

# Outline of Report on Building and Strengthening Japan's Anti-Doping System

## Situation in Japan

«Past performance»

- Relatively few doping violations
- Continuing contribution to international anti-doping activities
- Taking leadership to develop anti-doping activities across Asia

«Outstanding issues»

- Lack of personnel for global correspondence (i.e. language ability)
- Lacking sense of crisis for doping-related issues
- Annual doping violations despite few in number

**Scores of foreign athletes will be visiting Japan for the 2019 Rugby World Cup and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics**

## Main issues and required correspondence of international anti-doping activities

- Rising number of doping violations undetectable by tests → Improving effectiveness of monitoring functions, strengthening intelligence sharing system
- Differing value systems among international sport world → Developing international educational tools and activities
- Lack of knowledge by doctors and pharmacists → Promoting educational activities for medical personnel
- Sophistication of doping violations, current testing methods burdening athlete's mind and body → Developing new testing methods
- System based on trusting National Anti-doping Organizations (NADO) lacks the capacity to correspond to organizational doping → Building a new monitoring system

### Requirements by WADA, IOC

WADA Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for cooperation and sharing of information with anti-doping organizations and sharing of data among anti-doping organizations as provided in the Code. (Article 22.2)

IOC The Japanese Government and JSC shall advance measures to formulate laws and procedures to implement doping tests by anti-doping organizations and gather intelligence (Letter from IOC vice-president John Coates to Organizing Committee)

WADA: (World Anti Doping Agency)  
IOC: (International Olympic Committee)

NADO: (National Anti Doping Organization)  
JSC: (Japan Sport Council)

## Issues in need of swift correspondence

### ① Improve effectiveness of doping inspections

Secure sufficient doping inspections (improve facility equipment, secure specialists) / improve quality of inspections (particularly surprise inspections and blood tests) / improve test analysis organizations, establish an intelligence-sharing system

### ② Enhance and improve educational activities

Train and secure doping inspectors and volunteers, advance anti-doping education and training for medical personnel (doctors, nurses and pharmacists), advance education and training for athletes and entourage, promote a diverse range of educational activities in schools, provide support for educational activities in foreign countries

### ③ Enhance and improve research activities

Advance R&D corresponding to sophistication of doping violations, advance R&D to lessen physical burden on athletes, cooperate with WADA's research activities

### ④ Participate in the international effort towards organizational doping

Participate in international activities lead under WADA (reviewing the establishment of an independent investigative committee, independent testing organization)

## 【Measures to achieve target】

### Reviewing legislative measures

#### ① Establish collaborative relationships to share intelligence (information) with relevant agencies

• Establish legislative measures to share intelligence among government agencies and the handling of personal information related to anti-doping

#### ② Division of roles and responsibilities among organizations

• Clarify division of roles and responsibilities among Japan Sport Council and the Japan Anti-Doping Agency which play a central role to promote anti-doping activities (strengthen collaboration for intelligence activities by the JSC (Integrity unit) and inspection activities by JADA).

#### ③ Others

• Promote anti-doping principles / promote a system to advance education and training related to anti-doping / advance R&D for new testing methods / establish a system for international doping prevention activities

### Other measures

Financial measures (including creating a system to return subsidies) / Personnel measures / Institutional measures / Participation in international correspondence

## Items in need of further review for creating legislative measures

### Regulations related to the penalization of doping violations

- With organizational doping on the international agenda, the necessity of adding penalties or other methods of correspondence must be reviewed
- Comprehensive review necessary from the standpoint of: limits to the effectiveness of currently existing universal sport sanctions, difficulties remaining in the prevention of the discriminatory handling of athletes, while new preventive measures must be established as scores of athletes from around the world will be visiting Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games.

### < Working group discussions on establishing a practical legal framework >

#### ① Legislative facts

- While legislative facts are necessary for penalization, Japan has a low rate of doping violations and is currently subject to all sport sanctions  
→ Only a few legislative facts for penalization exist, the limited number of cases are all covered under sport sanctions

#### ② Supplementary punishments

- Although punishments are used when no other sanctions prove effective, a strict universal sport sanction already exists for doping violations  
→ Sport sanctions are a severe form of punishment which severs an athlete's career. To impose a leaner form of punishment for players already aware of current anti-doping rules will have a low deterrent effect. In order for punishments to be effective, the volume and quality of doping inspections must be enhanced, and an intelligence system must be established to instill in players the concept that "doping violators will be caught".

#### ③ Appropriateness of penal law (=clarification of subject crimes, prohibiting punishment of harmless acts and remarkably wide forms of punishment)

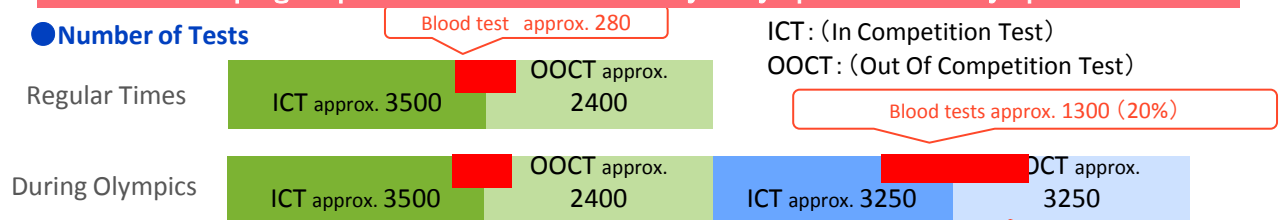
- Since prohibited substances include useful treatments for the general public, clear limits of the subject persons and actions to be penalized must be established.  
→ An athlete's position is unstable and difficult to specify. Concerns over singling out athletes to punishment goes against the spirit of the Basic Act on Sport.

#### ④ Securing effective punishments

- Even if foreign athletes or coaches are caught doping in Japan, it will be difficult to secure effective regulations once the athletes leave  
→ With the lacking number of extradition cases, there are limits to the effectiveness of penalties and a lack of securing effective regulations after athletes leave Japan.

### Doping Inspections for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics

#### ● Number of Tests



※ During regular times: average over the latest 3 years  
 Olympic figures calculated based on the London Olympics

#### ● Results of report

- Regular Times Report results **in less than 10 days** after receiving sample
- During Olympics Report results **in less than 24 hours** after receiving sample

#### ● Working hours of inspection agency

- Regular Times Regular working shift
- During Olympics **24-hour working shift ( 3 shifts ) • multilingual correspondence (especially English )**

#### ● Necessary personnel

DCSM and Chaperon leader requires high level of experience

Roles and Responsibilities	Number of staff	Experience	Securing resources
Doping-Control Manager (DCSM)	approx. 150	Experienced	Domestic
Doping-Control Officer (Chaperon leader)	approx. 150	Experienced	
Doping-Control Officer (DCO)	approx. 20	Average	Overseas
Doping-Control Officer (International)	approx. 180	Experience	
Blood-Collection Officer (BCO)	approx. 200		Domestic
Chaperon (Volunteer)	approx. 400		Domestic

- ※ Towards the 2019 Rugby World Cup, advance measures to: ① Secure new doping inspection facilities or upgrade current ones  
 ② Secure inspection instruments and supplies 3 months before the tournament

(Source: World Anti-Doping Code / Doping Control )

No.	Clause	Anti-Doping Rule Violations	No.	Clause	Anti-Doping Rule Violations
1	2.1	Presence of a Prohibited Substance of its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's Sample	6	2.6	Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
2	2.2	Use of Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method	7	2.7	Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
3	2.3	Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection	8	2.8	Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition or any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
4	2.4	Whereabouts Failures	9	2.9	Complicity
5	2.5	Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control	10	2.10	Prohibited Association