This text drafted during the first meeting, in Ottawa last June, of the First Permanent Conference against Doping in Sport, was approved by the 94th IOC Session. It was submitted to the 2nd International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Sport in Moscow in November. We shall present a report on this in our next edition.

PART I

PREAMBLE AND PRINCIPLES

A. Considering that the use of doping agents in sports is both unhealthy and contrary to the ethics of sport, and that it is necessary to protect the physical and spiritual health of athletes, the values of fair play and of competition, the integrity and unity of sport, and the rights of those who take part in it at whatever level.

B. Considering that doping, as defined and adopted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the administration or the use of prohibited classes of drugs and of banned methods.

C. Considering that doping in sport is part of the problem of drug abuse and misuse in society.

D. Stating an unequivocal opposition to the use of, or encouragement or provision for the purpose of using, doping agents and methods in sport.

E. Supporting the declaration of athletes and coaches at Baden-Baden in 1981 and of the IOC Athletes Commission in Lausanne in 1985 calling for stronger doping controls and more severe sanctions.

F. Encouraged by the numerous initiatives taken by the sports movement and by governments to reduce doping in sport, and recognizing that there has been considerable scientific progress in the detection and analysis of doping agents and methods.

G. Determined to prevent the spread of doping in sport to those countries and regions hitherto unaffected by the problem.

H. Esteeming that a commonly accepted international policy is necessary for the elimination of doping from sport.

I. Considering that such a policy would lead to an improved and more consistent approach for the benefit of all sportsmen and sportswomen, and would contribute to equality and equity in the international sporting community.

J. Considering that both public authorities and the independent sports organizations have separate but complementary responsibilities for the goal to eliminate doping in sport, and that a prerequisite for success is that they should work together in cooperation and mutual respect for this purpose at all appropriate levels.

K. Recognizing that the division of responsibilities in the implementation of this common policy will vary from country to country in accordance with its traditions, structures and laws, but sharing a common determination to ensure that it is carried through effectively and in accordance with acceptable standards of natural justice.

L. Stressing the need for a consistent application by all the partners involved of the common anti-doping policy and strategy, particularly in elite sports.

M. Inviting the autonomous international sports federations to cooperate whole-heartedly in this policy and towards this end.
N. Inviting the IOC to take the leading role in securing approval for the Charter as well as in overseeing its implementation,
The attached list of countries and organizations by endorsing this Charter hereby agree:
  i) that the following elements are fundamental elements of a common anti-doping policy and strategy, and that they should be applied by governments and sports organizations, acting both individually and in cooperation;
  ii) to implement those measures which are within their competence, and to encourage their partners to implement those which fall within their powers.

PART II
FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS

A. Role of Sport Community

A. I Regulations

1. Sports organizations, when adopting or amending their anti-doping programme, should adhere to a number of uniform and standardized elements of the anti-doping strategy as contained herein.

2. Anti-doping regulations should be harmonized; they should be consistent with, and not less effective than, those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), making, where necessary, appropriate provision for the anti-doping requirements of a particular sport.

3. These regulations will include, inter alia:
   — a list of prohibited classes of drugs and of banned methods which will accord with the relevant IOC decisions, and allow for their periodic updating;
   — mechanisms and clear procedures for: the collection of samples and the conduct of controls; the interpretation of the results derived from the analyses of controls; for the conduct of consequent disciplinary measures; and for the imposition of penalties;
   — procedures giving effect to the principles of natural justice; the conduct of a fair hearing by judges who are independent; recognition of the rights of athletes including the provision for appeals; protection of confidentiality until a decision is reached.

4. International federations and other superior bodies should adopt rules to ensure compliance by national federations or other member bodies, including those which would allow them to impose penalties.

5. When positive cases are reported by a national federation or a national Olympic committee, the International Federation should inform the federation concerned and the IOC of action taken.

6. All international and national sports bodies organizing events should include clear eligibility criteria relative to the anti-doping campaign.
   These criteria should include:
   a) an obligation for any athlete wishing to take part in an event organized by such a body to agree to submit to a duly authorized doping control decided by that organization;
   b) rules on the ineligibility of suspended athletes, including those suspended by another sport organization, or in another country.

7. Sports organizations should actively encourage athletes to participate in the working out of effective anti-doping policies and support their initiatives.

A. II Doping Controls

8. Sports organizations should adopt regulations making doping controls on a significant percentage of competitors obligatory at:
   a) national championships;
   b) regional, continental and international championships and games.

9. Furthermore at events where a regional or world record is to be anticipated or is claimed similar doping controls will be conducted. The International Federations should
adopt regulations whereby the analysis, by an IOC accredited laboratory, of the doping control samples of the claimant athlete would be an essential part of the documentation submitted in support of the request for ratification, without which the International Federation would refuse to consider it.

10. Out-of-competition doping controls should be introduced as soon as possible by the International Federations and national sports organizations on a year-round basis. These controls should be conducted impartially, and in equal manner for all federations and taking into account factors such as geographical balance and level of sport achievement. Common preconditions should be agreed for such testing.

11. National sports organizations, supported by their governments where appropriate, should conclude agreements between themselves so as to enable athletes from one country training in another country to be tested by a duly authorized doping control team of the latter country, and ensuring that appropriate action would be taken on the ensuing reports by the authorities of the former.

12. Governments should facilitate the carrying out of duly authorized doping controls on their territory, and provide constructive assistance when International Federations announce such controls, for example in granting visas, and making appropriate import/export arrangements.

13. All sports organizations should provide in their regulations for the imposition of realistic and effective penalties. The penalties should be sufficient for the offence proved, based on the severity of the infraction, and not encourage disregard for the regulations.

14. These penalties should be consistent (i.e., having similar effects) both between different sports in one country and between International Federations.

15. Sports organizations should always investigate how the athlete concerned breached the regulations, and consistent penalties should be applied to all those implicated, including coaches, managers, officials, medical personnel etc.

B. Role of Governments

B.1 Legislative and Financial Measures

16. Governments or their delegated authority should ensure that there is an effective anti-doping programme implemented at the national level.

17. Governments may wish to apply the provisions of general anti-drug abuse legislation, to adopt legislation specific to doping in sport, or to provide enabling legislation for national sports organizations to carry out their anti-doping programme.

18. Governments may wish to adopt legislation on the movement and possession of selected prohibited classes of drugs or material used in banned methods.

19. Governments may employ financial inducements, for example by making it a condition for the granting of a public subsidy that a sports organization has effective regulations, or by forbidding the use of public money to support the training of athletes who have been convicted of a serious doping offence.

20. Governments or their delegated authority should assist with the financing of doping controls or recognize their cost when determining the level of public subsidy to sports organizations.

B.11 Laboratories

21. Governments or their delegated authority, in consultation with the IOC, should set up and run doping control laboratories of the highest technical and ethical standard and provide them with the means of employing, training and retraining qualified staff.

22. These laboratories should be of such a standard that they would be capable of being accredited, and reaccredited at regular intervals, by the IOC.
23. Sports organizations should make full and efficient use of the IOC accredited laboratories.

24. Research and development into analytical bio-chemistry and pharmacology should be encouraged in doping control laboratories. New data should be circulated and results published quickly in order to speed the adaptation of techniques and policies shown to be necessary.

B.III Distribution of Doping Agents

25. Public authorities and agencies (such as the police, customs, veterinary services, etc.) should cooperate to restrict the movement and distribution of, and to reduce trafficking in, selected prohibited classes of drugs. The assistance of sports organizations should be sought in this task.

26. These authorities and agencies should also cooperate internationally:
   a) in order to reduce the trans-national exploitation of differing national regulations, including those regulating over-the-counter sales;
   b) to reduce international trafficking and distribution in selected prohibited classes.

C. Shared responsibilities

C.1 Education

27. Governments and sports organizations should recognize the importance of education and information in the anti-doping campaign, and agree on effective preventive as well as repressive strategies. This should be done both jointly and severally in schools and clubs.

28. Governments and sports organizations are encouraged to sponsor or initiate research into rationally designed physiological and psychological training programmes, which, while helping with the continual and legitimate search for improved performances, would respect the integrity of the human organism and demonstrate the possibility of success without recourse to artificial or unethical aids.

29. National sports organizations, in order to assist the athletes' needs for certain necessary medications, should provide a list of permissible pharmaceutical preparations.

RULE AGAINST THE TRAFFICKING OF PROHIBITED DRUGS
ADOPTED BY THE 94TH SESSION

In order to intensify its fight against doping and to stem this disease at its roots, not only on the occasion of its sports competitions, all those who are involved in any way and to whatever extent in the practice of doping will be sanctioned in accordance with the stipulations stated below:

"Any person who, not having expressly received prior authorisation from the Executive Board of the IOC (or by delegation of the latter to the IOC Medical Commission) manufactures, extracts, transforms, prepares, stores, expedites, transports, imports, exports, transits, offers subject to payment or free of charge, distributes, undertakes the brokerage of, obtains in any form, prescribes, commercialises, makes over, accepts, possesses, holds, buys or acquires in any manner products or substances which are forbidden by the IOC Medical Commission; Any person who acts in this respect, who finances or serves as an intermediary for the financing of the latter, who provokes in any way the consumption or use of such products or forbidden substances or establishes means of procuring or consuming such substances; Any person who, without having been granted the specific prior authorisation of the Executive Board of the IOC (or by delegation of the latter to the IOC Medical Commission), is concerned or involved in procedures which are forbidden by the IOC Medical Commission, will, upon decision of the IOC Executive Board, be subject to sanctions which may extend to life exclusion from all forms of competition in whatever manner in the Olympic Games or in any other competitions organised under the auspices of the IOC or with its patronage. Any attempt to carry out the above may be penalised in the same manner as the act itself.

For persons found guilty of the above, ignorance of the nature or composition of the products or substances forbidden by the IOC Medical Commission and of the nature or the effects of the procedures banned by this Commission does not constitute extenuating circumstances or render the act legal.

The preceding clauses do not apply to doctors, pharmacists and other members of the medical corps or holders of diplomas recognised by the public authorities concerned, when one or the other of the above clauses is necessary within the strict limits of exercising the art of healing. Nor do these stipulations apply to persons who carry out the above-mentioned clauses in the course of the legal exercise of their professional activities".