

MONITORING GROUP (T-DO)

ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



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**Project on the Compliance with the Commitments
Anti-Doping Convention (ETS 135)**

**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE MONITORING
GROUP (T-DO)**

Evaluation visit in Rome, Italy
19 – 21 November 2019

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INTRODUCTION

In 2019 the Secretariat of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe invited the Italian Anti-Doping Authorities to consider hosting a joint World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) audit and Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO) Evaluation visit, for the purpose of evaluating the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with its commitments pursuant to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention and the compliance of the Italian National Anti-Doping Organisation with the World Anti-Doping Code. The Italian Authorities represented by the Office for Sport of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers agreed to participate in this (first ever) joint monitoring activity conducted by the two organisations. Pursuant to that agreement, and consistent with the Council of Europe's Compliance with Commitments in Sport project, the Secretariat of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe (*'the Secretariat'*), together with the Chair of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention appointed an Evaluation Team (*'the Evaluation Team'*) to carry out an Evaluation Visit to Italy (*'the Visit'*).

Prior to the Visit, the Italian authorities provided the Secretariat with a National Report. A copy of this report is attached as Annex 1 to this Report (*'the National Report'*). The Visit took place in Rome, on 19th and 20th November 2019. This Report (*'the Evaluation Report'*) has been prepared with the aim of providing the Monitoring Group with a summary of the Evaluation Team's findings and analysis, together with a number of recommendations. The Evaluation Report is concerned solely with Articles 1-9 of the Convention. The Italian Government has also ratified the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO. The measures taken to implement the UNESCO Convention overlap substantially with those taken to implement the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention, and where relevant are discussed in the Evaluation Report.

Following presentation of the report during the 53rd meeting of the Monitoring Group on 10-11 June 2021, the Italian authorities provided comments to the report. These comments are attached as Annex 2.

World Anti-Doping Agency Audit

The World Anti-Doping Agency is empowered to appoint ad hoc 'audit teams' to conduct visits to Signatories to the World Anti-Doping Code (*'the Code'*), with a view to assessing how and the extent to which Signatories comply with their responsibilities as provided for in the Code. On 20-21 November 2019, an audit team appointed by the World Anti-Doping Agency conducted an audit to assess the compliance of the Italian National Anti-Doping Organisation with the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards. This confluence of timings had been agreed in advance as between the World Anti-Doping Agency and the Monitoring Group, pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the Council of Europe and the World Anti-Doping Agency.

This was the first joint audit and evaluation visit conducted by the World Anti-Doping Agency and the Monitoring Group. The joint aspect of the visit of necessity affected the organisation, implementation and conduct of the Visit. The outcomes of the joint monitoring activity have been reported to the T-DO Advisory Group on Compliance for further improvement of the Council of Europe's Compliance with Commitments in Sport project.

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REFERENCES

The following references are used in this Report

Term	Meaning
<i>Convention</i>	The Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention
<i>UNESCO Convention</i>	The International Convention Against Doping in Sport
<i>WADA</i>	World Anti-Doping Agency
<i>WADA Audit Team</i>	The team instructed and empowered by the World Anti-Doping Agency to undertake an audit of NADO Italia in November 2019
<i>Code</i>	The World Anti-Doping Code 2015
<i>Standards</i>	The International Standards to the World Anti-Doping Code
<i>ISL</i>	International Standard for Laboratories
<i>National Federation</i>	A Governing body for a sport in Italy
<i>NADO</i>	National Anti-Doping Organisation, as that term is used and defined in the Code
<i>Athlete</i>	To be construed and read as that term is used and defined in the Code
<i>Athlete Support Personnel</i>	To be construed and read as that term is used and defined in the Code
<i>Doping Control</i>	To be construed and read as that term is used and defined in the Code
<i>Anti-Doping Organisation</i>	To be construed and read as that term is used and defined in the Code
<i>Prohibited List</i>	The International Standard for the Prohibited List

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.

1. Article 1 requires State Parties to the Convention to take measures to reduce and eliminate doping in sport, including by way of legislation. The Evaluation Team was not directed, either by way of the National Report or in respect of matters discussed during the Visit, to any specific legislation that implements the Convention. The Council of Europe records¹ that the Convention was ratified by the Italian Government on 12 February 1996, and entered into force on 1 April 1996. Although the Council of Europe records that Italy has signed the Additional Protocol to the Convention, Italy has not ratified the Additional Protocol.

Anti-Doping Legislation

2. The Evaluation Team was advised that the principal current legislation concerning doping in sport in Italy is Law N. 376 of 14 December 2000, being the Regulation of Health Standards in Sports Activities and the Fight Against Doping. This is referred to in this Report as 'Law N. 376'. The Evaluation Team was also advised as to and took note of Law N. 230 of 2007, which is the implementing instrument in Italy for the UNESCO Convention. This is referred to in this Report as 'Law N. 230'. Law N. 230 is expressed to be the enabling instrument that provides the foundation for the establishment of NADO Italia, the National Anti-Doping Organisation for Italy. These legislative instruments are discussed in further detail in this Report.
3. The Evaluation Team was grateful to receive from a representative of the Italian Ministry of Justice a review of proposed legislation to be enacted in Italy concerning the regulation of what can broadly be termed 'sport related offences'. An enabling enactment – Law N. 86 of 2019 – has been passed which in turn provides for the establishment of supplemental decrees, which will address a number of specific issues as described in Law N. 86 of 2019. The Evaluation Team was advised that this proposed legislation reflects the seriousness with which the Italian Government takes the issues raised by criminality undermining the integrity of sport events and competition. The legislation will include, for example, criminal penalties concerning 'match-fixing' offences.
4. A general observation made by the Ministry of Justice was that all forms of sport corruption are taken seriously by the Italian authorities, and so anti-doping does not need to sit within a discrete silo. Rather, it is a facet of a wide problem in sport arising from corruption.

Conclusion

5. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the political commitments described in Article 1.

¹ By reference to the 'Chart of signatures and ratifications of Treaty 135 (Anti-Doping Convention)'

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.

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.

1. Article 2.1 does not specify a particular commitment or expectation. Its relevance is that in substance it requires that the terms referred to at Article 2.1(a), (b) and (c) are used by State Parties in a manner consistent with the Convention.
2. The Italian Government, through the National Anti-Doping Organisation for Italy (*‘NADO Italia’*) has established a set of anti-doping rules, being the *‘Anti-Doping Sports Rules’*. The Anti-Doping Sports Rules are a unified system of anti-doping regulations that are expressed to apply to sports institutions and persons. It is intended that National Federations in Italy comply with the Anti-Doping Sports Rules.
3. In relation to the specific terms identified in Article 2, the Anti-Doping Sports Rules uses those terms in a manner that appears to be consistent with the Code. The Evaluation Team understands that the Anti-Doping Sports Rules have been revised to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code, 2021, and that these revisions have been certified as being compliant with the Code. It remains the Evaluation Team’s understanding that references to the Prohibited List in the Anti-Doping Sports Rules² ensures that the current version of the Prohibited List at any given time is applicable to the Rules.

Conclusion

4. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 2.

² Art 13.1 - The List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (hereinafter the “List”) is prepared by WADA and becomes effective after 3 (three) months it has been published by WADA (<http://www.wada-ama.org>), unless otherwise specified therein, without the need for NADO Italia to discharge any further formalities.

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.

1. The Convention envisages that in order to achieve the practical implementation of the Convention, States Parties should establish a national responsible body, with an established and agreed jurisdiction in respect of individual sports, so as to ensure consistency across all sports at the national level. Likewise, the Code contemplates the establishing of a National Anti-Doping Organisation, or 'NADO', this being defined as an entity "(...) possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level". A NADO should be able to give effect to at least some of a Government's commitments under the Convention, and comply with the NADO's own commitments as a Signatory to the Code.
2. The Evaluation Team was provided with information (by way of the National Report) regarding the NADO in Italy, as well as various other public bodies, which collectively constitute much of the anti-doping framework. This information, supplemented by further information provided during the Visit, is summarised below.

NADO Italia

3. NADO Italia is the National Anti-Doping Organisation for Italy. The Evaluation Team was advised that NADO Italia was established pursuant to Law N. 230 dated 26 November 2007, being the instrument that ratified the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport. That being so, Law N.230 does not actually make any direct provision for the establishment of NADO Italia, and the Evaluation Team was not directed or referred to the legislative, regulatory or administrative instrument that does provide for the establishment of NADO Italia.
4. NADO Italia is a Signatory to the Code, as confirmed by its entry in the relevant information published by WADA³.

Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport

5. The Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport is described in the National Report as having responsibility for the proposal, coordination and implementation of regulatory, administrative, cultural and social initiatives concerning sports and sporting professions; for international relations with bodies and institutions that have competence in the field of sport, with particular regard to the European Union, the Council of Europe, UNESCO and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA; for relationships

³ See <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/code-signatories#GovernmentFundedOrganizations>

with institutional and territorial institutions, sports organizations as well as other organizations operating in the sports sector; and oversight in respect of the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), the Italian Paralympic Committee (CIP) and Sport e Salute.

6. As noted in the National Report, the Ministry of Youth and Sport gives effect to sport policy through the Governmental institution responsible for sport in Italy, being the Presidency of the Council of Ministers/Office for Sport.

Ministry of Health

7. The Ministry of Health has an important role within the Italian anti-doping framework. Pursuant to Law N. 376, the Ministry of Health has established the 'Commission for the Monitoring and Control of Doping and the Protection of Health in Sporting Activities' (referred to in this Report as '*the Commission*')⁴.

The functions of the Commission include –

- Preparing and administering a 'parallel' banned list of substances that underpins its own testing program (this is discussed in more detail below)
- Conduct of a testing program in respect of amateur sports persons
- Promoting research projects and information campaigns in connection with the protection of health and doping prevention;
- Reporting to the Italian Parliament concerning the implementation of Law N. 376

The National Report makes reference to a Memorandum of Understanding entered into (in 2007) as between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Youth Policies and Sports and CONI. Pursuant to this Memorandum, the Commission has conducted on average 1400 doping tests in respect of amateur sportspersons per year since 2007, the majority in respect of participants in cycling, swimming, athletics, winter sports and soccer.

Nucleo Antisofisticazioni and Sanità

8. The Nucleo Antisofisticazioni and Sanità ('NAS') is referred to generally as the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Health.
9. The NAS is a national organisation, with responsibilities that include the enforcement of criminal provisions relating to the doping behaviour.

⁴ Section 3 Law N. 376

CONI

10. The Italian National Olympic Committee⁵ ('CONI') is a public institution 'responsible for the organisation and strengthening of national sports and the promotion of maximum proliferation of sport with a particular regard to high level athletes'.
11. CONI has a long-standing historical place within Italian sport, as described in the National Report.

Italian Medical Sports Federation

12. The Italian Medical Sports Federation ('FMSI') has been established as part of the Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport. FMSI has public duties associated with the health protection and health education of participants in sport.
13. FMSI has a central role in respect of Code-compliant Doping Controls. FMSI is responsible for the Doping Control workforce engaged by NADO Italia and manages the WADA-accredited doping control laboratory in Rome - Laboratorio Antidoping Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana.

Sport e Salute SPA

14. Sport e Salute SPA is a public body, wholly owned by the Italian Government. The Evaluation Team formed the impression that Sport e Salute SPA effectively acts a 'bank' for sport in Italy.
15. In the past, CONI has acted as the funder of National Federations based on resources provided by Government, the sums being pegged to the size of the sport, participation levels and international profile and success. The same process and methodology is now used by Sport e Salute.
16. It appeared to the Evaluation Team that Sport e Salute has the nature of a disburser of funds rather than exercising a judgement/discretion capacity in its own right. In this regard, whilst it is clear that Sport e Salute SPA is responsible for providing funding to sport across Italy, the process by which funding allocations are agreed and made was not clearly articulated or explained to the Evaluation Team. This is relevant in that Sport e Salute SPA provides funding to NADO Italia.

National Paralympic Committee

17. The National Paralympic Committee (*'the NPC'*) is an umbrella entity for a number of sports that include a Para-sport division. It is also a de facto National Federation for some Para-sports, particularly the Para-specific sports such as Goalball and Boccia. It also includes sports that are not part of the Paralympic Movement, including deaf sports, some intellectual disability sports and Special Olympic participation. The NPC provides funding to disability sports from the funds provided to it by Sport e Salute. The NPC provides some funding to NADO Italia to support the costs of testing Para-athletes.

⁵ <https://www.coni.it/en/coni-eng.html>

18. The anti-doping aspects of the sports are referred to NADO Italia and the other entities that are involved in doping enforcement. The NPC is involved in training on anti-doping matters provided to high-level participants in Para-sports, for example regarding the responsible use of medications. This encompasses both Athletes and support personnel.

Operational Independence – NADO Italia

19. One of the important outcomes when investigating domestic coordination is to assess the extent to which a NADO is 'operationally independent'. Domestic coordination between state actors in the field of anti-doping is valuable, and plays a significant role in ensuring the effectiveness of that framework. A good anti-doping framework should be greater than the sum of its parts. But coordination becomes pernicious if one actor dominates, and exerts an unhealthy level of influence. This is particularly so if the object of that influence is the NADO. The Code therefore refers to an expectation on the part of Governments that they will ensure that NADOs operate with the necessary level of decision-making independence (Article 22.6) and requires NADOs to be independent when it comes to making decisions (Article 20.5.1).
20. The Evaluation Team was able to examine, to a degree, the issue of 'operational independence' as regards NADO Italia. Operational independence is not to be confused with institutional independence: an institution can be an independent legal entity, but not operationally independent if its decisions are influenced by outside parties. Equally it can be in terms of its legal personality part of a bigger entity, but nevertheless wholly autonomous in respect of its decision-making. Operational independence relates solely to how an organisation is governed: the key question is whether it makes and implements its decisions without undue influence from third parties.
21. In this regard, the Evaluation Team was referred to the National Report, which explains (at some length) the historical background to the anti-doping framework in Italy. CONI is a significant party in this framework, in that NADO Italia was, in effect, formerly part of CONI. CONI has also had a key historic function in respect of the funding provided to sports institutions in Italy. This included the provision of funding to NADO Italia. There is, the Evaluation Team believes, an obvious risk to operational independence that arises from funding sources: in the case of a NADO, a NADO risks compromising its operational independence if it is funded by a stakeholder such as an Olympic Committee.
22. The Evaluation Team attempted – without success – to understand the legal nature of NADO Italia and its institutional relationship with CONI. It is clear that there remains some blending: although NADO Italia its operations are independent of CONI, the relationship between the entities remains physically and institutionally close.

Recommendations

23. The Evaluation Team suggests that the relevant governance documents and/or funding instruments be provided to the Monitoring Group and reviewed by the Advisory Group on Compliance to ensure that there is a proper separation of governance between CONI, NADO Italia

and Sport e Salute. That will establish whether or not NADO Italia has the appropriate level of operational independence. The Italian Authorities may consider in this regard the 'Recommendation on the operational independence of National Anti-Doping Organisations' adopted by the T-DO Monitoring Group in 2018.

24. The Evaluation Team also suggests that the Monitoring Group be provided with a more in-depth description of the process used by Sport e Salute to make funding decisions in respect of NADO Italia. The Evaluation Team was made aware that Sport e Salute is the funding provider for NADO Italia, but it was not clear how the funding allocation is made nor what party or person has the final decision-making power when it comes to the amount of funding allocated to NADO Italia. Similar clarity would be welcomed with regards to hiring and recruitment decisions made by Sport e Salute.

Conclusions

25. The establishment of NADO Italia and the integration of various state actors into the anti-doping framework within Italy are consistent with the measures required by Article 3.1 of the Convention. Notwithstanding some apparent gaps in terms of information provided in connection with the governance of NADO Italia, the Evaluation Team therefore accepts (subject to the outcome of the Recommendation referred to above) that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 3.
26. The Evaluation Team suggests considering how to improve coordination between different stakeholders involved in the fight against doping; and how to use this coordination for an effective strategic planning and evaluation. For example, a national level consultative body constituted of representatives from NADO Italia, the Office for Sport of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Health, NAS, CONI, NPS and FMSI could be established for the purposes of regularly exchanging information, case studies and best practice examples relating to anti-doping.

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.

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.

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;

b. take appropriate steps to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;

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

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.

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.

Article 4.1

1. Article 4.1 requires State Parties to adopt measures to restrict the availability, including trafficking, of banned substances and methods and, in particular, anabolic steroids, as well as the use in sport of banned doping agents and doping methods.
2. The Italian Government has adopted two broad measures that restrict the availability of banned substances in sport: sport specific regulations that apply to sport and sports persons, and universal criminal measures that extend beyond sport. These measures are in addition to the general measures that have been taken in respect of the illegal sale, supply and distribution of drugs, narcotics and pharmaceutical products.

Anti-Doping Sport Rules

3. The Anti-Doping Sport Rules are the primary anti-doping regulatory rules that apply to sports persons and sports organisations in Italy. The Anti-Doping Sport Rules apply only to the sports persons and sports organisations referred to in the Anti-Doping Sports Rules.
4. NADO Italia has a central role in the administration of the Anti-Doping Sport Rules. The Anti-Doping Sport Rules establish a number of duties and responsibilities applicable to National Federations,

all of which contribute to the restriction of availability of doping substances. In particular, they must ensure that their policies, rules and programmes are in full compliance with the provisions of the Anti-Doping Sport Rules and that all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel within their jurisdiction recognise and implement their obligations as defined in the Anti-Doping Sport Rules.

The Commission Testing Program

5. As noted in the National Report, a 'Commission for the Monitoring and Control of Doping and the Protection of Health in Sporting Activities' (referred to in this Report as '*the Commission*'). been established pursuant to Law N. 376. This Commission operates what is in effect a parallel testing jurisdiction to the 'regular' Code-compliant testing undertaken by NADO Italia.
6. This program is conducted based on the relevant provisions of Law N. 376. The Commission is empowered by Law N. 376 to perform 'anti-doping controls and checks on the health of athletes during and outside competitions'. This testing, the Evaluation Team was advised, takes place at the lower level of sport: the strategic aim of this testing is to, in part, prevent the infiltration of doping into low level sports, where the perceived harm is to the health of the participants, rather than the integrity of the competitions themselves and their outcomes. This complements the testing undertaken by NADO Italia at the national level and at international events, but does not overlap with it.
7. The Ministry of Health explained that the fundamental reasons why testing within this 'parallel program' still takes place is that (a) it was originally established at a time before the Code as a multinational doping standard was established and (b) the duty to maintain this testing remains a legal requirement. Further, the Ministry of Health has an overriding political commitment to the protection of health, and the testing program supports and reinforces that aim. The equivalent to a 'test distribution plan' in respect of the testing program is developed and determined by a specific sub-committee. The Ministry of Health advised that the testing program is conducted by the same personnel who conduct Code-complaint testing for NADO Italia. These personnel are managed by FMSI. The Ministry of Health advised the Evaluation Team that, as in most sporting nations, dietary supplements are an obvious source of doping substances, this being either by design or accident. This is a concern, as is the (currently) un-researched health impact of the long-term use of dietary supplements.

Nucleo Antisofisticazioni and Sanita (NAS)

8. The Evaluation Team was advised that the NAS has an active role in investigating potential doping behaviour. This behaviour is made the subject of criminal penalties pursuant to Law N. 376⁶.

⁶ Section 9/1 - Unless a more serious crime is constituted, whomsoever should obtain drugs or biologically or pharmacologically active substances included in the classes of which in Section 2, Subsection 1, which are not justified by pathological conditions and which may change the psycho-physical or biological conditions of the organism and thus alter the performance of athletes on behalf of a third party, or administer, take or encourage the use of the aforementioned substances or substances which may - and indeed intend - to modify the results of monitoring of the use of the drugs, shall be punished by imprisonment for between three months and three years and a fine of between [Lit. 5 million and Lit. 100 million].

9. The Evaluation Team was advised that the NAS can respond quickly to information that suggests that a doping-related offence has been or may be committed. An agreement exists as between CONI, the Ministry of Health and NAS concerning doping related information and inquiries, this information generally arising from the Commission testing program referred to at above. In addition, cross-border cooperation takes place concerning investigations. Testing conducted by the Ministry of Health pursuant to the Law, and/or 'regular' testing undertaken by the NADO, can result from information being shared regarding specific persons or competitions.
10. The Evaluation Team was advised that NADO Italia is an information resource for the NAS, but NAS is constrained from sharing information with the NADO (for legal reasons) until the identity of any potential defendant becomes disclosed as part of the criminal prosecution process.
11. The Evaluation Team was not able to explore these matters further with NADO Italia.

Article 4.2

12. As a form of encouragement to sport organisations to fight doping, Article 4.2 of the Convention requires the States or the relevant non-governmental organisations to make it a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.
13. The Anti-Doping Rules provide that –

NADO Italia –

Makes it mandatory for the Italian National Olympic Committee and Italian National Paralympic Committee to withhold, wholly or partly, and throughout the Period of Ineligibility, any funding granted to the Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel who have violated anti-doping rules;

14. In this regard, CONI requires Olympic and Paralympic participants to enter into contractual arrangements that provide for sanctions if a doping violation arises, but these are limited to once a participant is selected for participation in the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This is a lesser requirement than that envisaged by the Convention, which applies to all sports.
15. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth as to how NADO Italia how it gives effect to this obligation.

Article 4.3(a)

16. Under this Article of the Convention, Governments may underwrite the entire cost of Doping Controls and analysis or offer partial grants to the sport organisations, as a form of encouragement to undertake testing on a worthwhile scale.
17. The costs of testing undertaken by the Commission are wholly underwritten by the Italian Government.

18. In accordance with the Anti-Doping Rules, Doping Control is a task of NADO Italia. NADO Italia receives its budget from Sport e Saluti for the implementation of its tasks, including samples collection and analysis.

19. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth as to how NADO Italia how it gives effect to this obligation.

Article 4.3(b)

20. The Anti-Doping Rules provide that -

NADO Italia –

Makes it mandatory for the Italian National Olympic Committee and Italian National Paralympic Committee to withhold, wholly or partly, any funding granted to member or recognized NSFs/ASDs who do not comply with the WADA Code and these anti-doping rules;

21. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth as to how NADO Italia how it gives effect to this obligation.

Article 4.3(c)

22. The Evaluation Team understands, on the basis of information provided to the Secretariat as part of its Convention monitoring exercise, that NADO Italia collaborates with overseas Anti-Doping Organisations to facilitate the testing of Athletes who are temporarily present in Italy according to the information provided by the Italian authorities to the Council of Europe's online annual questionnaire regarding the implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention.

Article 4.3(d)

23. Measures giving effect to this Article are provided for in the Anti-Doping Sports Rules.

Article 4.4

24. Measures giving effect to this Article are provided for in the Anti-Doping Sports Rules, in that NADO Italia is delegated the responsibility of undertaking Doping Controls.

Observations

27. The Evaluation Team was not able to discuss with NADO Italia a number of operational matters that relate to Article 4. These include –

- the extent to which liaison takes place between the Ministry of Health sub-committee and the operational personnel within NADO Italia who are responsible for testing. Clearly some liaison is valuable.

- It is assumed that NADO Italia certifies the FMSI Doping Control personnel in respect of their compliance with the relevant WADA standards. The Evaluation Team was not, however, able to verify this nor discuss how this process is managed.
- The potential means by which NADO Italia can engage the NAS in an anti-doping investigation being conducted by NADO Italia, that requires the additional investigatory powers and capacity of the NAS.
- At what stage in an investigation conducted by the NAS NADO Italia is engaged by the NAS.
- The means by which the obligations placed on sports organisations and funding organisations referred to above, deriving from Article 4, are given effect, monitored and enforced through a compliance mechanism.

28. The Evaluation Team noted that a number of issues potentially arise from the 'parallel testing' program, including –

- The definition of 'doping' is broad, but given that Law N. 376 provides for criminal penalties in respect of doping, there is no strict liability in respect of criminal cases brought under the Law.
- Law N. 376 does not reflect the layering in the Code of substances that are banned in competition and out of competition, and those which are 'specified' and 'not specified'.
- The provisions in Law N. 376 concerning the permitted use by athletes of doping substances are analogous to the therapeutic use ('TUE') provisions in the Code, but the permitted use derived from these provisions is than a 'Code TUE' – meaning that an athlete could comply with the Law but still contravene the Code.
- It was not completely clear as to how the Prohibited List intersects with the classification of doping substances referred to in Law N. 376. In particular, it is not apparent how and if the classification reflects the Prohibited List, or qualifies it.

Recommendations

29. The Evaluation Team was advised by the Ministry of Health as to its concern that the amount and spread of such tests may be too low to have the desired effect – the perceived problem with testing at too low a level is that it encourages doping because participants assess that their conduct will not be detected. This issue remains under review. The Evaluation Team recommends that the funding afforded to Commission testing be set at a level that is consistent with the strategic objectives set for such testing.

30. The Evaluation Team suggests that the Ministry of Health review the effectiveness of testing as against the potential reach and effectiveness of education, awareness or prevention campaigns, with a view to determining which offers the best return on investment. This review might be conducted in conjunction with NADO Italia reviewing its own test planning as part of the Code 2021 implementation exercise, and the testing of 'Recreational Athletes'.

31. The Evaluation Team recommends that research into the long-term health impact of the unrestricted use of dietary supplements is reviewed in terms of its costs and likely outcomes, with

a view to such research being authorised if it proves to be cost-effective and likely to produce outcomes that are of use to the wider anti-doping program in Italy.

32. The Evaluation Team suggests that the relevant governance documents and/or funding instruments that paper the allocation of funding to sports by Sport e Salute be provided to the Monitoring Group and reviewed by the Advisory Group on Compliance in conjunction with CONI and NADO Italia to ensure that there is a proper monitoring of the extent to which sports comply with anti-doping standards, and that effective sanctions exist if a sport does not comply with those standards. For example, some sport federations are reported as being inefficient when it comes to providing accurate and timely details regarding competition venues and schedules, and location information for some participants.
33. The Evaluation Team recommends that, as part of its follow-up activities in relation to the Evaluation Report, the Italian Authorities provide the Advisory Group on Compliance with information and documentation pertaining to the following:
 - 33.1. The methodology adopted in relation to the withholding of public funding and/or publicly funded benefits to sports organisations that do not comply with the Code, and/or sportspersons who have committed violations of the Anti-Doping Sport Rules
 - 33.2. How funding levels are agreed in terms of the operating budget provided to NADIO Italia
 - 33.3. The information referred to at paragraph 27 above.

Conclusions

34. The establishment of NADO Italia and the adoption of the Anti-Doping Sports Rules is a key component as regards Article 4.1. Further, the Commission testing program is of relevance in that it is evidence of compliance with Article 4.1 of the Convention.
35. The Evaluation Team therefore accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 4.1.
36. The Evaluation Team was not able to examine the means by which the commitments referred to in Article 4.2 are brought into effect. The Evaluation Team is therefore not able to conclude that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 4.2.
37. The Evaluation Team was not able to examine the means by which the commitments referred to in Article 4.2(b) are brought into effect. The Evaluation Team is therefore not able to conclude that the Italian authorities have fully complied with the commitments described in Article 4.3.⁷
38. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 4.4.

⁷ This issue might best be resolved by correspondence as part of the process by which the Italian authorities provide comments on the draft Report or in the follow up process after adoption of the Report.

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.

1. Article 5 of the Convention establishes a number of commitments concerning laboratories. The important role of doping control laboratories in the fight against doping is reflected in the Convention, as well as the Code and the UNESCO Convention.
2. It is of fundamental importance that the analysis of biological samples provided by Athletes is undertaken in a consistent and harmonised manner, so that the same standards are applied to all Athletes, regardless of nationality, sport or location. Since 2004, WADA is responsible for accrediting and re-accrediting anti-doping laboratories, thereby ensuring that they maintain the highest quality standards, according to the provisions of the International Standard for Laboratories. The Code requires that biological samples provided by Athletes are analysed 'only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA'.
3. The Laboratorio Antidoping FMSI ('the Rome Laboratory') is a WADA-accredited laboratory. It is operated and managed by FSMI.
4. The Evaluation Team appreciated the opportunity to meet with representatives of the Rome Laboratory. The Rome Laboratory reported that it has contractual arrangements with both NADO Italia and the Ministry of Health regarding sample analysis, with a commitment from NADO Italia concerning minimum guaranteed sample numbers each year. In addition, NADO Italia engages the Rome Laboratory to act as its Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU) for the evaluation of both the haematological and steroidal modules of the Athlete Biological Passport mandated for use by the relevant WADA Standards.
5. The Evaluation Team was advised that FMSI and the Rome Laboratory have a relationship in that the Rome Laboratory facilities are the property of the FMSI, but the Rome Laboratory is an autonomous entity with its own funding line provided by FMSI. FMSI provides the operational support and funding needed to maintain the viability of the Rome Laboratory. Funding revenue is received through the provision of analytical services and research grants: the Evaluation Team was advised that a significant amount of research takes place at the Laboratory.

6. The Rome Laboratory confirmed that it uses the same standards as those required by the Code and International Standard for Laboratories when analysing Ministry of Health 'Commission testing' samples. The results are reported through ADAMS, accessible by the Ministry of Health if it is one of their samples (although positive tests can also be reported to the Ministry of Health by way of correspondence), and NADO Italia if it is one of their tests. NADO Italia results are all reported through ADAMS.

Conclusions

7. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 5.

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.

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.

1. The Convention acknowledges the importance of education and information for the prevention of doping in sport, and anticipates State Parties and sport organisations cooperating in that respect. It is generally agreed that educational and informational programmes should be comprehensive and be directed mainly to Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel. Apart from the Convention, the importance of education for the fight against doping in sport is reflected in the UNESCO Convention, the Code, and the recently adopted International Standard for Education.
2. The Monitoring Group has developed *Model Guidelines for Core Information/Education Programmes to prevent Doping in Sport*, annexed to the *Recommendation Rec (2011) 1 of the Monitoring Group on the use of the model guidelines for core information/education programmes to prevent doping in sport*. The Monitoring Group has also developed also the *Guidelines for anti-doping education for Tertiary Education Institutions*, aiming to support the development, implementation, delivery and evaluation of effective anti-doping education at the university level. These Model Guidelines are annexed to the *Recommendation Rec (2016) 2 of the Monitoring Group on the Guidelines for anti-doping education*.

Ministry of Education

3. Italian Government policy is that sport, and physical education, forms part of the broader education curriculum up to university age (around eighteen years). The central policy of the education curriculum in the context of sport and physical education is to promote inclusivity and social cohesiveness: for example, it is unlawful to exclude from sport participation any person on the basis of a discriminating personal factor such as a gender, race or disability.
4. The Ministry of Education does not require that schools conduct any specific education programs in respect of doping risks. The Ministry of Education explained that this issue is the mandate of the Commission, which is required to promote⁸ –

'information campaigns for the protection of health in sporting activities and the prevention of doping, especially in all state and private schools of every type and level, in cooperation with

⁸ Section 3.1.f Law N. 376

public authorities, the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), national sports federations, affiliated sports clubs, public and private organisations for the promotion of sports'

5. Thus, whilst the political aim of sport in education is that students must understand that doping is not tolerated and has no place in sport, there are no specific modules or components mandated by the Ministry of Education concerning doping that form part of national curriculums. The Ministry of Education advised that whilst there is potential for targeted educational activities to take place regarding doping, for example, in relation to specific sport-focussed institutions, in collaboration with specialist anti-doping partners such as NADO Italia, no concrete proposals have been devised as yet.
6. In respect of persons who might generally be described as sport physicians and practitioners, higher education modules relevant to these disciplines do include references to doping.
7. The Evaluation Team visited the Foro Italico University of Rome, and were informed that to become a PE teacher in Italy, which is a five year course, anti-doping is included as part of the biomedical training included as part of the relevant course. The University coordinates and carries out research aimed at devising scientifically based physiological and psychological training programmes that respect the integrity of the human person.

Observations

8. The Evaluation Team was not able to form a view on a number of significant issues. These are discussed below.
9. The Evaluation Team was not able to ascertain the extent to which the Italian Government was aware of, and/or had taken steps to review and implement, all or part of the *Model Guidelines for Core Information/Education Programmes to prevent Doping in Sport* or the *Guidelines for anti-doping education for Tertiary Education Institutions*.
10. The Evaluation Team was not made aware as to any of the specific educational measures undertaken by the Commission pursuant to Law N. 376.
11. The Code makes reference to a number of key responsibilities in connection with anti-doping education and prevention. The Evaluation Team was not able to assess the extent to which these have been followed through in Italy. The following is a list of matters where information provided to the Evaluation Team, either by way of the National Report or through meetings conducted during the visit, was either absent or insufficient.
 - Article 18.4 of the Code envisages the Italian Government coordinating the education and prevention efforts undertaken by Signatories in Italy. The Evaluation Team was not able to form a view as to whether this takes place.
 - Article 20.4.11 of the Code establishes a role for CONI in respect of the education and prevention work undertaken by National Federations, in particular to ensure that this work is

coordinated with NADO Italia. The Evaluation Team was not able to form a view as to whether this takes place.

- Article 20.5.8 of the Code refers to NADO Italia's education and prevention responsibilities, and the Anti-Doping Sports Rules refer to NADO Italia as having a duty to promote 'anti-doping research and education endeavours'.

12. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth the education and prevention initiatives undertaken by NADO Italia (details of which were not included within the Evaluation Report).

13. Subsequent to the Evaluation Visit, the Italian authorities provided the Evaluation Team with a copy of NADO Italia's Education Plan for 2020. Given the impact of the pandemic it is likely that at least some components of the plan would not have been capable of fulfilment. The plan itself appeared to be cogent and robust, but the Evaluation Team was not in any position to evaluate its effectiveness at the practical level.

14. The Evaluation Team was not under the impression that the Italian Government fails to understand the importance of prevention in the fight against doping in Italy. But it was not able to assess in detail what steps are undertaken in this regard. The following examples are referred to as illustrations of the education and prevention activities and initiatives that might typically be undertaken by a NADO within a country:

- Face-to-face sessions for Athletes and coaches of National Federations as well as Athletes and coaches of national teams as part of the preparation for Major Events.
- Provision of information and education on anti-doping to medical practitioners regarding the dangers of doping, and the Therapeutic Use Exemption (as that term is used in the Code) process.
- Identification of persons within key National Federations to act as a first point of contact for doping questions from their Athletes.
- Conferences and seminars covering the various aspects of doping and anti-doping, including the provision of e-learning resources.
- Development of a strategy that details how the NADO will meet the educational needs of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, National Federations and other sport organisations; and also, to set its strategic direction relating to anti-doping education and information programmes.

15. Research in the field of anti-doping, as well as the physiological and psychological training and the legitimate search of improved performance is of great importance. This is reflected not only by the provisions of the Convention but also the Code, and the UNESCO Convention. The Evaluation Team received no information regarding research activities conducted by the NADO or partner organisations.

Conclusions

16. Given the insufficient information provided to the Evaluation Team, especially regarding the role of NADO Italia in the education and research activities, the Evaluation Team was unable to conclude that the Italian Government has fulfilled its commitments pursuant to Article 6.
17. There are consequently no meaningful recommendations that can be made. Nevertheless, the Italian authorities are invited to provide the Monitoring Group with a summary of its education plans, and an overview of its education strategy, relating to both the 2021 Code, and the Tokyo Games.

ARTICLE 7 – CO-OPERATION WITH SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

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.

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;

b. lists of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and banned doping methods on the basis of the lists agreed by the relevant international sports organisations;

c. doping control procedures;

d. disciplinary procedures, applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected sportsmen and sportswomen; these principles will include:

i. the reporting and disciplinary bodies to be distinct from one another;

ii. the right of such persons to a fair hearing and to be assisted or represented;

iii. clear and enforceable provisions for appealing against any judgment made;

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

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

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;

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;

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

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

e. to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping analysis at the laboratories provided for by Article 5, both during and outside sports competitions;

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

1. Article 7 establishes a number of commitments on the part of States Parties aimed at ensuring that sports organisations take all appropriate steps to implement effective anti-doping programmes.

Article 7.2(a)-(c)

2. The Italian Government has complied with these commitments by adopting measures designed to ensure that sports organisations adopt and implement the standards mandated by the Code, which in turn is achieved via the Anti-Doping Sports Rules. The Anti-Doping Sports Rules are a comprehensive and universal instrument that applies to all sports persons and sports organisations in Italy, establishing a single set of anti-doping regulations. It incorporates the Prohibited List as updated each year by WADA, which effectively binds sports organisations to the Prohibited List (as envisaged by Article 7.2 (b)). The Anti-Doping Sports Rules have been reviewed by WADA and deemed to be compliant with the Code.
3. In relation to Article 7.2(c), the Anti-Doping Rules require that testing must be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
4. The Evaluation Team was not advised by NADO Italia how this Standard is complied with; how Doping Control Personnel are assessed; the means by which Doping Control Personnel are recruited, compensated and trained; and how the relationship with FMSI regarding the Doping Control is managed. Nevertheless, the Evaluation Team does not believe that any significant concerns in these areas were identified by the WADA Audit Team.
5. The Evaluation Team was not able to discuss these matters with FSMI.

Article 7.2(d)

6. This Article requires States Parties to put in place regulations about their disciplinary and appeal procedures that respect the concept of natural justice and due process. In this regard, the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention has adopted a key recommendation concerning hearing panels and dispute resolution (the Recommendation on ensuring the independence of hearing panels (bodies) and promoting fair trial in anti-doping cases) (T-DO/Rec(2017)01).
7. The Anti-Doping Sport Rules make provision for dispute resolution, and establish the National Anti-Doping Tribunal, being expressed to be 'an independent body of justice consisting of two separate and independent Divisions that decides, on an exclusive basis, matters pertaining to anti-doping rule violations.
8. The Evaluation Team is aware, on the basis of historical information provided to the Secretariat by the Italian Government as part of its Convention monitoring obligations, that anti-doping disputes are resolved in Italy pursuant to the Anti-Doping Sport Rules. The Evaluation Team was not advised by NADO Italia how the dispute resolution process operates; how arbitrators are recruited and appointed; the policies and processes used by the National Anti-Doping Tribunal, nor how or if the constitution of the National Anti-Doping Tribunal reflects the recommendation referred to above.
9. Similarly, the Evaluation Team was unable to ascertain whether or not Athletes who require specialist assistance in relation to anti-doping disciplinary proceedings, but are not in a position to fund the provision of that assistance, have access to some form of 'legal aid'. This would be

designed to ensure that there is access to affordable legal support, and overall equality of arms in terms of the level of representation.

Article 7.2(e)

10. The involvement of Athlete Support Persons in doping of Athletes is not uncommon. The Convention requires State Parties to provide for the imposition of effective penalties against those who are associated with doping infringements (including veterinary doctors). In this regard, the Anti-Doping Sports Rules applies to ‘Athlete Support Personnel’, this term including any ‘*coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition*’.
11. The Anti-Doping Sports Rules include provision for the imposition of Code-mandated disciplinary sanctions upon the Athlete Support Personnel if they are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

Article 7.2(f)

12. This article is intended to ensure consistency between sports and between nations; and that penalties are not disregarded by those penalised seeking alternative jurisdictions within which to compete⁹. In this regard, mutual recognition of sanctions is one of the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code.
13. The Anti-Doping Sports Rules give effect to this principle.

Article 7.3

14. This requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations organise doping control testing, and sets certain elements of the testing programmes: on an effective scale, in-, and out-of-competition, and without advance notice. Testing must be ‘equitable for all sportsmen and sportswomen’. For this to be achieved, it is important for the organisation responsible for testing and those persons involved, to be independent, impartial and free from any conflicts of interest.
15. This is provided for in the Anti-Doping Sports Rules. NADO Italia is responsible for test planning and is regulated by WADA in this regard. Further, as noted elsewhere, the Commission operates an equivalent testing program.
16. The Evaluation Team is aware, on the basis of historical information provided to the Secretariat by the Italian Government as part of its Convention monitoring obligations, that NADO Italia’s testing programme is in line with the principles of the Convention: on an effective scale, in-, and out-of-competition, without advance notice, and equitable for all sportsmen and sportswomen while reflecting the priorities of Italian sport.

⁹ Explanatory Report Report to the Anti-Doping Convention, Strasbourg, 16.XI.1989, paragraph 71

17. The National Report includes statistical data regarding the numbers of tests conducted by NADO Italia in 2018 and 2109, together with data concerning detected violation, therapeutic use exemptions and whereabouts failures. These are not, for the sake of brevity, included in this Report.
18. The Evaluation Team was not able to examine any of these matters associated with Testing in any depth. The Evaluation Team is aware that the WADA Audit Team identified a number of issues related to NADO Italia's testing program.

Article 7.3(b)

19. This Article requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations establish agreements (as necessary) with other organisations for testing their Athletes when training in other countries.
20. The Evaluation team is aware, on the basis of historical information provided to the Secretariat by the Italian Government as part of its Convention monitoring obligations, that NADO Italia has developed mechanisms and undertakes testing of Italian Athletes when training out of the country through other NADOs or private testing companies worldwide.
21. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth the specifics of this testing with NADO Italia¹⁰. The Evaluation Team is aware that the WADA Audit Team identified a number of issues related to NADO Italia's cooperation with other testing bodies.

Article 7.3(c)

22. This Article requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations pay close attention to the fact that out-of-competition testing, and in particular testing in the lead up of major sport events, is one of the most important elements of a comprehensive testing programme. If Athletes are aware of the possibility to be tested when they are preparing for competitions, out-of-competition testing has a strong deterrent effect.
23. At the international level, major event organisations (like, for example, the International Olympic Committee and International Paralympic Committee) and international federations encourage National Anti-Doping Organisations to test their Athletes prior to their participation in international events. Similarly, at the national level, a NADO should test the Athletes under its jurisdiction prior to their participation in national events, based on a risk assessment analysis and with the support of the interested national sport organisation.
24. The Evaluation team is aware, on the basis of historical information provided to the Secretariat by the Italian Government as part of its Convention monitoring obligations, that NADO Italia has developed mechanisms and undertakes such testing.

¹⁰ This issue might best be resolved by correspondence as part of the process by which the Italian authorities provide comments on the draft Report or in the follow up process after adoption of the Report.

25. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth the specifics of this testing with NADO Italia¹¹. As noted above, the Evaluation Team is aware that the WADA Audit Team identified a number of issues related to NADO Italia's cooperation with other testing bodies.

Article 7.3(d)

26. This Article requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations involve clean athletes in their anti-doping programmes, encouraging integrity and fairness for sport and athletes.

27. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine this requirement with NADO Italia¹¹.

Article 7.3(e)

28. This Article requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations make full and efficient use of the analytical capacities of the laboratories. The analysis of samples for the purpose of anti-doping testing by the WADA-accredited laboratories is constantly evolving with strengthening of the existing analytical methods, as well as the development and implementation of new and more sophisticated methodologies.

29. In accordance with the Code, Anti-Doping Organisations may store samples for up to ten years for re-analysis at a later stage using improved analytical techniques developed in the meantime. Long term storage and reanalysis of samples has proved to be very effective on uncovering doped athletes and has a strong deterrent effect.

30. The Evaluation Team was not able to to examine the existence or otherwise of such a long-term storage and analysis policy¹¹. The Evaluation Team is aware that the WADA Audit Team identified certain issues with the policy adopted by NADO Italia.

Article 7.3(f)

31. This Article requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations furnish Athletes with scientifically prepared guidelines to support their training and protect them from unnecessary harm, and also to prevent them from doping. It is a further reflection of the concern expressed in Article 6.2 of the Convention, namely that Athletes need to be provided with scientifically prepared guidelines to support their training and protect them from unnecessary harm, and also to prevent them from doping.

32. NADO Italia officials were exclusively engaged for a significant period of the time during the course of the Visit with the World Anti-Doping Agency audit team. This had an unintended consequence in that the Evaluation Team was unable meet with key officials from NADO Italia, and thereby not in a position to examine this requirement in any depth¹².

¹¹ These issues might best be resolved by correspondence as part of the process by which the Italian authorities provide comments on the draft Report or in the follow up process after adoption of the Report.

¹² This issue might best be resolved by correspondence as part of the process by which the Italian authorities provide comments on the draft Report or in the follow up process after adoption of the Report.

Recommendations

33. The Evaluation Team recommends that, as part of its follow-up activities in relation to the Evaluation Report, the Italian Authorities provide the Advisory Group on Compliance with information and documentation pertaining to the following:
- 33.1. How Doping Control Personnel are assessed; the means by which Doping Control Personnel are recruited, compensated and trained; and how the relationship with FMSI regarding the Doping Control is managed
 - 33.2. The dispute resolution process in respect of anti-doping rule violation matters; how arbitrators who comprise the National Anti-Doping Tribunal are recruited and appointed; and the policies and processes used by the National Anti-Doping Tribunal
 - 33.3. NADO Italia's testing program; how it is developed; the risk factors used; the numbers and extent of testing; the balance of testing between in and out of competition; the use or otherwise of the Whereabouts system; and its overall perceived effectiveness.
 - 33.4. How clean athletes are involved in their anti-doping programmes, with a view to encouraging integrity and fairness for sport and athletes.
 - 33.5. The Long-term Storage and Reanalysis Policy based on which samples are placed in long-term storage

Conclusions

34. The Evaluation Team was not able to discuss with NADO Italia (or FMSI) the means by which the commitments referred to in Article 7 are brought into effect.
35. The Evaluation Team is therefore not able to conclude that the Italian authorities have fully complied with the commitments described in Article 7.

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.

1. Articles 8.1 and 8.2.c of the Convention emphasise the importance of coordination and cooperation among states parties to the Convention at the international level. A main channel for such cooperation is the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO) set up by virtue of Article 10 of the Convention as well as the Advisory Groups and the ad hoc groups of experts established by virtue of Article 11.2 of the Convention, to support the work of the Monitoring Group. Another important channel of cooperation under the Council of Europe is the Ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA), which is responsible for the coordination of the positions of all States Parties to the European Cultural Convention, with regard to questions and policy relating to WADA, WADA policies and WADA's operational activities.
2. The Evaluation Team was made aware by the Secretariat that the Italian Government and/or NADO Italia attends and/or is represented at the meetings of the T-DO as well as the meetings of CAHAMA, albeit that attendance is not consistent. The Italian Government occasionally attends meetings of the four Advisory Groups to the Monitoring Group.
3. Outside the structures of the Council of Europe, cooperation in the field of anti-doping includes collaboration with WADA, UNESCO and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, and the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO). NADO Italia is a Signatory to the Code, and so subject to the WADA compliance and regulatory processes.
4. At an operational level, the Evaluation Team was made aware that NADO Italia collaborates with many Anti-Doping Organisations. Reference is made to such cooperation, albeit without any supporting detail or narrative, in the most recent Anti-Doping Questionnaire completed for the Italian Government in 2018.
5. Article 8.2.a refers to a regulation adopted by many international sports organisations whereby performance records will be ratified only if the relevant participant can demonstrate a clean

performance through a negative Doping Control. As it is clarified in the Explanatory Report to the Anti-Doping Convention:¹³

“(...) The drafters discussed the desirability of obliging national record claims to be subject to a similar requirement, but the practical difficulties of having a doping control team at every event, in every sport at which a national record might be claimed would be too great. In some countries where the emphasis is on out-of-competition controls, it would also be retrograde. However, the drafters considered that it was important that this explanatory report should mention the desirability of having such a condition, where practical, for national records, at least in high profile sports or events.”

6. The Evaluation Team was not provided with any information in this regard, but believes that this Article is given practical effect in Italy.

Recommendations

7. Italy is a major sporting nation. Whilst its engagement with the Council of Europe and CAHAMA structures is welcome, a full engagement across each of the structures, including the Advisory Groups, would allow the experience and perspective of those involved in anti-doping regulation in Italy to be more effectively shared.

Conclusions

8. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 8.

¹³ Explanatory Report to the Anti-Doping Convention, Strasbourg, 16.XI.1989, paragraph 78.

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.

1. The Convention requires States Parties to exchange information and experiences between Parties and observers about issues related to the implementation of the Convention. The meetings of the Monitoring Group of the Convention serve as a suitable occasion for providing and exchanging such information.
2. The Italian Government regularly replies to the annual questionnaire that is set up by the Monitoring Group providing information about the implementation of the Convention.
3. NADO Italia responded in 2017 to WADA's Code Compliance Questionnaire. The Code Compliance Questionnaire is a tool developed by WADA to measure the compliance of Anti-Doping Organisations with the mandatory requirements of the Code and Standards, and contains a series of questions relating to many different areas of a Signatory's anti-doping programme.
4. The Italian Government also completes the on-line questionnaire (Anti-Doping Logic) issued by UNESCO on a bi-annual basis to assess compliance with the obligations set forth in the International Convention against Doping in Sport of UNESCO.

Conclusions

5. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 9.

ANNEX 1 - NATIONAL REPORT OF ITALY

Italian Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport

**Auto-evaluation Report on compliance with the commitments under
the Anti-Doping Convention (ETS N° 135)**

November 2019

Italian National Report – November 2019

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to describe the organization of Italian anti-doping sports structures, organizations, legal framework, and actions undertaken to inform how they implement the Convention and to show the efforts carried out by Italy to fight the spread of the phenomenon of doping in sports.

Italy is aware to have made concrete and significant efforts following the ratification of the Convention which occurred formally in February 1996.

Italy also believes it is necessary to co-operate with other parties in order to permit that the Convention itself, in a dialectical process that reflects the evolution of doping, succeeds in adapting the necessary measures to protect sports and clean athletes from unlawful attempts and temptations.

Moreover, as reaffirmed also during the World Conference on doping in sport (Katowice 2019), Italy supports the cooperation among Governments, Sports Movements, Anti-doping organizations in every possible way, to create a strong and united front to eradicate doping in sport.

The problem

It is difficult to establish an indicative date for the origin of the problems of doping in sports, but it can be affirmed that the need to adopt measures to protect the health of top-level athletes was already felt immediately after the war.

Law no. 1055 approved on December 28, 1950 is to be considered in this light.

The first case of doping which made a deep impression on Italian public opinion occurred during the Rome Olympics when a cyclist participating in the time trials in the street lost his life. It was during the Rome Olympics that the anti-doping Laboratory of Rome began to operate on an experimental basis. Two years later, it was operating on regular basis, carrying out anti-doping analyses in sports activities both on the national and international level.

The Italian experience can thus boast a 40-year history: it has been, however, a difficult and controversial experience, for the increasing sophistication of tools of detection has never succeeded in discouraging those seeking easy achievements and easy money. Thus, despite the profusion of efforts, the battle in Italy, as in the rest of the world, is far from over.

The issue of doping has been, and indeed still is, central to modern sports. Since the advent of the first anti-doping schemes in the mid-1960s up until the present day, the problems linked to doping in sport have increased at an accelerating rate (Tjornhom 1997). As the use of doping agents and methods in sports has grown and spread, more and more people have become aware of the need to tackle this problem. In the same way that sport is in its very essence international, so also problems that arise in connection with sport must be resolved by means of international commitments.

In the light of the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention.

The Council of Europe's commitment to anti-doping campaigns is rooted in the common understanding shared by its members that doping in sport poses a threat to the fundamental essence of sport. The Council of Europe has been involved in anti-doping work since 1967. The basis of its commitment can be recognized in the following quotations from the preamble to the Anti-Doping Convention: "Sport should play an important role in the protection of health, in moral and physical education and in promoting international understanding". The Convention elaborates further on the concern that the continuously increasing abuse of doping agents and methods entails consequences with regard to both health and ethics for the future of sport as a mainstay in our cultural heritage. The Anti-Doping Convention also claims that public authorities and the sports organizations have complementary responsibilities to combat doping in sport, notably to ensure the proper conduct, on the basis of the principles of fair play, of sports events and to protect the health of those that take part in them.

The Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention is a manifestation of the responsibility that rests on the public authorities and the voluntary sports organizations in the efforts to eliminate doping.

The focus on doping towards the end of the 1970s resulted in the first public statements acknowledging that this was a serious problem that had to be dealt with. At the Second Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Sport, held in London in 1978, doping was discussed at great length and in great detail, and a resolution was passed under the title: *Ethical and human problems in sport*.

This was the first time that the desire and the need to co-operate and harmonize anti-doping efforts across national boundaries was expressed. However, only in 1989 the Council of Europe was able to present an anti-doping convention that was acceptable to the member states and non-member countries that wished to co-operate on this matter. Norway approved the convention in November 1989.

In 1997, the Council of Europe Committee for the Development of Sport launched its project "Compliance with Commitments", to which the various member states have followed up agreements concluded under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

Italy has agreed to submit to an assessment of the measures it has adopted to comply with the guidelines of the Convention of the Council of Europe.

On the other hand, the Italian representatives succeeding one another in the various meetings have always sustained the imperative need for anti-doping measures adopted in the various countries and by the Sports Organizations on the international and national levels to be applied in a uniform and harmonious manner.

The assessment thus becomes Italy's contribution in determining the way in which the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe can bring about the hoped-for global project to overcome this scourge.

The Mission

CONI agreed to submit to an inspection under the “*Compliance with Commitments*” Project in 1998 in the belief that appropriate measures had already been adopted to bring anti-doping activities on the national level in line with the measures set out in the Anti-doping Convention of the Council of Europe.

In that same year, three events occurred which led the Government to request a deferment of the deadline established for the writing of the National Report. The request was made on two subsequent occasions.

These events were the following: on the one hand, there were problems arising from anti-doping checks carried out in football which were harshly criticized and led CONI to review all the technical activity related to the operations of the Anti-doping Laboratory; while on the other hand there was the Government’s decision to effect a complete re-organization of the operational structure of the National Italian Olympic Committee, assigning it specific tasks in the prevention and suppression of doping which until that time had not been foreseen. At the same time, the Italian Parliament was assessing as many as five bills against doping which were to be unified in order to be presented in a single bill, which might be acceptable to all the various political factions in Parliament.

It would thus have been untimely to submit for the perusal of the members of the Group of Examiners a Report, which would likely not have been up-to-date because of the rapid and continual changes occurring in the regulations. The Government approved the amendment decree of CONI’s statute in July 1999 and the process was concluded at the end of 2000 with the final approval of CONI’s new revised Statute.

Law n° 376 on doping (14 December 2000) concluded its enactment process with final approval and publication on 18 December 2000, coming into effect on 2 January 2001.

Well aware of the need to be nevertheless prompt in the completion of preliminary activities of national concern, the departments of the Ministry of culture responsible for sports requested and held two meetings with CONI officials having responsibilities in this area on 22 February and 22 March 2000.

CONI, which in Italy is a state-controlled body, has always been active in urging sports Federations to take concrete initiatives in the fight against doping with the provisions established in the international regulations. CONI’s public nature therefore permits the Government to supervise the initiatives carried out by this organization and to confer legal status on its anti-doping regulations.

Methodology and the gathering of data

The purpose of this report is to permit the Group of Examiners to understand and assess the current national situation as it exists now.

Since there was no intention of conferring a scientific character on the paper, the description of the

facts and the information provided did not undergo any kind of scientific process. The information, documents and facts are presented as they are and as they appear within the national experience.

In fact, it was decided that a selection or processing of data, while being valid on the scientific level, might have however altered the actual situation with the natural tendency to interpret the data in the most favorable light in order to make a good impression. The references for what is described in the report are taken directly from documentation of a bibliographical nature as well as official public documents.

Only for the description of operational procedures have interviews been resorted to with top-level officials in the pertinent areas.

OVERVIEW OF THE ITALIAN STRUCTURES INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT.

1. Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport.

From 26 September 2019, has been nominated the Minister without portfolio delegated by the President of the Council of Ministers in the field of Youth Policies and Sport. Thus he is delegated to carry out the functions of programming, addressing and coordinating all initiatives, including legislation, as well as proposal, coordination and implementation of regulatory, administrative, cultural and social initiatives concerning sports and sporting professions; to care of international relations with bodies and institutions that have competence in the field of sport, with particular regard to the European Union, the Council of Europe, UNESCO and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), to care of relations with institutional and territorial institutions, sports organizations as well as other organizations operating in the sports sector; to develop and promote the activities of prevention of doping and violence in sport; to supervise the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), the Italian Paralympic Committee (CIP) and Sport e Salute. Moreover the Ministry has the coordination of the activities of the National Board for Governance and of the related activities for the proposal, the consultation and the definition of the governance guidelines on sports; the promotion of sporting events of national and international importance; the duty of promotion of the measures for the reorganization and strengthening of the discipline of sports bets as well as for the prevention of the manipulation of the relative competitions and many other tasks.

For the exercise of the functions above mentioned, the Minister uses the Office for Sport.

2. Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Office for Sport.

The fight against doping is one of the strategic activities of Italian Government. The Office for Sport has, among its assignments, the care of international relations with institutions that have competence in matters of sport, with particular regard to the European Union, to the Council of Europe, to UNESCO and to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in order to promote the development of doping prevention activities in sport. Moreover the Office is the National Public Authority focal point, coordinating the activities stakeholders involved in the National Compliance Platform.

Great importance is also given to the activity carried out at national level with the institutions responsible for the fight to doping phenomena, such as the NADO Italia (National Anti-Doping Organization), with exclusive responsibility for the adoption and application of the regulations in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code) or the Section for the control and supervision of doping established at the Ministry of Health.

The Office is composed by two different sections, the first one regarding Institutional Relations, International Affairs and sport governance, the other one for the Supervision, the Contributions and the Sports Facilities.

3. Ministry of Justice.

In the last years, there has been a great widespread diffusion of the use of doping for amateur and youth sporting activities also for the influence due to the scandals related to the use of doping substances by professional sportsmen of many disciplines. The big criminal organizations have seen in the traffic of doping substances a potential business, capable of conveying huge flows of money, which seems to reply the drug business. In the expansion of drugs used for doping practices, an extremely negative role is played by some pharmaceutical multinationals. Italy has a specific law - Law 376 approved in December 2000 - that the judiciary and police forces have actually applied in many public prosecutor's offices, revealing criminal organizations behind the sale of these substances.

4. Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health is established was 1958 with the need to fully implement the provisions of the Constitution which, in art. 32, declares: "The Republic protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and as a collective interest and guarantees free medical care to the indigent. No one can be obliged to a specific medical treatment except by law. The law cannot, in any case, exceed the limits imposed by the respect of the human person".

The ministry, with the aim of protecting the constitutional right to health, exercises his functions in the protection of human health, in the coordination of the national health system, in the veterinary health, in the health protection in the workplace and in food hygiene and safety.

Section for the supervision and control of doping and health protection in sports activities.

The functions of the Commission for the supervision and control of doping and for the protection of health in sports activities, established by the Law 376/2000, have been transferred, within the Technical Health Committee, to the Section for supervision and doping control and health protection in sports activities.

The Section carries out the following activities:

- prepares the list of drugs containing doping substances;
- plans and carries out the doping control activity on amateur sports events;
- promotes research projects and information / training campaigns to protect health in sports and doping prevention;
- prepares the annual report to the Parliament on the implementation of law n° 376 and on the activity of the Section.

Among its activity the Section has also funded about 80 training, information and doping prevention campaigns mainly in secondary school. A specific training activity was also developed for healthcare professionals and in particular for pediatricians, sports doctors and pharmacists.

Over the last few years, specific Masters of specialist training have been created for investigative NAS inspectors who are engaged daily in judicial police activities for the suppression of trafficking and trade in banned substances for doping and who collaborate with the Section in this field, as well as specific training courses for Public Ministers and Judges, in agreement with the Superior Council of the Magistracy.

In compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding of 4 September 2007 between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Youth Policies and Sports and CONI, the Section has directed its anti-doping control activity on the categories of amateur and amateur athletes. Since 2003 he has controlled almost 10,000 athletes of different sports specialties (on average 1400 athletes per year). The most tested sports disciplines were cycling, swimming, athletics, physical culture, winter sports, soccer and the categories of amateur and master level athletes.

Since 2002, the section has financed about 135 research projects mainly aimed at the epidemiological study of the phenomenon; to highlight the health risks deriving from the use of prohibited substances for doping and the development of new methods for detecting the use of prohibited substances for doping.

The section annually, in implementation of the art. 2 of the Law 376/2000, updates the list of biologically or pharmacologically active drugs and substances and medical practices whose use is considered doping, also adapting it to the international reference list published by WADA.

N.A.S.

The N.A.S., “Nucleo Antisofisticazioni and Sanità”, was established on 15 October 1962, to fight the phenomenon of food sophistication that was taking place, alarming public opinion.

Later, also in relation to the consistent results achieved, the presence on the territory of the men of the Anti-Adulteration and Healthcare Team has considerably increased, and the department acquired the current name of Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Health.

Today it has 1096 specialized units, spread over:

- 1) a central structure composed of Commander, Command Office and Analysis Department;
- 2) 3 Carabinieri Groups for the Protection of Health (Milano, Roma and Napoli);
- 3) 38 Carabinieri Anti-Adulteration and Healthcare Team, present throughout the national territory, with regional or inter-provincial competence.

In January 2017 at the AIFA (Italian Pharmaceutical Agency) the AIFA Carabinieri Unit was set up, directly dependent on the Carabinieri Command for Health Protection, which perform assessments and controls on the anti-corruption, on the pharmaceutical expenditure and on the traceability of the drug for the prevention of the scams against the National and Regional Health Service and monitoring of adverse events related to the use of drugs (pharmacovigilance).

The Department is included in the main community alarm systems regarding food, non-food products and medicines. The international projection has seen the Carabinieri of the NAS gain a leadership role in recent years, to become one of the points of reference for the most important European institutions.

5. Ministry of Education, University and Research.

The Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) is the Ministry of the Italian Government for the national education system, the Italian universities and research agencies. It is composed by a structure at

national level with a Department for ministerial planning and for ministerial management of the education budget, human resources and information, a Department for education and a Department for the universities, higher education establishments in art, music and dance. These Departments carry out policies on behalf of the Ministry and form the body which directs and programs educational policy. At local level there are the Regional education offices, which are autonomous administrative centers, carrying out the instructions of the Departments, directly supporting individual schools, and articulating the policies on the ground.

The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Sport is developing projects for the education in the fight of doping in the high schools.

6. CONI

The Italian National Olympic Committee by authority of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), provides discipline, regulation and management of national sports activities. Coni is a public institution responsible for the organization and strengthening of national sports and the promotion of maximum proliferation of sport with a particular regard to high level athletes.

Following the regulatory amendments of Decree Law N° 15 (8 January 2004), CONI forms the Confederation of Sports Federations and Associated Disciplines. Permanently established on 9 and 10 June 1914 in Rome, today CONI has a presence in 102 Provinces and 19 Regions, it endorses 45 National Sports Federations, 19 Associated Disciplines, 14 National Sports Promotional Institutions and 20 Meritorious Associations.

FMSI – Italian Medical Sports Federation.

FMSI has the duty to guarantee the health protection and health education of all those who practice or intend to carry out sports activities. It ensures the medical, technical and health assistance necessary to the Sports Organization and safeguards the health of the national team or sports club athletes.

In addition, the anti-doping control is guaranteed using its Medical Inspectors (DCO/BCO) and the Anti-Doping Laboratory of Rome, the only one existing in Italy accredited by WADA and ISO 17025 certified, renewed and upgraded in the structures, with a highly specialized staff, used to ensure an analysis potential of 16,000 samples per year, strongly involved in the field of scientific research.

Currently the laboratory carries out anti-doping analysis, looking for, on average on each individual sample, about 300 different compounds (doping drugs and/or their metabolites and/or diagnostic markers of abuse), contained in the list compiled by WADA.

Preliminary screening analyzes are carried out on each sample, in order to assess the presence or

absence of one or more substances belonging to the same class: the objective of the screening analysis is to exclude from any further investigation those samples in which it is demonstrated the absence of doping drugs and/or their metabolites.

In the case in which, on the contrary, the screening analyzes give positive or suspicious results, confirmatory analyzes are carried out aimed to identify the substances highlighted during the screening and, if a positivity threshold is set, the relative concentration.

The laboratory which can also conduct blood analyses in support of the haematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP).

NADO ITALIA

NADO Italia is the National Antidoping Organization (NADO), established under Law N° 230 dated 26 November 2007, ratifying the International Convention against doping in sport adopted by the UNESCO General Conference and in accordance with the World Antidoping Code, of which NADO Italia is a signatory.

NADO Italia applies the National Antidoping Rules in accordance to the WADA Code and the WADA International Standards.

NADO Italia's overall activities are conducted under conditions of full independence and autonomy and are subject to ongoing supervision and audit by WADA.

NADO Italia:

- adopts and implements Antidoping policies and regulations consistent with the Code and, to this end, it has adopted the Antidoping Sports Code and the Technical Standards;
- ensures that the Antidoping policies of the National Sports Federations comply with the applicable provisions of the WADA Code and National Antidoping Rules.
- prosecutes all potential violations of Antidoping rules under its jurisdiction;
- promotes the antidoping research and education and collaborates with International Sports Organizations of other countries in enforcing the World Antidoping Programme.

The main purpose of NADO Italia is to promote the fight against doping and to protect the rights of clean athletes. To this end, NADO Italia has its own intelligence team that works in cooperation with internal WADA Teams and with external partners like other Antidoping Organizations and NAS Carabinieri.

With reference to the execution of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Antidoping tests, NADO Italia collaborates with DCO/BCO medical inspectors trained by the Italian Sports Medicine Federation (FMSI) and, with regard to sample analysis, the Rome-based Antidoping Laboratory, the only WADA accredited laboratory nation-wide, or other WADA accredited laboratories.

NADO Italia is governed by a Chairman, former Commander in Chief of Carabinieri, with a great experience in investigations and compliance and consists of the following bodies:

- Antidoping Control Committee who prepares the Test Distribution Plan (TDP) arranging In-competition and Out-of-competition tests, elaborates the annual criteria whereby athletes are included in the national RTP and the procedures related to athlete whereabouts;
- Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee who manages and decides on Therapeutic Use Exemption

Applications, composed from physicians with specialization in the most frequent pathologies regarding the applications for TUEs;

- Committee for Education, Anti-Doping Training and Research who pursues the antidoping research and education aims, planning, monitoring and evaluating the annual education programs according to the article 18 WADA Code.

- National Antidoping Prosecutor who is responsible of results management, also establishing responsibilities of individuals who have shown any conduct that infringes the Antidoping rules.

- National Antidoping Tribunal consists of two divisions having jurisdiction to pass judgement on Antidoping rule violations.

Statistics data 2018:

During the 2018, NADO Italia has performed 8319 antidoping controls, whose 5429 In-Competition and 2890 Out-of-Competition; NADO Italia also has evaluated 818 Therapeutic Use Exemption Applications whose 326 granted, 114 denied and 378 not necessary.

In 2018, NADO Italia has found 103 Adverse Analytical Findings, has managed 137 whereabouts failures and has initiated 334 disciplinary proceedings.

Statistics data 2019 (in progress):

Up to middle of November 2019, NADO Italia has performed 7230 antidoping controls, whose 4435 In-Competition and 2795 Out-of-Competition; NADO Italia also has evaluated (at middle of September) 715 Therapeutic Use Exemption Applications whose 281 granted, 114 denied and 320 not necessary.

85 missed or wrong records have been reported and 105 AAF (Adverse Analytical Findings) have been managed.

7. Sport e Salute SPA

In 2002 CONI Servizi was founded by CONI, through the Legislative Decree 138/2002 which established a joint-stock company, with total public participation (the shares were attributed to the Ministry of Economy and Finance), called to support all the activities of CONI. With the Law N° 145 (30 December 2018) its powers were expanded, it became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and its name was changed to Sport and Salute Spa, acting as an operational structure on behalf of the government authority, competent in the field of sport. At the same time, he entrusted him with the management of 368 million euros out of the 408 of the State's financing for the sector, the remaining 40 to the CONI for summit sports and the Olympics. With this budget, Sport e Salute SPA have the task of financing all the sport federations.

8. University of Rome “Foro Italico” - IUSM

The University of Rome “Foro Italico” is a public research university which provides a high level of education, with the possibility of choose different kind of courses, degrees and post degrees. It is the only Italian state university dedicated to sports and movement sciences.

In 1952, the Higher Institute of Physical Education in Rome (ISEF) was established and structured

according to the changed political needs of the new Italian democratic order. It was confirmed of university degree, founded with legal status of public law and administrative, didactic and disciplinary autonomy within the limits established by the law. At the end a three-year course the students could obtain a diploma to teach physical education in the school.

The Legislative Decree n° 178 (8 May 1998) established that the ISEF of Rome became the University Institute of Motor Sciences (IUSM), a university for scientific research and higher level studies in the field of motor sciences. The institute's aim is to cover all the fields of interest arising from man's physical activity: scientific research, coaching for recreational sports and for high level competitive sports, teaching, fitness and rehabilitation, organization and management of sports events and facilities. The IUSM plays an important role in the field of education against doping.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

In 1995 Italy, after signing the **Convention by the Council of Europe** on 16 November 1989, concluded the procedures entrusting the task to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On 29 November 1995 the Law, n° 522 ('Ratification and execution of the Anti-doping Convention, with appendix, made in Strasbourg November 16, 1989') authorised the President of the Republic to ratify the Convention itself.

Finally, on 12 February 1996 Italy ratified the Anti-doping Convention promoted by the Council of Europe.

On 16 November 1989 Italy signed the **UNESCO Convention**, ratified on 12 December 1996 which came into force from 01 April 1996.

At National level, the basic rule remains the Law **376/2000** ('Regulation of health standards in sports activities and the fight against doping'). The Law defines the health standards to adhere in sports activities and establishes the prohibition of doping. In the second part there is the definition and classification of doping substances, with the proposal to revise the list on a regular basis at any variation. In the third part the Law institutes a Commission (now it is the Section above described) for the Monitoring and Control of Doping and the Protection of Health in Sporting Activities at the Ministry of Health. The rule also includes regulation on the National and Regional Laboratories, duties for the Sports Organizations and the economical and criminal penalties. The Minister of Health must present Parliament with an annual Report on the state of implementation of this law and the activities completed by the Section.

Following the Law 376, on 14 February 2012, the Ministry of Health published a **Ministerial Decree** that gives the procedural guidelines for carrying out anti-doping controls under the competence of the Commission for the Surveillance and Control of Doping and Health in Sports Activities.

NADO Italia adopted on 4 June 2019 the **National Anti-Doping Rules**, a technical and fulfilling document implementing the WADA World Anti-Doping Code and related International Standards.

It is evident that, among the legal framework respected in Italy, all the regulatory production of WADA must be considered, including the WADA Code, the Prohibited List, the International Standards Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the International Standards Testing and Investigations, the International Standards Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

ITALIAN MEASURES AGAINST DOPING UP TO THE RATIFICATION OF THE ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

As has previously been pointed out, in Italy CONI is a state-controlled public body and not a private association.

The rules and regulations it establishes as guidelines for the activities carried out by the various

National Sports Federations are approved by the Government, which supervises CONI, and are therefore of a governmental nature.

We have already pointed out that Italy's concern for the problems related to the protection of the health of athletes goes back to the immediate post-war period.

In actual fact, a Federation of Sports Medicine was set up as far back as 1929 when there was an attempt to make a medical check-up establishing fitness for athletes in top-level competition obligatory.

This Federation was officially recognised by CONI in February 1930.

In 1945, with CONI's re-organisation, the Federation was included among those which comprised CONI - Federazione delle Federazioni Sportive (Federation of Sports Federations) - and took on the present name of Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana (Italian Federation of Sports Medicine).

Following the above-mentioned Law 1055/50, the most significant legal initiative carried out by Parliament occurred in 1971 with the approval of Law 1099 regarding the revision of responsibilities related to health safeguards in sports activities and introducing into the legal system the concept of the crime of doping and its regulation and sanctions.

The law-maker's decision is linked to the concern for a widespread phenomenon which was no longer covert but which as we have already indicated deeply disturbed Italian public opinion during the Olympic Games held in Rome in 1960.

The Anti-doping Laboratory of Rome, established by the Italian Federation of Sports Medicine, had started operations as far back as 1960, even though 1962 is indicated as the date for the start of systematic anti-doping analyses.

The regulations with regard to anti-doping contained in Law 1099 did not succeed in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to it, even though in 1975 the list of prohibited substances established by a Decree on the part of the Ministry of Health was published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale dello Stato" n° 259 (29 September 1975).

Basically, the law provided for the concrete co-operation of the Italian Federation of Sports Medicine in carrying out measures for health safeguards in sports activities and the training of sports physicians and massagers.

Since the law did not limit activities regarding anti-doping inspections carried out by CONI and the Italian Federation of Sports Medicine, its non-application had no effect on anti-doping inspections carried out by the Sports Organizations in accordance with the guidelines provided by the International Olympic Committee and other international bodies.

A kind of connection between the Recommendations of the Council of Europe and the measures adopted in Italy in this field can be perceived as far back as the 1970s. In the 1970s and 1980s, the

Sports Federations, aware of the problem, on their own initiative took responsibility for anti-doping inspections and this activity was carried out in a more or less routine manner until 1998 when the Johnson case exploded.

We must emphasize, however, that even before this time, with the presentation of a number of bills on anti-doping in the Italian Parliament, a lively debate had been started on the subject which gave rise to a study and the creation of a National Fund for anti-doping initiatives.

In 1988, after the adoption of many other measures, CONI issued a directive to all the National Sports Federations with the purpose of bringing all the various federal regulations related to prohibited substances and sports sanctions into line with those of the International Olympic Committee. In 1989 the Italian Parliament approved Law no. 401 designed to legally penalize sports fraud. This law over time was to be used to sanction crimes related to doping, albeit in a controversial manner.

Believing the simple directive issued to the Federations telling them to bring their anti-doping regulations into line with international norms to be insufficient, in 1993 CONI decided to create a centralized structure, and thus a supra-federal body, with the task of preventing and suppressing the use of prohibited substances.

Two Commissions were formed as a result: A Scientific Commission on Anti-doping and a Study Commission on Doping.

Even with subsequent changes in the name, structure and procedures of the Commissions, CONI, under the supervision of the Government, worked towards the standardization of the regulations and sanctions for the fight against doping both on the national level and in relation to the dispositions of the International Olympic Committee.

It is useful at this point to recall that CONI was required by a Decree of the President of the Republic in 1986 to bring its own activities in sports management into compliance with the guidelines of the International Olympic Committee. Among the measures proposed in the period up to 1995, one of the most significant was the surprise inspections provided for by a CONI Commission in addition to those already provided for by the National Sports Federations. In 1994 the total annual number of routine and surprise controls exceeded 10,000.

In national anti-doping activities, the Federations were being increasingly obliged to apply the regulations foreseen by the International Olympic Committee, separating their responsibility in this area from that of the International Federations.

A different interpretation of the directives of the International Olympic Committee had in fact created a conflicting situation with the International Cycling Union with regard to the applicability of a sanction to an Italian cyclist who had tested positive in an international race held in Italy.

The Sports Arbitration Court, requested to intervene in order to settle the disagreement, had expressed the opinion that all events involving the international participation of athletes should be held with the application of all the Rules established by the International Federation.

On the other hand, domestic regulations established by a national Anti-doping Authority could be applied to all sports events on the national calendar. In 1995, CONI went ahead with a further and more incisive restructuring of the central Organisms responsible for the fight against doping. An Office for the Centralized Co-ordination of Anti-doping Activities was created and more particularly an Office for Anti-doping Investigations was established with precisely defined and specific investigative tasks.

All disciplinary procedures were revised to bring them into line with the principles contained in the Council of Europe Convention:

1. the investigative party is distinct from the requesting party;
2. the process is fair and equal, with the safeguarding of the principle of cross-examination and the right of the interested party to representation and assistance before the Sports Justice Organ;
3. disciplinary provisions are incontestable before second-instance Organs;
4. an Investigative Commission has the following responsibilities:
 - a) assessment of requests made by the Office for Anti-doping Investigations for bringing a charge against the parties under investigation and the non-suit of the anti-doping procedure;
 - b) prevention and consulting services;
 - c) the Office for Anti-doping Investigations has exclusive responsibility for the investigation of the facts in anti-doping cases;
5. the procedures for carrying out anti-doping inspections are regulated on an analytical basis.

In 1995 as well, after signing the Convention on 16 November 1989, Italy concluded the subsequent procedures entrusting the task to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The November 29 1995 Law, n° 522 "Ratification and execution of the Anti-doping Convention, with appendix, made in Strasbourg November 16, 1989") - authorized the President of the Republic to ratify the Agreement itself.

On February 12 1996, continuing the connection between the national and international situations, Italy ratified the Anti-doping Convention (promoted by the Council of Europe).

Anti-doping measures following ratification of the Council of Europe Convention

Since 1996 a number of bills have been presented in Parliament to introduce more up-to-date anti-doping regulations into the current system.

It should be pointed out, however, that there had already been an attempt to approve a new anti-doping law in the late 1980s.

The attempt was not successful due to an early dissolution of the Houses of Parliament.

In 1997, the Senate Health and Hygiene Commission examined five anti-doping bills at the same

time and a Committee was created with the precise and specific aim of achieving a standard and uniform text.

After a long parliamentary process, the law was approved on 14 December 2000, n° 376, and came into force on 2 February 2001. This remains the most important national law that acts "Regulation of health protection of sports activities and the fight against doping".

In early 1997, CONI further improved its own Anti-doping Regulation which the national Federations were then enjoined to adopt.

A provision was included governing cases in which the Federations had failed within 90 days to accept the Regulations established by CONI and approved by the Government, to the effect that the same applications would nevertheless be applied to all affiliates of the Federation in question.

With regard to CONI, a complete overhaul of the regulatory system was carried out, proceeding as well to the re-constitution of all the Organs operating in the sector.

These included:

- Central Co-ordinating Office for Anti-doping Activities
- Commission for Surprise Controls
- Office for Anti-doping Investigations
- Investigative Commission on Doping

In 1997 CONI also approved the launching of the "*Io non rischio la salute!*" ("*I am not going to put my health at risk!*") campaign.

The Campaign was proposed by the Scientific Commission on Anti-doping, but in order to permit its going into effect it was limited to a check of the state of the athlete's health by measuring the haematic parameters which can be dangerously altered through the abuse of EPO.

The dissuasive activities carried out under the Campaign achieved favourable results since in 2000 before the Olympic Games not one of the about 1500 athletes tested presented haematic parameters outside the normal range.

Currently, the country is involved in the application of the provisions in the new anti-doping Law which provides for a Committee, within the Ministry of Health, with the task of arranging for anti-doping inspections in addition to the planning and supervision of national anti-doping activities.

The approval of the Law does not constitute an impediment to anti-doping inspections effected by CONI and by the National Sports Federations which, since 2001, have continued with a different strategy.

In fact, in the belief that the more than 10,000 annual controls carried out for the most part on a routine basis during competitions is rather high, the sports organization felt that the controls could be reduced with the contemporaneous and considerable increase in the number of surprise controls

or of those carried out in periods when the athlete is not competing.

The reduction in the number of inspections, resorting on the other hand to surprise controls or to controls effected in periods of non-competition, on the one hand permits quality improvement of the controls themselves and on the other makes it possible to designate any financial resources which may have been saved in the process to activities of information and prevention.

On 1st of January 2004 come into force the World Anti-Doping Code promoted by WADA. WADA Foundation Board and Executive Committee approved on 7 november 2019 the revision of the Code an International Standards which will come into force on 1 January 2021.

The World Anti-Doping Code is the core document that harmonizes anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sport organizations and among public authorities around the world. It works in conjunction with six International Standards which aim to foster consistency among anti-doping organizations in various areas: testing laboratories; Therapeutic Use Exemptions; the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods; the protection of privacy and personal information; and Code Compliance by Signatories.

The adoption of the Code led to several significant advances in the global fight against doping in sport, including the formalization of certain rules and the clarification of stakeholder responsibilities. This new approach to anti-doping brought consistency to a previously disjointed system. The Code was never designed to be a document that stood still. As anti-doping developed, so would the ideas that would form rules, regulations and policies in the future. Following the experience gained in the application of the 2004 Code, WADA initiated a consultation process in 2006 to review the Code. The review process was a fully collaborative process that involved the whole anti-doping community, all of whom sought an enhanced Code that would benefit athletes around the world. In November 2017, following several months of stakeholder consultations, WADA's Foundation Board adopted a limited number of Code amendments specifically related to Code compliance. These amendments took effect at the same time as the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, on 1 April 2018.

Signatories are required to undertake three steps in order to be fully compliant with the Code: acceptance, implementation, and enforcement.

Code acceptance means that a Signatory agrees to the principles of the Code and agrees to implement and comply with the Code.

Once a Signatory accepts the Code, it must then implement it. The implementation of the Code is the process that an anti-doping organization goes through to amend its rules and policies so that all mandatory articles and principles of the Code are included.

Finally, enforcement refers to the Signatory actually enforcing its amended rules and policies in accordance with the Code.

WADA monitors the implementation of and compliance with the Code.

To date, more than 660 sport organizations have accepted the World Anti-Doping Code. These organizations include the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic

Committee (IPC), all International Federations (IFs) and all IOC-recognized IFs, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Other relevant step taken to tackle the phenomena of doping in sport, was the adoption of the Convention on 19 October 2005 promoted by UNESCO which responded to the calls and the concern expressed by the international community over unethical behavior in sport. That concern urged all countries to take concerted action.

The Convention represents the first time that governments around the world have agreed to apply the force of international law to anti-doping. This is important because there are specific areas where only governments possess the means to take the fight against doping forward.

The Convention also helps to ensure the effectiveness of the World Anti-Doping Code. As the Code is a non-government document that applies only to members of sports organizations, the Convention provides the legal framework under which governments can address specific areas of the doping problem that are outside the domain of the sports movement. As such, the Convention helps to formalize global anti-doping rules, policies and guidelines in order to provide an honest and equitable playing environment for all athletes.

The Convention stipulates the Member States undertake appropriate domestic and international measures in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code principles including any action of international cooperation in the context of the International Organizations tackling the doping in sport, like WADA.

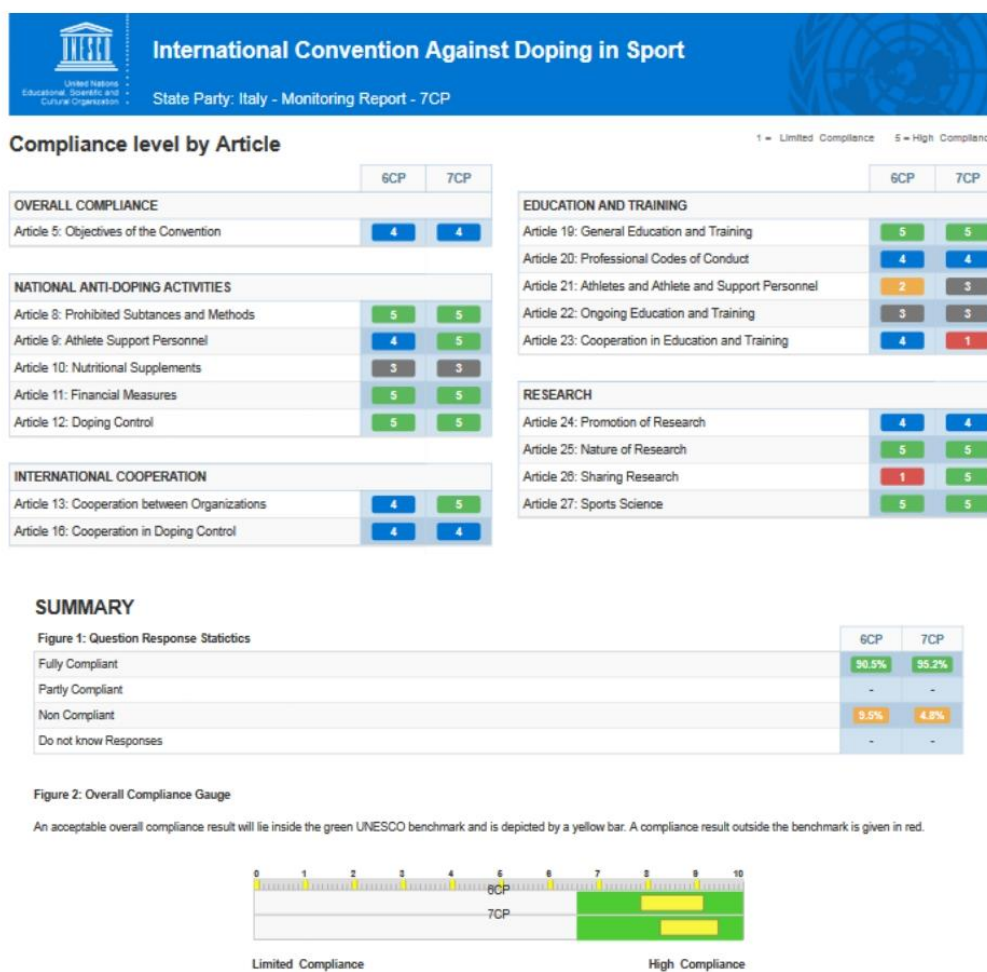
The State Parties are required to take specific action to:

- Restrict the availability of prohibited substances or methods to athletes (except for legitimate medical purposes) including measures against trafficking;
- Facilitate doping controls and support national testing programs;
- Withhold financial support from athletes and athlete support personnel who commit an anti-doping rule violation, or from sporting organizations that are not in compliance with the Code;
- Encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish 'best practice' in the labelling, marketing and distribution of products which might contain prohibited substances;
- Support the provision of anti-doping education to athletes and the wider sporting community.

Entered into force on 1 February 2007, it became the most successful convention in the history of UNESCO in terms of rhythm of ratification after adoption. The Convention is now the second most ratified of all UNESCO treaties.

Italian ratification process for the implementation of the UNESCO Convention led to the adoption, on 26 November 2007, of n° 230 consisting of four articles and forcing Italy, as a signatory country, to perform such obligations in good faith and to comply to the principles laid down by the Anti-Doping Code promoted by WADA.

According to the results of CoP7, Paris 29-30 October 2019, Italy obtained excellent results regarding the country's compliance in the fight against doping, as in the following images:



According to Law n° 376 (14 December 2000) was set up the Commission for the oversight and control on doping and health in sport activities under the authority of the Italian Ministry of Health. All the functions of the Commission has been delegated, from 2015, to the Section for the oversight and control on doping and health in sport activities in the framework of the Technical Health Committee. The Section carries out its anti-doping controls on a regular basis following the procedural rules set up by the Health Ministry Decree (14 February 2012). This Decree gives procedural rules for carrying out anti-doping controls under the competence of the Commission for the surveillance and control of doping and health in sports activities.

Among its membership, WADA operates through the National Antidoping Organization (NADO) responsible to implement the Code in its regulation. In Italy, its functions were assigned to CONI up to 2015. From 2015 to date, NADO, renamed NADO-Italia, has become ever more independent from CONI's organigram. The independence of NADO-Italia represents a significant transition towards the direction undertaken by Italian government in order to promote more legality and transparency.

Afterwards law nr. 145 (30 dicembre 2018) and law nr. 86 (8 agosto 2019) assigned the sport management to Sport e Salute s.p.a., a public society. So the Federations don't depend on Coni any

more. To Coni has been assigned only olympic sport management.

Definitions

Athlete is any person who competes in sport under the aegis of the relevant International Federation and/or the Italian National Olympic Committee and Italian Paralympic Committee.

Doping refers to an athlete's use of prohibited drugs or methods to improve training and sporting results. Doping includes an athlete's use of different forbidden drugs (such as steroids, stimulants, hormones, diuretics, narcotics and marijuana), use of forbidden methods (such as blood transfusions or gene doping), and even the refusal to take a drug test or an attempt to tamper with doping controls.

A **Prohibited Substance** is any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List, issued by WADA. Since 2004, as required by World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has published an annual List of Prohibited Substances and Methods. The List forms one of the six International Standards and identifies the substances and methods prohibited in- and out-of-competition and in particular sports, classified by different categories.

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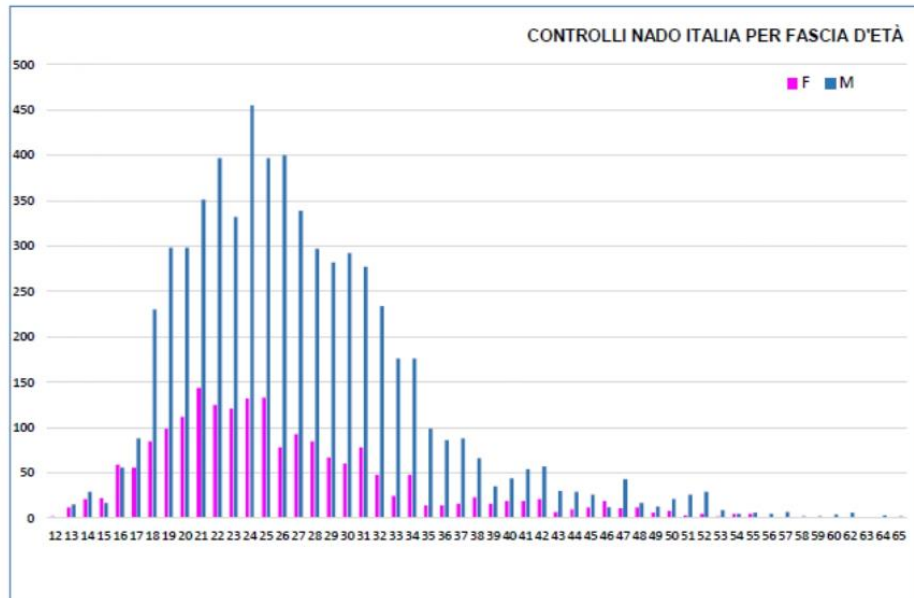
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Dati statistici controlli NADO Italia per Sport – Anno 2018

Federazioni	In Competizione			Fuori Competizione			Totali		
	Urine	Ematico	Totale IC	Urine	Ematico	Totale FC	Urine	Ematico	Totale
CIP - FCI - Paraciclismo	26		26	15	3	18	41	3	44
CIP - FIC - Canottaggio paralimpico	4		4	5	2	7	9	2	11
CIP - FINP - Nuoto paralimpico	17		17	21	3	24	38	3	41
CIP - FIPAV - Pallavolo in carrozzina				6	1	7	6	1	7
CIP - FIPE - Pesistica paralimpica	3	1	4	3		3	6	1	7
CIP - FIS - Scherma paralimpica				18	1	19	18	1	19
CIP - FISG - Sport sul ghiaccio paralimpico	20	2	22	30	2	32	50	4	54
CIP - FISIP - Sport invernali paralimpici				26	4	30	26	4	30
CIP - FISNeW - Sci nautico paralimpico				2		2	2	0	2
CIP - FISPEs - Atletica	26	3	29	25	4	29	51	7	58
CIP - FISPEs - Rugby in carrozzina	12		12				12	0	12
CIP - FISPIC - Calcio a 5	12	2	14	6		6	18	2	20
CIP - FISPIC - Goalball	4		4				4	0	4
CIP - FIT - Tennis in carrozzina	6		6				6	0	6
CIP - FITA - Taekwondo Paralimpico	2		2				2	0	2
CIP - FITARCO - Tiro con l'arco paralimpico	4		4				4	0	4
CIP - FITET - Tennis tavolo paralimpico	4		4	4		4	8	0	8
CIP - FITRI - Triathlon paralimpico				6	4	10	6	4	10
CIP - FIV - Vela paralimpica				2		2	2	0	2
CIP - Pallacanestro in carrozzina	8		8	15	1	16	23	1	24
ACI - Sport automobilistici	8		8				8	0	8
FASI - Arrampicata sportiva	5	1	6	5	2	7	10	3	13
FCI - Ciclistica	537	82	619	149	75	224	686	157	843
FCri - Cricket	6		6				6	0	6
FGI - Ginnastica	45	6	51	39	6	45	84	12	96
FIBA - Badminton	6		6	2	1	3	8	1	9
FIBIS - Billardo sportivo	2		2				2	0	2
FIBS - Baseball Softball	8		8	6	6	12	14	6	20
FIC - Canottaggio	52	8	60	51	12	63	103	20	123
FICK - Canoa Kayak	44		44	81	34	115	125	34	159
FIDAF - American football	8		8				8	0	8
FIDAL - Atletica	352	66	418	242	81	323	594	147	741
FIDS - Danza sportiva	8		8				8	0	8
FIG - Golf	14	1	15				14	1	15
FIGC - Calcio	2142	96	2238	362	240	602	2504	336	2840
FIGH - Handball	24	4	28	4		4	28	4	32
FIGS - Squash	10	4	14				10	4	14
FIH - Hockey	8	4	12	9		9	17	4	21
FIJKAM - Lotta, judo, karate, arti marziali	69		69	80	31	111	149	31	180
FIKBMS - Kickboxing	38	4	42				38	4	42
FIM - Motonautica	2	1	3				2	1	3
FIN - Nuoto	429	36	465	147	82	229	576	118	694
FIP - Pallacanestro	187		187	46	29	75	233	29	262
FIPAV - Pallavolo	158		158	61	17	78	219	17	236
FIPE - Pesistica	30	17	47	40	24	64	70	41	111
FIPM - Pentathlon moderno	22		22	22	5	27	44	5	49
FIPSAS - Pesca sportiva e attività subacquee	55	3	58	11	5	16	66	8	74
FIR - Rugby	111		111	58	34	92	169	34	203
FIS - Scherma	22		22	50	13	63	72	13	85
FISE - Sport equestri	24	1	25	6		6	30	1	31
FISG - Sport del ghiaccio	57	8	65	85	30	115	142	38	180
FISI - Sport invernali	76	22	98	192	48	240	268	70	338
FISR - Sport rotellistici	52	18	70	5	3	8	57	21	78
FISW - Surf	5		5				5	0	5
FIT - Tennis	8		8	7	2	9	15	2	17
FITA - Taekwondo	2		2	3	3	6	5	3	8
FITARCO - Tiro con l'arco	16		16	10		10	26	0	26
FITAV/UIT'S - Tiro a volo/segno	26		26	12		12	38	0	38
FITET - Tennis tavolo	12		12	9	6	15	21	6	27
FITRI - Triathlon	91	58	149	22	18	40	113	76	189
FIV - Vela	10		10	10	2	12	20	2	22
FIWuK - Wushu	13		13				13	0	13
FMI - Motociclistica	4		4				4	0	4
FPI - Pugilato	26		26	37	9	46	63	9	72
FSI - Scacchi	1		1				1	0	1
IFBB - Bodybuilding	8		8				8	0	8
			5429			2890			8319

Comitato Controlli Antidoping



Ripartizione degli esiti avversi riscontrati nei campioni – Anno 2018*

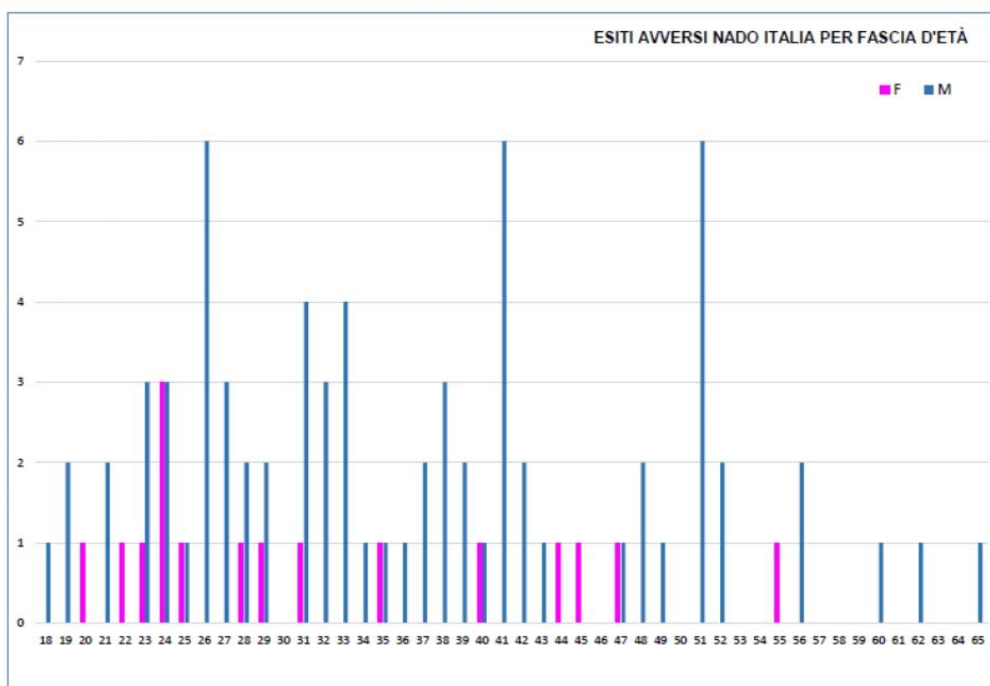
FSN/DSA/EPS	Numero	Sostanza vietata
FIGC – Calcio	4	Idroclorotiazide (2), Dorzolamide, Cocaina
FCI – Ciclistica	19	Eritropoietina ricombinante (5), Clostebol (2), Fenoterolo, Eritropoietina ricombinante-Triamcinolone-Acetonide, Ghrp-Triamcinolone acetonide, Testosterone metaboliti, Meldonio, Clostebol metabolita, Arimistane e metabolita, Cannabis, Eritropoietina ricombinante-Testosterone, Efedrina-Oxilofrina, Triamcinolone acetonide, Efedrina-Oxilofrina-Mesterolone
FIR – Rugby	6	Cannabis (5), 19-Noreticoplanolone-Testosterone-19-Norandrosterone
FISR – Sport Rotellistici	1	Amiloride-Idroclorotiazide-ACB
FISG – Sport del Ghiaccio	1	Clorotiazide-Idroclorotiazide-ACB
FISE – Sport Equestri	2	Cocaina e suoi metaboliti, Clorotiazide-Idroclorotiazide-ACB
FIDAL – Atletica	8	Betametasone (3), Clostebol metabolita (2), Triamcinolone acetonide (2), Tibolone metaboliti
FIP – Pallacanestro	2	Cannabis (2)
FIGS – Squash	1	Metandienone metaboliti
FISPIC – Sport Paralimpici per Ippovedenti e Ciechi	3	Clorotiazide-Idroclorotiazide-ACB, Indapamide, Acetazolamide-Dorzolamide
FIPAV – Pallavolo	3	Cannabis (2), Epitembolone-19-Norandrosterone-19-Noreticoplanolone-Testosterone
FITRI – Triathlon	6	Clostebol metabolita, Clenbuterolo-Eritropoietina ricombinante, Tamoxifene-Metandienone metaboliti, Betametasone, Prednisone-Prednisolone, Clenbuterolo
FICSF – Canottaggio sedile fisso	1	Fenoterolo
FISPES – Sport Paralimpici e Sperimentali	1	Clostebol metabolita
FIPSAS – Pesca Sportiva e Attività Subacquee	1	Prednisone-Prednisolone
FIJLKAM – Judo, Lotta, Karate e Arti Marziali	2	Clostebol metabolita, Meldonio
FIBIS – Biliardo Sportivo	1	Indapamide
FCrI – Cricket	1	Betametasone
FIT – Tennis	1	Furosemide
FISI – Sport Invernali	2	Tibolone metaboliti (2)
FIGH – Handball	1	Cannabis
FITA – Taekwondo	1	Clostebol metabolita
FIN – Nuoto	1	Tuaminoeptano
FPI – Pugilistica	1	Metadone e metabolita
ACSI – Associazione Centri Sportivi Italiani	4	Testosterone, Clortalidone, Triamcinolone acetonide metabolita, Eritropoietina ricombinante
ASI – Associazioni Sportive Sociali Italiane	4	Amiloride-Clorotiazide-Idroclorotiazide-ACB (2), Mesterolone metabolita-Clomifene metabolita, Torasemide
UISP – Unione Italiana Sport per Tutti	8	Clenbuterolo (3), Triamcinolone acetonide (2), Drostanolone e metabolita-Testosterone, Bisoprololo, LGD-4033 e metaboliti
CSEN – Centro Sportivo Educativo Nazionale	1	Boldenone e/o suo metabolita-19-Norandrosterone-19-Noreticoplanolone-Clenbuterolo-1,4,6-Androstatrien-3-17-Dione-Cocaina e suoi metaboliti-Efedrina-Oxilofrina-Testosterone
CSI – Centro Sportivo Italiano	2	Triamcinolone acetonide-hCG, Clostebol metabolita
CSAIN – Centri Sportivi Aziendali Industriali	1	hCG
FIWuK – Wushu-Kung Fu	1	Cannabis
TOTALE	91	

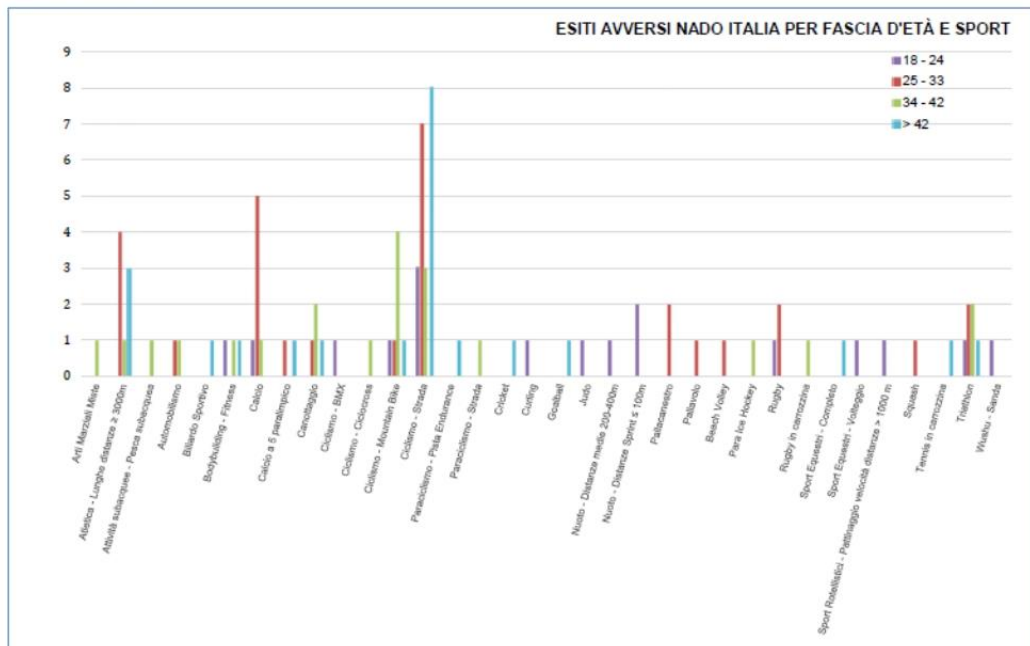
*compresi gli esiti avversi sui controlli SVD

Ripartizione degli esiti avversi con TUE o assunzione per via consentita Anno 2018

FSN/DSA/EPS	Numero	Sostanza vietata
FIGC – Calcio	4	Triamcinolone acetone (3), Dorzolamide
FISG – Sport del Ghiaccio	1	Bnnzolamide
FIN – Nuoto	1	Triamcinolone acetone
FINA – Federazione Internazionale di Nuoto	2	Terbutalina
FCI – Ciclismo	3	Triamcinolone acetone (2), Dorzolamide-Bnnzolamide
FIPE – Pesistica*	1	Dorzolamide
TOTALE	12	

*esito avverso su controllo SVD





**Ripartizione delle sostanze riscontrate
in base alla classificazione della Lista WADA – Anno 2018***

S1. Agenti anabolizzanti

Clostebol	10	Metandienone	2
Testosterone e/o suoi metaboliti	7	Epitrenbolone	1
Clenbuterolo	6	Drostanolone	1
19-Norandrosterone	3	Androstadienedione	1
19-Noreticolanalone	3	Boldenone	1
Tibolone	3	LGD-4033 e suoi metaboliti	1
Mesterolone	2		
TOTALE**	41		

S2. Ormoni peptidici, fattori di crescita, sostanze correlate e mimetici

Eritropoietina ricombinante	9	GHRP	1
TOTALE**	10		

S3. Beta-2 Agonisti

Fenoterolo	2	Terbutalina (con TUE)	2
TOTALE**	4		

S4. Modulatori ormonali e metabolici

hCG	2	Tamoxifene	1
Meldonio	2	Arimistane	1
Clomifene	1		
TOTALE**	7		

S5. Diuretici e agenti mascheranti

Idroclorotiazide	8	Indapamide	2
ACB	6	Dorzolamide	2
Clorotiazide	5	Furosemide	1
Amiloride	3	Ciortalidone	1
Dorzolamide (via consentita)	3	Acetazolamide	1
Brinzolamide (via consentita)	2	Torasemide	1
TOTALE**	35		

S6. Stimolanti

Efedrina	3	Oxilofrina	3
Cocaína e/o suoi metaboliti	3	Tuaminoeptano	1
TOTALE**	10		

S8. Cannabinoidi

Cannabis	12		
TOTALE**	12		

S9. Glucocorticosteroidi

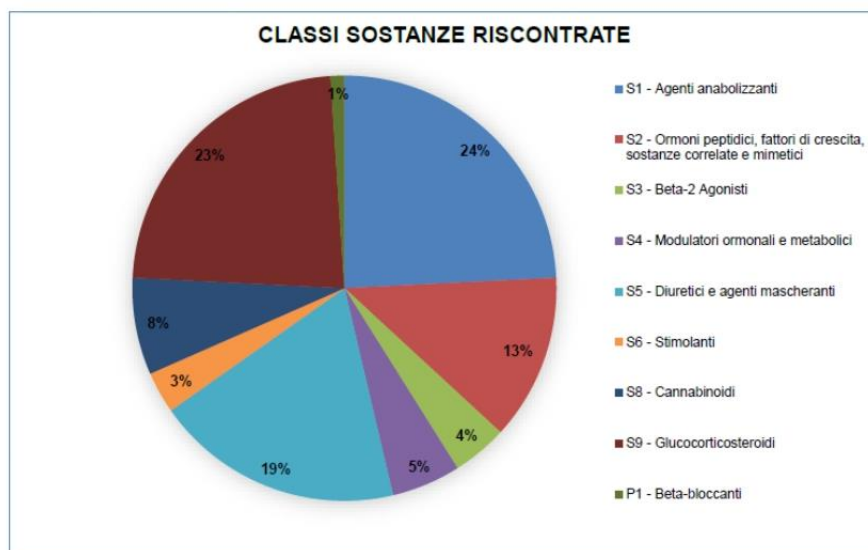
Triamcinolone	9	Prednisone	2
Triamcinolone (via consentita)	6	Prednisolone	2
Betametasonone	5		
TOTALE**	24		

P1. Beta-Bloccanti

Bisoprololo	1		
TOTALE**	1		

*compresi gli esiti avversi sui controlli SVD

**alcuni risultati positivi corrispondono al rilevamento di più sostanze nello stesso campione

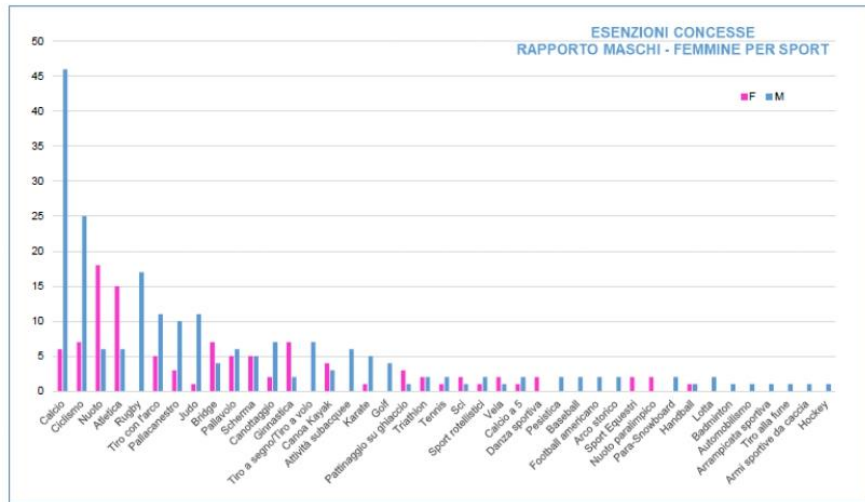


Procura Nazionale Antidoping

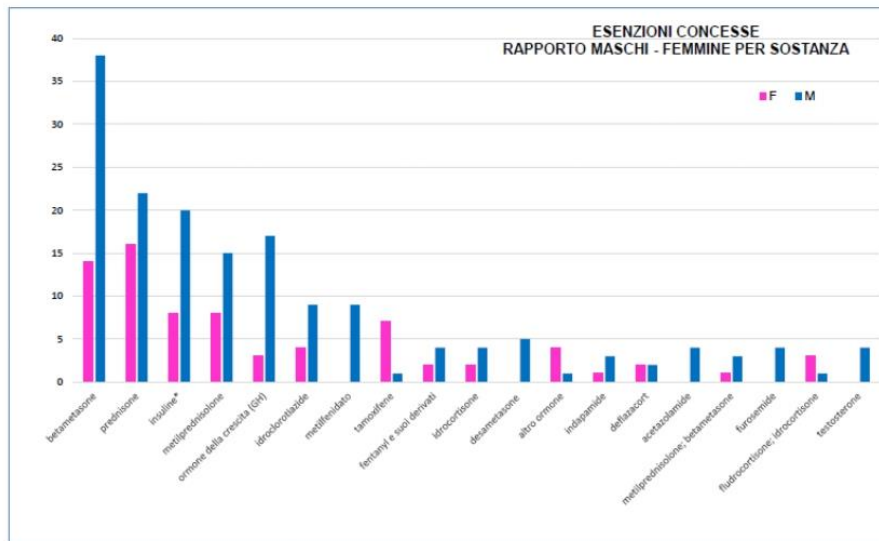
	2018
Inadempienze verbalizzate	Tot. 137
<i>Mancate e/o errate comunicazioni in ADAMS</i>	86
<i>Mancati controlli/ Missed test</i>	51
Esiti avversi riscontrati	Tot. 103
<i>SVD</i>	14
<i>NADO Italia (di cui 12 chiuse per presenza TUE)</i>	89

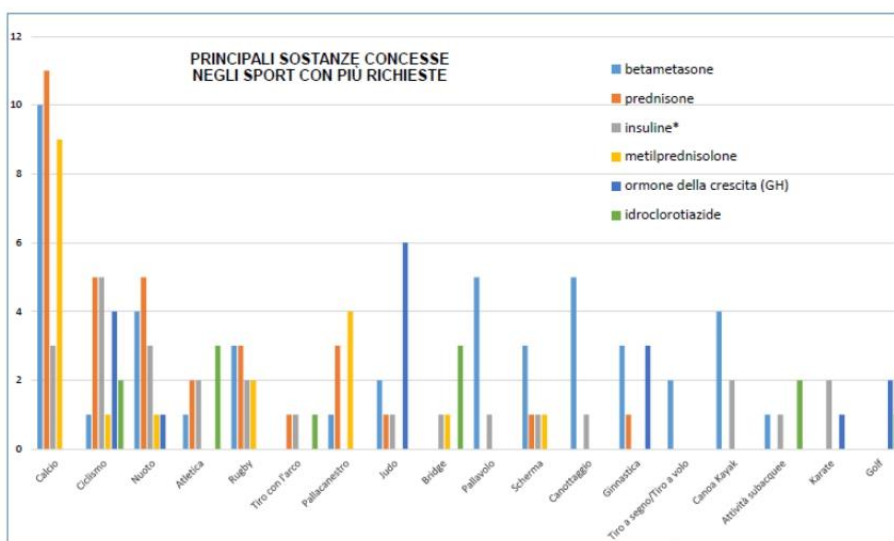
Comitato Esenzioni ai Fini Terapeutici

	2018
<i>Richieste TUE concesse</i>	326
<i>Richieste TUE negate</i>	114
<i>Richieste TUE non necessarie</i>	378
Richieste TUE totali	818



M	F
221	105





Tribunale Nazionale Antidoping - I Sezione

	2018
Procedimenti	294
• Tesserati	168
• Non tesserati	126
Archiviazioni	7
Casi conclusi	167
Casi pendenti nel 2018	127

Tipologia di Violazione*

2.1 Presenza di una sostanza vietata o dei suoi metaboliti o markers nel campione biologico	95
2.2 Uso o tentato uso di sostanza vietata o di un metodo proibito	72
2.3 Elusione, rifiuto o omissione di sottoporsi al prelievo dei campioni biologici	21
2.4 Mancata reperibilità	2
2.6 Possesso di sostanze vietate e ricorso a metodi proibiti	102
2.7 Traffico illegale o tentato traffico illegale di sostanze vietate o metodi proibiti	55
2.8 Somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta durante le competizioni, di una qualsiasi sostanza vietata o metodo proibito, oppure somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta, fuori competizione, di una sostanza o di un metodo che siano proibiti fuori competizioni	27
2.9 Assistenza, incoraggiamento e aiuto, istigazione, dissimulazione o assicurazione di ogni altro tipo di complicità intenzionale in riferimento a una qualsiasi violazione o tentata violazione delle NSA o violazione dell'art. 4.12.1 da parte di altra persona	19

*Lo stesso procedimento può avere ad oggetto più violazioni contemporaneamente

**Tribunale Nazionale Antidoping - II Sezione**

	2018
Procedimenti	40
• Tesserati	38
• Non tesserati	2
Estinzioni (Appello)	1
Inammissibili	1
Casi conclusi	36
Casi pendenti nel 2018	4

Procedimenti 2018	
Deferimenti	2
4.12.1 Divieto di partecipare alle attività sportive durante il periodo di squalifica	1
4.12.3 Violazione del divieto di partecipazione durante una squalifica	1
Riesame TUE	3
Riesame Whereabouts	3
Appelli	29
2.1 Presenza di una sostanza vietata o dei suoi metaboliti o markers nel campione biologico	20
2.2-2.6 Uso o tentato uso di sostanza vietata o di un metodo proibito/Possesso di sostanze vietate e ricorso a metodi proibiti (di cui uno fuori termine)	1
2.3 Elusione, rifiuto o omissione di sottoporsi al prelievo dei campioni biologici	5
2.7 Traffico illegale o tentato traffico illegale di sostanze vietate o metodi proibiti	2
2.8 Somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta durante le competizioni, di una qualsiasi sostanza vietata o metodo proibito, oppure somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta, fuori competizione, di una sostanza o di un metodo che siano proibiti fuori competizioni	1
Riesame Sospensioni cautelari	1
Archiviazione	1
Altra tipologia: istanza collaborazione	1

Tipologia di Violazione*	
Procedimenti conclusi nel 2018	
2.1 Presenza di una sostanza vietata o dei suoi metaboliti o markers nel campione biologico	28
2.3 Elusione, rifiuto o omissione di sottoporsi al prelievo dei campioni biologici	5
2.8 Somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta durante le competizioni, di una qualsiasi sostanza vietata o metodo proibito, oppure somministrazione o tentata somministrazione ad un Atleta, fuori competizione, di una sostanza o di un metodo che siano proibiti fuori competizioni	1
4.6.1 Collaborazione fatta alla scoperta o all'accertamento di violazioni della normativa antidoping	1
4.12.3 Violazione del divieto di partecipazione durante una squalifica	1

*Lo stesso procedimento può avere ad oggetto più violazioni contemporaneamente



ANNEX 2 - COMMENTS OF THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT



NADO Italia's comments to the draft report T-DO (2020)20

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.

The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the political commitments described in Article 1.

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.

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.

The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 2.

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.

Among the parties involved for combating doping in sport in Italy, has been included the "Italian Medical Sports Federation ('FMSI')" and it has been described: *"has been established as part of the Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport. FMSI has public duties associated with the health protection and health education of participants in sport. 13. FMSI has a central role in respect of Code-compliant Doping Controls. FMSI is*



responsible for the Doping Control workforce engaged by NADO Italia and manages the WADA-accredited doping control laboratory in Rome - Laboratorio Antidoping Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana.

Conclusions

25. The establishment of NADO Italia and the integration of various state actors into the anti-doping framework within Italy are consistent with the measures required by Article 3.1 of the Convention. Notwithstanding some apparent gaps in terms of information provided in connection with the governance of NADO Italia, the Evaluation Team therefore accepts (subject to the outcome of the Recommendation referred to above) that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 3.

26. The Evaluation Team suggests considering how to improve coordination between different stakeholders involved in the fight against doping; and how to use this coordination for an effective strategic planning and evaluation. For example, a national level consultative body constituted of representatives from NADO Italia, the Office for Sport of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Health, NAS, CONI, NPS and FMSI could be established for the purposes of regularly exchanging information, case studies and best practice examples relating to anti-doping.

NADO Italia's comment

NADO Italia specifies that the Italian Sports Medicine Federation is a body governed by private law that make available doctors, who are members of the Federation, to conduct anti-doping blood and urine samples in controls organised by NADO Italia. FMSI is the Sample Collection Authority supporting NADO Italia that is the National Testing Authority, responsible of the national Testing Program.

With refer to the coordination between the different stakeholders involved in the fight against doping, we thank you for your suggestion. At this stage, we would like to highlight that NADO Italia is cooperating more and more with each of the stakeholders. NADO Italia, as National Anti-Doping Organisation, has improved its structure according the new World Anti-Doping Code in force from 1 of January 2021. In fact, an Executive Committee and an Oversight Body have been appointed to implement the WADA provisions at the beginning of 2021, as well as a Director General, to ensure the independence from sport and government of operational decisions and activities, according to the article 20.5 of the WADA Code. At the same time, NADO Italia cooperates with the 'Commission for the Monitoring and Control of Doping and the Protection of Health in Sporting Activities' at the Ministry of Health, carrying out blood tests , not required by the Law 376, when requested from the Commission on its own samples, provides all information related to the Therapeutic Use Exemptions for Athletes tested by the Commission and is responsible for the results management on the Commission's samples. Nado Italia confirmed its relationship with NAS Carabinieri to strengthening intelligence and investigation activities and conducting test on both high level and amateur athletes.

The NADO Italia's activity is also dedicated to Athletes with disabilities fully outsourced to NADO Italia by the National Paralympic Committee, which is a public law body ; there is no relationship between the National Paralympic Committee and Sport e Salute S.p.A.. With reference to CONI, NADO Italia is separate from it. In the past, the anti-doping activity was managed by offices assigned by CONI, but since the establishment of NADO Italia in 2015, it has been separated from CONI. Furthermore, Sport e Salute S.p.A. disburses funds to NADO Italia, on behalf the Government, but in accordance with the provisions of WADA the personnel and the budget are assigned directly to NADO Italia in order to allow the implementation of its anti-doping

program without any involvement or approval of the government , in compliance with NADO Italia reporting and accountability obligations , pursuant to the Article 20.5.1 of the Code.

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.*

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.*

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;

b. take appropriate steps to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;

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

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.

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.*

Article 4.2

14. In this regard, CONI requires Olympic and Paralympic participants to enter into contractual arrangements that provide for sanctions if a doping violation arises, but these are limited to once a participant is selected for participation in the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This is a lesser requirement than that envisaged by the Convention, which applies to all sports.

15. The Evaluation Team was not in a position to examine in any depth as to how NADO Italia how it gives effect to this obligation.

NADO Italia's comment

The National Sports Anti-Doping Rules include Financial Consequences for athletes or *other Persons* involved in antidoping rule violations. The financial consequences are accessory sanctions imposed in addition to the disqualification to athletes of all levels (see articles 15 – 16 of NADO Italia Antidoping Sports Code) or to other Persons.

Art. 4.4

Observations

The Evaluation Team was not able to discuss with NADO Italia a number of operational matters that relate to Article 4. These include:

- the extent to which liaison takes place between the Ministry of Health sub-committee and the operational personnel within NADO Italia who are responsible for testing. Clearly some liaison is valuable.
- It is assumed that NADO Italia certifies the FMSI Doping Control personnel in respect of their compliance with the relevant WADA standards. The Evaluation Team was not, however, able to verify this nor discuss how this process is managed.
- The potential means by which NADO Italia can engage the NAS in an anti-doping investigation being conducted by NADO Italia, that requires the additional investigatory powers and capacity of the NAS.
- At what stage in an investigation conducted by the NAS NADO Italia is engaged by the NAS.
- The means by which the obligations placed on sports organisations and funding organisations referred to above, deriving from Article 4, are given effect, monitored and enforced through a compliance mechanism.

NADO Italia's comment

- According to the Decree of 14 February 2012 the Ministry of Health sub-committee is competent to conduct antidoping controls on amateur athletes, while NADO Italia is mainly competent on national level athletes. NADO Italia as a national antidoping organisation provides its support to the Ministry of Health sub-committee which requests to NADO Italia to carry out blood antidoping controls, not applicable according to the Law 14 December 2000, when necessary.
- NADO Italia, according to the WADA guidelines and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, has established an agreement on annual basis with FMSI as Sample Collection Authority that provides for respective cycles of recruitment, training and accreditation/re-accreditation of Doping Control Officers (DCOs), Blood Collection Officers (BCOs) under the constant monitoring by NADO Italia. The specific relationship is also governed by a written procedure included in the quality management system implemented by NADO Italia.
- NADO Italia according to an agreement with NAS and its Anti-Doping Sports Code, assessed as compliant by WADA, can hire NAS as Anti-Doping Investigative Inspectors, specifically accredited for this role by NADO Italia, as specified in the Anti-Doping Sports Code.
- The NAS are also represented within the NADO Italia's Antidoping Controls Committee. The Deputy Commander of NAS is part of the Committee and can propose to test athletes under investigation, belonging to any level.
- The obligations deriving from Article 4 are implemented through the provisions on the Anti-Doping Sports Code approved by WADA.

ARTICLE 5 – LABORATORIES

Conclusions

7. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 5.

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.

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.

Conclusions

16. Given the insufficient information provided to the Evaluation Team, especially regarding the role of NADO Italia in the education and research activities, the Evaluation Team was unable to conclude that the Italian Government has fulfilled its commitments pursuant to Article 6.

17. There are consequently no meaningful recommendations that can be made. Nevertheless, the Italian authorities are invited to provide the Monitoring Group with a summary of its education plans, and an overview of its education strategy, relating to both the 2021 Code, and the Tokyo Games.

Nado Italia's comment

16. Please, see the attached document "Summary NADO Italia's Education activity"

ARTICLE 7 – CO-OPERATION WITH SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

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.

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;

b) lists of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and banned doping methods on the basis of the lists agreed by the relevant international sports organisations;

c) doping control procedures;

d) disciplinary procedures, applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected sportsmen and sportswomen; these principles will include:

i. the reporting and disciplinary bodies to be distinct from one another;

- ii. the right of such persons to a fair hearing and to be assisted or represented;*
- iii. clear and enforceable provisions for appealing against any judgment made;*
- e) procedures for the imposition of effective penalties for officials, doctors, veterinary doctors, coaches, physiotherapists and other officials or accessories associated with infringements of the anti-doping regulations by sportsmen and sportswomen;*
- f) procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organisations in the same or other countries.*

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;*
- 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;*
- c) to clarify and harmonise regulations on eligibility to take part in sports events which will include anti-doping criteria;*
- d) to promote active participation by sportsmen and sportswomen themselves in the anti-doping work of international sports organisations;*
- e) to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping analysis at the laboratories provided for by Article 5, both during and outside sports competitions;*
- f) to study scientific training methods and to devise guidelines to protect sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages appropriate for each sport.*

Recommendations

33. The Evaluation Team recommends that, as part of its follow-up activities in relation to the Evaluation Report, the Italian Authorities provide the Advisory Group on Compliance with information and documentation pertaining to the following:

33.1. How Doping Control Personnel are assessed; the means by which Doping Control Personnel are recruited, compensated and trained; and how the relationship with FMSI regarding the Doping Control is managed

33.2. The dispute resolution process in respect of anti-doping rule violation matters; how arbitrators who comprise the National Anti-Doping Tribunal are recruited and appointed; and the policies and processes used by the National Anti-Doping Tribunal

33.3. NADO Italia's testing program; how it is developed; the risk factors used; the numbers and extent of testing; the balance of testing between in and out of competition; the use or otherwise of the Whereabouts system; and its overall perceived effectiveness.

33.4. How clean athletes are involved in their anti-doping programmes, with a view to encouraging integrity and fairness for sport and athletes.

33.5. The Long-term Storage and Reanalysis Policy based on which samples are placed in long-term storage

NADO Italia's comment

33.1: the Doping Control Personnel are members of FMSI accredited as DCO through specific training organized in accordance with WADA guidelines. All the process of recruitment, accreditation, monitoring is under Quality Management System.

33.2: the dispute resolution process is managed by a hearing panel identified among arbitrators selected by NADO Italia on the basis of the CV presented. They are magistrates of the ordinary and administrative-accounting jurisdictions, university professors of legal subjects, lawyers or experts in sports law, police officers and officials, even retired, as well as experts in scientific matter are also included. The processes are regulated by the NADO Italia's organization and functioning rules and in compliance with the WADA guidelines for the results management.

33.3: the NADO Italia's TDP is developed from the Anti-Doping Controls Committee, after having prepared the risk assessment, taking into account the technical documents approved by WADA in the matter and the intelligence work deriving from the data evaluation and the sharing of information with other ADOs. Each test in and out of competition is conducted without notice.

33.4: Clean athletes cooperate to develop messages within the education activity developed by NADO Italia (e.g. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fq_cmKcJqbs)

33.5: NADO Italia has approved a Long Term Storage Policy approved by WADA and has adhered to the IOC proposal at the Tokyo Olympic Games to store the samples of Italian athletes for future analysis. Samples will only be retested for substances and methods prohibited at the time the sample collection. Further analysis of samples shall be performed under the ISL and Technical Documents in effect at the time of further analysis.

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. Conclusions

8. The Evaluation Team accepts that the Italian authorities have complied with the commitments described in Article 8.

EDUCATION NADO ITALIA 2021

Publications:

- L'Educazione Antidoping: Modelli, metodi e strategie - Franco Angeli 2021
- Integrating Whole Blood Transcriptomic Collection Procedures Into the Current Anti-Doping Testing System, Including Long-Term Storage and Re-Testing of Anti-Doping Samples - Front. Mol. Biosci., 26 October 2021

Promotional Materials:

- Official Gadgets NADO Italia - 2021

E-learning Courses:

- ADEL for Registered Testing Pool Athletes (Italian)
- ADEL Athlete Guide to the 2021 Code (Italian)
- ADEL Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel Guide to the 2021 Prohibited List (Italian)
- **ADEL for Tokyo 2020 Olympics** (Italian)
- ADEL Athlete Support Personnel Guide to the 2021 Code (Italian upcoming)
- ADEL for Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 (Italian upcoming)

Seminar:

- "La cultura dell'antidoping: tra comunicazione formazione e medicina dello sport" – Università degli Studi di Roma "Foro Italico" – 05/11/2021

Research Projects:

- "A new virtual reality-based moral intervention. Doping prevention in young Italian, Spanish, French, and Greek athletes" - PI: Prof. Fabio Lucidi NADO Italia CEFAR member - Department of Psychology of Development and Socialization Processes, "Sapienza" the University of Rome – Italy – 2021
- "Supporting self-regulation processes promoting clean sport behaviors: a program based on digital learning objects" PI: Prof. Fabio Lucidi NADO Italia CEFAR member - Department of Psychology of Development and Socialization Processes, "Sapienza" the University of Rome – Italy – 2021-2022

NADO Italia's Website:

- Website kick-off – December 2021

Face to face Courses / Webinars:

March 2021

- FIGC – 1° Corso Divisione Calcio Paralimpico e Sperimentale – **Athlete's Support Personnel**
- FIGC - Corso Licenze Nazionali per l'ammissione ai Campionati professionistici Stagione 2020/2021 - Serie A, Serie B e Lega Pro – **Physicians**
- Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" – Master Diritto e Sport – **Students**

April 2021

- FIGC – Corso di Formazione per Rappresentanti Federali – **Athlete's Support Personnel**
- FIV - Corso di Formazione per Istruttori di 3° livello - **Athlete's Support Personnel**
- FIR – Corso di Formazione Nazionale Under 20 – **Athletes**

May 2021

- CONI Scuola dello Sport – Corso per Team Manager delle squadre di calcio, calcio a 5 e calcio femminile - **Athlete's Support Personnel**

June 2021

- NAS Carabinieri – Corso di aggiornamento per Ispettori Investigativi Antidoping - **Anti-Doping Investigation Inspectors**

September 2021

- FIR – Corso di Formazione Nazionale Italiana Femminile – **Athletes**
- CONI Scuola dello Sport – 21° Corso Nazionale Tecnici di IV Livello Europeo – **Athlete's Support Personnel**

October 2021

- FIGC – Corso di Formazione Nazionale Italiana Under 17 – **Athletes**
- FIGC – Corso di Formazione Nazionale Italiana Under 18 – **Athletes**
- FIDS – Corso di Formazione Atleti di livello nazionale – **Athletes**

November 2021

- FIGC – Corso di Formazione Nazionale Italiana Under 21 – **Athletes**
- FIDAL – Corso di Formazione Atleti di livello nazionale e Personale di Supporto dell'Atleta – **Athletes and Athlete's Support Personnel**
- CONI Scuola dello Sport – Corso per Team Manager delle squadre di calcio, calcio a 5 e calcio femminile - **Athlete's Support Personnel**