



BULL'S EYE THE ISSF IPOD ON DOPING

OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IOC MEDICAL COMMISSION & WADA

ISSF INFORMATION PORTAL ON DOPING ONE OF THE QUESTIONS SENT TO THE ISSF IPOD BY ONE OF OUR READERS PERTAINED TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S MEDICAL CODE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE WADA ANTI-DOPING CODE.

THE TIMING WAS PERFECT! IN ANTICIPATION OF THE 2010 OLYMPIC GAMES IN VANCOUVER CANADA, THE IOC MEDICAL CODE HAS BEEN RECENTLY ABROGATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE. THIS EDITION OF THE IPOD SHALL FOCUS ON THE REVISIONS TO IOC MEDICAL COMMISSION'S OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MEDICAL CODE.

WHAT IS MEANT BY OLYMPIC MOVEMENT?

The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organized, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the International Olympic Committee, of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism.

The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced in accordance with Olympism and its values.

As such, the Olympic movement covers the five continents and reaches its peak with the bringing together of the world's athletes at the great sports festival: the Olympic Games.

Its symbol, the five interlaced rings is likely the most recognizable symbol in the world. Of course, belonging to the Olympic Movement requires compliance with the Olympic Charter and recognition by the IOC. It also now requires compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards.

WHO BELONGS TO THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT?

The three main constituents of the Olympic Movement are the International Olympic Committee ("IOC"), the National Olympic Committees ("NOCs"), and the International Sports Federations ("IFs").

In addition to its three main constituents, the Olympic Movement also encompasses the Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games, all national sporting associations, federations, clubs and persons belonging to the International Federations, National Olympic Committees, and particularly the athletes, whose interests constitute a fundamental element of the Olympic Movement's action, as well as the judges, referees, coaches and the other sports officials and technicians.

In short, when applied to our sport - shooting sport - every shooter, referee, coach and official or other that is involved in shooting sport is part of the Olympic movement.

HOW DOES IT WORK EXACTLY IN RELATION TO ANTI-DOPING?

WHO DOES WHAT?

→ As the ruling body for the Olympic Games, the IOC delegates the responsibility for implementing doping controls to the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). They acted under the IOC's authority. The IOC Medical Commission is responsible for overseeing that all their actions are taken in conformity with the Olympic Movement Medical Code, the WADA Code and all International Standards

→ The mission of the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) is to develop, promote and protect the Olympic Movement in their respective countries. Among other tasks, the NOCs promote the fundamental principles of Olympism at a national level within the framework of sports. NOCs are committed to the development of athletes and support the development of sport for all programmes and high performance sport in their countries.



They also participate in the training of sports administrators by organizing educational anti-doping programmes and supporting the ideals and activities of their country's National Anti-Doping Organization.

→ The International Sports Federations (IFs), like the International Shooting Sport Federation, are responsible for the integrity of their sport on the international level. All International Sports Federations are international non-governmental organizations recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as administering one or more sports at world level. The national federations administering those sports are affiliated to them. All International Sports Federations with IOC recognition must ensure that their statutes, practices and activities conform to the Olympic Charter and the World Code.

As such the ISSF has the responsibility and the duty to manage and to monitor the development of all shooters practicing their sport at every level. The ISSF oversees the everyday administration of shooting-sport and guarantees the regular organization of competitions as well as respect for the rules of fair play. This includes compliance to the World Anti-Doping Code and all International Standards.

IOC MEDICAL COMMISSION vs WADA

Although WADA is now well recognized as the international agency responsible for overseeing all anti-doping measures taken world wide, the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee still actively fights against doping and supports the protection of all athletes' health.

→ HISTORY & MISSION

→ The IOC Medical Commission was created in 1967 in order to deal with the increasing problem of doping in the sports world. The initial goal of putting in place an anti-doping structure was rapidly widened to encompass the following three fundamental principals:

- The protection of the health of athletes.
- The respect for both medical and sports ethics.
- Equality for all competing athletes.

During the last 30 years there has been a generalized increase in awareness of the social phenomenon of doping in sport. Given the scope of the problem and the danger this scourge constitutes for the health and well-being of athletes and young people generally, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was instrumental in the creation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

→ WADA

→ The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was established on 10 November 1999. Its mission is to promote and coordinate the fight against doping in sport internationally. The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Program are:

- To protect the Athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness, and equality for Athletes worldwide; and
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated, and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence, and prevention of doping.

The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed to ensure optimal harmonization and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs, and specifies the responsibilities of its stakeholders.

HOW THEY WORK TOGETHER TO FIGHT AGAINST DOPING

For more than 40 years, the IOC Medical Commission has worked in the anti-doping field, studying alternative methods to help athletes. These alternatives consist of sport medicine, biomechanics, physiology applied to sports, nutrition and all the other sciences linked to sports.

In addition to the ongoing fight against doping, which remains one of its main tasks both as representative of the IOC in WADA committees and during the Olympic Games, the IOC Medical Commission's mission is also the body that addresses all of the main medical issues which may occur in sport.

The IOC Medical Commission facilitates consensus meetings on all of the above-mentioned issues whilst giving priority to the protection of the health of anyone practicing sport at any level.

Although some would think otherwise, since the creation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the scope of the IOC Medical Commission has actually expanded. It currently works with WADA in accomplishing their joint ideals. As such, the creation and rapid expansion of WADA has allowed the IOC Medical Commission to also extend its focus. Indeed, thanks to WADA, the Olympic Movement and public authorities worldwide are now able to further intensify their efforts to banish drugs from sport.

It is important to note that the WADA Foundation Board is jointly composed of representatives of the Olympic Movement (the IOC, National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations).

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MEDICAL CODE

The Olympic Movement Medical Code is the precursor to the World Anti-Doping Code as we now know it.

With the creation of WADA, the World Code became a far more extensive document. Along with the International Standards and relevant Guidelines, the World Anti-Doping Program essentially underpins all anti-doping rulebooks and codes; including the IOC's Medical Code. In fact, as it the case for all NADOs and International Federations, the IOC's Anti-Doping Rules are fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code.

But, the crucial importance of the Olympic Movement Medical Code is that it is it - and not the World Code - which applies to all Olympic Games.

A NEW MEDICAL CODE

In September of 2009, the IOC decided to abrogate the current edition of the Olympic Movement Medical Code (that had been in force from January 1 2006). It was replaced with a new version (in force from October 1 2009).

The new version of the Olympic Movement Medical Code will be applied in practice for the first time at the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Winter Games. The main substantial changes between this new version of the Medical Code and the previous version it is replacing are that the new version is expressed as a series of goals and objectives, as opposed to formal legal obligations. (In comparison, the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards are legally binding on all Signatories.)

In short, the new Olympic Movement Medical Code defines basic rules regarding best medical practices in the domain of sport. It seeks to safeguard the rights and health of the athletes, alongside the anti-doping rules that will be applied and the anti-doping measures that will be taken, during every Olympic Games.

Strictly speaking with regards to anti-doping, the Olympic Movement Medical Code continues to encourage everyone involved with the Olympic Movement to build a more peaceful and healthy world. It educates everyone involved with the Olympic Movement on the imperative objective of safe and drug free sport, in accordance with the values of fair play and true Olympism.

We invite all of you to download the new Olympic Movement Medical Code at

<http://www.olympic.org/medical>