

**NATIONAL
ANTI-DOPING PLAN**

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

The use of prohibited substances and methods (hereinafter ‘doping’) is a global concern for fairness in sport and as it undermines trust in fair competition and rivalry and causes harm to athlete health.

Doping is fought at both national and international levels.

The Russian Federation ratified the International Convention against Doping in Sport in 2006. Russia is in compliance with the WADA World Anti-Doping Code and other international legal instruments that contain anti-doping rules and regulations.

Russia has enacted legislation to prevent and fight doping in sport, with relevant issues being covered by the Federal Law No 329-FZ “On Physical Education and Sport in the Russian Federation” of December 4, 2007. Under the Labor Code of the Russian Federation the violation of anti-doping rules by athletes, athlete support personnel and other relevant stakeholders shall lead to disciplinary action.

2016 saw the introduction of criminal sanctions for encouraging athletes to use or cause them to use prohibited substances and (or) methods.

Tougher administrative penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the relevant legislative requirements to prevent and fight doping in sport.

Despite continuing efforts by public authorities and society to fight doping a number of problems still remain. The following areas of concern may be identified:

- cases of non-compliance with anti-doping rules may go unpunished, the principle of inevitability of punishment being violated;
- exorbitant financial rewards for winners and medalists at major sporting events; the absence of legal mechanisms of levying execution upon the earnings derived by athletes, athlete support personnel and other relevant stakeholders through anti-doping rule violations;
- no reputational costs incurred by athletes, athlete support personnel and other sport stakeholders who violated the anti-doping rules; lack of solidarity among athletes, athlete support personnel and other stakeholders in promoting zero-tolerance toward doping;
- lack of an effective remuneration scheme in the field of physical education and sport,

which stands to create a comprehensive super-intensive system of training aiming at achieving results by any means necessary including the encouragement to doping;

- poor science and methodology support of the training process due to bad organizational and research practices in the field of sport;
- inadequate networking with international organizations producing guidelines in the fight against doping;
- low representation and failure to participate in international organizations developing anti-doping policies;
- blurred boundaries of responsibility of federal authorities, The National Anti-Doping Agency, The Anti-Doping Laboratory and other anti-doping stakeholders;
- lack of adequate liaison between sport stakeholders and The National Anti-Doping Organization, The Anti-Doping Laboratory and other anti-doping stakeholders;
- poor professional training and re-training of medical and athlete support personnel in the field of anti-doping activities.

These reasons, among other things, have contributed to the malfunctioning of the national anti-doping system in sport.

The problem with doping charges resulted in a number of Russian athletes having been disqualified from the 31st Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. The disqualification was imposed by the International Association of Athletics Federations, which invoked the principle of collective responsibility.

Without any factual justification, the International Paralympics Committee prohibited the entire Russian Paralympics Team from participating in the Paralympic Games.

Another event that raised grave concerns in the world sport community and adversely affected the image of Russian sport as a whole was the disqualification of Russia's national weightlifting team from the 2016 Olympics.

Russian Olympic and world champions and medalists in different kinds of sport are currently being forfeited of their medals, prizes and individual results.

It should be noted, however, that the Russian Federation has never had an institutionalized and government-operated system of manipulating doping control processes.

Serious measures must be taken to alter the present situation, restore trust of the world sports

community in Russian sport, implement the principles of Olympism and eliminate the causes of doping in this country.

The National Anti-Doping Plan provides for a system of measures to eradicate the roots of doping in Russian sport, including legal, institutional, economic, technical, informative and staffing constraints, with due regard to Russia's federal and regional structure. The Plan is to be consistently implemented in the course of 2017 by the public authorities, The Russian Anti-Doping Organization, The Anti-Doping Laboratory, sports federations and other bodies and organizations as well by other institutions of civil society and private individuals.

The National Plan to fight doping in Russian sport is intended to:

- foster public intolerance toward doping and raise social awareness of doping as a wrongful act;
- drastically reduce the number of anti-doping rule violations committed by Russian athletes and reduce the demand for prohibited substances and (or) methods;
- mitigate the negative impact of doping on this country in general and Russian athletes in particular, ensuring athlete health in the first place;
- create and operate a national (federal) system to monitor and control anti-doping activities in the Russian Federation, including doping prevention, the control and monitoring of pharmaceuticals containing prohibited substances and sports nutrition;
- put in place an integral system of comprehensive continuing research into anti-doping activities, including the use of advanced technologies;
- re-establish the status of The Russian Anti-Doping Organization as being fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code;
- have the accreditation of The Russian Anti-Doping Laboratory restored by WADA;
- restore the credibility of Russian sport both nationally and internationally;
- provide the international sports community with proposals to enhance the system of anti-doping measures.

SECTION I

Regulatory and Legal Framework for the Fight and Prevention of Doping in Sport

It is therefore proposed to harmonize legislation in order to enhance monitoring in the field of physical education and sport and introduce a mechanism of public accreditation of sports training facilities by appropriate public authorities in line with current regulatory practices; in conjunction with the Russian anti-doping organization and Russian sports federations provide a detailed anti-doping regulatory framework for medical and support personnel as well as other sport stakeholders.

Make legislative amendments aimed at introducing a levy of execution on athletes, medical and support personnel as well as other stakeholders' earnings and assets received from public and non-public organizations for achieving results at various sporting events if the subsequent inquiry reveals that these athletes or stakeholders have violated anti-doping rules and are subject to sanctions of authorized organizations.

Explore the possibility of implementing a legislative requirement for manufactures to put on pharmaceuticals and biologically active additives that contain prohibited substances a clearly visible marking "DOPING" with an indication of the year in which they were included in the prohibited list; stipulate the penalties for violating this requirement.

Introduce a legislative requirement for the publication on the official health protection websites of executive bodies of Russia's constituent entities and on the websites of medical dispensaries of the following information: a WADA list of prohibited substances and methods, the articles of the Russian Criminal Code and the Russian Code on Administrative Offences which establish responsibility for violating the anti-doping legislation and provide model professional standards of good anti-doping practices.

Formulate proposals to clarify the scope of criminal, administrative and disciplinary responsibility and other enforcement actions applicable to athletes, athlete support personnel and other sport stakeholders in line with the existing law-enforcement practice.

Introduce restrictions, prohibitions and duties to be imposed on acting public and non-public

sports officials who were found guilty of anti-doping violations, including a ban on further involvement in public programs pertaining to physical education and sport.

Make legislative amendments allowing Russian sport federations of disabled athletes to pay for anti-doping tests of athletes who are primary or reserve members of Russia's national sports teams.

SECTION II

Organizational Measures Designed to Prevent and Fight against Doping in Sport

To ensure that amendments shall be made to the Russian Federation legislation and the constituent documents of physical education and sport organizations as well as anti-doping agencies providing that:

- it is the Olympic Committee of Russia and the Paralympic Committee of Russia, not any public authorities, that shall be the founders (members) of The Russian Anti-Doping Organization (accomplished);
- to subject the Anti-Doping Laboratory, accredited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), to the jurisdiction of Lomonosov Moscow State University, being the leading higher education institution in the Russian Federation that enjoys considerable autonomy.

To set up anti-doping structural subdivisions for each sport with every Russian sport federations, with respective individual responsibility placed on persons heading them; and to put in place the mechanism of instantaneous suspension of state accreditation of Russian sport federations for each sport in the event of repeated violation of the anti-doping rules.

To explore possibilities of introducing a system of in-competition and out-of-competition testing of athletes not included in the testing pool formed by the Anti-Doping Agency.

To carry out compulsory testing procedures on any first-time applicants for national sport teams.

The Olympic Committee of Russia and the Paralympic Committee of Russia ensure:

- the staging of an open competition for the position of Director-General of The Russian Anti-Doping Agency.
- operational autonomy of The Russian Anti-Doping Agency;

- effective cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) as well as other anti-doping organizations.

While drawing up the Russian Federation federal budget for the next financial year:

- allocate resources into the anti-doping campaign, including into the activities of The Russian Anti-Doping Agency and The Russian Anti-Doping Laboratory accredited by WADA; arrange payment for services rendered by the agency recommended by WADA for carrying out doping testing (until The Russian Anti-Doping Agency re-acquires the status of an agency compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code), as well as payment for the services rendered by non-Russian anti-doping laboratories (until the Russian Anti-Doping Laboratory is accredited by WADA), and payment for services rendered by the organization tasked with collecting testing samples.
- provide funds for increasing the number of Paralympic athletes undergoing anti-doping testing, in full compliance with the requirements of the IPC and the World Sport Federations of the Disabled.
- establish a procedure for entry (exit) of sampling officers with their respective vehicles to and from the closed territorial entity.

Promote the use of whistle-blowers, i.e. persons who will timely provide information about any anti-doping violations by athletes, support personnel, other sport stakeholders and sport organizations.

SECTION III

Scientific, Medical and Medico-Biological Measures Designed to Prevent and Fight

against Doping in Sport

To devise and implement techniques for organizing and carrying out top-priority research on how human body and health is affected by newly-developed and currently used prohibited substances and methods (not yet included in the existing WADA prohibited list), and on how to detect such substances involving The Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia's Federal Medico-Biological Agency, the Federal Agency of Scientific Organizations, The Anti-Doping Laboratory.

To ensure efficient work of the Federal scientific research centre in the field of sports and its sufficient annual financing, the main tasks being those of conducting and coordinating scientific research on sport medicine, creation of advanced methods of athletic instruction, propagation and promotion of innovative developments and techniques.

To intensify the training of medical personnel in respect of anti-doping control, with stronger focus on medical support of athletes whose health requires the use of preparations containing prohibited substances.

To tighten control on the circulation of biologically active additives (BAA) and different types of athlete nutrition in order to determine prohibited substances; among other things, by imposing heavier penalties for unreliable information about the chemical composition of such substances on the manufacturer.

SECTION IV

Educational Programs to Prevent and Fight against Doping in Sport

To make it obligatory for educational institutions to develop refresher course programs for experts in physical education and sport focused on the anti-doping campaign in sport.

To develop and hold a special refresher course for medical support personnel of Russia's national sport teams on how to use prohibited substances therapeutically without falling short of

international standards.

To integrate refresher courses focused on the anti-doping campaign in sport in refresher course programs for all stakeholders involved in the sphere of physical education and sport, general education, and health care.

To establish and maintain a pool of national experts in the sphere of physical education and sport.

While developing an updated curricula and methods of teaching Physical Culture at the general education institutions in the RF to take into account the provisions concerning obligatory anti-doping propaganda and zero-tolerance to doping.

To set up and implement education programs aimed at anti-doping awareness-raising of zero-tolerance to doping:

- in institutions of higher learning that train physical education and sport experts;
- in sport training organizations;
- in national sport teams of the RF.

SECTION V

Interaction with the World

Sport Organizations

To make it obligatory for Russian Sport Federations to provide adequate representation and fuller participation of Russian experts in the governing, technical, disciplinary and other bodies of the World Sport Organizations in order to ensure transparency and hold a constructive dialogue.

To ensure adequate and fair representation in the Scientific Subgroup of the Council of

Europe Anti-Doping Convention Monitoring Group (TDO).

To work out an annual schedule of collaboration with the UNESCO, the Council of Europe and a plan of informing the world community about the Russian anti-doping measures.

To elaborate proposals and forward them to the relevant international organizations concerning any improvement in the anti-doping strategies, including reformed procedures for granting licences for the therapeutical use of banned substances, by tightening control on the physical condition and health of athletes and establishing a unified procedure for medical check-ups of those sportspersons who need to obtain licences for therapeutical use of otherwise prohibited substances.

SECTION VI

Media Coverage and Innovative Techniques to Prevent and Fight against Doping in Sport

To formulate a plan for information support to generate coverage by the Russian and world media of events organized within the framework of the National Anti-Doping Plan.

On a yearly basis, to conduct sociological research into the attitudes towards the use of doping in sport, in different walks and sections of the population.

Mass media are to inform the public about any sanctions or other penalties imposed on violators (athletes, medical and other support personnel) who are known not to have met the required standards for the prevention of and fight against the use of doping substances. This

strategy is to promote the spirit of zero-tolerance to any breach of anti-doping rules.

SECTION VII

State-of-the-Art Information Technologies to Assist in the Fight against Doping in Sport

To complete the elaboration and introduction of a Unified Anti-Doping Database that, among other things, provides for:

- creating facilities for operative interaction between all those involved in anti-doping activities;
- working out and commissioning an anti-doping information system that enables the user to promptly obtain any reliable and operational information about the presence (if any) in medical preparation registered on the Russian Federation territory of any substances prohibited by sport regulations.

FINAL PROVISIONS

To supplement this Strategy of Promoting Physical Education and Sport in the Russian Federation for the period lasting until 2020 by introducing other activities aimed at preventing and fighting doping in sport, subject to the National Anti-Doping Plan.