


# Procedure file

Basic information		
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	<a href="#">2000/2056(COS)</a>	Procedure completed
Sport: Community plan to combat doping		
Subject 4.10.13 Sport		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>CULT</b> Culture, Youth, Education, Media and Sport		27/01/2000
		PPE-DE <a href="#">ZABELL Theresa</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>LIBE</b> Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<b>ITRE</b> Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<b>ENVI</b> Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy		03/12/1999
		GUE/NGL <a href="#">PAPAYANNAKIS Mihail</a>	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	<a href="#">General Affairs</a>	<a href="#">2316</a>	04/12/2000
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Education, Youth, Sport and Culture</a>	Commissioner	

Key events			
01/12/1999	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1999)0643	Summary
18/02/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
13/07/2000	Vote in committee		Summary
13/07/2000	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0203/2000</a>	
07/09/2000	Debate in Parliament		
07/09/2000	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0377/2000</a>	Summary
07/09/2000	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/12/2000	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2000/2056(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CULT/5/12305

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		COM(1999)0643	01/12/1999	EC	Summary
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		<a href="#">CES0589/2000</a> <a href="#">OJ C 204 18.07.2000, p. 0045</a>	24/05/2000	ESC	
Committee of the Regions: opinion		<a href="#">CDR0022/2000</a> <a href="#">OJ C 317 06.11.2000, p. 0063</a>	15/06/2000	CofR	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0203/2000</a> <a href="#">OJ C 135 07.05.2001, p. 0011</a>	13/07/2000	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T5-0377/2000</a> <a href="#">OJ C 135 07.05.2001, p. 0200-0270</a>	07/09/2000	EP	Summary

## Sport: Community plan to combat doping

**PURPOSE :** To present the measures taken and measures now being planned to combat doping in sport. **CONTENT :** The European Council ,the Parliament and the Committee of the Regions have all expressed their concern with the scale of doping in sport and the severity of this practice, stressing the need for action at EU level.The Commission is particularly concerned with the underlying causes of doping: the nature of the practice has changed in that it is often no longer an isolated act on the part of individual sportspersons, practised on the day of competition. It is now systemic and organised at team level. A major cause of its spread is the overcommercialisation of sport. This commercialisation and the economic and financial stakes involved have led to a proliferation of sports competitions and have curtailed recovery time. The Commission has opted for a three pronged approach: - consult the European Group on Ethics and invite it to deliver its opinion on the ethical, legal and scientific dimensions of doping. The EGE delivered its opinion in November 1999 and ecommended several measures. These include the creation of an efficient health monitoring system for sportspersons, more specifically through establishing a specialised service providing sportspersons with medical and psychological assistance and information. - contribute to preparing the World Anti-doping Conference and work together with the Olympic Movement to create the World anti-Doping Agency, whose provisional headquarters will be in Lausanne. Amongst other things, the agency will be responsible for adopting and modifying the list of banned substances, and for the accreditation of testing laboratories and the harmonisation of testing methods. The Agency will plan and co-ordinate out-of-competition testing in close conjunction with the international federations and public authorities concerned. - mobilise Community instruments with a view to supplementing actions already underway in the Member States and vesting them with a Community dimension. Two types of action may be considered. Firstly, better co-ordination of regulatory measures and secondly, the mobilisation of Community programmes which can support positive anti-doping measures at European level. Efforts will focus on a variety of actions, notably the intensification of research into doping substances, detection methods, and the health impact of doping. Community instruments can also mobilise education and vocational training and make the most of police and judicial co-operation programmes. Actions in this area come within the direct or indirect remit of research, youth, education and training policies and programmes.?

## Sport: Community plan to combat doping

The committee adopted the report by Theresa ZABELL (EPP/ED, E) on the Commission communication on combating doping in sport. The report pointed out that recent rulings by the European Court of Justice had confirmed that sport had specific characteristics which allowed special treatment in the application of EU law, thus highlighting the need for a legal basis for sport in the Treaty. It called on the Commission, within the fifth Framework Programme, to step up research into doping and also called on multinationals associated with sport to reinvest a proportion of their profits in the fight against doping. In addition it welcomed the Commission's plan to mobilise the EU's education, vocational training and youth programmes to inform young people about the hazards of doping products and urged the Commission to undertake with well-known athletes an information campaign based on setting good examples in all fields of sport. The committee stressed the need for greater coordination of policies on doping in sport and welcomed the provision of funding from the budget for pilot projects to assist campaigns to combat doping products in sport in Europe. It believed the European Community should accede to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping

Convention as soon as possible and formalise active Community participation in the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). It also believed WADA should give high priority to establishing ISO standards, protecting minors, laying down out-of-competition controls, drawing up a single list of banned substances and methods for the EU and establishing uniform and effective sanctions as well as a harmonised procedure to safeguard the rights of athletes. ?

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In approving the report drafted by Mrs Teresa ZABELL (EPP/ED, E), the European Parliament adopted the resolution on the Commission Communication on Community support plan to combat doping in sport. However, the European Parliament calls on the Commission, within the Fifth Framework Programme, to intensify research into doping substances, detection methods, the impact of the use of doping substances on health, and the limits of natural hormones produced by the human body. Moreover, it calls on the Commission to include in its information campaigns about the dangers of doping products information about the possible harmful effects of 'nearly-doping products', as well as discouraging department stores, sports shops and gymnasia, etc. from selling these products. The Parliament welcomes the provision under budget line B3-2020 of funding for pilot projects to assist campaigns to combat doping products in sport in Europe as well as the Commission's plans to mobilise the European Union's education, vocational training and youth programmes to inform young people about the hazards of doping products. In addition, the European Parliament supports the establishment of a World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) based on the principles of independence, transparency and neutrality and calls on the EU Member States who participate in the Agency to act in a more coordinated and more decisive fashion. In particular, the Commission is called upon to press the WADA to establish ISO standards in IOC-accredited laboratories and, in particular, to explore the merits of adoption of ISO standard 17025 and a harmonised procedure for collecting samples that also includes the standardisation of equipment, personnel and authorisation of the personnel responsible for collection. Lastly, the Parliament calls on the Commission to press the WADA to tackle the coordination of the various national systems, so as to avoid duplication and overlapping between monitoring by public authorities, sports organisations and the Agency itself, both within and outside competitions.?