Harmonization and standardization on the fight against doping in sport: the European perspective

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### Positive doping cases in Athens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Medal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nan Aye Khine</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Anabolic</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>4th place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sanamacha Chanu</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Furosamide</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>4th place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Leonidas Sampanis</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Testosterone</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>62 kg Bronze</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Irina Koschanenko</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Stanozolol</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>Shot put</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Robert Fazekas</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Refusal</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>Discus</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Aleksej Lesnitschij</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Clembuterol</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>High Jump</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Olena Olefirenko</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Ethenivan</td>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>4 skiff</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Zoltan Kovacs</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Refusal</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anton Galkin</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Stanozolol</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>400 m</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Ferenc Gyurrkovics</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Oxandrolon</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>105 kg</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mabel Fonseca</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Stanozolol</td>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>55 kg</td>
<td>Random</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Jose Israel Rubio</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Testosterone</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Annus Adrian</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Refusal</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maria Luisa Calle</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Heptaminol</td>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>Points race</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Historical Perspective
IT IS MORE IMPORTANT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT PARTICIPATING THAN WINNING

- Protection of the athlete’s health
- Defense of the medical and sport ethics
- An equal chance for everyone in competition

International Olympic Committee

Prohibited classes of substances and prohibited methods
**International initiatives in the fight against doping**

**The origins**

**Harmonization of rules and sanctions**

- *Olympic Movement Medical Code*
- *International Olympic Charter*
- IOC
- IFs
- NOCs
- GOVERNMENTS

**HARDOP Project (Jan 98)**

*Standards, Measurements and Testing (SMT) research programme of the European Union*

- Need of a central organisation responsible for the fight against Doping
- Identification of a reference laboratory able to cooperate with the correlated National and International organisations (police forces, customs, Interpol, United Nations, Magistracy)

**Aims**

- Provide a forum for those concerned with anti-doping in sport
- Facilitate the exchange of information
- Bring together for face-to-face meetings interesting players in the fight against doping in sport
- 4 headings to discuss in anti-doping policy: Future trends, Laboratory, Education and Ethics, Research and Development

**Financial prospects**

**Participants from 14 other European NOCs**

**Observers**

**Contractors Scientists**

**World anti-doping agency (WADA)**

*(February 1999 - World Conference on Doping in Sport – Lausanne)*

- UE
- CE
- ASC
- SCSA
- WHO
- INTERPOL
- UNDCP

*Harmonisation and unification of standards and procedures for doping controls, particularly in the scientific and technical domain of analysis*
4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the Prohibited List if WADA determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:

4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to enhance or enhance sport performance;

4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect, or experience that the Use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the Athlete;

4.3.1.3 WADA’s determination that the Use of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the Introduction to the Code.

4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the Prohibited List if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to mask the Use of other Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.
The EOC, European Olympic Committees, represents 48 National Olympic Committees.

59 governments have signed the Declaration as of May 5, 2003.

The following governments pledged in Copenhagen to sign the Declaration at a later date:
- Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, French Community of Belgium, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

The following governments signed the Declaration in Copenhagen:
- Albania, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

(51 total)

The following governments have signed the Declaration after Copenhagen:
- Bahrain, Bulgaria, Eritrea, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Samoa, and Sweden.

(8 total)

The following governments which still have to contribute:
- Albania, Italy, Moldova, San Marino, Ukraine

Aim of the National Legislations

A Better Knowledge of the Phenomenon from the Medical Point of View

Setting Up of an Effective and Efficient Control System and Assignment to Bodies Instituted for the Public Health Care, in a Neutral Position with Respect to the Sports World

Definition of a Balanced Sanction System

Harmonization