

National Anti-Doping Bill, 2021

August 5, 2022

In news— Parliament has passed the National Anti-Doping Bill, 2021 recently.

Key features of the bill-

- **The bill provides for planning, implementing, and monitoring anti-doping activities** as well as investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- It seeks to create a **statutory framework for the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and National Dope testing laboratory.**
- It also seeks to **give effect to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation International Convention against doping in sports** and compliance with such other obligations and commitments.
- The legislation prohibits athletes, athlete support personnel, and other persons from engaging in doping in sports.
- The **violation of anti-doping rules may result in disqualification of results including forfeiture of medals**, points, and prizes, ineligibility to participate in a competition or event for a prescribed period, and financial sanctions.
- **The Bill proposes to establish the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports** with a view to make recommendations to the government on anti-doping regulations and compliance with international commitments on anti-doping.
- The proposed board will oversee the activities of NADA and issue directions to it.

National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)-

- NADA is the **national organisation responsible for**

promoting, coordinating, and monitoring the doping control program in sports in all its forms in India.

- NADA works towards a vision of 'dope free' sport in India.
- NADA deals with adopting and implementing anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the World Anti-Doping Agency, cooperates with other anti-doping organisations and promotes anti-doping research and education.
- **NADA is formed by the Union Government under the Societies Registration Act.**
- NADA includes scientists and representatives from the Indian Olympic Association (IOA).

NADA's Functions-

- Adopting and implementing anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the World Anti- Doping Code
- Cooperating with other sports related organizations and other anti-doping organizations
- Encouraging reciprocal testing between National Anti-Doping Organizations, and
- Promoting anti-doping research & education.
- NADA is responsible for implementing an effective number of in-competition and out-of-competition tests on the athletes in its registered testing pool.
- This includes international and national level athletes being tested by NADA.
- The NADA develops a test distribution plan and allocates the number of samples for each sport or discipline required for effective deterrence.
- The plan includes out-of-competition testing, in-competition testing, and may include blood as well as urine collection.

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)-

- It is a **non-profit foundation initiated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC)** to promote, coordinate, and monitor the fight against drugs in sports.
 - It **was set up on 10 November 1999 in Lausanne, Switzerland**, as a result of the **“Declaration of Lausanne”**, to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against drugs in sports.
- **Since 2002, the organization’s headquarters have been located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.**
- WADA is responsible for the World Anti-Doping Code, adopted by more than 650 sports organizations, including international sports federations, national anti-doping organizations, the IOC, and the International Paralympic Committee.
- Initially funded by the IOC, WADA receives half of its budgetary requirements from them, with the other half coming from various national governments.
- Its governing bodies are also composed in equal parts by representatives from the sporting movement (including athletes) and governments of the world.
- The highest decision-making authority is the 38-member foundation board, which is composed equally of IOC representatives and representatives of national governments.