

The International Doping Control System – An Update 國際反違禁藥工作的最新發展

Yvonne Yuan, Ph.D.

Doping threatens
to kill sport as surely as
it kills athletes
違禁藥不只毒害運動員也扼殺體育

Ministerial Round Table, UNESCO,
Jan 2003

Doping is not limited to sports
違禁藥並不是運動界專有

Only sport puts it under
regulation and sanction.
只有運動界規限及禁止使用



Definition of doping

違禁藥的定義

- EPO 促紅細胞生成素
- Blood doping 血液回輸
- Hypoxic chamber 低氧艙
- Altitude training 高原訓練



Definition of doping

違禁藥的定義

- Drug 藥物
- Supplement 補充劑



Operational Definition

運作上的定義

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of the code (World Anti-Doping Code, World Anti-Doping Agency).

服用違禁藥可定義為違反在國際反違禁法規條款2.1 至2.8中的任何一項或以上

Who will be affected 受影響人士

- Athletes
- Coaches
- Supporting staffs – medical, paramedical, scientists
- Officials
- Anybody
- 運動員
- 教練
- 支援人員 - 醫護, 科學工作者
- 領隊等
- 任何人士

Anti-Doping rule violations 違反違禁藥規條

- 2.1 The presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete's bodily specimen.
運動員身體樣本含有違禁藥
- 2.2 Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
利用或試圖利用違禁藥物或方法

Anti-Doping rule violations 違反違禁藥規條

- 2.3 Refusing to provide sample for doping control.
拒絕提供樣本作藥物檢查
- 2.4 Failure to provide whereabouts information and missed tests in out-of-competition testing.
未能提供行蹤及缺席於非比賽同期的藥物檢查

Anti-Doping rule violations

違反違禁藥規條

- 2.5 Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control.
干預或試圖干預藥物檢查
- 2.6 Possession of prohibited substances and methods.
藏有違禁藥及方法

Anti-Doping rule violations

違反違禁藥規條

- 2.7 Trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
販賣違禁藥及方法
- 2.8 Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete.
提供或試圖提供違禁藥或方法給運動員

Important landmarks

重要事件

- 1928 IAAF – ban drug use
- 1966 UCI and FIFA – drug test
- 1988 Ben Johnson
- 1998 Tour de France
- 1999 World Anti-doping Agency
- 2003 TGH detection
- 2004 WADC adopted by IFs
- 2006 WADC adopted by governments
- IAAF 禁用違禁藥
- UCI 及 FIFA 藥物檢查
- Ben Johnson
- Tour de France
- 國際及違禁藥局
- 發現 TGH
- WADC受國際運動總會採納
- WADC受各國政府採納

Changes in the governing body in Doping Control

反違禁藥管治組織的變化

- Individual IFs
- IOC
- + governments, esp. in Europe
- WADA
- + UNESCO
- 個別國際運動總會
- 國際奧委會
- + 政府, 特別在歐洲
- 國際反違禁藥局
- + 聯合國教育、科學及文化組織

Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code 奧運反違禁藥法規

- IOC – non-governmental organization
IOC - 非政府組織
- Only applies to Olympic disciplines
只適用於奧運項目
- Different countries and IFs have different standard on doping control
不同的國家及運動總會採用不同的反違禁藥標準

World Anti-doping Code 國際反違禁藥法規

- WADA cannot give the Code a legally binding status
- WADA 未能給予法規有關的法律地位

International convention against doping in sport

國際反違禁藥協定

- UNESCO provides the legal basis for governments
- UNESCO 提供各政府需要的法律地位

Time table for the International Convention 設定國際反違禁藥協定的時間表

- Jan 2003 ■ Identify the need for the convention
 確定制定協定的需要
- Jun 2003 ■ Study the feasibility and plan to develop
 the convention
 研究可行性及設計工作計劃
- 2004 ■ Discussion of draft
 討論草案
- Oct 2005 ■ Final report – 33rd Session of UNESCO's
 General Conference
 最終報告 - 第三十三屆UNESCO常規會議
- 2006 Winter Olympics ■ Governments adopt WADC
 各政府採納 WADC

Anti-doping is no longer limited to elite sport

反違禁藥不再限於精英運動

- WADA – testing, sanction and education of elite athletes
- WADA - 檢查, 處分及教育精英運動員
- UNESCO – public information and education, especially for young people, on the physical and ethical risks of using dope in sport
- UNESCO - 提供違禁藥引起的健康及道德問題的公眾資訊及教育, 尤以年青人為對象

Harmonization of international effort against doping 統一國際反違禁藥力量

The World Anti-Doping Program 國際反違禁藥計劃

- Level 1: The Code
法規
- Level 2: International Standards (ISO)
國際標準
- Level 3: Models of Best Practice
最佳運作模式

The 2004 Prohibited List 2004 違禁藥清單

- Caffeine removed
取消咖啡因
- Gene doping (included since 2003)
基因技術 (自2003年起)
- Cannabinoids banned in all sports
全面禁用麻藥類
- Special substance – under monitoring
特殊物質 – 受監測

Unintentional doping violation 誤用違禁藥

- Suspension can be reduced / waived
減輕 / 取消處分
- Record remains
保留記錄

Therapeutic use exemption

醫療用途豁免

- Application instead of notification
申請取代通知
- IFs and NADO need to report granted exemption to WADA
IFs 及 NADO 需向 WADA 報告有關豁免個案
- WADA has the right to reverse the exemption
WADA 有權推翻有關豁免

Education

教育

- Coordinated effort 協調工作
- E-learning 線上學習
- Ethics vs. health 道德 / 健康

Future development in testing technology

化驗技術的未來發展

- EPO and the related 促紅細胞生成素及有關方法
- Endogenous anabolic agent 內源性促合成物質
- Growth factors 生長因子
- Gene doping 基因技術
- Other prohibited substances and methods 其他違禁藥及手法

Testing program

藥物檢查計劃

- WADA as the clearing house
WADA 作為資料交換中心
- Reduce no. of test
減少數量
- Improve quality of test
提高質素

Evidence of anti-doping violation

服用違禁物的證據

- Not limited to laboratory test
不單靠實驗室結果
- Involvement of police and customs
警察及海關的參與
- Athletes assist in discovering violation by supporting personnel
運動員協助指控參與人士

Model of best practice for NADO

國家反違禁藥組織的最佳運作模式

- Policies, laws and regulations
政策, 法律, 規條
- Independent on the sport governing body
獨立於體育統治組織
- Disciplinary body shall be independent of the executive/prosecuting authority
處分及執行需各自獨立

NADO's responsibilities 國家反違禁藥組織的責任

- Planning
- Co-ordinating
- Implementing
- Monitoring
- Advocating improvements
- 計劃
- 協調
- 執行
- 監控
- 提意改善方法

in the doping control process 反違禁藥程序

Professional training 專業訓練

- 1st University course in Doping Control
首個有關反違禁藥的大學課程
- Stockholm University College of Physical Education and Sports
斯德哥爾摩體育及運動大學

Doping Control in HK 香港的反違禁藥工作

- HKSDB Doping Control Program
- Screening tests
- NSAs
- HK athletes tested by IFs
- Report of drug test to IFs
- 香港康體發展局反違禁藥計劃
- 大賽前的檢查
- 體育總會
- 香港運動員接受 IF 檢查
- 向 IF 匯報藥物檢查結果



Related support to NSAs 向 NSAs 提供的有關協助

- Drug test in international events
於國際賽事中執行藥物檢查
- Education program
教育計劃
- Information and advice in related issues
有關反違禁藥的資訊及意見



Practical advices 實用見意

- Therapeutic use exemption
醫療用途括免
- Doctor – selection and reminder
醫生 – 選擇及提醒
- Full record of medication
全面的用藥紀錄
- Supplement
補充劑



Thank You
謝謝
