.a below.

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;***

The *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* introduced clauses about the disciplinary and appeal procedures and the rights of athletes (Articles 19 to 25). Article 19(1) refers to a “Hearing commission” and indicates that “(the hearing commission) acting under the (Moldavian National Anti-Doping) Agency organizes hearings” and Article 19(2) lists the principles of such hearings which include, among other, the right to a timely-hearing, the fairness and impartiality of the hearing commission, the right of the athlete to be represented etc. Moreover, Article 20 introduced provisions for confidentially and the protection of privacy. Articles 21 to 25 refer to appeals to the

Appeals Commission at the national level and the Court of Arbitration for Sport at the international level.

Neither the Hearing Commission nor the Appeals Commission is established yet, even though the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* was adopted and came into effect since 2012. Currently, the procedure for the results management and particularly the initial investigation following a potential anti-doping rule violation and the hearing are not defined or described. The Evaluation Team understood that in case of a possible anti-doping rule violation, the Ministry of Youth and Sport is informed and conducts the investigation of the case on an ad-hoc process. It remains unclear to the Evaluation Team if in such cases a proper hearing takes place in respect of the athlete's rights. The Evaluation Team became also aware that the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) took over the results management of the two adverse analytical findings (AAFs) detected in 2012 and EERADO conducted the results management on behalf of Moldova following an AAF in 2013.

As indicated above, Article 19(1) of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* refers to a Hearing commission "(...) acting under the (Moldavian National Anti-Doping) Agency". Even though nothing is mentioned in the Law about the affiliation of the Appeals Commission, the Evaluation Team understood that the same applies for the Appeals Commission. This clearly contradicts the Convention and violates the principles of natural justice which require the reporting body (i.e. the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency) to be distinct from the disciplinary bodies (i.e. Hearing and Appeals Commissions).

e. procedures for the imposition of effective penalties for officials, doctors, veterinary doctors, coaches, physiotherapists and other officials or accessories associated with infringements of the anti-doping regulations by sportsmen and sportswomen;

With the adoption of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in 2012, the definition of Athlete Support Personnel found in the Code is introduced. The definition of Athlete Support Personnel covers the athletes' entourage found in the Convention and is even broader. The said Law introduced also disciplinary sanctions for the Athlete Support Personnel in line with the Code. In addition, Article 32 of the abovementioned Law indicates that in cases where a medical doctor is found guilty for the administration of a prohibited substance "*The (Moldavian National Anti-Doping) Agency, the Council of Physicians and the League of the Republic of Moldova doctors will be informed about occurred violation.*" The Evaluation Team understood that there are no provisions in the Law to inform the professional bodies of the coaches, trainers, physiotherapists, or veterinary doctors as it is the case with medical doctors.

f. procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organisations in the same or other countries.

Moldova has signed the Code and also ratified the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe (*Law on the Ratification of the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention*, Nr. 248 of 2008). Both instruments include provisions about the mutual recognition of the authority to perform doping controls and the communication and respect of the results of doping controls. There is only a reference in the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*

under article 35 which indicates that sanctions can be applied to the foreign athletes if they participate in a sporting event and / or competition organized on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

7.3 Moreover, the Parties shall encourage their sports organisations:

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;

Moldova has introduced doping controls since 2008 following the ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO and since then a small-scale programme is in place. Only urine samples have been collected and all samples were collected out-of-competition. The number of collected samples the years 2008 to 2014, the specimen collected and the type of tests are shown on Table 1 (below).

Year	Number of samples	Specimen	Type of test	Remarks
2014	1	Urine	Out-of-competition	A number of 30-35 urine samples tests were planned.
2013	15	Urine	Out-of-competition	One (1) Adverse Analytical Finding
2012	5	Urine	Out-of-competition	Prior to the 2012 London Olympic Games; two (2) Adverse Analytical Findings
2011	10	Urine	Out-of-competition	
2010	5	Urine	Out-of-competition	
2009	10	Urine	Out-of-competition	
2008	32	Urine	Out-of-competition	

Table 1: Doping controls in Moldova for the years 2008 to 2014

As mentioned under Article 7.2.c above, currently doping control is an activity under the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams. There are three Doping Control Officers (two males; one female) that are trained and accredited by the EERADO. Bearing in mind the scope, the functioning and the aims of the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams the Evaluation Team is concerned about the involvement of the Centre and its staff in doping controls and the possible conflict of interests.

The budget for the analysis of samples in 2008 was covered by the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The Evaluation Team understood that the Moldavian authorities allocated no funding for doping controls during the years 2009 to 2013 and any tests conducted during these years was on the initiative of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) who also covered the costs for the analysis of the samples collected. For the year 2014, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has allocated funding for the analysis of 20 urine samples to match the funding from WADA for the analysis of 15 extra samples but for the reasons explained elsewhere in the Report, only one sample has been collected in 2014.

b. to negotiate agreements with sports organisations of other countries permitting a sportsman or sportswoman training in another country to be tested by a duly authorised doping control team of that country;

Moldova has signed the Code and ratified the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention (*Law on the Ratification of the Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention*, Nr. 248 of 2008) which allow for testing of athletes wherever they are. In practice though, the Evaluation Team understood that Moldavian authorities have never requested from other anti-doping organisations for testing of their athletes when training abroad (for example, in training camps).

- c. to clarify and harmonise regulations on eligibility to take part in sports events which will include anti-doping criteria;***

Article 12(1) of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* indicates that according to provisions of the present law the athlete participating in any competition is obliged to obey to the requirement about doping control

- d. to promote active participation by sportsmen and sportswomen themselves in the anti-doping work of international sports organisations;***

It was not clear to the Evaluation Team if and how much Moldavian athletes are encouraged to take part in anti-doping work on national or international level.

- 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;***

The WADA-accredited Laboratories of Bucharest in Romania, Moscow in the Russian Federation and Seibersdorf in Austria which have received doping control samples from Moldova are all well established. In addition, these Laboratories have the capacity to accept and analyse a great number of samples to cover the full testing programme of Moldova.

As mentioned elsewhere in the Report, in 2014 no doping controls were performed; in previous years the number of samples collected was minimal and the samples were analysed for the standard menu of analyses, only.

- f. to study scientific training methods and to devise guidelines to protect sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages appropriate for each sport.***

The State University of Physical Education and Sports, which is funded by the Government, conducts research on sport sciences. The Evaluation Team was not aware of any research sponsored or funded by the Moldavian sports organisations or of any guidelines developed by sports organisations in Moldova related to the protection of athletes.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova fulfils most of the requirements under Convention Article 7 and further improvement is expected with the start of the operations of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and the implementation of the provisions of the *Law on the Prevention of Doping in Sport and Combat*. The most prominent non-conformities under this Article are: (a) the lack of testing in 2014; (b) the possible conflict of interests from the involvement of the Centre for Athletic Training of National Teams and its staff on any part of doping controls; and (c) the violation of the principles of

natural justice which require the reporting body (i.e. the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency) to be distinct from the hearing and appeals commissions.

Recommendations:

- The Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should amend the relevant legislation and publish the Prohibited List in force, as adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency, the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe and the International Federations.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should adopt anti-doping rules, in line with the Code and in respect of the provisions of the Convention, binding to the national sport federations, in order to achieve the harmonisation for the fight against doping in sport, at the national and international level, as required by the Convention.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should consider amending the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in order to have the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency as the reporting body -and the disciplinary bodies (Hearing and Appeals Commissions) distinct from one another.
- The Moldavian authorities should consider introducing clauses in the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* and/or elsewhere for the imposition of penalties for coaches, trainers, physiotherapists, or veterinary doctors as it is the case with medical doctors when associated with doping infringements.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should introduce testing, on an effective scale, in-, and out-of-competitions, and based on intelligence.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should adopt rules in line with the Code and with the mandatory Code provisions included. The draft rules should be submitted to WADA for review in order to be pronounced in compliance with the Code before their enforcement at the national level. In addition, the Moldavian authorities should consider amending the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* to delete those Code provisions that would be included in the rules of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 8 - International co-operation

8.1 *The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and shall encourage similar co-operation amongst their sports organisations.*

8.2 *The Parties undertake:*

a. to encourage their sports organisations to operate in a manner that promotes application of the provisions of this Convention within all the appropriate international sports organisations 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 organisations in order to achieve, at the international level as well, the purposes set out in Article 4.1.

8.3 *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.*

Moldova has ratified the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe and its Additional Protocol as well as the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO. Moldova has also ratified the European Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe in 1994. The National Olympic Committee of Moldova has signed the World Anti-Doping Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency in 2004, and Moldova became a member of the EERADO in 2007.

The Evaluation team learned from the reports available from the Council of Europe that Moldova has not been lately attending the meetings of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe or any of its four Advisory Groups (Legal, Science, Education, and Compliance) or the meetings of the Ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA).

The Evaluation Team was advised that the Ministry of Youth and Sport cooperates with the World Anti-Doping Agency and the EERADO, the National Anti-Doping Organisations of Romania (Romanian NADA) and the Russian Federation (RUSADA), the International Olympic Committee and the international federations. The Moldavian authorities mentioned also their strong cooperation with the members of the Commonwealth of Independence States (CIS) especially with the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

With the exception of EERADO which is based on a multilateral agreement under the auspices of WADA, it was not clear to the Evaluation Team if the cooperation on anti-doping is covered by any (formal) bilateral or multilateral agreements with other national anti-doping organisations.

The national sports federations cooperate with their respective international federations and several international federations have organised international competitions in Moldova including European and World championships.

One aspect of the international cooperation among sports organisations that it mentioned in the Convention is the ratification of claims for world or regional records and makes it a criterion for States Parties to do so only if accompanied by an authenticated negative doping control report. In Moldova at present there is no clear policy on this and the rules of the respective international federation apply. The

Evaluation Team note that a similar provision for national records is found in Article 12(2) of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* which reads as follows “National record is recognised and recorded only after a doping control test was carried out immediately after achieving the record”. The Evaluation Team acknowledges the rationale behind this provision of the Law; however, the Team is concerned about the workload the implementation of this article will create for the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and the impact on the Agency’s Test Distribution Plan and budget.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova has established cooperation on the area of anti-doping within the framework of EERADO and WADA and sees a great potential for the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency for cooperation within the structures of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Group, Advisory Groups and CAHAMA) as well as with other States Parties to the Convention.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency’s representatives are invited to participate at the meetings of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe as well as the meetings of its Advisory Groups (on Education, Science, Legal and Compliance) as necessary. This will benefit the country’s anti-doping programme, especially at this very early stage.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and/or the Ministry of Youth and Sport should consider participating at the meetings of CAHAMA within the framework of the Council of Europe.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should established cooperation with other, well-established national anti-doping organisations in Europe; such cooperation will help on many aspects of the country’s anti-doping programme (like, for example, education, prevention, testing, etc.) especially at this transitional stage.

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.

Since the entry into force of the Convention in 2009, Moldova provided the Council of Europe with information on the measures taken for the purpose of complying with the terms of the Convention only ahead of the evaluation visit.

Conclusions:

The Evaluation Team concludes that Moldova, with the auto-evaluation report and the additional documents provided, fulfils the requirements under Convention article 9 and expects this to continue for the future.

Recommendations:

- The Moldavian authorities should have a mechanism in place for providing the Council of Europe with all the legislative and other measures taken by for the purpose of complying with the Convention as well as for replying to its annual online questionnaire.

General conclusions

The evaluation visit took place at a transitional stage with the Moldavian authorities working towards the development of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency which will undertake the main role for the fight against doping in sport in the country. The Evaluation Team noted also the strong determination of the Minister of Youth and Sport to take action in the field of anti-doping and implement the Recommendations of the Team.

In the opinion of the Evaluation Team, Moldova has not yet satisfactory fulfilled the obligations under the Anti-Doping Convention even though the political commitment has been met. Moldova has adopted comprehensive legislative framework for the implementation of the Convention, including the establishment of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency but its operations have not yet begun. Domestic cooperation and coordination for the fight against doping needs improvements - a role that could be undertaken by the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and the Ministry of Youth and Sport - and the Police and Customs should take responsibility for the control of trafficking of doping substances. The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should adopt its anti-doping rules, in line with the Code and implement an efficient doping control programme.

Summary of Recommendations

(in order of priority)

- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should proceed with all the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency and accelerate this process in order to ensure its full functioning before the 1st of January 2015, when the new World Anti-Doping Code will enter into force.
- The Moldavian Anti-Doping Agency should adopt anti-doping rules and ensure that the rules will be in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code and in line with the principles of the Convention.
- Moldova should ensure that the current version of the Prohibited List adopted by the Council of Europe, the WADA and the international federations is legally binding by either amending the *Law on the Ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention* or the *Law on the Ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport* or implementing the Article 6 of the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport*
- The Moldavian authorities should adopt legislative measures to control the trafficking of doping substances.
- The Moldavian authorities should get other governmental departments (such as the Ministry of Health, the Police, the Customs etc.) involved in the fight against doping which is currently lacking.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should consider amending the *Law on the Prevention and Fight against Doping in Sport* in order to have the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency as the reporting body and the disciplinary bodies (Hearing and Appeals Commissions) distinct from one another.
- The Moldavian authorities, in cooperation with the Office of the Council of Europe in Moldova to consider applying for a project aiming to ensure compliance of the country's anti-doping legislation with the Anti-Doping Convention, especially in the field of protection of the rights of the athletes.
- Considering that, at present there are very few experts on anti-doping in Moldova and that considerable investments were made to educate them, the Ministry should ensure the best use of those experts and involve them in the activities of the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency.
- Recognising the lack of human resources in the country, it is important to ensure that any type of the conflict of interest is avoided.
- The Moldavian authorities should modify the relevant legislation in order to include provisions to make it a clear criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should consider incorporating clauses into the contracts between the Ministry and the sport federations allowing the Ministry to withhold the public subsidies in case the federation is not in compliance with the anti-doping rules.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should modify the relevant legislation in order to include provisions allowing to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to any athlete who has been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should ensure that sufficient funds for doping controls are available for the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency to implement their testing plan.
- The Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency should have the primary responsibility for doping prevention in sport through education and information programmes. The obligation of the

Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency to design and co-ordinate the implementation of anti-doping education and information programmes could be reflected in the relevant Law and/or the Moldavian National Anti-Doping Agency's rules.

- The Ministry of Youth and Sport should provide the necessary funds to ensure that effective and efficient anti-doping educational and information programmes are implemented.

Appendices

1. Programme of the Visit

МинистерствоспортаМолдовы

Инспекционный визит в Молдову независимых экспертов от Совета Европы, для оценки антидопинговой политики, на предмет соответствия Конвенции

Ministry of Sport of Moldova

Evaluation visit to Moldova of the experts appointed by the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe to assess compliance with the commitments under the Convention

ПРОГРАММА/ PROGRAM

	22 Июля	22 July
19:00	Приездэкспертов	Arrival of the experts
21:00	Рабочий ужин экспертов в отеле	Working dinner at the Hotel

	23 Июля	23 July
10.00 – 11.30	- Спортивный Центр по ПодготовкеНациональных Команд	Sports Center for the training of national teams Ms Maia Tonkoglaz, Chief phycisian Mr Andrei Nikolenko, Ministry of Sport Mr Nikolay Vakurov – Instructor - Methodist
11.30 – 12.30	-Легкоатлетический Манеж - Государственный университет физического воспитания и спорта	Athletics Arena State University of Physical Education and Sports
12.30 – 13.30	Обед	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	- Специализированный зал тяжелой атлетике - Школа тенниса	- Gym of Athletics/ Director Ms Marianna Lungo - Tennis School / Director Mr Sergey Klimov
15.00	Трансфер в отель	Transfer to the hotel
18.00	Ужин	Dinner

	24 Июля	24 July
	Пленарное заседание делегаций Plenary Session of delegations Conference Room, str. Stefan cel Mare, 162	
10.00 – 10.25	<p>Открытие конференции, приветствия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Г-н Октавиан БОДИШТЯНУ, Министр молодежи и спорта Республики Молдова; - Г-н Драгош ХЫНКУ, Заместитель Министра молодежи и спорта Республики Молдова; - Г-н Геннадий БАРБА, Заместитель Главы Офиса Совета Европы в Молдове 	<p>Opening the conference, greeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Octavian BODISTEANU, Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Moldova; - Mr. Dragos HÎNCU, Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Moldova; - Mr Ghennadiy BARBA, Deputy Head Office of the Council of Europe in Moldova
10.25 – 11.00	<p>Общий отчет – докладчик Майя ТОНКОГЛАЗ, главный врач Спортивного Центра по Подготовке Национальных Команд, член Административного Совета Региональной Антидопинговой Организации Восточной Европы (RADOEE).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary report - Rapporteur TONKOGLAZ Maia, Chief medical officer of the Center for Athletic training of national teams, Member of the Administrative Council of the Regional Anti-Doping Organization of Eastern Europe (RADO EE).
11.00 – 11.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Виталий ИГНАТЕНКО, Директор Национального антидопингового агентства; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitaly Ignatenko, Director of the National Anti-Doping Agency;
11.20 -11.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Министерство здравоохранения 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health / Centre of Sport Medicine Dr Dorin Balmosh – Deputy Director of the Center
11.40 – 12.25	<p>Представители спортивных Федераций:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Виктор ПЕЙКОВ, Президент Федерации по Борьбе; - Тудор КАСАПУ, Федерация тяжелой атлетики; - Анатолии БАЛАН, Федерация легкой атлетики; - ГОРЕАЧЕВ А. Федерация водных видов спорта - Владислав МАЗУР, Федерация Taekwondo 	<p>Representatives of sport federations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Anatoliy GUYDA – Secretary of the Wrestling Federation - Victor PEIKOV, President of Wrestling Federation; - Tudor KASAPU, Weightlifting Federation; - Anatolia BALAN, Athletics Federation; - A. GOREACHEV, Federation Watersports - Vladislav MAZUR, Taekwondo Federation
12.25-13.00	<p>Вячеслав МАНОЛАКЕ, Ректор Государственного университета физического воспитания и спорта</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vyachyaslav MANOLACHE, Rector of the State University of Physical Education and Sports;
13.00 – 14.00	<i>Перерыв (обед)</i>	<i>Lunch</i>

13.30	Трансфер в отель	Transfer to the hotel
19.00	Посещение винных погребов Крикова Ужин	- Visit the wine cellars Cricova - Dinner

	25 Июля	25 July
	Итоги	Conclusions
10.00-11.30	Свободная дискуссия с авторами национального репорта о вопросах, которые не были обсуждены во время встреч	- Informal meeting with the Minister of Youth and Sport Mr. Octavian BODISTEANU, Mr Barba, MsTonkoglaz. - Discussions with the authors of the national report on issues not discussed during the visits and presentations.

2. Composition of the Evaluation Team

EXPERTS

Dr Michael PETROU

Head of Delegation / Rapporteur
President of the Cyprus Anti-doping Authority
“Tassos Papadopoulos – Eleftheria Indoor Hall”
Makarion Athletic Centre Avenue,
CY-2400, Nicosia
CYPRUS
E-mail: petrou.m@cytanet.com.cy

Dr Ieva LUKOSIUTE-STANIKUNIENE

Director of the Lithuanian Anti-Doping Agency
Zemaites str.6
LT-03117 Vilnius
LITHUANIA
E-mail: ieva.lukosiute@antidopingas.lt

Dr. Lars MORTSIEFER .

Member of the Executive Board, Director Legal
National Anti Doping Agency Germany
Heussallee 38
53113 Bonn
T +49 228 - 812 92 - 122
M +49151-54440601
E-mail : Lars.Mortsiefer@nada.de

COUNCIL OF EUROPE SECRETARIAT

Mr Ghenadie BARBA

Deputy Head of Office,
Council of Europe Office in Chisinau
Tel.(+373 22) 888 915
Mob.(+373)68 606 353
E-mail: Ghenadie.BARBA@coe.int

Ms Liene KOZLOVSKA

Sport Conventions Division
Directorate of Human Dignity and Equality
DG II Democracy
Council of Europe
FR - 67075 Strasbourg Cedex
Tel : +33 (0) 3 88 41 28 35
E-mail: liene.kozlovska@coe.int

Ms Mehri GAFAR-ZADA

Sport Conventions Division
Directorate of Human Dignity and Equality

Directorate General II – Democracy
Council of Europe
FR - 67075 Strasbourg Cedex
Tel : +33 3 90 21 40 54
E-mail: mohruba.gafarzada@coe.int

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Part C. Comments by the Moldavian authorities