

Committee= Unodc

Topic=The usage of appearance performance enhancing drugs (APEDs) and sports: their interconnection.

Country= Turkey

Until 1999, the issue of doping was under the jurisdiction of various commissions and sub-commissions of the International Olympics Committee (IOC). At the IOC-led 1st World Conference on Doping in Sport held in Lausanne in 1999, the proposal to establish an institution to identify and implement anti-doping policies was accepted and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was founded. Following the establishment of the WADA, intensive international work and negotiations a series of decisions were accepted. These were called the World Anti-Doping Rules and put up for the signature of governments under the title Copenhagen Declaration during the 2nd World Anti-Doping Conference held in Copenhagen in 2003.

The support of international federations and national Olympic committees for the Copenhagen Declaration was made mandatory. Turkey signed the declaration on April 8th 2003 and by September 2005, 181 countries had signed it. The rules, which gained a global character from March 2003 onwards, base their anti-doping approach on education and doping controls during and outside of competitions.

From March 2003 onwards, countries began to use their existing anti-doping institutions, or their newly formed "national anti-doping agencies" to exercise the rules. Work started on providing constant and interconnected training to all relevant parties and target audiences (athletes, trainers, sports managers, other sports professionals such as doctors, physiotherapists, nutritionists, masseurs etc., students and media workers) on anti-doping organisations and policies, doping and drugs in sports, international rules, roles and responsibilities, sample collection procedures and punishment. Testing began on athletes during competitions and outside of competitions (without notice), which continues to this day. In Turkey the Anti-Doping Board of Turkey continues anti-doping work domestically, runs training activities, which it aims to make systematic, and concentrates especially on measures that will make tests carried out without notice outside competitions reach the desired level.