



COE212016

COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE



CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 7 November 1989

DS-D0 (89) Inf. 3

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT

Expert Group on Doping (DS-D0)

9th meeting  
Strasbourg, 28-29 November 1989

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USSR  
AND THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USA ON  
"STRUGGLE AGAINST DOPING USE IN SPORTS"

0400



Forty years  
Council of Europe  
Quarante ans  
Conseil de l'Europe

DECLARATION  
OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USSR AND THE NATIONAL  
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USA "ON STRUGGLE AGAINST DOPING USE IN  
SPORTS".

1. The National Olympic Committee of the USSR and the National Olympic Committee of the USA are aware of the danger posed by doping substances to the future of sports, health of athletes and preservation and consolidation of the Olympic principles in the modern sports movement.
2. Abiding by Rule D-47 of the Olympic Charter, Medical Code and Recommendations of the IOC Medical Commission, and clearly understanding the role of Soviet and American athletes in the world sports movement, the NOCs of the USSR and USA declare their mutual refusal to permit the use of the doping substances in sports and on unification of their efforts to eliminate the use of performance enhancing substances from modern sports.
3. Accordingly the NOCs of the USSR and USA declare their intention to form the joint Soviet-American Committee against doping, will conduct its activities completely in accord with the principles of the Olympic Charter and in cooperation with the IOC Medical Commission.
4. The joint Committees ultimate objective is the complete eradication of doping use in sports by the athletes of the USSR and USA. The National Olympic Committees of both countries believe that an effective programme will include the following measures: organisation and carrying out of doping control both at competitions and during training at the training camps, extension of doping control beyond the frames of national borders, implementation of mutual cross control in the USSR and USA (in addition to the activities conducted by the International Sports Federations); unification of Rule of antidoping control and sanctions against violators and wide publication of the data of antidoping testing by means of mass media and others.
5. The National Olympic Committee of the USSR and the USA call on the Olympic Committees and all the International Sports Federations and other organisations to support this initiative and start doping substances elimination by joint efforts on the international level.

Bulgaria FRG

Czechoslovakia + ? others

to join in multilateral  
agreement in 1990.

Conference in USA  
late '89 to fix.

B. Lettinger Sec USSR

12 x 89

M...

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USSR AND THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE USA IN UNIFICATION OF ACTIONS IN STRUGGLE AGAINST DOPING USE IN SPORTS.

The National Olympic Committee of the USSR and the National Olympic Committee of the USA, realizing the unethical nature and physical danger of doping use in modern sports, abiding by Rule D-47 of the Olympic Charter (Medical Code), recommendations of the Conclusive Declaration of the First World Conference on Doping in Sports, and on the basis of the<sup>2</sup> achieved mutual understanding

AGREE ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Both NOCs make the mutual commitments to take measures excluding the use of doping substances and methods by their sportsmen, forbidden by the IOC Medical Commission, and unify their efforts to eradicate this negative phenomenon.
2. To create the Soviet -American Drug Education and Anti-Doping Commission composed of eight persons. The objectives and rules of doping control conducted by the Commission must be, approved.
3. To charge the Commission with implementation and realization of the joint program against doping use on the basis of national programs, declarations of the First World Conference on Doping in Sports..(July 26-29, 1988, Ottawa) and recommendations of the IOC Medical Commission.

The Program. forsee:

- Organization and realization of mutual doping control of the athletes of both countries in various sports disciplines during training cycles and at competitions;
- Joint research work on doping in sports and publications;
- Sharing of doping control results within the Commission and with the IOC Medical Commission and IFs;
- The development of educational materials and joint antidoping propaganda;
- An annual report of the Commission to the NOCs of the USSR and USA.

4. The NOCs of the USSR and the United States declare, that they will undertake all measures to protect their athletes from unfair competitions and to induce all other NOCs to carry out the decisions of the IOC Medical Commission on the exclusion of doping from sports.


5. The term of this Agreement shall extend from the 1st of January of the year 1989 till the 31st of December of the year 1992. It may be furthered for the next four years.

Signed in the 21st. of November, 1988 in Moscow in two copies in Russian and English, with equal validity of each and subject to final approval by the appropriate Executive Council of each NOC.

On behalf of the  
NOC of the USSR

  
V. GROMYKO

On behalf of the NOC  
of the USA

  
B. RITTENGER

SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE  
AGAINST DOPING

USA

1. Pittenger B. - Co.Chairman  
General Secretary of USOC
  
2. Moses E.  
USOC athletes advisory  
Council; IOC athletes  
Commission;  
TAK board of directors
  
3. Hale R., MD  
USOC Board member
  
4. Catlin D., MD  
UCLA accredited  
antidoping laboratory  
USOC Committee on substance/  
abuse research and education

USSR

1. Gromyko V. - Co.Chairman  
Vice-chairman of the USSR  
State sportcommittee
  
2. Bubka S.  
Olympic, world, European  
champion in pole vault
  
3. Portougalov S., MD  
Moscow institute of sport  
medicine
  
4. Semenov V., MD  
Moscow accredited  
antidoping laboratory

DRAFT

5 PM Wed  
3/22/89

## 1                   RULES OF THE MUTUAL DOPING CONTROL AGREEMENT

2       The rules for the program are based on the agreement between the  
3       National Olympic Committees of the USSR and the USA. The principal  
4       objectives are to:

5           1. Produce a clear and unequivocal decrease in the incidence  
6       of substance abuse,

7           2. Enjoy the full support and cooperation of the affected  
8       athletes and sport administrators,

9           3. Utilize procedures designed to develop mutual trust and  
10       maximize cooperation in the areas of testing, education, and  
11       research, while allowing each nation to institute programs  
12       appropriate to the organization of its NOC.

13          4. The principal intent of the "out of competition" testing  
14       program is to control anabolic steroids and other drugs which may  
15       be used during training. At a minimum, the program will test for  
16       anabolic steroids, masking agents (such as probenecid) and diuretics.  
17       Other drugs may be added to the list. The program will not test for  
18       sympathomimetics such as "over-the-counter" cold medications.

## 19                   PRINCIPLES OF JOINT TESTING

20       Applying the principle of verification, athletes will be tested  
21       within the system utilized by each nation meeting at a minimum the

22 procedural standards established by Annex V of the International  
23 Charter with the participation of designated "experts" of the  
24 other nation.

25 At least one such expert shall reside on a longterm periodic basis,  
26 in the other nation, thereby providing the ability for "short notice"  
26a testing.

27 Short notice testing includes collecting a urine sample within  
28 48 hours of proper notification of the selected athlete. "Proper  
29 notification" is achieved when there has been direct contact with  
30 the athlete.

31 Under the terms of this agreement, each nation is permitted to request  
32 up to 100 actual tests per year for short notice, out-of-competition  
33 testing in addition to those tests agreed to at times of bilateral or  
34 multilateral competitions involving athletes  
35 of both nations. Athletes may be subject to testing more than once  
35a but less than 4 times. At bilateral or multilateral competitions,  
36 only athletes placing in the first three, and those selected by a  
37 previously agreed to random system, will be tested.

38 Costs of testing "on request" will be assumed by the athletes' nation.  
39 Whenever possible, the athlete will be transported to the collection  
39a site.

40 If an athlete refuses without any reason or without an acceptable  
41 reason to be tested on request or does not appear at the collection  
42 site, the athlete is subject to the same action(s) as if the athlete  
43 positive. The athlete's reason for failure to appear will be reviewed  
44 by the host country's Commission Co-Chair and on site expert to

45 determine its acceptability. If the athlete's reason is accepted, the  
46 athlete is warned and may be subject to additional tests for a period  
47 of one year, during which the visiting expert may participate.

48 If the athlete fails to appear for any additional test, the athlete  
49 is penalized as if he/she tested positive. All decisions involving  
50 acceptability will be subsequently reviewed by the full Commission.

51 If an athlete is out of country, the on site expert will discuss each  
52 case with the host country's Commission Co-Chair and expert, and  
53 decide the possibility of testing.

54 Samples will be analyzed jointly in the host country laboratory with  
56 the visiting and home experts working together on the analysis.

57 The sample will be split into two parts, A and B. Sample A  
58 will be analyzed in the host laboratory by the host and visiting  
59 chemists. The B sample will be analyzed by the procedure known  
60 as "B sample confirmation" or "second analysis", which is conducted  
61 in the presence of the athlete and/or athletes' representative.

62 The chemical analysis will be performed by the host country with  
63 the visiting expert in attendance.

64 An athlete who submits a urine sample which is found to contain a  
65 drug or metabolite referred to in item 4 will be sanctioned after  
65a appropriate review of NOC as follows:

66 A. First occasion: two year ban from competition,

67 B. Second occasion: lifetime ban from competition,

67a or other sanction provided by the international federation.



68 Any coach, official or administrator that is proven to have supplied  
69 a banned substance to an athlete, shall be banned from participating  
70 in an official capacity for any NOC sponsored event.

71 The Commission will classify sports into categories for which the  
72 potential for drug abuse is high, moderate, or low. While all  
73 sports on the Olympic program are included in the agreement, there  
74 will be a concentration on those sports in which it is mutually  
75 agreed that abuse is most likely. The Commission determines the  
76 sports and the proportion of testing for each sport which will be  
77 undertaken each year.

78 Each NOC will obtain from their sports federations a list of the  
79 names of the members of their national team and reserves. This list  
80 will be given to the other NOC upon request.

81 Each NOC will compile a list of all their Sports Federation's  
82 National Junior and Senior championships, the athletes who competed,  
83 and the results. This list will be exchanged upon request.

84 Each NOC will obtain from their Sports Federations a list of the  
85 dates and times of their national training camps. This list will  
86 be exchanged upon request.

87 Each NOC will obtain from their Sports Federations a list of the  
88 dates and sites of major domestic and international competition.  
89 This list will be exchanged upon request.

90 Testing within a national program may be on a broader basis (for  
 91 drugs) than that agreed to within the joint agreement, depending  
 92 on the desires of the individual sport federation. In such cases,  
 93 sanctions agreed to within the joint agreement need not be applied.

94 EXCHANGE OF NATIONAL PROGRAM TESTING RESULTS

95 Recognizing that each nation conducts testing throughout the entire  
 96 year, and that the results of these tests are important to the  
 97 understanding and management of the Soviet/USA program, each nation  
 98 will provide a summary of the results at quarterly intervals to the  
 99 table below:

100 Table 1

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number of Athletes Tested</u>	<u>Number of Positive Tests</u>	<u>Number of Negative Tests</u>
1. Cycling			
2. etc.			

101 Table 2

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Sanction</u>	<u>Test Type</u>
1.						
2.						

102 In addition, the analytical data (e.g., chromatograms and spectra) will  
 103 be available for review by the experts.

104 Table 2 will be considered confidential. It will be available only to  
 105 the Commission Co-Chairmen.

106 Release of information to the press of the names of athletes regarding  
107 test results of the joint program will be restricted to the NOC of the  
108 country of the athlete and will be at the NOC's discretion.

109 JOINT RESEARCH

110 The areas of joint research interest are chemical methods,  
111 pharmacology of doping agents, and epidemiology of substance  
112 abuse. The chemical methods for detecting doping agents are  
113 the foundation of any testing program, and given a certain  
114 policy and protocol, the analytical methodology is the major  
115 determinant of the effectiveness of the program. Therefore,  
116 for both practical reasons and for maximum impact, the highest  
117 priority should be placed on chemical methods early in the program.  
118 Pharmacology questions of greatest relevance to the agreement are  
119 the pharmokinetics (time course of detection) of anabolic steroids,  
120 alterations in the profile of endogenous steroids (present in  
121 the normal person) induced by exogenous (self-administered)  
122 steroids, and the development of techniques (surveys, question-  
123 naires, etc.) for determining the incidence and prevalence of  
124 doping agents.

125 JOINT EDUCATION

126 Objective: To pool knowledge and resources to provide more effective  
127 educational materials for use in both countries, and to identify and conduct  
128 joint projects which will contribute to quality drug education programs.