

MONITORING GROUP (T-DO)

ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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**Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention
Application of the Anti-Doping Convention by State Parties**

**Guidelines regarding the evaluation of States Parties' compliance
with the
Anti-Doping Convention**

A. Introduction

The Council of Europe [Anti-Doping Convention](#) (**Convention**) is the longest-established multinational agreement in the anti-doping field. Fifty-two Parties to the Convention (**Parties**) have committed to implement its provisions.

A distinctive feature of the Convention is the establishment of the **Monitoring Group**, this being a forum, within which the Parties are represented, that oversees the implementation and application of the Convention.

States Parties provide the Monitoring Group with information concerning the measures taken for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention by completing an annual online questionnaire on national anti-doping policies ([Annual Questionnaire](#)).

The [Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention](#) (**Additional Protocol**) supplements the responsibilities of the Monitoring Group by requiring the Monitoring Group to ‘*supervise the application and implementation of the Convention*’ by the Parties. The Additional Protocol provides that the Monitoring Group can establish a schedule for Party evaluations, and operating procedures for the conduct of the evaluations.

The supervision of the application and implementation of the Convention by Parties is achieved through an evaluation process, whereby a team of experts appointed by the Monitoring Group (**Evaluation Team**) examines the implementation of the Convention by a Party and provides a report (**Evaluation Report**) to the Monitoring Group. The Evaluation Team typically undertakes an **Evaluation Visit** to the Party being evaluated.

The Monitoring Group has a Strategic Aim (document T-DO(2021)07) of improving its monitoring activities by ensuring that:

- all States Parties are evaluated over a defined period of time, focussing on those Parties where implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention can be improved, as well as prioritising the Parties planning to host major sporting events;
- evaluation activities are carried out in close coordination with WADA and other interested organisations to ensure maximum synergy and reduce duplication; and
- the evaluation process is followed by practical cooperation activities aimed at implementing Evaluation Report recommendations approved by the Monitoring Group.

These Guidelines have been prepared by the Monitoring Group for that purpose.

B. Guideline Structure

The Guidelines are divided into seven Sections, each of which concerns a specific aspect of the evaluation process. These Sections are –

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SECTION ONE: The Evaluation Schedule

1. Evaluation Schedule - Factors

- 1.1. The **Evaluation Schedule** is a dynamic list of Parties, agreed by the Monitoring Group, that may benefit from an Evaluation Visit.
- 1.2. The Advisory Group on Compliance established by the Monitoring Group (T-DO COMP) is responsible for compiling the Evaluation Schedule. The Evaluation Schedule will include Parties that have not been evaluated within what the T-DO COMP considers to be a reasonable timeframe (**Precedence**), and/or Parties in respect of which there are features that make an evaluation desirable (**Specific Factors**).
- 1.3. The Monitoring Group will approve the Evaluation Schedule on an annual basis. The review and approval of the Evaluation Schedule will be standing items for the Monitoring Group and T-DO COMP.

Precedence

- 1.4. The Monitoring Group takes the view that a Party should be evaluated no less than once every fifteen years, and ideally at least once every ten years. This view recognises that limitations on resources, the availability of experts and the practical and logistical issues associated with planning and organising an Evaluation Visit limit the number of Evaluation Visits that can take place each year.

Specific Factors

- 1.5. The Monitoring Group also takes the view that the Evaluation Schedule should include Parties in respect of which there are **Specific Factors** that the T-DO COMP considers significant, including:
 - ~ National factors: Parties perceived by the T-DO COMP to be at a greater risk of encountering challenges in relation to Convention compliance may be included in the Evaluation Schedule. This assessment of risk will be undertaken by reference to:
 - information received from WADA arising from its compliance and auditing activities;
 - information received from UNESCO arising from its monitoring exercises associated with the International Convention Against doping in Sport;
 - information received from Major Event Organisations, law enforcement agencies or other confidential sources and media coverage;
 - information that arises from activities undertaken by the Council of Europe in the context of other international arrangements, including the Group of States against Corruption ([GRECO](#)), the [Medicrime Convention](#) and the [Pompidou Group](#).
 - ~ Compliance Assessment: any indication that Convention issues may require examination on the basis of the responses provided by a Party as part of the Annual Questionnaire.
 - ~ Major Events: The hosting of a Major Event by a Party may be relevant to the Party's place in the Evaluation Schedule, depending on both the status of the Event within the relevant sport(s), together with specific factors relevant to the Party, including size, population, and level of sporting engagement.

2. Evaluation Schedule – Approval by Monitoring Group

- 2.1. The T-DO COMP conducts enquiries with Monitoring Group’s Observers, other partner or stakeholder organisations as regards the Specific Factors that may be relevant to the composition of the Evaluation Schedule.
- 2.2. The T-DO COMP should present the Evaluation Schedule to the Monitoring Group on an annual basis at the Autumn Meeting of the Monitoring Group. The Monitoring Group will consider and if it chooses to approve the Evaluation Schedule.
- 2.3. Upon approval of the Evaluation Schedule, the Secretariat will engage and consult with the Parties in the Evaluation Schedule. Further to this consultation those Parties will invite the Monitoring Group to conduct an Evaluation Visit. The Secretariat and the T-DO COMP will agree a timeline for the conducting of Evaluation Visits.

3. Evaluation Visits – Invitations

- 3.1. The Monitoring Group encourages Parties to extend an invitation to the Monitoring Group to arrange for an evaluation to take place. [*A template form of invitation is included with these Guidelines as [Annex A](#).*] The Parties and the Secretariat will agree on dates for the Evaluation Visit to take place.

SECTION TWO: National Reports

1. The National Report

- 1.1. The State Party that is the subject of the Evaluation Visit (**Host Party**) is required to provide a **National Report** prior to the Evaluation Visit taking place.
- 1.2. The National Report will explain how the Host Party has implemented and complied with the Convention, by reference to each relevant Article. The National Report may also identify challenges in relation to the implementation of the Convention by the Host Party and areas where the expertise of the Monitoring Group is needed. [*A template form of National Report is included with these Guidelines as [Annex B](#).*]
- 1.3. The National Report can refer to and include documents such as legislative instruments, statistical reports, and other documents relevant to demonstrate the implementation of the Convention.

2. Production and Timing of the National Report

- 2.1. The Host Party should provide the National Report not less than a month prior to the date agreed for the Evaluation Visit.
- 2.2. The National Report will be reviewed by the Evaluation Team to confirm that it provides all the relevant information required. If felt necessary, the Host Party may be requested to provide further information or clarifications. This information should be provided prior to the Evaluation Visit.
- 2.3. If a National Report is not provided two weeks prior to the date scheduled for an Evaluation Visit, the Secretariat may, in consultation with the Evaluation Team and the Chair of the Monitoring Group, postpone the Evaluation Visit.
- 2.4. The fact of and reasons for the postponement will be reported by the Evaluation Team to the Monitoring Group.

SECTION THREE: The Evaluation Team

1. The Evaluation Team

- 1.1. The Secretariat will, in consultation with the T-DO COMP and the Chair of the Monitoring Group, appoint an Evaluation Team to conduct the Evaluation Visit. The Evaluation Team will comprise **Members** and may include **Observers**.
- 1.2. The Members are appointed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Monitoring Group and the Chair of the T-DO COMP. Members will be appointed based on a commitment and ability to participate in the Evaluation Visit on an impartial and independent basis. A person acting as a Member will participate in an Evaluation Visit on the basis that they will provide their own perspective and views based on their expertise and experience.
- 1.3. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Evaluation Team and with the authorisation of the Host Party, may extend an invitation to a relevant organisation to act as an Observer. That organisation will be requested to nominate an individual to participate as a member of the Evaluation Team on the basis that the individual will be able to provide a view, perspective, or position on behalf of the relevant organisation. WADA will be invited as a matter of course to participate in an Evaluation Visit as an Observer, so that its perspective, position, and policies on compliance matters can be communicated to the Evaluation Team.
- 1.4. In circumstances where a Party hosting an Evaluation Visit has committed to host a Major Event, the Secretariat may invite the organiser and/or governing body for that Major Event to participate in the Evaluation Visit as an Observer.
- 1.5. The typical composition of an Evaluation Team will be:
 - Head: a Member responsible for leading the Evaluation Team and delegate differing areas of enquiry as between the members of the Evaluation Team.
 - Rapporteur: a Member responsible for recording the content and outcome of meetings and discussions conducted during the Evaluation Visit and for drafting (in consultation with the Evaluation Team) the Evaluation Team's report.
 - Members: Members responsible for taking a critical view of a Party's implementation of the Convention.
 - Observer(s): invited representatives from Monitoring Group's Observer, other partner or stakeholder organisations.

The Evaluation Team will be assisted by one or more members of the Secretariat.

- 1.6. The size of the Evaluation Team will be at the discretion of the Secretariat depending on the circumstances of an Evaluation Visit and the type of visit.
- 1.7. Members may be invited to participate in preparatory and/or debrief online meetings.
- 1.8. All Members and Observers will be required to respect and abide by all relevant policies adopted by the Council of Europe in relation to integrity, impartiality, and the avoidance of conflicts of interest. Any risk of conflict of interest shall be declared to the Secretariat as soon as possible and in any case prior to the Evaluation Visit.
- 1.9. All Members and Observers shall observe the utmost discretion in relation to the information collect in the context of the visit. Information relating to individuals shall remain confidential at all times. Each Member shall sign a contract with the Council of Europe which details the obligation before, during and after the visit. Each Observer may be asked to sign a similar document.

SECTION FOUR: The Evaluation Visit – Scope

1. The Scope of the Evaluation Visit

- 1.1. An Evaluation Visit is intended to review all Articles of the Convention with a view to examining how each of the Articles has been implemented by a Party.
- 1.2. If there are Specific Factors regarding the Party, the Secretariat may, in consultation with the T-DO COMP and the Chair of the Monitoring Group, decide that the Evaluation Visit will focus its attention on specific Article(s). For example, if the Specific Factors relate to a Major Event taking place within the Party's territory, an Evaluation Visit may focus its attention on Article 7 'Co-operation with sports organisations'.
- 1.3. An Evaluation Visit that is focussed on one or more specific Articles does not constitute a determination that any other measures taken by a Party relating to other Articles comply with the Convention.

2. Format of Evaluation Visit

- 2.1. Evaluation Visits that involve an actual visit by an Evaluation Team to the Host Party are the standard, preferred mode of an Evaluation Visit.
- 2.2. The Evaluation Team may decide to carry out a 'remote'/'desk' evaluation as a supplement to in-person Evaluation Visits. This may be of use in situations whereby an in-person Evaluation Visit is impractical, or certain aspects of an Evaluation Visit are agreed to be capable of being conducted on this basis. An evaluation that does not involve an Evaluation Visit is referred to as a **Desk Evaluation**.
- 2.3. A Desk Evaluation may be conducted on the following basis:
 - 2.3.1. by an Evaluation Team based on a National Report and any other materials considered to be relevant.
 - 2.3.2. by a person or persons instructed by the Secretariat, in consultation with the T-DO COMP and the Chair of the Monitoring Group, in circumstances where a Party has refused to provide a National Report, or otherwise declined to cooperate with the Monitoring Group in relation to an evaluation.
- 2.4. The Secretariat may, in consultation with the T-DO COMP and the Chair of the Monitoring Group, decide to conduct an Evaluation Visit in conjunction with a Monitoring Group's Observer, other partner or stakeholder organisation (for example the World Anti-Doping Agency).

3. Practical arrangements

- 3.1. The Council of Europe shall cover the experts' travel and accommodation costs of the visit and, when appropriate, a consultancy contract for the Members, Chair and Rapporteur.
- 3.2. The Host Party shall be financially responsible for the local transportation, the organisation of the meetings and the interpretation into English or French, if necessary. If they wish so, the Host Party may organise meal(s) for the Evaluation Team.

SECTION FIVE: The Evaluation Visit - Programme

1. The Programme

- 1.1. The Host Party shall provide a programme of meetings and consultations for the Evaluation Team to participate in during the Evaluation Visit not less than two weeks prior to the date agreed for the Evaluation Visit. The Evaluation Team will agree on the **Programme** with representatives of the Host Party prior to the Evaluation Visit.
- 1.2. The purpose of the Programme is to allow the Evaluation Team the best possible opportunity to examine the extent to which the Host Party has implemented the Convention, and how this implementation is undertaken.
- 1.3. Several organisations, institutions and individual persons may be able to provide information to an Evaluation Team as to how the Host Party has implemented the Convention. The Secretariat will develop a protocol by which information may be provided to an Evaluation Team on a confidential, non-attributed and secure basis. This information may be provided to the Evaluation Team at any time.
- 1.4. It is desirable for an Evaluation Team to be able to meet, consult and discuss implementation of the Convention with a variety of agencies within the Host Party. The Programme should therefore encompass consultations with the following organisations:
 - The Government Ministry responsible for sport policy
 - Government Ministries with responsibilities for health and education policy in the context of anti-doping
 - Public authorities responsible for funding sports organisations, sports persons, and the National Anti-Doping Organisation
 - The National Anti-Doping Organisation
 - The National Olympic and Paralympic Committees
 - Athlete Representative Organisations and/or individual Athletes
 - Relevant law enforcement and customs authorities
 - Anti-Doping Laboratory representatives (if relevant)

The Programme may also comprise site visits, e.g. sport facilities or Anti-Doping Laboratories.

- 1.5. If the Evaluation Team does not believe that the Programme proposed by the Host Party will be sufficient for the Evaluation Visit to take place, then the Evaluation Visit may be postponed.
- 1.6. The fact of and reasons for the postponement will be reported by the Evaluation Team to the Monitoring Group.

2. Evaluation Visit – Duration

- 2.1. The recommended duration of an Evaluation Visit is a minimum of two days, with appropriate time allowed for Members and Observers to travel to the Host Party. An approximate timeline for an Evaluation Visit is:

Day Zero: Arrival of the Evaluation Team

Day One: Programme – consultations between Evaluation Team and Host Party

Day Two: Programme – consultations between Evaluation Team and Host Party

Day Three: Programme – consultations between Evaluation Team and Host Party
Preliminary conclusions and recommendations discussions
Departure of the Evaluation Team

3. Visibility and media involvement

- 3.1. The Host Party should take reasonable steps to ensure that the Evaluation Team is not the subject of unwarranted press and media attention. A press conference may be organised (jointly with the Host Party) at the end of the Evaluation Visit to promote the Council of Europe's work, explain the framework of the Visit, the Compliance with commitments' programme and general conclusions regarding the Evaluation Visit. Possible technical assistance activities could also be announced as a follow-up to the visit and report. In principle, the press conference should be given by the Head and/or the Rapporteur of the Evaluation Team who shall refrain from commenting the conclusions and recommendations, except in the most general terms.
- 3.2. The Secretariat shall be responsible for the communication before, during and after the visit. It may consist of publications of information and picture(s) on social media as well as a press release at the end of the visit. Members and Observer(s) shall coordinate their respective publications, notably on social media, with the Secretariat.

SECTION SIX: The Evaluation Report

1. The Evaluation Report - Drafting

- 1.1. The Evaluation Team is responsible for preparing an **Evaluation Report** after the Evaluation Visit. The Evaluation Report is a report comprising the findings, observations and recommendations of the Evaluation Team as regards the implementation of the Convention by the Host Party. *[A template form of an Evaluation Report is included with these Guidelines as [Annex C.](#)]*
- 1.2. The Rapporteur is responsible for drafting the Evaluation Report based on the information provided by the Host Party in the National Report and during the Evaluation Visit.
- 1.3. The suggested timeline for the preparation of the Evaluation Report is:

<u>Timeline (Weeks After the Evaluation Visit Concluded)</u>	<u>Action</u>
Week 1-2	Members of the Evaluation Team will provide any notes or records made during the Evaluation Visit to the Secretariat and the Rapporteur.
Week 2-4	The Rapporteur will provide the Secretariat with a first draft of the Evaluation Report.
Week 4-6	The Secretariat will provide comments on the first draft of the Evaluation Report to the Rapporteur, and the Rapporteur will provide a First Draft of the Evaluation Report to the Members of the Evaluation Team, and any relevant Observers, if appropriate.
Week 6-8	The Members of the Evaluation Team, and any relevant Observers, will provide comments to the Rapporteur.
Week 8-10	The Rapporteur will prepare a Final Draft for consideration by the Secretariat and final comment by the Evaluation Team.
Week 10-12	The Secretariat will provide the Final Draft to the Host Party.
Week 12-16	The Host Party will provide its comments on the Final Draft.
Week 16-18	The Rapporteur, in consultation with the Evaluation Team, will prepare the Evaluation Report for adoption by the Monitoring Group.

2. The Evaluation Report – Adoption

- 2.1. The Evaluation Report will be presented to the Monitoring Group for adoption. This may take place at a full meeting of the Monitoring Group or be undertaken by way of the procedures adopted by the Monitoring Group for conducting business between its meetings.
- 2.2. The Evaluation Report shall contain recommendations as regards the implementation of the Convention by a Party as well as identify best practices.

- 2.3. The Evaluation Report will be translated in the other official language of the Council of Europe and may be translated in the Host Party language(s).
- 2.4. The adopted Evaluation Report shall be published on the Council of Europe's sport website and the Secretariat may communicate on the adoption and main findings of the Evaluation Report.

3. The Evaluation Report –Recommendations and Response

- 3.1. A Party is required to provide a **Follow-Up Report** to the Monitoring Group within one year of the Evaluation Report being adopted.
- 3.2. The relevant Party may request assistance, support, or further guidance from the Monitoring Group in relation to its implementation of the Convention and/or the recommendations made in the Evaluation Report.
- 3.3. The Follow-Up Report should detail the steps taken by the Party to implement the recommendations made in the Evaluation Report. The Follow-Up Report should either explain how the recommendations have been adopted or why the Party has not yet done so (or, if it does not intend to do so, why that decision has been taken).
- 3.4. The T-DO COMP will consider the Follow-Up Report and advise the Monitoring Group accordingly. In the context, the T-DO COMP shall seek the support of the Chair, the Rapporteur and/or a Member of the Team to review the information provided and the progress made to implement the Evaluation Report.
- 3.5. The T-DO COMP may offer technical assistance or request an extension of deadline to the Monitoring Group in case the Follow-Up Report demonstrates that several recommendations were not implemented or at the request of the Party.

SECTION SEVEN: Compliance with the Convention

1. Convention Compliance

- 1.1. All Parties are obliged to comply with the requirements set forth in the Anti-Doping Convention according to the Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure (Non-compliance Action Procedure). It further provides that “the Monitoring Group is responsible for supervising the application and the implementation of the Convention using the mechanisms described in the Compliance with the Commitments Procedural Guidelines [SPORT(2017)02] or any other appropriate means.”
- 1.2. The central purpose of an Evaluation Visit is to assist Parties with the steps required to comply with Convention commitments. The anti-doping framework is dynamic, and the measures required to comply with Convention commitments equally so.
- 1.3. An Evaluation Visit gives a Host Party an opportunity to explore with the Monitoring Group the varying means of complying with the Convention. The Evaluation process is undertaken in order to identify areas within which a Party can make useful and positive alterations to its domestic anti-doping framework. These areas are encapsulated in the Evaluation Report.
- 1.4. An Evaluation Report is a determination as to what steps the Monitoring Group believes a Party should take to comply with the Convention. In this regard, the Monitoring Group may offer its own assistance and/or encourage a Party to seek assistance from interested third parties, including UNESCO and WADA.

2. Compliance with the Evaluation Process

- 2.1. Parties are expected to provide all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken to comply with the terms of the Convention. This is done through the Annual Questionnaire and in connection with the Evaluation Visits. This active cooperation is a prerequisite for complying with the basic requirements of the Convention.
- 2.2. Parties are also expected to cooperate with the Evaluation process, including providing a National Report, assisting with the programme of an Evaluation Visit, and taking steps to implement the Evaluation Report recommendations.
- 2.3. The Monitoring Group may adopt measures if a Party does not fulfil its commitments arising in relation to the Convention provisions concerning compliance monitoring. In particular, the Monitoring Group may adopt measures based on **trigger events** that the Monitoring Group agrees raise significant concerns as to a Party’s compliance with these provisions. These trigger events include:
 - Failure to respond (or adequately respond) to the Monitoring Group Annual questionnaire;
 - Failure to engage with the Evaluation process (for example, by declining without good cause a request to host an Evaluation Visit);
 - Failure to provide a National Report, and/or a suitable programme for an Evaluation Visit;
 - Obstructive or uncooperative conduct during the course of an Evaluation Visit;
 - Failure to implement Monitoring Group recommendations.

2.4. The measures that the Monitoring Group may adopt include:

- Disqualification from or ineligibility to be elected to specific roles within the Monitoring Group;
- Notification to interested third parties, including UNESCO and WADA;
- Referral to the [Committee of Ministers](#) as provided by Article 12. This notification can include a suggestion that some sanctions be considered in relation to other Conventions;
- Restrictions on hosting or engagement with other Council of Europe sponsored activities;
- Publication of the above.

2.5. These measures may be adopted by the Monitoring Group by a majority vote. The decision of the Monitoring Group in this regard is final and is not subject to any further review or dispute resolution process.

ANNEX A

**TEMPLATE INVITATION
EVALUATION VISIT**

With reference to Section One, 3.1 of the Guidelines

TEXT OF INVITATION RE EVALUATION VISIT

The Government of *[Host Party]* is writing to the Monitoring Group for the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention in connection with the Monitoring Group's core task of monitoring the application of the Convention.

The Government is pleased to extend an invitation to the Monitoring Group to appoint a team of experts to examine the implementation of the Convention by the Government, with a view to that team of experts undertaking an evaluation visit to *[the Host Party]*.

The Government respectfully suggests that the evaluation visit would ideally take place between *[date]* and *[date]*.

The responsible contact persons at the Government are –

[name]

[name]

[name]

I look forward to confirmation of the evaluation visit.

ANNEX B

**TEMPLATE NATIONAL REPORT
FORMAT AND CONTENT**

With reference to Section Two, 1.3 of Guidelines

<i>Part</i>	<i>Content</i>
PART ONE	Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions
PART TWO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
PART THREE	Public Authorities and Other Organisations
PART FOUR	Sport Organisations
PART FIVE	Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances
PART SIX	Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples
PART SEVEN	Education and Research
PART EIGHT	Disciplinary Measures
PART NINE	International Co-operation and Provision of Information
APPENDIX	Glossary and Explanatory Notes

1. PART ONE - Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions

(Article 1, Article 2, Article 7(2)(a)(b)(c))

- 1.1. The National Report should describe the following:
 - 1.1.1. the legislative, regulatory and/or political and policy measures undertaken by the *Host Party* to implement the Convention, either directly or indirectly;
 - 1.1.2. any specific legislative, regulatory and/or political and policy measures in relation to anti-doping;
 - 1.1.3. the relevant measures taken to establish the National Anti-Doping Organisation;
 - 1.1.4. how the Prohibited List is given effect each year within the territory of the *Host Party*.
- 1.2. Where practical and reasonable, translations of key measures (or the significant sections from these measures) should be prepared and provided by *the Host Party* with the Evaluation Report.

2. PART TWO - National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) – Structure and Governance

(Article 1, Article 3(2), Article 4(3)(a), Article 4(4))

The National Report should explain:

- 2.1. how the NADO is constituted and its legal status;
- 2.2. how the NADO is funded, and the sources of that funding; and
- 2.3. the measures taken to ensure that the NADO is independent in its operational decisions and activities, including how the NADO is governed, and how senior officials from within the NADO are recruited and appointed;

3. PART THREE - Public Authorities

(Article 3(1))

- 3.1. The National Report should describe which of its public authorities have an involvement in some aspect of sport organisation, regulation, or administration.
- 3.2. The National Report should explain how its public authorities coordinate in relation to anti-doping related matters. In particular, the National Report should:

- 3.2.1. explain and identify the measures that are in place to facilitate the effective exchange of information;
- 3.2.2. identify the body or bodies responsible for deciding which organisations/which persons are eligible to receive public funding and/or publicly funded benefits.

4. PART FOUR - Sport Organisations

(Article 3(1))

The National Report should describe the organisations (which may be sport organisations such as National Federations, collective bodies representing National Federations, and/or other organisations) that have an involvement in some aspect of anti-doping operation, policy, or practice.

5. PART FIVE - Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances

(Article 4(1))

- 5.1. The National Report should describe the legislation, regulations, administrative measures and/or other means that it has taken 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.
- 5.2. This should include an explanation of how differing measures apply to differing contexts: for example, there may be specific anti-doping legislation that restricts the use of banned substances by sports persons, and broader legislation that restricts the use, sale or supply of prohibited drugs, medications, and other substances.
- 5.3. The National Report should also describe any regulations, standards and/or policies relating to the sale, supply and/or use of nutritional supplements, particularly those that relate to the use of nutritional supplements by sports persons.

6. PART SIX - Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples

(Article 4(3)(c)(d), Article 5, Article 7(3)(b)(e))

6.1. Testing and NADO Operational Activities

The National Report should explain:

- 6.1.1. the jurisdiction and powers of the NADO as far as the Testing of Athletes within the territory of the *Host Party* is concerned, and any limitations that apply to the ability of the NADO to test Athletes;
- 6.1.2. how the NADO conducts Testing and in particular an explanation as to how test distribution planning is carried out;
- 6.1.3. how the Testing of overseas Athletes who are temporarily present in the territory of the Host Party is authorised and takes place, and how agreements as regards the Testing of Athletes from the Host Party who are overseas have been put into place;
- 6.1.4. how Testing in the lead up of major sport events is put into practice;
- 6.1.5. the role of the NADO in relation to anti-doping rules adopted by sports organisations within the Host Party, for example, whether the NADO prepares anti-doping rules for adoption by sports organisations or monitors the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules by sports organisations.

6.2. Laboratories and Analysis

The National Report should:

- 6.2.1. confirm that biological samples provided by Athletes are analysed in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA;
- 6.2.2. if there is a laboratory within the territory of the Host Party describe the relationship it has with the NADO/sports organisations within the territory;
- 6.2.3. if there is no laboratory within the territory of the Host Party, explain how the NADO/sports organisations collaborate with WADA-accredited laboratories for the analysis of urine and blood samples.

6.2.4.If there is a laboratory within the territory of the *Host Party*, the Report should also refer in detail to the matters highlighted in the Explanatory Note regarding governance, independence, and impartiality.

7. PART SEVEN - Education and Research

(Article 6, Article 7(3)(c)(d)(f))

7.1. Education

7.1.1.The National Report should explain how the *Host Party* ensures that appropriate levels of education and training regarding anti-doping matters are provided to institutions and individuals within the territory of the *Host Party*. In particular –

7.1.2.The National Report should explain if and how any legislative measures require anti-doping education to be conducted;

7.1.3.The National Report should describe in detail the practical and operational aspects of the anti-doping education that takes place within the territory of the *Host Party*.

7.2. Research

The National Report should describe any research conducted within the *Host Party*, for example, research concerning the detection of Prohibited Substances, the use and prevalence of nutritional supplements, and the social aspects of doping.

8. PART EIGHT - Disciplinary Measures

(Article 7(2)(d)(e)(f))

The National Report should explain:

8.1. how anti-doping rules are applied and enforced in respect of persons who have committed anti-doping rule violations (‘disciplinary measures’);

8.2. how allegations that a person (including Athlete Support Persons) has committed an anti-doping rule violation are resolved, including an explanation as to the nature and constitution of the relevant hearing body/bodies responsible for resolving anti-doping rule violation matters and imposing sanctions;

8.3. how the operational independence of the relevant hearing body/bodies is monitored and how the disciplinary and dispute resolution measures established by the Host Party align with Monitoring Group guidelines and recommendations;

8.4. how mutual recognition of sanctions is given effect.

9. PART NINE - International Co-operation and Provision of Information

(Article 8, 9)

9.1. International Co-Operation

The National Report should explain how the *Host Party* engages with and participates in the meetings of the T-DO and its four Advisory Groups as well as the meetings of CAHAMA.

9.2. Provision of Information

The National Report should explain how/if the *Host Party* attends the meetings of the Monitoring Group and report to the Monitoring Group on legislative and other measures taken for the purpose of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention as well as on any developments made at the national level for the fight against doping in the territory of the *Host Party*.

APPENDIX TO ANNEX B - EXPLANATORY NOTES AND GLOSSARY

PART ONE

Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions

Article 1, Article 2, Article 7(2)(a)(b)(c)

The Convention

1. The *Host Party* should describe the legislative, regulatory and/or political and policy measures it has undertaken to implement the Convention, either directly or indirectly. ‘Direct’ measures might, for example, include those enacted by *the Host Party* specifically related to anti-doping matters, whereas ‘indirect’ measures might include those that relate to the matters referred to in the Convention (for example, criminal legislation that prohibits the distribution of prohibited drugs, including drugs which appear in the WADA Prohibited List).
2. These may include measures that have been taken to implement the UNESCO Convention. The provisions of the UNESCO Convention substantially overlap with the Convention and measures taken to comply with the UNESCO Convention will, therefore, correlate with the Convention.

Anti-Doping Legislation

3. If the *Host Party* has implemented specific legislative, regulatory and/or political and policy measures in relation to anti-doping – for example, legislation that incorporates the Code and applies to all sports persons within the *Host Party* - this should be referred to and described. These may include measures that have been taken to implement the Code¹. (For example, several nations have implemented legislation/regulations that establish a national set of anti-doping rules.)
4. The *Host Party* should also describe the relevant measures whereby the *Host Party* has established the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

The Prohibited List

5. The International Standard for the Prohibited List (‘the Prohibited List’) is published each year by WADA. The Code requires that the latest version of the Prohibited List should come into effect automatically. The *Host Party* should, therefore, explain how the Prohibited List is given effect each year within the territory of the *Host Party*.

Materials

6. Where practical and reasonable, translations of key measures (or the significant sections from these measures) should be prepared and provided by *the Host Party* with the Evaluation Report.

PART TWO

National Anti-Doping Organisation – Structure and Governance

Article 1, Article 3(2), Article 4(3)(a), Article 4(4)

1. The Convention envisages that to achieve the practical implementation of the Convention, Parties should establish a national responsible body, with some degree of authority over individual sports so as to ensure consistency across all sports at the national level. Most typically this is a National Anti-Doping Organisation, commonly referred to as a ‘NADO’.

¹ Governments are not Signatories to the Code, but in many instances take measures that have the effect of creating Code-compliant responsibilities applicable to Code Signatories, sports organisations, and sports persons within their territories.

2. The Code contemplates the establishing of a NADO ‘(...) 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 certain of a Party’s commitments under the Convention and comply with the NADO’s own commitments as a Signatory to the Code.
3. The majority of Parties will have established a NADO. The National Report should explain in the ‘Legislation’ section how the NADO has been established (for example, whether the NADO is a public body, a division of another public body, or a private entity.)
4. The Code places an obligation on a NADO to be ‘operationally independent’ in relation to its decisions and activities. The National Report should explain in detail how this obligation is given effect, considering the manner in which the term ‘operational independence’ is used in the Code.

PART THREE

Public Authorities

Article 3(1)

1. Each *Host Party* will have within its public authorities a number of agencies that have an involvement in some aspect of sport organisation, regulation, or administration. To the extent that these agencies have some level of engagement in the matters referred to in the Convention, they should be described (in brief) in the National Report.
2. The Convention anticipates that there will be a degree of ‘co-ordination’ between these agencies, and the National Report should explain how this is achieved. In particular, the National Report should address two key aspects of this co-ordination: the exchange of information that is potentially useful to anti-doping authorities, and the withholding of funding to sports organisations and/or sports persons that do not comply with anti-doping standards.
3. A sample of public authorities are listed below, although this selection is not exhaustive: some public authorities may not be relevant to certain *Host Parties*, whereas there may be other agencies or bodies that are relevant but not listed below.

Ministry of Sport/Funding Bodies

The Ministry of Sport within a *Host Party* will usually be the principal Government agency concerned with sport policy. Its role in shaping anti-doping policy, its relationship with the NADO (or other agencies), and its role (if relevant) in setting and allocating funding to the NADO and sports organisations should be explained by the *Host Party*.

The Ministry of Sport may be the primary funder of sports organisations and sports persons within the *Host Party*. If this is the case, the funding structures should be explained. If this is not the case, then the funding structures should be explained elsewhere in this Section by reference to the organisations or agencies that do provide this funding.

Other Government Ministries

A number of other Government ministries, agencies or bodies can have a direct or indirect role in relation to the *Host Party’s* implementation of the Convention. These might include, for example, public health and education ministries, which as part of their core functions regulate matters such as the availability of drugs, or the provision of education regarding the health impact of using drugs. These drugs are likely to include substances referred to in the Prohibited List.

Law Enforcement Agencies

The relevance of law enforcement agencies in relation to the National Report will usually be in relation to any legislation that is in effect within the *Host Party* that establishes specific anti-doping criminal offences. In such instances the National Report should explain:

- ~ The nature of the specific anti-doping offences
- ~ The agency responsible for investigating and prosecuting these offences
- ~ How the agency (or agencies) cooperates with civil anti-doping agencies, including the NADO

Information Sharing and Exchange

4. The value of sharing of information as between public authorities, and a wider sharing of information as between public authorities, anti-doping authorities (including National Anti-Doping Organisations) and sports organisations (including, at a domestic level, governing bodies for sports, and at the international level, Major Event Organisers such as the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and International Federations) is widely acknowledged.
5. In the context of an anti-doping framework, information might be acted upon in a number of ways, including planning and executing activities associated with an anti-doping program, including education, testing and disciplinary actions; identifying trends, patterns or relationships relating to doping behaviour, including the use, shipment, and distribution of doping substances; and investigating the commission of criminal or regulatory offences associated with or relating to doping behaviour.
6. The National Report should explain and identify the measures that are in place to facilitate the effective exchange of information in this context.

Funding

Article 4(2), Article 4(3)(b)

7. As a form of encouragement to sport organisations to fight doping, 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.
8. The *Host Party* should explain how the primary body (or bodies) within the *Host Party* that are responsible for funding of sport on behalf of the *Host Party* manage and administer this funding; and what (if any) conditions relating to anti-doping are imposed in relation to that funding.
9. The *Host Party* should identify the body responsible for deciding who is eligible to receive public funding and/or publicly funded benefits and explain the consequences that arise in the event of a doping violation. (For example, funding organisations within the territory of the *Host Party* may have a policy explaining how funding is affected by the commission of a violation.)

PART FOUR

Sport Organisations

Article 3(1)

1. *National Olympic and Paralympic Committees*

- 1.1. The National Olympic and Paralympic Committees within the *Host Party* will often have a significant role in anti-doping operational activities, for example, the promotion and provision of anti-doping education to sports persons. They may also have a specific role in relation to the funding of sports organisations, aligned with a regulatory function in terms of ensuring that sports organisations comply with specific standards, including those relating to anti-doping.
- 1.2. The precise nature of the role that National Olympic and Paralympic Committees have in this regard should be explained in the National Report.

2. *Sport Organisation Bodies*

- 2.1. It is sometimes the case that sports organisations, such as National Federations, are members of a collective organisation that represents their interests. Collective organisations such as these may have a participatory role in relation to anti-doping activities, such as facilitation and provision of anti-doping education.
- 2.2. The precise nature of the role that any such organisations might have in this regard within the *Host Party* should be explained in the National Report.

3. *Other Relevant Organisations*

- 3.1. The National Report should describe any other organisations that have an involvement in any aspect of anti-doping policy or operational activities, which do not fall within either of the categories described above.
- 3.2. This could, for example, include standards bodies that mandate minimum operating criteria for health and fitness institutions. It might also encompass universities or other higher education facilities that provide anti-doping related training to students and staff.

PART FIVE

Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances

Article 4(1)

1. The Convention 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.
1. There are two broad measures that restrict the availability of banned substances in sport: sport specific regulations that apply primarily to sport organisations and sports persons (for example, anti-doping rules), and universal criminal measures that extend beyond sport to all persons (for example, legislation that prohibits the illegal sale, supply, and distribution of drugs, narcotics, and pharmaceutical products).
2. The National Report should explain what these measures are.

Sport Measures

3. The *Host Party* should elaborate on how measures that apply specifically to sports persons and sports institutions operate in practice.

Universal Measures

4. The *Host Party* should explain, in summary, if and how criminal liability that applies to all persons in respect of the illegal sale, supply and distribution of drugs, narcotics and pharmaceutical products is established.

PART SIX**Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples**

Article 4(3)(c)(d), Article 5, Article 7(3)(e)

1. Testing and NADO Operational ActivitiesOperational Testing

- 1.1. The *Host Party* should explain the provisions that in practice empower the NADO (or other agency) to conduct Testing. (If this has been addressed in relation to Part Two the appropriate cross-reference can be made.)
- 1.2. The NADO will in most instances be responsible for test planning. The *Host Party* should provide some limited statistical information as part of the National Report demonstrates that the testing programme in place in the territory of the *Host Party* 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. (This information should mirror (or update) the data provided by the Host Party by way of the ADQ.)
- 1.3. The National Report should also explain how Testing is put into practice operationally, by reference to the number of specialist sample collection personnel available to the NADO, the training and certification of the sample collection personnel, and whether the capacity of the sample collection personnel is commensurate with the Testing needs within the *Host Party*.

Avoiding Conflicts

- 1.4. The Convention requires that testing is '*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. The National Report should explain how this requirement is put into practice.

Overseas Athletes

- 1.5. The *Host Party* should explain how the Testing of overseas Athletes who are temporarily present in the territory of the *Host Party* is facilitated, both in-competition (in respect of international events taking place in the territory of the *Host Party* and out-of-competition (for Athletes present in the territory of the *Host Party*).

Major Events

- 1.6. The Convention acknowledges that Testing in the lead up of major sport events, is one of the most important deterrent elements of a comprehensive testing programme. 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. The National Report should explain how this is put into practice.

Reciprocal Testing

1.7. The Convention requires State Parties to ensure their sports organisations establish agreements (as necessary) with other organisations for testing their Athletes when training in other countries. The National Report should explain how this requirement is put into practice.

2. Laboratories and Analysis

2.1. 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’, this requirement being reflected in the Decree.

2.2. If there is a laboratory within the territory of the *Host Party*, the Report should refer to this laboratory and the relationship it has with the NADO/sports organisations within the territory. If there is no laboratory within the territory of the *Host Party*, it will be the case that the NADO/sports organisations collaborate with a number of WADA-accredited laboratories for the analysis of urine and blood samples. These should be referred to in the National Report. It will also be helpful for the NADO to indicate which laboratory acts 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.

2.3. If there is a laboratory within the territory of the *Host Party*, the Report should also refer in detail to the following matters regarding governance, independence, and impartiality:

2.3.1. how the laboratory ensures that it is administratively and operationally independent from the organisations that provide it with biological samples for analysis;

2.3.2. how the laboratory is governed and which organisations the laboratory is required to account and/or report to; and

2.3.3. how the laboratory is funded;

2.4. The Convention requires that full and efficient use of the analytical capacities of WADA-accredited laboratories is undertaken. 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.

3. Long Term Storage

3.1. 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. The National Report should explain how, for example, the NADO has established a Sample Long-term Storage and Reanalysis Policy, and the criteria for that policy.

PART SEVEN

Education and Research

Article 6, Article 7(3)(c)(d)(f)

1. Education

- 1.1. The Convention acknowledges the importance of education and information to 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 their Support Personnel. Apart from the Convention², the importance of education for the fight against doping in sport is reflected in the UNESCO Convention, the Code, and the International Standard for Education.
- 1.2. The National Report should explain how the *Host Party* ensures that appropriate levels of education and training regarding anti-doping matters are provided to institutions and individuals within the territory of the *Host Party*. In particular –
- 1.3. The National Report should explain if and how any legislative measures require anti-doping education to be conducted.
- 1.4. The National Report should describe in detail the practical and operational aspects of the anti-doping education that takes place within the territory of the *Host Party*, including –
 - ~ Which organisations design, develop and create the content used in relation to anti-doping education;
 - ~ How and by which organisation anti-doping education is provided;
 - ~ The levels of sports person that anti-doping education is provided to;
 - ~ The involvement of clean athletes in anti-doping programmes, encouraging integrity and fairness for sport and athletes
 - ~ How the provision of anti-doping education is funded and monitored

2. Research

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. The National Report should describe any research conducted within the *Host Party*, for example, research concerning the detection of Prohibited Substances, the use and prevalence of nutritional supplements, and the social aspects of doping.
- 1.3. The Convention also anticipates that Athletes will be provided with scientifically prepared guidelines to support their training and protect them from unnecessary harm, and also to prevent them from doping. The National Report should explain if and how research in the field of sport (e.g., exercise physiology, nutrition, biomechanics, psychology, etc.) is conducted in alignment with this aspiration and if so, how the results of the research are disseminated for the support of the Athletes.

PART EIGHT

² Refer to the Recommendation of the Monitoring Group on the use of the model guidelines for core information / education programmes to prevent doping in [Rec \(2011\) 1](#) and Recommendation [Rec \(2016\) 2](#) of the Monitoring Group on Anti-Doping Education Guidelines for Tertiary Education Institution.

Disciplinary Measures

Article 7(2)(d)(e)(f)

1. The Convention requires Parties to put in place measures concerning disciplinary and appeal procedures that respect the principles of fair procedure³.
2. The National Report should explain how the disciplinary measures established by the *Host Party* in respect of anti-doping matters align with the Monitoring Group guidelines and recommendations, particularly the hearing panels and dispute resolution recommendation, and how those recommendations have been implemented.
3. The National Report should pay particular attention to the composition of hearing panels that are convened in order to resolve anti-doping rule violation disputes, including how members of such hearing panels are recruited and appointed, and the extent to which the Code concepts of 'operational independence' are incorporated into this process.
4. 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 or involved in doping violations. The National Report should explain how the disciplinary measures established by the *Host Party* apply to Athlete Support Personnel.
5. The Convention also requires that there is consistency between sports and between nations; and that penalties are not disregarded by those penalised seeking alternative jurisdictions within which to compete⁴. In this regard, mutual recognition of sanctions is one of the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code and is enhanced and reinforced by the Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention. The National Report should explain how this is given effect.

PART NINE

International Co-operation and Provision of Information

Article 8, 9

1. International Co-Operation

- 1.1. The Convention emphasises the importance of coordination and cooperation among states parties to the Convention at the international level.
- 1.2. The main channel for such cooperation is the Monitoring Group (T-DO) and the Advisory Groups and 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 is the Ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA), which is responsible for the coordination of the positions of all Parties to the European Cultural Convention, with regard to WADA, WADA policies and WADA's operational activities.
- 1.3. The National Report should explain how the *Host Party* engages with and participates in the meetings of the T-DO and its four Advisory Groups as well as the meetings of CAHAMA.
- 1.4. The Convention 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. The *Host Party* may refer to any rules applied within the *Host Party* that provide that Athletes who break national records are

³ See the [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2022\)14](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on general principles of fair procedure applicable to anti-doping proceedings in sport.

⁴ [Explanatory Report](#) to the Anti-Doping Convention, Strasbourg, 16.XI.1989, paragraph 71.

subjected to testing, and their records are recognised only if accompanied by a negative doping test.

2. Provision of Information

- 2.1. 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.
- 2.2. The National Report should explain how/if the *Host Party* attends the meetings of the Monitoring Group and report to the Monitoring Group on legislative and other measures taken for the purpose of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention as well as on any developments made at the national level for the fight against doping in the territory of the *Host Party*.

ANNEX C

EVALUATION REPORT FORMAT AND CONTENT

With reference to Section Six, 1.1 of Guidelines

The National Report adopts a straightforward structure, being divided into two Sections:

Section One	A summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation Team, and identification of best practices that may be of use and benefit to other Parties
Section Two	A more detailed set of conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation Team by reference to the Convention

SECTION ONE

This Section will be prepared by the Evaluation Team and constitute –

- a) A short summary of the principal observations and conclusions in relation to the Host Party's implementation of the Convention
- b) A condensed reference to –
 - ~ **Best Practices**
A summary of the recommended and noteworthy practices undertaken by the Host Party
 - ~ **Recommendations**
Any measures suggested by the Evaluation Team in respect of the Host Party's implementation of the Convention

SECTION TWO

This Section will be prepared by the Evaluation Team and constitute a detailed description of its findings by reference to the relevant sections of the National Report, which will be compiled according to a set structure. This structure will provide information in the form of an Evaluation Report using the Evaluation Report Format endorsed by the Monitoring Group.

This Report requires information to be provided according to the subject matter relevant to each part of the Convention –

<i>Part</i>	<i>Content</i>
PART ONE	Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions <i>Confirmation that the Host Party has given legal effect to its commitments under the Convention</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART TWO	National Anti-Doping Organisation– Structure and Governance <i>How the Host Party has established its NADO, and the key features of its governance</i> <i>Recommendations</i>

PART THREE	Public Authorities and Other Organisations <i>Which authorities are involved in sport regulation and administration</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART FOUR	Sport Organisations <i>How sports organisations are engaged in the Host Party's anti-doping framework</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART FIVE	Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances <i>The measures taken by the Host Party to control the distribution, supply and use of banned substances</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART SIX	Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples <i>How Testing is undertaken in the Host Party, and how biological samples are analysed</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART SEVEN	Education and Research <i>How sports persons are provided with education and training concerning anti-doping matters</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART EIGHT	Disciplinary Measures <i>How anti-doping rules are applied and enforced in the Host Party</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
PART NINE	International Co-operation and Provision of Information <i>How the Host Party engages with partner Governments and institutions</i> <i>Recommendations</i>
ANNEX	Glossary and Explanatory Notes <i>Whenever required</i>

The relevant references in the Convention are detailed below, however they may vary depending on the system of the Host Party.

Convention article	National report reference
1	PART ONE, PART TWO
2.1	PART ONE
2.2	PART ONE
3.1	PART THREE, PART FOUR
3.2	PART TWO
4.1	PART FIVE
4.2	PART THREE
4.3 a/c/d	PART TWO, PART SIX
4.3 b	PART ONE, PART THREE, PART 4
4.4	PART TWO
5.1	PART SIX
5.2	PART SIX
6.1	PART SEVEN
6.2	PART SEVEN
7.1	PART ONE
7.2 a/b/c/d/e/f	PART ONE, PART SIX, PART SEVEN, PART EIGHT

7.3	PART SIX, PART SEVEN
8.1	PART NINE
8.2	PART NINE
8.3	PART NINE
9	PART NINE