

## IPACS Benchmark Guidelines

Updated 9 February 2022

### IPACS Benchmark B2 – The organisation has anti-doping rules which comply with the World Anti-Doping Code and designated responsibility for ensuring implementation

#### Definitions

- World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) – The [World Anti-Doping Code](#) as published by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

#### Introduction to this Benchmark and its significance

- Doping is one of the biggest risks to the credibility and integrity of sport
- Anti-doping programmes seek to protect the health of athletes and to provide the opportunity for athletes to pursue human excellence without the use of prohibited substances and methods
- Anti-doping programmes seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field and the value of clean sport to the world
- Organisations in the Olympic Movement are required to adopt and implement the WADC

#### Commentary on the action to be taken

- The organisation should adopt and publish its anti-doping rules and policy plus associated activity, ideally on a dedicated section of its website
- Governments should ratify the UNESCO International Convention against doping in sport and give it effect
- The organisation's rules should comply with applicable standards, such as domestic legislation (where it exists), the WADC and the international standards complementing the WADC
- For national level organisations, the rules should also align with the relevant regulations of the government, National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) and International Federation/National Federation
- The organisation should undertake anti-doping prevention and education activities aimed at athletes, coaches, officials and other relevant stakeholders, in line with applicable standards
- For organisations that are signatories to the WADC, compliance with the world anti-doping programme as set out by WADA is required

Investment requirement – significant investment may be required, proportionate to the specific nature of the organisation and sport

#### Guidance according to stage of organisation

##### Early stage

- The organisation has rules in place that are compliant with the WADC and applicable NADO regulations, including the Articles of the [WADC](#) which must be implemented without substantive changes (see Article 23.2.2.) and any other applicable regulations
- [Model rules](#) are available for different types of organisations
- The organisation implements the required standards, especially testing, results management and therapeutic use exemptions by itself or outsources it to a delegated third-party

##### Developing

- The organisation designates responsibility for ensuring compliance with the relevant rules
- The organisation implements the relevant rules and sets up necessary independent expert committees or outsources all or part of its anti-doping programme to a delegated third party
- The organisation publishes details of anti-doping activity, including testing statistics, prevention and educational programmes and other relevant work at least annually (e.g. summary in the annual report)
- The organisation publishes the outcome of any anti-doping disciplinary cases

- In the case of International Federations, the organisation implements and funds an independent anti-doping programme

#### Advanced

- Critical functions are ensured by entities whose independence is guaranteed by internal rules or outsourced, for instance to the International Testing Agency (ITA), to an external unit or to any other credible delegated third party with relevant expertise

## Good practice examples

### International Federations (from June 2020)

- World Taekwondo: Anti-doping programme [outsourced to the ITA](#) and [table of suspensions](#) and statistics published
- FIG: Anti-doping programme [outsourced to the ITA](#) and [anti-doping sanctions](#) published
- World Athletics: The anti-doping programme is managed by the independent Athletics Integrity Unit. [Procedures are explained](#) and there is an [annual report](#). [Sanctions are published](#).

### Overall standard among International Federations:

- All 31 members of ASOIF had anti-doping rules published with 30 publishing some form of testing statistics

### Continental Bodies

- European Athletics: [Anti-Doping overseen by Competition Department and Medical and Anti-Doping Commission](#).

### National Olympic Committees/National Anti-Doping Organisations:

- USOPC: [All doping-related rules published](#)
- Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya: [Full anti-doping rules and information published](#)
- Norwegian Sports Confederation and Olympic and Paralympic Committee (NIF): [Full anti-doping information published](#)

### National Federation

- Turkish Athletic Federation: [Full anti-doping rules and information published](#)

## Selected references

- [ASOIF GTF Questionnaire 2019-20](#), Indicator 3.2
- WADA: [World Anti-Doping Code](#)
- WADA: [Model Rules](#)
- WADA Anti-Doping Education and Learning Platform ([ADEL](#))
- [International Testing Agency](#)  
International applicable legal standards from [UNESCO](#) and [Council of Europe](#)
- [SIGGS](#): Principle 1 (Integrity), Indicator 10: “How do you deal with the threat of doping?” and Indicator 11: “Who within the organisation is responsible for anti-doping matters?”
- [SIGGS](#): See Roadmap Principle 1, Headline 4: Integrity of sport competitions: Fight against doping
- European Commission Expert Group on Good Governance, [“Principles of Good Governance in Sport”](#), Principle 1.b: Goals and Principles – All sports bodies should, in any event, formally commit to the fight against doping and discrimination, the maintenance of sporting integrity and the adoption of ethical practices
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, [Addendum to the report “Working towards a framework for modern sports governance”](#): Criterion 3.2: Ethical and disciplinary control – Fight against doping and adoption of World Anti-Doping Code
- Geeraert, A. (2018). [Sports Governance Observer 2018](#). An assessment of good governance in five international sports federations. Principle 47: The organisation implements an anti-doping policy.
- IOC’s [“Consolidated Minimum Requirements for Implementation of the Basic Principles of Good Governance for NOCs”](#)
  - *Theme 6.4 “Fight against doping”:*
    - *Sports organisations shall fight against doping and uphold antidoping policy*
    - *Zero tolerance in the fight against doping should be encouraged in all sports organisations at all levels*

*Sports organisations shall protect the athletes from doping in particular through prevention and education*

### ASOIF indicator 3.2 – scoring definitions used in the 2019-20 assessment

- 0 – No

- 1 – A designated individual staff member/officer has responsibility for World Anti-Doping Code compliance
- 2 – Anti-doping team and officials in place with appropriate expertise and resources
- 3 – Anti-doping team and officials in place with appropriate expertise and resources, outcomes published
- 4 – State of the art independent anti-doping programme