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## **Athens Action Plan: Australia Report**

### **1. Anti-Doping**

#### *Compliance by sports with the World Anti-Doping Code*

All Australian national sporting organisations, including the professional sports of Cricket, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Football Federation of Australia and the Australian Football League, have anti-doping policies in place that are compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code.

This is an excellent outcome for Australia's athletes and sporting organisations and underlies Australia's commitment to pursue a sporting environment in which athletes are able to compete fairly.

#### *UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport*

Australia made a significant contribution to the development and drafting of the Convention, and facilitation of its unanimous adoption at the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005. Countries must now formally ratify the Convention, which will come into force on the first day of the month one month after it has been ratified by 30 countries.

Australia ratified the Convention on 17 January 2006, making us the sixth country to do so. The UNESCO Secretariat has advised that the Convention is likely to come into force toward the middle of 2006.

#### *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority*

As part of our strong and ongoing commitment to the international fight against doping in sport, the Australian Government decided to establish a new Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA).

ASADA will test for and investigate doping violations; present doping cases before sporting tribunals; define how sporting organisations should implement World Anti-Doping Code compliant anti-doping protocols; and assume the existing drug testing, education and advocacy functions of the Australian Sports Drug Agency. ASADA will be the key organisational focal point for Australia's anti-doping framework.

The establishment of ASADA will mean that sports, athletes and the public can have complete confidence that doping allegations will be investigated and pursued in an independent, robust and transparent way. For the first time, the testing, investigation, and presentation at tribunal hearings of doping matters will be the responsibility of a single integrated agency, independent from sport. Whereas ASDA had oversight of four of the eight anti-doping rules violations (ADRVs) prescribed in the WADA Code, those relating to the testing of samples, ASADA's activities will cover all eight ADRVs.

In the event of serious allegations of doping infractions by athletes, Australia will have in place an integrated system to respond vigorously from the outset – from collecting, preserving and analysis of evidence to making recommendations on its findings and carrying a case to a tribunal hearing if required.

The Australian Government is planning for ASADA to be operational by 14 March 2006.

### *World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership*

The Australian Minister for the Arts and Sport has been reappointed as one of two Oceania representatives on the WADA Foundation Board for a further term. Relevant Oceania Ministers confirmed their support for Minister Kemp's reappointment. Minister Kemp will also continue on as a member of the WADA Executive Committee for 2006.

## **2. Women in Sport**

Under the Australian Government's sport policy, the Australian Sports Commission's focus on women and sport has continued to grow. All program areas across the Commission, such as the coaching/officiating and Indigenous sport units, are increasingly targeting resources to specifically address gender issues.

The Commission's Women and Sport Unit oversees these initiatives, including management of the *Sport Leadership Grants for Women* program which has a focus on women in rural and remote communities.

Through the *Sport Leadership Grants for Women* program, in 2005/06 funding has been provided to 168 projects throughout Australia which fall into five key areas: high performance coaching and officiating; Indigenous women in rural and remote communities; women in disability sport; women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; and women in general sport leadership.

Over the last twelve months, the Australian Sports Commission has been working on the completion of its *Building a Better Sport: Better Management Practices* initiative. This project aims to assist national sporting organisations to increase the participation and involvement of women in sport in all areas and at all levels. The project involves elements of capacity building, performance management, service delivery and measurement and evaluation within a strategic planning, gender-based framework.

The *Building a Better Sport: Better Management Practices* initiative has two major components:

- The Analysis Framework identifies the key components of operation of a national sporting organisation and provides benchmarking suggestions to assist sports in self determining areas of improvements, planning gaps, trends and opportunities evident to them in relation to women's involvement and participation in their sport. It provides sports with a model framework that: assists with enhancement of their strategic planning processes; embraces opportunities for innovation, improvement and long term success; and promotes sustainability and excellence in performance in respect of women in sport.
- The Performance Report Card identifies benchmark areas which link to the Analysis Framework and a rationale/process for ongoing assessment, thereby enabling both the sport and Australian Sports Commission to monitor performance and measure improvements over a long term period.

Two sports will participate in a trial implementation of this resource over the next 2-3 years to improve the involvement of women in their sport. Both sports are in the consultation stages of phase 1, during which areas to be addressed will be identified.

### 3. Major Events

#### *Australia's track record with hosting major events*

Australia regularly hosts a variety of international and national major sporting events across a number of sports including cricket, cycling, motor sport, rowing, rugby union, swimming and tennis.

Australia is about to host the 18<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Games in Melbourne, Victoria. To support the staging of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games (M2006 Games), the Australian Government is providing a package of support worth \$293 million. This includes direct financial assistance of \$112.9 million and assistance valued at \$180.1 million for the provision of security and non-security services.

#### *National benefits and lasting legacies from hosting major events*

The Australian Government has put in place a number of strategies and programs to advance its domestic and international objectives and has agreed to pursue the following long-term national benefits and legacies from its involvement with the M2006 Games:

- strengthen Australia's bilateral relationships with Commonwealth countries;
- enhance Australia's position within the Commonwealth by contributing to social development and prosperity in developing Commonwealth countries and consolidating the status of the Commonwealth Games as a major international sporting event;
- leverage long-term economic benefits for Australia through further developing business opportunities and our international tourism markets;
- showcase our approach to border control by facilitating the smooth entry and egress of Commonwealth Games Family Members (CGFMs) while continuing to maintain appropriate protection of Australia's borders;
- showcase and celebrate Australia as a successful multicultural society;
- reinforce Australia's standing as a leading sporting nation;
- enhance Commonwealth-State relations by providing support and assistance to the Victorian Government to ensure the staging of a high quality Games; and
- demonstrate Australia's capacity to successfully host major events in a safe and secure environment.

In addition, through hosting the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, Australia's sporting venues have contributed to the wider community by:

- becoming major entertainment and sports precincts for a community;
- encouraging greater participation in particular sports due to the availability of venues; and/or
- encouraging private management, ownership and investment.

#### *Maximising the use of volunteers*

Volunteers not only contribute to the economy but strengthen communities and build social capital. Experience has shown that skills acquired in this way often lead to an individual continuing the training to establish a career.

In 2002, just over one-third of Australians reported undertaking some form of voluntary work in the previous 12 months<sup>1</sup>. Over 47,000 volunteers participated in

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<sup>1</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *General Social Survey*, Cat. No. 4159.0

the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games and it is estimated that 15,000 volunteers will participate in the M2006 Games.

The M2006 Volunteer Programme is an excellent opportunity for volunteers to make a vital contribution to the success of the M2006 Games. It will not only give Australians the opportunity to put something back into the community but will also show overseas visitors the strength of Australian generosity. It will also enable many individuals to increase their skills and improve job prospects at the conclusion of the Games.

The Australian Government is providing \$19.3 million to fully fund the M2006 Volunteer Program. In addition, it is supporting the M2006 Volunteer Program through a range of employment and training initiatives.

In addition, the M2006 Sport Development Volunteer Program aims to place skilled volunteers in 30 developing Commonwealth countries to provide hands-on advice and assistance with local sports development. The program is fully funded by the Victorian Government and managed by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC).

The ASC's Club Development Network also offers a range of training modules to assist club administrators to recruit, retain and coordinate event volunteers, as well as providing guidelines for best practice concerning volunteer management and the role of the volunteer coordinator.

***ACTION PLAN FROM COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING,  
12 AUGUST 2004, ATHENS: CANADIAN REPORT***

## **1. Anti-Doping**

**Sports Ministers of Commonwealth governments resolved to affirm their commitment to WADA and the WADA Code by:**

- i. signing at the earliest opportunity, if they have not already done so, the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping;**

Government of Canada Action

- On March 5, 2003, Canada, along with 51 other governments, committed to the development of an international Convention against doping in sport through the signing of the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport at the WADA World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark.

- ii. Engaging fully in the UNESCO process to develop a new global anti-doping Convention for signature and ratification before the Turin Winter Olympics in 2006; and**

Government of Canada Action

- On November 29, 2005, Canada was the second country to deposit an instrument of acceptance to the Director-General of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to become party to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.
- Canada played a leadership role in the development of this Convention in the role of Chair of the ad hoc group of experts (Category IV meetings), the intergovernmental meeting of experts (Category II meetings) and the intersessional drafting group meeting.
- Canada has also supported the UNESCO Secretariat and informally encouraged other Member States of UNESCO to accept, ratify, approve or accede the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

- iii. Nominating a designated official in their country as the liaison person for anti-doping and providing their contact details to the Commonwealth Secretariat and WADA.**

Government of Canada Action

- Canada has designated an official as a liaison / contact person for anti-doping and provided their contact details to the Commonwealth Secretariat and WADA.

## **2. Women in Sport**

**Commonwealth Sports Ministers will underline their own commitment to promoting the role of women in sport by:**

**i. encouraging the full participation of female athletes in their national teams at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games;**

Government of Canada Action

- Canada continues to promote the full participation of female athletes at all levels of sport, with an emphasis on sport at the national level. Canada contributes to women's programming in all national sports-funded organizations (55, in total). In addition, through funding for Women's Initiatives, Canada supports activities aimed at advancing opportunities for girls and women in sport as athletes, coaches, officials and leaders.

**ii. ensuring that the role of women in sport is fully taken into account in the development of domestic sporting programmes; and**

Government of Canada Action

- Canada has national accountability standards in place for National Sport Organizations (NSOs) in receipt of government funds that include incorporating commitments to equity and access for women in the strategic plan of the organization, and the implementation of action plans to ensure policy and programs are undertaken to increase female participation (if participation is less than 40%). Further, the Board of the organization must have female representation, and the organization must offer coaching mentorship and/or apprenticeship programs where less than 25% of all national team coaches are female.
- All national Multisport Service Organizations (MSOs) and all NSOs must meet basic eligibility requirements as outlined in the Sport Funding and Accountability Framework in order to be eligible for federal funding. Eligibility requirements include a formal policy or policies demonstrating commitment to equity and access, notably for women, persons with a disability and Aboriginal Peoples as athletes, coaches, officials, volunteers and leaders.
- Canada supports the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women (CAAWS), the national access and equity Multisport Service Organization in the Canadian sport system with the mandate to "ensure that girls and women have access to a complete range of opportunities and choices and have equity as participants and leaders in sport and physical activity". This organization is also "an advocate for equity for girls and women in sport and physical activity, and promotes the values of equity, inclusiveness, fairness, and respect." (CAAWS mandate [www.caaws.ca](http://www.caaws.ca)).
- The Government of Canada also encourages all forms of partnership, and collaboration between CAAWS and other members of the Canadian sport community including National Sport Organizations (NSOs), other Multisport Service Organizations, Provincial and Territorial governments and their affiliated sport organizations.
- The Government of Canada supports the Coaching Association of Canada's Women in Coaching Program in their national campaign to increase

opportunities for women at all levels of sport. The Apprenticeship Program offers a variety of initiatives for female coaches at international and professional levels including professional development and the creation of new resources.

**iii. leading by example by encouraging mainstreaming gender equality in sport policy and programmes.**

Government of Canada Action

- The goal of the *Sport Canada Policy on Women In Sport* (1986) is “to attain equality for girls and women in sport”. This policy underlines the importance of equal opportunity in competition, coaching, officiating and administering sport.
- The *Canadian Sport Policy* (2002) recognizes that certain groups such as girls and women continue to be under-represented in the Canadian sport system as athletes/participants and as leaders. In pursuing the *Canadian Sport Policy* goal of “enhanced participation” the federal and provincial/territorial governments agreed to “increase access and equity in sport for under-represented groups”.
- The Government of Canada also engages in bilateral agreements with provinces and territories to collaborate on initiatives and to encourage NSOs, and provincial/territorial sports organizations to increase the participation of specific groups including women, children and youth, people with a disability, and visible minorities.

### 3. Major Events

**Commonwealth Sports Ministers will:**

- i. identify suitable opportunities for bidding for major events that are compatible with their own capacity and expertise;**

Government of Canada Action

- *The Federal Policy for Hosting International Sport Events* has been revised in order to support a more proactive approach to bidding and hosting. The revised policy identifies targets for the number and type of bidding and hosting projects to be pursued within any upcoming 10-year period, and calls on single and multi-sport organizations to develop long-range bidding and hosting plans that are shared with governments who may be called upon to fund these projects/events. The Government of Canada is using this information to develop a "rolling calendar" of priority events that will assist in the decision-making process. An International Sport Events Coordination Group is being set up to implement and monitor the required exchange of information, and to provide the necessary tools and templates. Certain elements will be piloted in 2006-2007, with full implementation to follow.
- *Note:* the revised policy has been approved in principle by the Domestic Affairs Committee in November 2005 but as result of the call for a general election, the policy has not received full cabinet support. It is the intention of

the Department of Canadian Heritage to submit the revised policy for approval in the Spring of 2006.

- ii. seek to use the opportunity of bidding for major events as a means to help build the capacity of their domestic systems; and**

Government of Canada Action

- As part of the revised policy and proactive approach to bidding and hosting, sport organizations are being called upon to develop bidding and hosting plans that are harmonized with their strategic, operational, and long-term athlete development plans. Such coordination will over time ensure that events supported by the Government of Canada are those which best build capacity in the Canadian sport system.
- iii. maximise the opportunities for making use of volunteers in the staging of major events, in view of the transferable skills and expertise that volunteering can bring to individuals.**

Government of Canada Action

- The Government of Canada recognizes the numerous benefits that can be potentially realized through bidding and hosting, including sport development, community, social, cultural and economic benefits. The proactive approach being implemented seeks to maximize these benefits through enhanced planning, coordination, and implementation. Specifically with respect to volunteers, bidding and hosting projects include information about numbers and training in their business plan, financial and activity reports. A 2005 Conference Board of Canada report found that sport event participants -- athletes, and especially volunteers -- develop transferable skills that in turn promote increased productivity.



**ATHENS ACTION PLAN: ANTI-DOPING UPDATE REPORT  
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING  
14 MARCH 2006, MELBOURNE**

*Prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat and  
the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)*

**Athens Action Plan**

At the Commonwealth Sports Ministers meeting on 12 August 2004 in Athens it was agreed that WADA in partnership with Commonwealth countries with a high level of anti-doping capacity would assist in building anti-doping capacity among members of the Commonwealth by:

- making available anti-doping education materials through the WADA education programme;
- undertaking an anti-doping development pilot project in the Oceania region;
- evaluating the Oceania pilot project and promoting anti-doping development pilot projects in other regions where applicable;
- working with strategic partners to hold anti-doping development symposia to evaluate and address specific issues and challenges both globally and regionally.

It was further agreed at the meeting that the Commonwealth Secretariat would work with WADA to provide, where possible, technical assistance to Commonwealth member countries in the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code by:

- supplying through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), technical experts on anti-doping who would provide advisory and expert support to Commonwealth countries;
- developing in collaboration with WADA, a strategy for placing and utilising these technical experts effectively;
- assisting member countries through the Commonwealth Education Programme, to address issues of drug free sport through school curricula provisions.

**Background**

Following the Athens meeting the Commonwealth Secretariat and WADA have been working together to implement the above recommendations. As part of the initial consultation exercise, it was agreed that these commitments could best be achieved through utilising WADA's anti-doping programme development strategy which encompasses Commonwealth member countries, the details of which are set out below.

## **WADA Anti-Doping Programme Development**

The anti-doping programme development project is intended to assist countries and organisations to work together to develop regional anti-doping programmes in parts of the world where currently there are little or no programmes in place. The goal is to ensure that all athletes in all countries in all sports are subject to the same anti-doping protocols and processes and to develop capacity in each country at the same time.

WADA is aware that many developed nations have the resources and capacity to operate individual Anti-Doping Organisations and run their own programmes but many of the developing nations do not as yet have the resources, expertise or capacity. Hence the concept of a Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) where a geographically clustered group of countries unite to form a single organisation to fulfil the respective functions of an Anti-Doping Organisation. (An Anti-Doping Organisation is responsible for undertaking an anti-doping programme which includes: education of athletes, coaches and support personnel, testing of athletes and an administrative framework for a country to undertake this work).

To achieve the above, the establishment and development of RADO's is being lead and facilitated by WADA. The first critical step is to bring together Governments and sports, utilising the National Olympic Committees, to carry out a needs assessment for the region and discuss the overall concept of a Regional Anti-Doping Organisation. This is followed by the training of local doping control officers from each of the countries thereby building anti-doping knowledge to facilitate testing and education for implementation in each country. Concurrently a RADO Board is established consisting of members of governments and National Olympic Committees from each of the countries involved whereby terms of references, strategic plans and operational plans are developed with assistance from WADA.

As part of the establishment process, countries with strong anti-doping programmes are invited to work in a mentor role; for example in the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand through their National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO's) undertook to train and mentor the local doping control officers (DCO's) from each country to help build their knowledge and expertise. Key sports which play an important role in the particular regions are also invited to participate; for example, the International Rugby Board is involved in the Oceania RADO.

### **Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) projects**

During the course of 2005 WADA has coordinated the development of RADO's and is facilitating the placement of an Anti-Doping Expert, supported by the Commonwealth Secretariat, in the regions of the Pacific, the Caribbean and East Africa (ANOCA Zone V) as agreed by Commonwealth Sports Ministers in Athens. This Expert will lead the work of the RADO and administer its day to day operations.

### **Update on the establishment in 2005 of RADO's in the Pacific, Caribbean and East Africa**

#### **Pacific:**

The RADO in the Pacific (titled the Oceania RADO) was the pilot project that began in 2004 and has grown in strength over the course of 2005. The countries currently involved include **Fiji, Tonga, Papua New Guinea** and **Samoa** with the goal of

inviting other countries to join when the RADO is more firmly established and the Anti-Doping Expert is in place. It was agreed by the Oceania RADO Board that the RADO will be based in Fiji at the offices of the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) and the RADO Board is working to have the Commonwealth Secretariat-appointed Anti-Doping Expert appointed in February 2006 and in place by March 2006.

The key partners in the development of the Oceania RADO are: Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ), the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA), the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) and the International Rugby Board (IRB). The DFSNZ and ASDA have both provided a key mentor role in training, ongoing support and follow-up work with doping control officers.

Since its inception in 2004 and over the course of 2005 some key outcomes have been achieved which include:

1. the identification and training of 8 Doping Control Officers (2 per country) with 110 tests conducted out of competition and at regional events such as the South Pacific Mini Games;
2. education initiatives have been undertaken in Tonga at the National Schools Sports Festival and in Fiji anti-doping print materials have been made available at different events;
3. strategic and operational plans have been drafted (yet to be approved);
4. a RADO Board has been appointed with Dr. Robin Mitchell appointed as Chair. Dr. Mitchell is the Secretary General of ONOC and is also a member of CABOS.

#### **Caribbean:**

The Caribbean RADO has been in the establishment phase in 2005, with 3 key meetings having taken place with the full participation and attendance by both governments and the Sports movement in the region. The countries that attended the meetings and indicated that they wish to be part of the RADO are: **Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Guyana, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda** (other countries who might wish to join will also be invited). It was agreed at the meetings that the RADO would be based in Barbados with more recent confirmation that it will be housed at the Barbados Olympic Association Olympic Centre. The RADO Board is working to have the Commonwealth Secretariat-appointed Anti-Doping Expert in place by March 2006.

The mentor country who has confirmed that they will assist in the development of the Caribbean RADO is the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the International Netball Federation also keen to play a supporting role.

From these meetings the following are some of the key outcomes which have been achieved in 2005:

1. the agreement and endorsement by governments and sports in the region that a RADO is needed and is an ideal and fiscally responsible way forward;
2. the identification and approval by countries that they wish to be part of the RADO;
3. the identification and establishment of a training schedule for DCO's for 2006 (training to commence in February 2006);
4. the RADO Board terms of reference drafted (to be approved February 2006);

5. the appointment of a Project Team Chair, Dr Adrian Lorde. Dr Lorde is also the Chairman of the National Anti-Doping Commission of Barbados and a leading advocate for anti-doping in the region.

### **East Africa:**

The establishment of a RADO by ANOCA Zone V countries was strongly welcomed by countries involved and its development began in mid 2005 with 2 meetings taking place, both of which laid the ground work to enable the RADO to become fully operational in 2006. The countries that attended the meetings and confirmed they wish to be part of the RADO are: Ethiopia, Egypt, **Kenya**, Sudan, **Uganda** and **United Republic of Tanzania** (Commonwealth member countries only denoted in bold print) with an invitation to join to be extended to other Zone V countries as soon as possible. It was agreed at these meetings that the RADO would be based in Kenya, in government offices, with the full support of the Kenyan government. The RADO Board is working to have the Commonwealth Secretariat-appointed Anti-Doping Expert in place by the end of February 2006.

The mentor country actively assisting in the development of the African Zone V RADO is the South African Institute for Drug Free Sport (SAIDS). SAIDS has completed the first training session for the DCO's, who have in turn conducted out of competition testing in their respective countries. The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) is also playing a supportive role in the RADO.

From these meetings some of the key outcomes which have been achieved in 2005 include:

1. the agreement and endorsement by those governments and National Olympic Committees in attendance that a RADO is needed and is necessary to work together;
2. the identification of countries to be included in the initial establishment of the RADO;
3. the drafting of a strategic plan 2006 – 2009 and a RADO Terms of Reference (both yet to be approved);
4. the identification and training of 12 DCO's from member countries who have carried out 14 out of competition tests;
5. the appointment of a RADO Board and a Chair, Mr Tom O'omuombo, who is also the Secretary General of the Kenya National Olympic Committee.

### **Future RADO projects**

In 2006 WADA will continue to facilitate the building of anti-doping capacity through the establishment of RADO's and these are planned in the following regions: Central America, Zone VI Africa, Gulf States, South America, Central Asia, South East Asia and West Africa. The regions of South East Asia and Zone VI Africa in particular will likely involve a number of Commonwealth member countries.

### **RADO projects overview**

The establishment of RADO's and building anti-doping capacity world-wide in countries with limited or no anti-doping programmes is a major undertaking and a priority for WADA. The project draws on major resources of the organisation as well as from developed countries that are mentor countries. Mentor countries are invaluable to the project with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa through their National Anti-Doping Organisations providing significant support.

WADA is working hard to reach out globally in 2006 to work in partnership with governments, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the sports movement for the benefit of countries in need of assistance as well as bringing together the necessary partners to build anti-doping capacity with our full support.

The key challenge facing the RADO's is their long term funding and sustainability. It is the primary objective in all regions to put in place strategic plans to ensure long term self-sustainability both through the commitment of each country as well as through the leveraging of support through multi-national organizations.

### **Commonwealth Education Programme**

It was agreed in the Athens Action Plan that the Commonwealth Education Programme would be used to assist member countries in addressing issues of drug free sport through school curricula provisions. As outlined above, each RADO, through the Anti-Doping Expert, will develop and implement an anti-doping educational strategy for the region. The Commonwealth Education Programme will be integrated into these educational strategies at the planning and implementation phase in order to help promote drug free sport in schools throughout the region.

### **Report conclusion**

Thus far, all regions that have been approached have supported the overall concept of developing a Regional Anti-Doping Organisation. The Regional Anti-Doping Organisations will facilitate the collection of samples throughout the region as well as develop coordinated educational strategies to promote doping-free sport in the region. All of this work will be administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat-appointed Anti-Doping Expert.

The continual support of these projects and the follow through of action plans developed by each region will be crucial for their success in helping to build capacity and develop anti-doping structures throughout those Commonwealth member countries.

WADA and the Commonwealth Secretariat have worked closely with these Commonwealth member countries in taking forward this project and both parties remain firmly committed to achieving the recommendations agreed by Commonwealth Sports Ministers in the Athens Action Plan.



**ATHENS ACTION PLAN: MAJOR EVENTS UPDATE REPORT  
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING  
14 MARCH 2006, MELBOURNE  
*Prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat***

**Athens Action Plan**

At their meeting on 12 August 2004 in Athens, Commonwealth Sports Ministers issued the following statement with regards to Major Events:

“Commonwealth Sport Ministers recognised the importance of major events as a means of delivering results in wider agendas such as international influence, health, education, tourism, social inclusion and regeneration. Mindful that successful bidding for and staging of major events is an integral part of investment in sport within the local, national and international community, Ministers agreed that the following actions should be undertaken in preparation for the next meeting of Commonwealth Sports Ministers in Melbourne in March 2006:

The Commonwealth Secretariat will work with Commonwealth member countries to:

- ensure that knowledge transfer occurs from one Commonwealth Games organiser to the next;
- identify opportunities for sharing the broad range of knowledge and experience in relation to major events that exists within Commonwealth countries; and
- facilitate initiatives such as secondments and scholarships between individual Commonwealth countries to help build capacity.

**Background**

Following the Athens meeting, the Commonwealth Secretariat, through its Sports Adviser, has worked with UK Sport and the Commonwealth Games Federation in taking forward these recommendations. The details of this work are set out below.

**Item No.1: Ensure that knowledge transfer occurs from one Commonwealth Games organiser to the next**

Following discussions post-Athens with the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), it was acknowledged that the Commonwealth Secretariat did not have the capacity or necessary resources to deliver against the goal of transferring knowledge between Commonwealth Games organisers. Given the work already being undertaken by the CGF in this area through their comprehensive Commonwealth Games Transfer of Knowledge programme, it was agreed that the CGF would take primary responsibility for this commitment. An update report on the Transfer of Knowledge programme by the CGF has been supplied separately to Ministers at the meeting and the Commonwealth Secretariat is very grateful to the CGF for their assistance in delivering this goal.

In addition to this work, a number of international conferences are regularly organised which look at the preparation for and management of major events. These are actively promoted and hosted in different parts of the world (e.g. the 2006 Sport Accord will be held in Seoul, Korea, April 3-7 with the theme ‘Staging a Successful Major Event’).

There are a number of resource materials available to help organisers of events plan and organise events more effectively, one of which is ‘Major Sports Events: The Guide’ produced by UK Sport. Using its experience of supporting over 100 events of world and European status since 1997, UK Sport has developed this guide which it has published as a free document on its website in the hope that this sharing of knowledge across sports and across different scales of event will equip those facing the task of delivering an event with the necessary tools and guidance. This can be found at the following web link:

[http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/generic\\_template.asp?id=12237](http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/generic_template.asp?id=12237) . The contents of the guide are attached also at appendix A for Ministers’ information.

The Commonwealth Secretariat proposes that Ministers be encouraged to use their knowledge of their domestic systems to notify the Secretariat through its Sports Adviser of other resource material that can be collated into a reading list of suitable material for sharing amongst member countries.

**Item Nos.2 & 3: Identify opportunities for sharing the broad range of knowledge and experience in relation to major sporting events that exists within Commonwealth countries; and facilitate initiatives such as secondments and scholarships between individual Commonwealth countries to help build capacity**

In terms of both these items, in an effort to establish some baseline data, UK Sport has trawled the international competition calendar to determine which Commonwealth member countries are hosting events over the next 5 years. The data collected is attached at appendix B. Due to the difficulties in obtaining such information, Ministers will note that this data is incomplete and is likely to be missing some events. With this in mind, the Commonwealth Secretariat proposes that member countries review this database and update as necessary, and then provide these details to the Secretariat for collation.

Ministers will note that this database reveals that 27 nations are hosting major events over the next 5 years in a wide range of sports. Whilst the larger Commonwealth member countries understandably are hosting significantly more events, a large number of smaller nations are involved sometimes in a co-hosting arrangement (e.g. the Cricket World Cup across the Caribbean in 2007). Many of these events have previously been hosted by a Commonwealth member country giving them invaluable knowledge and experience which could be shared and passed on to the current or future hosts.

The Commonwealth Secretariat proposes that this calendar of events be updated on a regular basis and communicated to governments in order to keep member countries informed of what major events are being staged throughout the Commonwealth. Such knowledge could then be used to determine what opportunities for cooperation exist for linking countries that have had recent experience of the actual or similar event with the future host. Such cooperation could be manifested in the following ways:

- advice on the bidding process for events and lessons learned from going through this process;
- sharing of business and operational plans including where appropriate funding solutions;
- hosted visits to meet with those responsible for the delivery of the event in order to engage in an active dialogue designed to increase knowledge and experience; and
- secondment of experienced staff to future hosts in order to enable the transfer of practical experience and facilitate skills development in the host nation.

The Commonwealth Secretariat could provide a facilitating service, through its Sports Adviser and website, linking member countries together once an expression of interest for assistance with a particular event has been lodged.

### **Report conclusion**

Commonwealth Sports Ministers have recognised both the importance of major events in wider government agendas and that the successful bidding for and staging of such events is an integral part of sports development at all levels.

The Commonwealth Secretariat remains committed to working with Commonwealth member countries to help facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience in relation to major events that exists amongst member countries. In order for this work to be taken forward further, it is recommended Ministers:

- **welcome the activities of the Commonwealth Games Federation in ensuring that the transfer of knowledge and experience occurs from one Commonwealth Games host to the next;**
- **encourage the use of resource materials produced by Commonwealth member countries in relation to the staging of major events as a source of knowledge and good practice for other member countries, and notify the Commonwealth Secretariat accordingly in order that all information can be collated and shared;**
- **support the refinement and development of a calendar of events hosted by Commonwealth member countries through the Commonwealth Secretariat; and**
- **provide practical cooperation opportunities between experienced countries and future hosts of major events.**

The Commonwealth Secretariat is very grateful to UK Sport for all of its help and support in taking forward the above work and for devising a draft calendar of events.

## **Appendix A**

### **UK Sport**

#### **Major Sports Events: The Guide.**

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**ATHENS ACTION PLAN: UPDATE REPORT ON THE  
FUNDING OF SPORT IN THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT  
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING  
14 MARCH 2006, MELBOURNE  
*Prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat***

**Athens Action Plan: Funding of Sport in the Commonwealth Secretariat**

Sports Ministers recalled that Commonwealth Heads of Government endorsed, at their meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, in December 2003, the importance of sport as an effective instrument for development in Official Development Assistance and agreed to promote increased sports participation, recognising the benefits of sport, particularly as it relates to youth and youth at risk. They noted, however, that there is currently no funding provision for sport in the Commonwealth Secretariat's budget and that ad-hoc arrangements had to be made for the Secretariat to provide support for sport. Ministers therefore urge that sport be brought into the Secretariat's Strategic Plan and requested that necessary financial provisions be made in this regard.

**Background**

Following the Athens meeting, the Commonwealth Secretariat appointed a Sports Adviser, Martin Niblett, on secondment from the UK government, to take forward its sports work and its recommendations from the Athens Action Plan. Some of this work is set out below.

**Current Sports work in the Commonwealth Secretariat**

- CABOS is now established and will present to Ministers in Melbourne a number of papers on sport and development. These reports will provide a firm basis for CABOS to continue its work in promoting the role of sport and development throughout the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Secretariat, through its Sports Adviser, has coordinated and supported all of CABOS's work since its inception. (Both the Secretary-General and Sue Campbell, Chair of CABOS, will provide detailed updates to Ministers on all of the body's work to date).
- The Anti-Doping Project has been approved and the recruitment process for the 3 Regional Experts funded by the Commonwealth Secretariat is under way (separate report supplied to Ministers for the meeting by Commonwealth Secretariat and WADA).
- Integration of sport into Commonwealth Secretariat's programmes and activities continues with sport being included in the Secretariat's Operational Plan (further details on this below) and the Commonwealth Youth Programme Strategic Plan. CABOS will play a role in the forthcoming Commonwealth

Ministerial meetings in Health, Youth, Education and Women's Affairs, along with other areas of work currently being explored.

- Major Events Project work has been undertaken by the Sports Adviser following the Athens meeting (separate update report supplied to Ministers for the meeting).
- The Secretariat has worked closely with partners on other events including the Commonwealth Sports Ministers meeting with the Australian government and the recent CHOGM Sports Breakfast with the Commonwealth Games Federation.

### **CHOGM 2005 Final Communiqué: Sport paragraph**

Heads of Government underlined the important role of sport as an effective instrument for community and youth development in terms of building character, discipline, tolerance and friendship, promoting fair and open sporting competition, protecting the integrity of young athletes and in creating broader opportunities for socio-economic development in the Commonwealth. They acknowledged that the meeting of Commonwealth Sports Ministers in Melbourne on 14 March 2006, before the commencement of the Commonwealth Games, will be an opportunity to strategically develop policies and programs for the development of youth through sport in the Commonwealth in the context of wider approach to achieving development objectives in health, education and gender equality.

### **Sport and the Commonwealth Secretariat Strategic and Operational Plans**

The work of the Commonwealth Secretariat is guided by the decisions of Commonwealth Heads of Government and governing bodies. It responds to global developments and the needs of member countries and its activities are results-orientated. The Secretariat's Strategic Plan and Operational Plan (its work programme) is directed by the mandates set by Commonwealth Heads of Government, who meet every two years.

The Secretariat is in the process of reviewing its Operational Plan for 2006/07 – 2007/08 which will be finalised in April for discussion by the Board of Governors at their May 2006 meeting. The new Operational Plan will be implemented within the framework of the current Strategic Plan 2004/05 – 2007/08. The sports work resulting from the Athens Action Plan, as referred to above, will be included in the new Operational Plan with the necessary financial provisions made to fund the Anti-Doping Project and to support the work of the Sports Adviser.

The current Strategic Plan will be reviewed in 2007. The next Strategic Plan 2008/09 – 2011/12 will be effective as from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008. Discussions within the Secretariat will continue in relation to the new Strategic Plan and sport's role within it in the lead-up to the next CHOGM in Uganda in 2007. These discussions will reflect leaders' above comments regarding the development of sport.

### **Budgetary Support**

The Commonwealth Secretariat will continue to provide financial support for the Sports Adviser through the next Operational Plan. Any significant projects identified or requested by Ministers for implementation by CABOS would need additional funding from member governments.

### **Report conclusion**

Sport is a key part of the Commonwealth's identity and its importance as an effective instrument for development has been recognised by Commonwealth Heads of Government, who have also endorsed the establishment of regular meetings of Commonwealth Sports Ministers as a collaborative means to address important issues in sport throughout the Commonwealth.

Sport is now more firmly fixed in the Commonwealth Secretariat's agenda through the Sports Adviser's work with CABOS, the Sports Ministers meetings, the Anti-Doping Project and other areas. These initiatives will result in sport being included in the new Commonwealth Youth Programme Strategic Plan and the new Commonwealth Secretariat Operational Plan which demonstrate the Commonwealth Secretariat's commitment to its sports work.

The Sports Adviser will continue to work with colleagues in the Secretariat in order to further integrate sport into other developmental areas such as youth, education, health and gender in the lead-up to the next CHOGM in 2007 and the subsequent publication of the next Strategic Plan in 2008.

## **Athens Action Plan: England Report**

### **1. Anti-doping**

There are now 183 signatories to the Copenhagen Declaration. WADA and governments are now moving its focus on encouraging countries to ratify the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport.

The UK became a signatory of the Declaration when it was first presented for signing in March 2003.

The UK has since urged non-signatories of the Commonwealth to demonstrate their commitment to the global anti-doping campaign by signing the Copenhagen Declaration.

The UK Minister for Sport and Tourism has written to the Commonwealth non-signatories on two separate occasions - July 2004 and in September 2005 - urging them to become signatories, of which many have.

In November, the Minister for Sport and Tourism agreed to make a last attempt to get the two remaining Commonwealth non-signatories — Sri Lanka and St Lucia — to indicate their intentions towards becoming a signatory to the Declaration.

### **2. Women in Sport**

The Government is absolutely committed to ensuring that our best athletes, whatever their sex, ethnic background or social circumstances, are supported so that they can compete to the best of their ability at national and international sporting competitions. The success of this policy can be demonstrated by the following:

- The England and Wales Women's Cricket Team won the Ashes this year.
- In the individual medal events in the Athens Olympic Games, women won almost half of Great Britain's medal tally (7 out of 15).
- Almost half of athletes on the Talented Athlete Scholarship scheme are women.

The British Government remains committed to its target to increase, by 3% by 2008, the take-up of sporting opportunities by women aged 16 and above.

In working towards this target, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport works with local and regional stakeholders, including local authorities, to ensure they have the tools to assess whether their services meet the needs of their communities to increase participation in sport and physical activity amongst priority groups, and if not, that they have the means to improve their services.

The Equality Standard was launched in November 2004 as a framework for assisting sports organisations to widen access and reduce inequalities in sport and physical activity from under-represented individuals, especially women and girls.

Sport England has a number of initiatives/programmes targeting women and girls. Every application to Sport England for Lottery funding must demonstrate how better access for them will be achieved.

Sport England provides annual Exchequer funding of £200,000 to the Women's Sports Foundation, a national non-governmental organisation committed to improving and promoting opportunities for women and girls in sports in all roles and at all levels.

The Sports Facilities Infrastructure Programme aims to ensure that by 2008 almost no-one is more than 20 minutes travel time from a good quality, multi-sports environment.

The Government's PE, School Sport and Club Links Strategy (PESSCL) promotes equal opportunities with equity statements embedded in the overall delivery planning for PESSCL and within each of the separate work strands.

### **3. Major events**

Through its Lottery-funded Major Events Programme, UK Sport coordinates the Government's and sports' ambitions to stage sporting events in the UK over the next 20 years.

This long-term approach to planning ensures that sports bid for events are complementary to their respective performance programmes and that appropriate funding can be in place to support the costs of staging them.

The British Government recognises that hosting major events benefits our athletes by competing on home soil; develops our officiating and staging expertise; and helps to develop the UK's sporting influence internationally.

#### **Key Facts and Achievements**

- UK Sport invests £1.6m a year in its major events programme
- The UK will be hosting a range of sporting events between now and 2012, including:
  - Paralympic World Cup in Manchester, 2006
  - World Rowing Championships in Eton Dorney, 2006
  - European Indoor Athletics Championship in Birmingham, 2007
  - FINA World Swimming Championships (25m) in Manchester, 2008
  - European Curling Championships in Aberdeen, 2009
  - World Wheelchair Basketball Championships in Birmingham, 2010

## **Athens Action Plan: Jersey Report**

### **1. Anti-doping**

A formal request has been made by Jersey to the Department for Constitutional Affairs in the United Kingdom so that ratification of the UNESCO International anti doping convention be extended to Jersey. A policy will be developed in 2006. Prior to this United Kingdom Sport Drug Free department will be delivering an education programme to the competitors and officials who will be travelling to Melbourne to participate in the Commonwealth Games.

### **2. Women in Sport**

Gender equity is included in the Jersey Strategic Plan for Sport and Leisure. In recent years the number of women and girls participating in sport has increased. Although they are still in the minority the difference is being reduced consistently.

### **3. Major events**

Jersey is keen to host sports festivals and events and does so on a frequent basis. The size of events ranges but some recent examples include:

- Island Games 1997;
- United Kingdom Tug of War Championships 2000;
- National Nines Golf Finals 1998-2006;
- United Kingdom Melges National Sailing Championships 2005;
- Hobie European Championships 2000;
- England Inter Counties Netball Championships 1998;
- LTA Satellite Tournaments 2000 – 2006;
- European Croquet Championships 1999 – 2006;
- England, New Zealand and India Ladies Cricket One Day Internationals 2004;
- European Bowls Team Championships 2001;
- British Isles Bowls Championships International Series 2004;
- World Under 25 Indoor Bowls Championship 2000 and 2003; and
- NBTA European Baton twirling Championships 2002.

Jersey is keen to host events and we believe that our facilities and location supported by good accommodation make the Island ideal for many events.

## **MINISTRY OF YOUTH, SPORTS AND CULTURE**

### **MALAWI**

#### **SUBMISSION ON MALAWI GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENTS ON THREE KEY ELEMENTS FROM ANTHENS MEETING**

##### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Malawi government through the Ministry responsible for sports, realizes the critical role sports play in the development of the country. It therefore commits itself to comply with the resolutions by Commonwealth Sports Ministers meeting. Briefly government has made strides in the following;

##### **1.1 ANTI-DOPING AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE**

The Malawi Government fully supports the activities of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). It is a signatory to the WADA convention and instruments of Anti-Doping Code ratification are yet to be submitted to WADA before the end of the year. The government is also in a process of paying subscription arrears to "WADA".

The Government therefore restricts the availability and use in sports of prohibited substances and methods. It encourages sports persons to go for anti-doping tests. It has in selected sports facilities rooms for carrying out doping tests. The National Sports Policy has focused on the need for all Sports Associations to comply with the Anti-Doping Code.

##### **1.2 PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN SPORT**

The Malawi Government is committed to promote women in sport. It has well laid structures from Zone to national level. The national Olympic Committee (NOC) and the Football Association of Malawi (FAM) have programmes aimed at sensitizing women to participate fully in sports. Currently in all male dominated sports codes, there are women in administration positions.

Both government and the corporate world fund programmes that are targeting women in sports. There is also an increased participation of women in sports.

##### **1.3 CAPACITY TO HOST MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS**

The country at the moment has reasonable sports infrastructure to host some of the international games.

Meanwhile government is currently working on rehabilitating and constructing new sports facilities. There are also adequate hotels in the major cities and along the lake shore.

Malawi is a country of peace and there is good road network. Some of the roads are being refurbished.

## **2.0 CHALLENGES**

While government commits itself to comply with the above three key elements, it has been faced with a lot of challenges. These are;

- 2.1 Inadequate sports infrastructure.
- 2.2 Lack of adequate specialists in sports medicine.
- 2.3 Very little or no support from the donor community on sports.
- 2.4 Absence of a synthetic running track and international boxing ring.
- 2.5 High cost of sports equipment.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 The donor community should be in the forefront providing sports infrastructure.
- 3.2 A series of seminars and courses should be organized through funding from the Commonwealth to train specialists in sports medicine.
- 3.3 The Donor Community should come forward and assist in sports development if we are really serious about eradicating HIV/AIDS among the youth.
- 3.4 Financial assistance should be provided for the construction of a synthetic running track and purchase of international boxing rings in the country.
- 3.5 Sports equipment manufacturers should come to Malawi and produce sports equipment at affordable prices.

## **Athens Action Plan: Malaysia Report**

### **1. Anti-doping**

Minister for Sport, Malaysia is a Foundation Board Member of the WADA. Malaysia is in full compliance with the WADA code and is also in the process of ratifying the International Convention Against Doping in Sport.

### **2. Women in Sport**

Being the first woman sports minister in Malaysia, the Hon Minister continuously supports the development of women in sport and this is reflected in the inaugural National Women's Games that will be held from 10-17 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur.

### **3. Major events**

Malaysia is well-placed and experienced to host major sporting events as shown by the successful hosting of the Commonwealth Games in 1998 and the South East Asian Games in 2001. Malaysia is also host to annual international sporting event such as the Formula 1 at Sepang International Circuit, Tour De Langkawi, Swedish Match – Monsoon Cup and A1 GP.

## **Athens Action Plan: Papua New Guinea Report**

### **1. Anti-doping**

Papua New Guinea supports the World Anti-Doping Agency and the draft under the auspices of UNESCO and that Papua New Guinea also support the General Fund approach.

The convention was unanimously adopted on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2005 and is now open for all countries to ratify. The Minister for Community Development, the Hon Dr Carol Kidu DBE MP, signed the Copenhagen Declaration on behalf of Papua New Guinea on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2004.

For compliance and implementation Papua New Guinea together with the South Pacific Countries through the Olympic Regional Centre in Fiji had already commenced training of personnel for administration. In fact, their first practical session under supervision was trialled in the last Mini South Pacific Games in Palau 2005.

### **2. Women in Sport**

The Government National Sports Policy endorsed by the National Executive in June 2004 emphasises the promotion of Women in Sport. Our two premier sports bodies, PNG Sports Commission and PNG Sports Federation, National Olympic Committee both have established Women's Desk and Development Program for women.

Women in Sport committee is very active, supported financially by corporate sector and with assistance from ASP 2006 under AusAid. Women are also represented at the highest level on policy making on the boards of both the PNG Sports Commission and the PNG Sports Federation Olympic Committee.

### **3. Major events**

Papua New Guinea has hosted a number of major sporting events in the last 20 years and more recently two South Pacific Games, several Oceania Tournaments in Boxing, Women's Soccer, Men's Soccer, World Kayaking, International Squash, Billiard and Snooker, Melanesia Soccer Championships, Netball Test between PNG and Singapore, Golf and Athletics. In the next 24 months, PNG has won the bid to host Oceania U21 Soccer, Oceania Basketball, Bodybuilding, Billiards and Snooker, both Rugby codes and Netball. PNG stages its own National and Disability Games.

Facilities are a problem because maintenance has been neglected. However, structural changes in sports should improve this situation. PNG has two major sporting stadiums and have hosted many Rugby League Test matches including visiting Great Britain Lions, Australian Kangaroos, New Zealand Kiwis, France Roosters and South Pacific Countries.

## COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING, MELBOURNE, MARCH 2006.

### Anti-Doping: Progress Report by the Scottish Executive

#### Actions Agreed by Commonwealth Sports Ministers at Athens in August 2004

Sports Ministers of Commonwealth governments resolved to affirm their commitment to WADA and the WADA Code by:

- i. Signing at the earliest opportunity, if they have not already done so, the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping;
- ii. Engaging fully in the UNESCO process to develop a new global anti-doping Convention for signature and ratification before the Turin Winter Olympics in 2006; and
- iii. Nominating a designated official in their country as the liaison person for anti-doping and providing their contact details to the Commonwealth Secretariat and WADA.

#### **Progress in Scotland**

UK Sport is the National Anti Doping Organisation (NADO) for the United Kingdom, and therefore represents the home countries, including Scotland, in relation to anti doping in sport. However, Scotland – mainly through **sportscotland**, its national agency for sports development – supports UK Sport in its work to combat doping in sport, as summarised below.

#### Progress against Item (i)

The UK Government signed the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping on behalf of the UK, including Scotland, in March 2003.

#### Progress against item (ii)

The UK Government adopted the UNESCO Convention at the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005, on behalf of all home countries including Scotland.

The Convention is now in the process of being ratified in the UK. The Convention was laid before Parliament on the 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2006, and will now remain before both Houses for at least 21 days. Following this process, the UK Government will have fulfilled its obligation to Parliament on the 14<sup>th</sup> March. Assuming there are no objections, the Convention will be ratified by the end of April or early May 2006.

#### Progress against item (iii)

The key liaison person for anti doping in the UK is John Scott, the Head of International Relations and Major Events in UK Sport.

In Scotland, UK Sport's key strategic contacts are Jill Bennett, **sportscotland**'s Ethics Manager, and Anne Marie Harrison, Chief Executive of the Scottish Institute of Sport.

## **Other Progress: Compliance with WADA and Scottish Support**

Following the adoption of the UNESCO Convention, UK Sport as the NADO for the UK is now leading a programme of work to ensure that sports organisations throughout the UK implement the Convention and thus are compliant with the WADA Code.

The UK Government recommended that all home countries opted to implement the Convention through administrative means rather than legislation, and this is the approach that has been taken in Scotland.

In order to ensure compliance with the WADA Code, all national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) are required to sign the UK NGB Anti Doping Agreement, which is a tripartite agreement between the NGB, UK Sport and the relevant home country agency.

**sportscotland** has been working closely with UK Sport to ensure that the Scottish governing bodies (SGBs) in receipt of **sportscotland** investment sign the NGB Agreement before 31 March 2006. This has included the following:

- **sportscotland** commented extensively on the draft version of the NGB Anti Doping Agreement to ensure that it was acceptable before it was issued to all SGBs.
- **sportscotland** worked closely with UK Sport to develop a plan and timescales for compliance amongst all SGBs
- **sportscotland**, in partnership with UK Sport, organised two workshops on 23 and 24 November 2006 for SGBs, to raise awareness of the requirements on SGBs in terms of compliance with the WADA Code
- **sportscotland** has revised its investment conditions to ensure that the requirement on all SGBs receiving investment to sign the NGB Anti Doping Agreement and thus comply with the WADA Code is now a condition of investment
- **sportscotland** has and continues to support UK Sport in the roll out of the 100% Me Anti Doping athlete education programme. In November 2006, **sportscotland** and UK Sport organised two 100% Me tutor training accreditation workshops, which resulted in approximately 40 officers and volunteers from Scottish sport being accredited as 100% Me tutors. **sportscotland** is now working with UK Sport to develop and roll out a comprehensive anti doping athlete education programme in Scotland.
- **sportscotland** continues to actively participate in the UK Coordinating Group on Anti Doping, which meets quarterly to steer and support the process of compliance in the UK
- **sportscotland** has nominated one strategic contact for anti doping, and one Partnership Manager with responsibility for supporting UK Sport in ensuring that all SGBs have signed the NGB Anti Doping Agreement, and are compliant with the WADA Code.

All SGBs that are part of the UK testing programme have now signed the NGB Agreement (except for football, tennis, and rugby.) The SGBs that have signed are now working to ensure their anti doping rules and regulations are up to date and compliant with the WADA Code. All other SGBs in receipt of **sportscotland** funding are required to sign the NGB Agreement by 31 March 2006, and again, **sportscotland** is working closely with UK Sport to ensure this happens.

UK Sport is currently working with the relevant governing bodies of football, tennis and rugby to reach an agreement which will enable the Scottish governing bodies to sign the Agreement as soon as possible.

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**14 February 2006**

**COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING, MELBOURNE,  
MARCH 2006.**

**Women in Sport: Progress Report by the Scottish Executive**

**Action Agreed by Commonwealth Sports Ministers at Athens in August 2004**

Commonwealth Sports Ministers will underline their own commitment to promoting the role of women in sport by:

- i. Encouraging the full participation of female athletes in their national teams at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.**
- ii. Ensuring that the role of women in sport is fully taken into account in the development of domestic sporting programmes; and;**
- iii. Leading by example by encouraging mainstreaming gender equality in sport policy and programmes.**

**Progress in Scotland**

i. 64 of the Scottish athletes who will be going to the 2006 Commonwealth Games are women and 107 are men, making a total of 171. Women are therefore 37% of the total.

The number of athletes, female and male broken down sport by sport are:

<b>SPORT</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>% Of WOMEN</b>
Aquatics	8	12	20	40%
Athletics	12	7	19	63%
Badminton	4	1	4	80%
Basketball	0	12	12	0%
Boxing	0	7	7	0%
Cycling	3	11	14	21%
Gymnastics	5	5	10	50%
Hockey	16	16	32	50%
Lawn Bowls	6	6	12	50%
Rugby 7s	0	12	12	0%
Shooting	5	14	19	26%
Squash	3	2	5	60%
Triathlon	2	0	2	100%
Weightlifting	0	2	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>37%</b>

In terms of the officials going to the 2006 Commonwealth Games, 43% of the general team management are female and 30% of the other officials (coaches, team managers etc) are female.

Team management	10	13	23	43%
Officials	22	52	74	30%

(coaches and team managers)				
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**ii and iii.** Since 2004 significant work has gone into enhancing the role of women in sport and mainstreaming gender equality into domestic sporting programmes and policies.

**sportscotland's** investment is intended to focus on providing opportunities for a range of priority groups in society, including women and girls. The **Active Schools** programme, for instance, aims to deliver increased physical activity levels among school-aged children in general, with a focus on a number of priority groups including **girls and young women**, young people from an ethnic minority background, young people with physical and learning disabilities, and young people in areas of socio economic disadvantage.

Similarly, **sportscotland** is responsible for managing part of the Out of School Hours Learning programme. The Big Lottery Fund gave **sportscotland** £2.9million to invest in this programme. The aim of the programme is to resource activities that promote effective links between sport and learning which aim to motivate pupils or build their self-esteem. In particular, the programme will target the needs of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds or people from groups with traditionally low participation levels.

In 2005, **sportscotland** employed a Women, Girls and Sport Officer to work across the organisation, with a specific remit for enhancing women's sport and increasing women's' participation in sport and physical recreation.

The outcomes of **sportscotland's** work in terms of women and girls in 2004-2006 so far are:

- Appointment of a full time Women, Girls and Sport Officer
- A comprehensive policy on women, girls and sport developed and published
- Publication of **sportscotland's** Equity Strategy, 'Working Towards Diversity and Inclusion in Sport', which sets out how **sportscotland** will work to achieve equity and diversity in and through its organisation and services. This will involve the development of an action plan which focuses on particular areas for action and priority groups, including women and girls.
- Development of a 5-year corporate Women, Girls and Sport Strategy with a timeline of actions for the various departments at **sportscotland** to carry out.
- A training programme is being developed to roll out in-house equity and diversity training for **sportscotland** staff, with a focus on women and girls in sport
- A training programme for Active Schools has been developed, which explores barriers to female participation in sport, and examines how to work with girls in order to increase their sports participation. To date, Active Schools coordinators from 22 of 32 local authorities (including some PE teachers and Sports Development staff) have been trained.

- Publication of a guidance document entitled ‘Making Women and Girls More Active: A Good Practice Guide’, which is a joint collaboration with the Women’s Sport Foundation
- Publication of a research report on “Increasing Demand for Sport and Physical Activity for Adolescent girls in Scotland.” This will be followed by a guidance document which explores some of the barriers and potential solutions.
- Awareness rising for Governing Bodies and Local Authorities on gender equality.

**sportscotland** also jointly produced the Equity Standard: A Framework for Sport, in collaboration with the other 4 sports councils in the UK in 2004. This sets out a framework for sports organisations to achieve equity, and will involve organisations focusing on priority groups including women and girls. **sportscotland** is committed to rolling out the implementation of the Standard through its partners, and is currently working with a pilot group of 12 Scottish governing bodies in this area.

### **Investment in Female Athletes**

In terms of support for female athletes, in 2003-04 female athletes made up 55% of athletes in which **sportscotland** invested. 53.2% of the total investment went to female athletes.

In 2005-06, 54% of the total number of athletes receiving **sportscotland** support are female. Figures for the amount of total investment made to female athletes are currently unavailable, due to the introduction of the new integrated investment system. Following the introduction of the athlete tracking system in 2006, figures will become available.

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**14 February 2006**

## **COMMONWEALTH SPORTS MINISTERS MEETING, MELBOURNE, MARCH 2006**

### **Major Events: Progress Report by the Scottish Executive**

#### **Actions Agreed by Commonwealth Sports Ministers at Athens in August 2004**

Commonwealth Sports Ministers, mindful that successful bidding for and staging of major events is an integral part of the investment in sport within the local, national and international community, will:

- i. identify suitable opportunities for bidding for major events that are compatible with their own capacity and expertise;
- ii. seek to use the opportunity of bidding for major events as a means to help build the capacity of their domestic systems; and
- iii. maximise the opportunities for making use of volunteers in staging of major events, in view of the transferable skills and expertise that volunteering can bring to individuals.

#### **Progress in Scotland**

1.
  - Scottish Executive launched the Major Events Strategy in November 2002.
  - Strategy recognised the need for a dedicated sporting and cultural events organisation.
  - EventScotland was formed in March 2003 as a joint venture between Scottish Executive and VisitScotland (our national tourism agency).
  - EventScotland is the national organisation responsible for coordinating the delivery of Scotland's Major Events Strategy.
  - Its remit is to attract events to Scotland, develop existing events and create new events.
  - The vision is for Scotland to be one of the world's foremost events destinations by 2015.
  - EventScotland has a budget of £5 million a year to help deliver its objectives.
  - EventScotland's main programme is the International Events Programme. It is designed to attract events that will generate significant economic activity and international media profile for Scotland. The programme has been developed to deliver three primary outcomes:- strengthening the 'Scotland Brand'; building the Scottish economy and improving self-confidence and competence of the people of Scotland.
  - Its Regional Events Programme complements the International Programme, which is the core activity. It supports events throughout the country, outwith Scotland's two largest cities Glasgow and Edinburgh, and has an annual budget of £500,000. It is open to events that can demonstrate how, with EventScotland's assistance, they can further develop and grow.
  - EventScotland will work in partnership with other agencies, organisations and individuals to develop a portfolio of events that will deliver the 2015 vision.

Its main partners are local authorities, Scottish Governing Bodies of Sport, VisitScotland, **sportscotland**, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Executive.

- EventScotland has set priorities in targeting events in golf, rugby, athletics (mass participation and elite events), multi-sport, sports specific, adventure sport, motor sport, masters sport.

### **Events Already Successful for Scotland**

2. The Open golf championship is the obvious example of a successfully staged sporting event in Scotland. The Open in 2005 at St Andrews attracted 223,000 visitors to the Home of Golf and an economic impact study on the event estimated its value to Scotland at £72 million. There are, however, many other examples of successfully staged sports events. Following the UEFA Champions League Final held at Hampden Park, Glasgow on 15th May 2002, a study indicated that the event brought an estimated economic value to the City of £25m. Hampden Park will host the UEFA CUP Final in 2007 and would be the centerpiece of the 2014 Commonwealth Games if Scotland's bid is successful.
3. 6 Nations Rugby Union matches staged at Murrayfield Stadium in Edinburgh are estimated, on 2003 figures, to be worth £20 million to Scotland's economy and £12 million to Edinburgh. Other events successful staged recently include the Island Games in Shetland in 2005, the Commonwealth Boxing Championships in Glasgow in 2005, the Special Olympics in Glasgow in 2005 and the Mountain Bike World Cup which is staged at Fort William and returns there in May 2006. The success of that competition has resulted in the UCI confirming that Fort William will host the Mountain Bike World Championships in 2007.
4. A wide range of major sporting events has already been attracted to Scotland in the period from 2006 to 2014 with support of EventScotland. These include the 2014 Ryder Cup match between Europe and the USA. This will be held at Gleneagles Hotel which was also the venue for the G8 Summit in 2005.

### Scotland's 2014 Commonwealth Games Bid: Glasgow, the Right Choice

5. EventScotland is also closely involved in Scotland's bid to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. The Games have previously been held in Edinburgh in 1970 and 1986. During the 2006 Games in Melbourne, the Scottish Executive and its partners will be promoting Scotland's bid. We are aiming to demonstrate that Glasgow, with its track record of staging world class events in world class venues in a world class city, is the right choice for 2014.
6. Further information about EventScotland, Scotland's Major Events Strategy and events to be staged in Scotland in Scotland with support from EventScotland can be obtained from Alan Miller, Corporate Communications Manager, EventScotland.

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## **Athens Action Plan: South Africa Report**

### **1. Anti-doping**

The South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS) is a Public Entity, established by an Act of Parliament, Act No. 14 of 1997. The Act vests SAIDS with the powers and authority to conduct a national anti-doping programme. By virtue of its legislative ambit, national sports federations are obliged to cooperate with the Institute.

SAIDS' Act is in the process of being amended to provide for the adoption of matters contained in the World Anti-Doping Code and provide for punitive measures against national federations that do not comply with the regulations contained in the Act. The SAIDS' Amendment Bill will be passed in 2006.

SAIDS, inter alia, develops and implements a national drug-testing programme. By 2005 athletes from 57 sporting codes were being tested. SAIDS Quality System conforms to the highest international standards and the World Anti-Doping Programme.

Testing statistics with regard to the national testing programme on South African athletes competing at regional, national and international level are as follows (see Table 1).

SAIDS' is increasing its testing programme annually and is testing athletes from 57 sporting disciplines. The ratio of in – and out of – competition tests will be 50% out of competition and 50% in competition by the end of 2006.

SAIDS procedures have been updated and new procedures have been developed to conform to the World Anti-Doping Code and amendments have been made to SAIDS' Act to ensure that its powers comply with Code requirements.

SAIDS played a significant contributory role in WADA's Regional Anti-Doping initiatives in Africa in 2005:

- SAIDS participated in the Strategic Planning Meeting hosted by the National Olympic Committee in Kenya in July 2005 with representatives from WADA, the NOC and Governments of Kenya, Ethiopia, Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The outcome was an intensive 4-day training workshop in October 2005 in Tanzania, for 2 Doping Control Officers from each of the 6 countries, which was conducted by SAIDS.
- Ongoing field training will be provided to these trainee DCO's by SAIDS by means of out of competition testing services, sub-contracted to SAIDS and WADA, in each of the Zone V countries. Two officials from SAIDS visited Ethiopia in December 2005 for one week for this purpose.
- SAIDS, together with the WADA Africa Office, facilitated a one-day workshop, hosted by the Namibia Sports Commission in August 2005 on Code requirements and doping control systems and procedures. This was followed-up by a two-day visit of two officials from the Namibia Sports Commission to SAIDS' offices in Cape Town in December 2005 to gain insight into the practical implementation of doping control procedures.

## 2. Women in Sport

The project name on the promotion of women and sport in South Africa is “South African Women, Sport and Recreation (SAWSAR)” and their theme is “Stop Agonising, Start Organising”.

The project aims to address gender imbalances in sport and recreation both at participation and administrative level, through:

- gender mainstreaming;
- sustainable programmes through tested practice initiatives including girl child programmes;
- nurturing cultural diversity;
- availing resources;
- capacity building;
- developing mentorship programmes and role modelling; and
- seek partnerships with relevant stakeholders like the Department of Education on the girl child programme.

### Awareness Campaigns

- August month, each year, celebrates women in sport progress through seminars and women sports festivals.
- Road shows in rural areas on breaking barriers in leadership and cultural constraints.
- Media portrayal of women and sport and opportunities.
- Research on women in sport participation over the last 10 years published in October 2004.
- Monitoring and evaluation of programmes in the provinces and ensuring that national sporting bodies have gender desks and policies with set targets on the promotion of women in their codes.

### Women, Sport and Recreation Events Calendar

- International participation through sharing best practices and presentation.
- Involvement in the International Working Group (IWG) conferences and seminars.
- 16 Days of Activism against women and children abuse.
- Gender and HIV and AIDS seminars for women.
- Support and encourage the following male dominated national federations to work towards gender equity: women’s soccer/rugby/cricket/ weightlifting/boxing.

### 3. Major events

For the next few years South Africa's hosting on international sports events will be anchored by the country's preparation for the 2010 FIFA World Cup Tournament. While the country already has an excellent sporting infrastructure in place that in the past hosted international events such as the 1995 Rugby World Cup and 2003 Cricket World Cup, billions of Rands are earmarked to be spent on infrastructure improvement over the next few years. This includes upgrading of stadia in several of the candidate cities as well as the establishment of a high-speed rail link between Johannesburg City, Johannesburg International Airport and the City of Pretoria.

South Africa also regularly hosts international events in many sports. In 2006 it will, among other, play host to the World Amateur Golf Championships and the 8<sup>th</sup> World Masters Squash Championships.

*Table 1*

<b>April 2002-March 2003</b>	<b>April 2003-March 2004</b>	<b>March 2004-April 2005</b>	<b>April 2005-March 2006</b>
2081: 40 positive	2101 tests: 21 positive	2243 + 101 EPO tests: 43 positive (1 EPO)	Est. 2300 + 100 EPO