



Social and  
Human Sciences  
Sector

# TOGETHER AGAINST DOPING

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### CONTACT AT UNESCO:

M. Alexander Schischlik

E-mail: [a.schischlik\(at\)unesco.org](mailto:a.schischlik@unesco.org)

Phone : +33 1 45 68 43 87

## 1. MEDIA ADVISORY OF 31/05/2012

### One month before the launch of the London Olympics 2012 UNESCO hosts the pre-release screening of the film "The War on Doping"

PARIS, May 31st 2012. In the run up to the opening of the 30th Olympic Games of modern times, in London, the United Kingdom, from July 27 to August 12, UNESCO will host, on June 7, 2012, a first-ever pre-release screening of the documentary film "The War on Doping." The film presents the first decades in the campaign against doping in sport.

This exceptional screening of a film UNESCO promotes, of which production has only just finished, will take place at 7 p.m. in Room I at UNESCO headquarters, in Paris. The projection will be followed by a debate including the participation of the film's Swedish director, Mats Omne, as well the Chair of the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Vice-President of the World Anti-doping Agency (WADA), Pr. Arne Ljungqvist; and the Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Social and Human Sciences, Ms Pilar Alvarez-Laso.

On the same occasion, Ms Alvarez-Laso will announce the 10 new projects approved for receiving support funding from the UNESCO Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, which funding totals more than US \$ 240 000. These projects supplement the 63 projects that, since the creation of the Fund in 2008, are begun operating in 52 countries, with funding amounting to more than US\$ 1,2 million.

Ms Alvarez-Laso will also communicate the list of those countries that have to date ratified the International Convention Against Doping in Sport (first opened for signature in 2005), as well as those countries that have adopted new or reinforced existing legislation and testing.

Journalists interested to join this event are invited to register online:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/anti-doping/subscription-form>

## 2. THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING: WHO DOES WHAT?

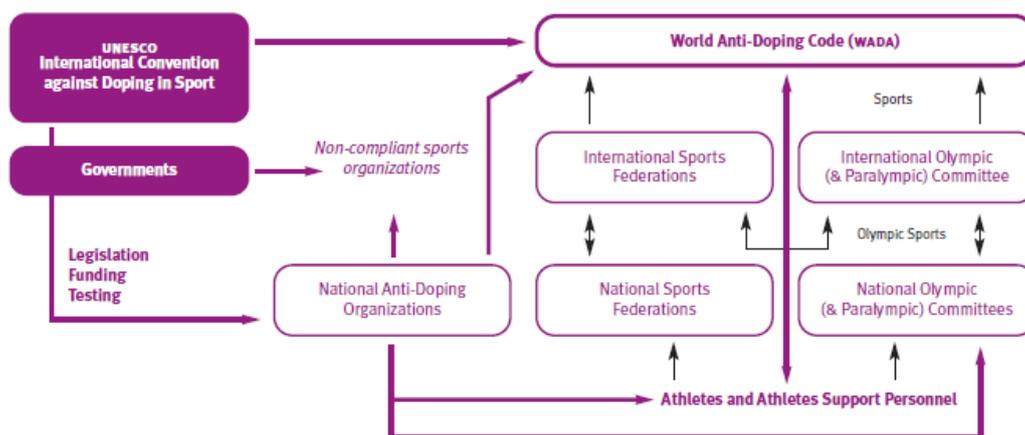
The fight against doping in sport has mobilized many players with specific roles, among them the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), states, the sporting movement, and athletes themselves.

In the center of this effort for harmonizing and coordinating actions, one finds the *World Anti-Doping Code*, a code which governments - while they do not themselves adhere to it - will implement when they ratify and implement the *International Convention Against Doping in Sport*. The *Convention* has been formally adopted by over 80 per cent of the countries in the world.

The sporting movement, for its part, brings to the fight against doping all kinds of relationships, as well as obligations. Those who sign and adhere to the *World Anti-Doping Code* (including the International Olympic Committee, the International Para-Olympic Committee, international sports federations, national Olympic committees, national sports federations and national anti-doping authorities) are obliged to adopt and implement policies and rules against doping that conform with the *Code*, and to assure that all of their members do the same.

In some major sports (including in North American professional hockey and baseball), the authorities and the organizations that are responsible have not signed the *Code*. Athletes are then bound by the *Code* only if they participate in competitions under the auspices of organizations which have signed the *Code*, as for example the Olympic Games.

The implementation of *the International Convention against Doping in Sport* by a Government whether through legislation, regulation or financial measures, can also lead these sports to adopt anti-doping policies and programmes aligned with the *Code*.



### 3. UNESCO AND THE WADA ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Leading partners in the fight against doping in sport, UNESCO and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) are working together, at the international level, to combat this plague, which harms athletes, destroys fair play and equitable competition and does irreparable damage to the credibility of sport.

Given its mandate on education, and its commitment to the fundamental values which underpin physical education and sport, UNESCO is deeply concerned about the erosion of ethics and the gross inequity created by the use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes. Since its creation, UNESCO has stood on the principles of equality and justice and has been the nations' instrument to set up the ethical limits of scientific and technical progress.

As the first United Nations agency with an institutional mandate and historic competency in the field sport, UNESCO facilitated the development of the first truly global anti-doping legal instrument (the *International Convention against Doping in Sport*) and has, since then, been actively promoting its implementation, by supporting governments in the development of national anti-doping programmes.

Believing that it is essential to sensitize the next generation of athletes to truly remove doping from sport in the long term, UNESCO also contributes to the development of anti-doping education and prevention programmes aiming at promoting sport values and informing young people on the moral, legal and health consequences of doping.

As part of this strategy, UNESCO established in 2008 the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, which is made of voluntary financial contributions from Member States.

WADA is actively working with the sport movement (IOC, IPC, international sport federations, etc.) and anti-doping organizations so as to assure compliance with the *World Anti-Doping Code*, whose objective is to protect the fundamental right of athletes fundamental to take part in sport activities and to ensure the coordination of anti-doping programmes at the international and national levels for testing, deterrence and prevention of doping in all sports.

UNESCO and WADA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2006.

## 4. THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT

In developing the *Convention*, UNESCO responded to the calls from the international community. At the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in December 1999, consideration was given to ethical values in sport. Ministers expressed concern over unethical behavior, in particular doping in sport, and urged all countries to take concerted action.

The *Convention* represents the first time that governments around the world have agreed, at the global level, 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* gives effect to the *World Anti-Doping Code*. Accordingly, the *Convention* helps to formalize global anti-doping rules, policies and guidelines that will help to provide an honest and equitable playing environment for all athletes.

There is a degree of flexibility as to how governments can give effect to the *Convention*, either by way of legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices. However, signatory governments (States Parties) are called upon 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 programmes;
- 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 labeling, 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 - becoming 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. The *Convention* also provides a mechanism to assist States Parties to develop anti-doping education and prevention programmes through the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport managed by UNESCO.



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## MEMBER STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION AS OF APRIL 30, 2012

Sweden (09/11/2005) ; Canada (29/11/2005) ; Denmark (15/12/2005) ; New Zealand (23/12/2005) ; Norway (13/01/2006) ; Australia (17/01/2006) ; Monaco (30/01/2006) ; Iceland (10/02/2006) ; Cook Islands (15/02/2006) ; Nigeria (24/02/2006) ; Latvia (10/04/2006) ; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25/04/2006) ; Nauru (04/05/2006) ; Seychelles (05/07/2006) ; Mauritius (06/07/2006) ; Jamaica (02/08/2006) ; Lithuania (02/08/2006) ; China (09/10/2006) ; Bahamas (12/10/2006) ; Peru (16/10/2006) ; Mozambique (23/10/2006) ; Romania (23/10/2006) ; Spain (25/10/2006) ; Niger (26/10/2006) ; Ukraine (08/11/2006) ; Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (15/11/2006) ; Netherlands (17/11/2006) ; Namibia (29/11/2006) ; South Africa (30/11/2006) ; Luxembourg (11/12/2006) ; Malaysia (20/12/2006) ; Barbados (21/12/2006) ; Finland (22/12/2006) ; Japan (26/12/2006) ; Tunisia (26/12/2006) ; Algeria (29/12/2006) ; Argentina (29/12/2006) ; Russian Federation (29/12/2006) ; Albania (31/12/2006) ; Ghana (31/12/2006) ; Greece (31/12/2006) ; Bulgaria (12/01/2007) ; Thailand (15/01/2007) ; Poland (17/01/2007) ; Slovakia (26/01/2007) ; **ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION (01/02/2007)** ; France (05/02/2007) ; Republic of Korea (05/02/2007) ; Trinidad and Tobago (09/03/2007) ; Ecuador (22/03/2007) ; Mexico (11/04/2007) ; Czech Republic (30/04/2007) ; Portugal (30/04/2007) ; Egypt (23/05/2007) ; Libya (30/05/2007) ; Mali (30/05/2007) ; Germany (31/05/2007) ; Oman (09/07/2007) ; Kuwait (13/07/2007) ; Austria (19/07/2007) ; Azerbaijan (23/07/2007) ; Samoa (08/08/2007) ; Estonia (17/08/2007) ; Qatar (24/08/2007) ; Hungary (29/08/2007) ; Burundi (05/09/2007) ; Croatia (03/10/2007) ; Cameroon (15/10/2007) ; Mongolia (15/10/2007) ; Bangladesh (22/10/2007) ; Singapore (05/11/2007) ; India (07/11/2007) ; Gabon (27/11/2007) ; Panama (27/11/2007) ; Saint Lucia (07/12/2007) ; Brazil (18/12/2007) ; Indonesia (30/01/2008) ; Pakistan (04/02/2008) ; Republic of Moldova (19/02/2008) ; Italy (27/02/2008) ; Guatemala (17/03/2008) ; Brunei Darussalam (31/03/2008) ; Cambodia (09/04/2008) ; Saint Kitts and Nevis (14/04/2008) ; Uruguay (28/04/2008) ; Senegal (29/04/2008) ; Saudi Arabia (22/05/2008) ; Cape Verde (05/06/2008) ; Belgium (19/06/2008) ; Ireland (18/07/2008) ; Cuba (28/07/2008) ; Côte d'Ivoire (29/07/2008) ; Ethiopia (30/07/2008) ; Eritrea (19/08/2008) ; United States of America (25/08/2008) ; El Salvador (05/09/2008) ; Slovenia (18/09/2008) ; Palau (23/09/2008) ; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (09/10/2008) ; Chad (10/10/2008) ; Paraguay (13/10/2008) ; Switzerland (23/10/2008) ; Uganda (27/10/2008) ; Burkina Faso (12/11/2008) ; Zambia (02/12/2008) ; Bahrain (15/12/2008) ; Grenada (12/01/2009) ; Jordan (20/01/2009) ; Andorra (27/01/2009) ; Belarus (18/02/2009) ; Malawi (19/03/2009) ; Morocco (15/04/2009) ; Bosnia and Herzegovina (22/04/2009) ; Turkey (09/06/2009) ; Serbia (19/06/2009) ; Montenegro (22/06/2009) ; Angola (29/06/2009) ; Guinea (06/07/2009) ; Suriname (20/07/2009) ; United Arab Emirates (04/08/2009) ; Botswana (06/08/2009) ; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (13/08/2009) ; Kenya (25/08/2009) ; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (25/08/2009) ; Colombia (31/08/2009) ; Cyprus (08/09/2009) ; Haiti (17/09/2009) ; Viet Nam (02/10/2009) ; Somalia (14/10/2009) ; Togo (03/12/2009) ; Georgia (07/12/2009) ; Nicaragua (15/01/2010) ; Kazakhstan (08/02/2010) ; Armenia (17/02/2010) ; San Marino (22/02/2010) ; Equatorial Guinea (10/03/2010) ; Philippines (17/03/2010) ; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (23/03/2010) ; Myanmar (31/03/2010) ; Rwanda (12/04/2010) ; Guyana (06/05/2010) ; Marshall Islands (03/06/2010) ; Comoros (04/06/2010) ; Tonga (14/06/2010) ; Nepal (15/06/2010) ; Antigua and Barbuda (15/07/2010) ; Papua New Guinea (06/09/2010) ; Democratic Republic of the Congo (28/09/2010) ; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (04/10/2010) ; Maldives (14/10/2010) ; Turkmenistan (03/11/2010) ; Fiji (17/11/2010) ; Swaziland (13/12/2010) ; Vanuatu (26/01/2011) ; Chile (11/02/2011) ; Kyrgyzstan (04/03/2011) ; Sri Lanka (09/03/2011) ; Uzbekistan (29/04/2011) ; Gambia (03/05/2011) ; Micronesia (Federated States of) (07/06/2011) ; Benin (04/08/2011) ; Sudan (27/09/2011) ; Liberia (06/10/2011) ; Bhutan (14/11/2011) ; Dominica (28/11/2011) ; Malta (06/12/2011) ; Zimbabwe (13/12/2011) ; Belize (16/12/2011) ; Israel (26/01/2012) ; Costa Rica (27/02/2012) and Tajikistan (30/03/2012).

## EXAMPLES OF STATES WHICH HAVE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED THEIR NATIONAL LEGISLATION AFTER 2005

Australia ; Austria ; Belgium ; Croatia ; El Salvador ; France ; Germany ; Guatemala ; Italy ; Mexico ; Netherlands ; New Zealand ; Peru ; Russian Federation ; Spain ; South Africa.

## 5. THE **FUND FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOPING IN SPORT**

Ten new projects, worth in excess of US\$240,000, were approved on 11 April 2012 by the Approval Committee for the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, during a meeting where Mr Gennady Aleshin, representative of the Russian Federation, was elected Chairperson of the Committee for 2012-2013.

In total, 73 projects worth over US\$1,2 million, have received financial assistance since the establishment of the Fund in 2008.

These projects include preventative programmes, the development of specific anti-doping legislation and activities which help build the anti-doping capacity of States Parties, with priority given to Least Developed Countries. These projects span all regions of the world:

- Africa (23)
- Arab States (6)
- Asia and Pacific (7)
- Europe and North America (10)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (27).

For 2012-2013, the Approval Committee for the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in sport comprises Mr Gennady Aleshin (Russian Federation), Mr Neil Murrell (Barbados), Mr Constant Roux (Côte d'Ivoire), Mr Jean-Pierre Bourély (France), Mr Ahmad Al Khazal (Kuwait) and Mr Graeme Steele (New Zealand).

### THE 10 PROJECTS SUPPORTED IN 2012

<b>Armenia</b>	<b>Development and improvement of administrative procedures of Armenian National Anti-doping Organization (ARMNADO) to strengthen the fight against the use of prohibited substances and methods in sport</b>	<b>US\$19,680</b>
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The project consists of the development and integration of a Quality Assurance and Quality Control Management System for the Anti-doping Service Department of the Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping Service Republican Centre of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia (National Anti-Doping Organization of Armenia - ARMNADO). The objective is to improve the implementation of ARMNADO anti-doping policies, benefiting from the experience of the Hungarian National Anti-doping organization (HUNADO) in obtaining the ISO Certificate. Upon completion of the project, ARMNADO's Quality Management System will meet the ISO 9001:2008 standard requirements.

Contact: Dr Areg HOVHANNISYAN, [areg\(at\)armnado.am](mailto:areg(at)armnado.am)



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Regional Project :  
Cameroon (with the  
support of the  
Democratic Republic  
of Congo, Gabon,  
Equatorial Guinea and  
Chad)

Anti-doping education programme for national coaches and  
junior athletes of Africa RADO Zone IV US\$47,567

The project involves the production of pedagogical materials for the development of a capacity-building programme targeted at national coaches and junior athletes in the region of Africa RADO Zone IV. All the RADO members (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sao Tome and Principe) are expected to take part in the project. The participating governments will organize anti-doping sessions for the targeted audiences for the dissemination of the resources produced in the context of the project.

*Contact: Dr Robert NDJANA, [robetiro\(at\)yahoo.fr](mailto:robetiro@yahoo.fr)*

Colombia Anti-doping seminar for high-level athletes and their support personnel c. US\$11,100

The project involves the organization of an anti-doping seminar targeted at athletes from various sport federations involved in the Colombian "sport excellence" programme and their support personnel (coaches and doctors in particular). Around 150 athletes, including Paralympic athletes, and 150 support personnel will be sensitized through this project. Among the themes which will be covered are: the World Anti-Doping Programme, International Standards, the health consequences of doping, the rights and responsibilities of athletes and athlete support personnel, and anti-doping rules violations. The project will be publicized through two press conferences.

*Contact: Mr Andres BOTERO PHILLIPSBOURNE, [abotero\(at\)coldeportes.gov.co](mailto:abotero@coldeportes.gov.co)*

Cote d'Ivoire Stop doping in the school and university settings US\$17,090

The project consists in the development of an anti-doping campaign mainly targeted at young people in the context of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ivorian Office of Sports in Schools and Universities (OISSU). It will notably involve the organization of a series of anti-doping conferences for young athletes in schools and universities throughout the country. The aim is to decentralize doping prevention to the large towns of the North (Odienné), East (Abengourou), Center (Bouaké) and South (Abidjan). It is expected that approximately 18,000 athletes will be sensitized in this context.

*Contact: Dr Constant ROUX, [constantroux2007\(at\)yahoo.com](mailto:constantroux2007@yahoo.com)*





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**Regional Project: Singapore  
(with the support of Brunei  
Darussalam, Malaysia and  
Myanmar)**

**2013 South East Asian Games  
"Athlete Outreach programme"**

**US\$45,285**

The project consists of the development of an athlete outreach programme in the context of the 27th edition of the South East Asian games which will be held in Myanmar from 13 to 22 December 2013. Eleven countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam) and 32 sport disciplines will be represented at the event. It is expected that a total of 5,000 athletes and athlete support personnel will be reached in this context. The programme will be based on WADA's Athlete Outreach Model. Doping control officers from the participating countries will animate an anti-doping kiosk in the Games Village. Anti-doping brochures and promotional materials will be produced and disseminated. Finally a media information session will be organized, as well as a presentation on anti-doping for the Sports Minister and high officials who will attend the event.

*Contact: Mr Gobinathan NAIR, [gobinathan\\_nair@ssc.gov.sg](mailto:gobinathan_nair@ssc.gov.sg)*

**Uruguay**

**Anti-doping capacity-building programme**

**US\$18,000**

The project consists of a series of capacity-building seminars targeted at athletes and athlete personnel of the various Uruguay sport federations. A specific seminar will notably be organized for 40 athletes and support personnel of the Uruguay national team for the 2012 London Olympic Games. Three workshops will also be organized in cooperation with the football and basketball federations, for a wider audience (approximately 250 players and coaches). Finally, two seminars will target future physical education teachers, as well as social sciences lecturers. The content of each workshop will be adjusted to the needs of the audience. It is expected that 500 people will be sensitized in total. Pedagogical materials, based on WADA resources, will be produced in the context of this project.

*Contact : Pr. Ernesto IRURUETA, [deporte@deporte.gub.uy](mailto:deporte@deporte.gub.uy)*

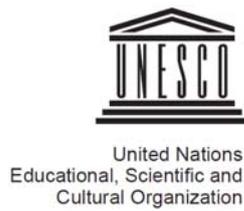
**Regional Project:  
Venezuela, with the  
support of Bolivia,  
Ecuador and Cuba**

**The Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas says NO! to doping**      **US\$29,055**

The project involves the organization of an athlete outreach programme for sub-regional games of the ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas), in particular the 5th edition of the ALBA Games (Ecuador, 2013) and the 1st edition of the ALBA Youth Games (Bolivia, November 2012). Emphasis will be placed on the sensitization of young athletes. Both events will gather approximately 4000 to 5000 athletes from all the participating countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, The Republic of Ecuador, St Vincent and the Grenadines).

*Contact: Mr Carlos DOMINGUES, [cdomingues@mindeporte.gob.ve](mailto:cdomingues@mindeporte.gob.ve)*





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Serbia (Republic of)

New anti-doping education curriculum

US\$20,000

The project consists of the dissemination of an anti-doping education curriculum through a series of electronic workshops targeted at athletes and athlete support personnel who are likely to participate in the 2012 Olympic Games. The programme aims to educate participants about: (1) ethics of sport and doping; (2) anti-doping rule violations; (3) the principle of strict liability under the World Anti-Doping Code; (4) Therapeutic Use Exemptions; and (5) the Registered Testing Pool and the need to provide whereabouts information.

*Contact : M. Nenad DIKIC, [nenad.dikic\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:nenad.dikic(at)gmail.com)*

Mexico

Design and implementation of  
a permanent anti-doping training programme

\$US19,762

The project consisted in the development of a mandatory anti-doping training programme, targeting the 360 sport students and 150 coaches of the National Sport Development Centre. The programme was part of the curriculum and included two-hour weekly workshops covering practical cases and interactive activities over 23 weeks with the objective of providing Mexican athletes with information regarding the use of performance-enhancing substances, in particular the consequences of doping both on their health and career.

For any additional information on the projects, please contact :

M. Alexander Schischlik  
E-mail: [a.schischlik\(at\)unesco.org](mailto:a.schischlik(at)unesco.org)  
Phone : +33 1 45 68 43 87



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## 6. "THE WAR ON DOPING": A DOCUMENTARY FILM SUPPORTED BY UNESCO

With the support of UNESCO, the leading United Nations organization for international cooperation in sport and physical education, this documentary film points to a veritable war that is ongoing at an international level: on one side, the chance to win money and fame by taking performance-enhancing substances, on the other, concern for the health of those who use these substances, and for the fundamental fairness of sporting competitions.

Doping in competitive sport is by most observers considered a form of fraud, while it is considered dangerous by experts and a public health menace by governments. But it is also a big business, built on the aspirations of users. Products that are now sold also by the internet, are easily reaching the hands of young athletes and even of children.

This documentary film brings together the voices and experiences of athletes, legal and medical authorities, sport sponsors, journalists, winners and losers. It builds from their intimate personal stories, as well as recalling and presenting some major scandals. It examines doping in competitive sports, at all levels, reaching back to a more innocent past, and in the present looking behind-the-scenes in the build up to the London Olympics, which anyone expects to be "Clean games".

The world-rated expert, Professor Arne Ljungqvist, contributes in his own words to the debate, and the film follows him to reveal what has become a global campaign against doping in sport. Pr. Ljungqvist, Chairperson of the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Vice-President of the World Anti-doping Agency (WADA), is one of the most recognized experts in the field.

# "The War on Doping"

*(58', HD 16:9, language: English / Subtitles: french)*

World "avant-premiere"

Thursday 7 June 2012, 7 p.m., UNESCO Headquarters, Paris

Production | Matiné  
Matiné Film & Television AB Magasinet S-791 31  
FalunSweden  
Contact : [bertoft\(at\)thewarondoping.com](mailto:bertoft(at)thewarondoping.com)

Sales and distribution | MercuryMedia  
MercuryMedia International  
7 Baseline Studios, Whitechurch Road  
London - W11 4AT - UK  
Contact : [tsparke\(at\)mercurymedia.org](mailto:tsparke(at)mercurymedia.org)