

“The position of the Commission on Anti-Doping: doping prevention in recreational settings as a priority”

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Copenhagen, 28 February 2012

The Commission and anti-doping

- Guardian of the Treaties (example: data protection)
- Observer in the Council of Europe's anti-doping structures
- Co-operation with Member States
- Structured dialogue with sports organisations
- Dialogue with WADA (limited to EU law matters)
- Various EU funding programmes (Sport Chapter post-2014?)

Anti-doping: the Treaty (1)

"The Union shall contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function." (Article 165 TFEU (1))

- "Union action shall be aimed at: developing the European dimension in sport, by promoting fairness and openness in sporting competitions and cooperation between bodies responsible for sports, and by protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportsmen and sportswomen, especially the youngest sportsmen and sportswomen." (Article 165 TFEU (2))

Anti-doping: the Treaty (2)

"In order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this Article:

- the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt incentive measures, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States,
- the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations." (Article 165 TFEU (4))

Commission Communication (2011)

"Developing the European Dimension in Sport" (COM (2011) 12, 18.1.2011)

- ⇒ *Commission*: propose a draft mandate for negotiations on EU accession to the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe. (p. 6)
- ⇒ *Commission*: examine the most appropriate way to reinforce measures against trade in doping substances by organised networks, including if possible through criminal law. (p. 6)
- ⇒ *Commission*: support transnational anti-doping networks, including networks focusing on preventive measures targeting amateur sport, sport for all and fitness. (p. 6)
- ⇒ *Commission*: support social partners and sport organisations to create an EU-level social dialogue for the whole sport and leisure sector and to discuss new relevant items such as contractual stability, education and training, health and safety, employment and working conditions of minors, the role of agents or the fight against doping. (p. 13)

Council priorities

- ⇒ *2000: Conclusions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 4 December 2000 on combating doping*
- ⇒ *2010: Conclusions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the role of the EU in the international fight against doping*
- ⇒ *2011: Resolution of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council on the representation of the EU Member States in the Foundation Board of WADA and the coordination of the EU and its Member States' positions prior to WADA meetings*
- ⇒ *2011: Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Sport for 2011-2014*
 - ⇒ *EU contribution to World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards Revision*
- ⇒ *2012: Draft conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on combating doping in recreational sport (in preparation)*

The World Anti Doping Code Review

CODE REVIEW PLAN



FB Foundation Board
EC Executive Committee

IS International Standards
IST International Standard for Testing

ISTUE International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption
ISPPPI International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information

ISL International Standard for Laboratories

The EU and anti-doping: current main topics

- Compliance issues (data protection, privacy...)
- Athletes' individual rights, social dialogue, governance...
- EU positions globally (WADA representation, Code review, compliance issues, Council of Europe)
- Trafficking (dialogue on criminalisation, directive?)
- Prevention (recreational athletes, amateur and fitness environments): three preparatory actions in 2011-12...

Why prevention? Why amateurs?



⇒ *Presidency Conclusions from the informal meeting of EU Sport Directors in Solna, 1–2 October 2009*

“Welcomed the report from the Swedish National Institute of Public Health and considered it alarming that several of the prohibited doping substances within sport are also misused outside of sport. In particular they took note of the information that anabolic steroids in combination with other drugs can cause serious problems both for the user and people surrounding the user.” (p. 5)

⇒ ***Priority of Danish EU Presidency, 1st half 2012***

eu2012.dk

Anti-doping projects in 2011-12 (1)

- EAC/22/2010/004 – Fitness Against Doping (FAD) (EHFA)



Anti-doping projects in 2011-12 (2)

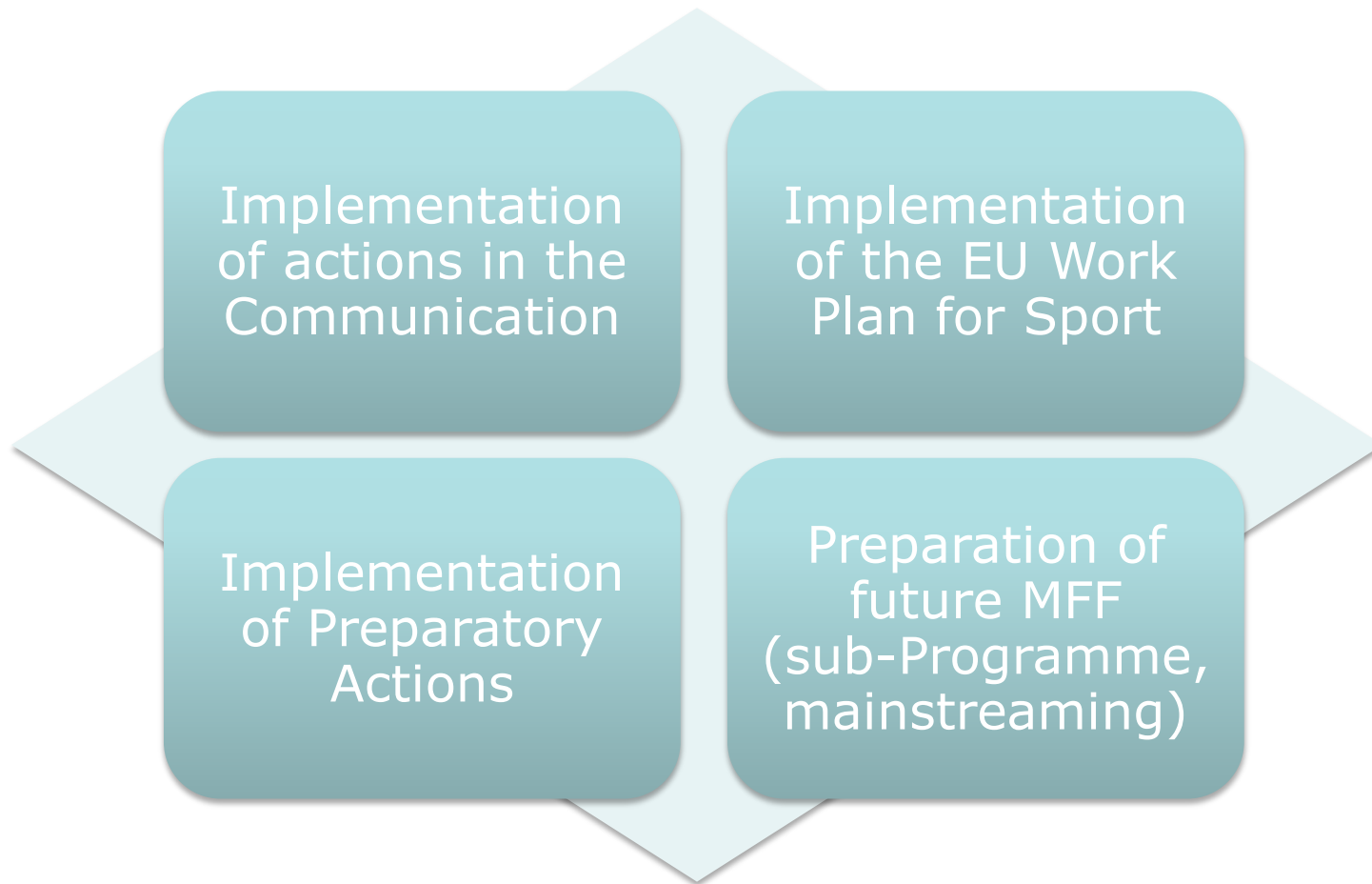
- EAC/22/2010/015 – The European Anti-Doping Initiative: Creating a transnational network to develop and encourage anti-doping education in organized sports (DSJ)



Anti-doping projects in 2011-12 (3)

- EAC/22/2010/037 – Strategy for Stopping Steroids – How to fight doping in fitness centres, a European project (ADD)





Preparatory Actions: what do we need?

- Evidence for policy development work: nature and prevalence of the problem, links with elite sports, boundaries between elite and recreational sports
- Evidence that this type of project is worth funding with EU taxpayers' money (in a post-2014 perspective)
- Examples of good practice
- Ideas for the entire sport movement: new types of networks, new roles (just like in the case of Health-Enhancing Physical Activity = HEPA)

Thanks...

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