

Act on the Promotion of Anti-Doping Activities in Sport

(Act No. 58 of June 20, 2018)

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Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this Act is to comprehensively promote measures related to anti-doping activities and thereby contribute to the healthy development of the minds and bodies of persons who play sports and the development of sports by prescribing basic principles related to promotion of anti-doping activities, and clarifying the responsibilities of the national government while establishing basic policies and prescribing other necessary matters, in accordance with the purport of the Basic Act on Sports (Act No. 78 of 2011) and the International Convention against Doping in Sport (hereinafter referred to as the "international convention").

(Definitions)

Article 2 (1) The term "sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc." as used in this Act means sport athletes (including athletes of professional sport) who participate or intend to participate in any international competitive events, etc. (meaning international scale sport events, such as the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, and national scale sport events; the same applies in Article 15, paragraph (1)).

(2) The term "associations operating sport events" as used in this Act means associations whose primary purpose is to conduct business for the promotion of sport and which prepare and operate sport events.

(3) The term "doping in sport" as used in this Act means conduct specified by Order of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as violations of the international convention such as: the use of prohibited substances (substances specified by Order of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as the substances whose use is to be prohibited in sport due to their effects of unduly enhancing performance of

sport athletes in relation to competitions) to sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. and other conducts regarded as unduly enhancing the performance of sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. in relation to competitions (hereafter referred to as the "use, etc. of prohibited substances" in this paragraph); the conduct of possessing drugs and other goods utilized for the use, etc. of prohibited substances with the purpose of the use, etc. of prohibited substances; and the conduct of interfering with doping testing (including the planning of tests regarding the use, etc. of prohibited substances; sample collection from sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc.; sample storing and sample transport; the same applies hereinafter).

- (4) The term "anti-doping activities" as used in this Act means activities necessary for the prevention of doping in sport such as doping tests, education and edification related to the prevention of doping in sport.

(Basic Principles)

Article 3 (1) Anti-doping activities must be promoted with the aim of securing fairness in sport as well as the maintenance and improvement in physical and mental health of persons who play sports.

- (2) Anti-doping activities must be promoted so that fairness and transparency in doping testing are secured.
- (3) Anti-doping activities must be promoted so that the independence and autonomy of associations operating sport events are secured.
- (4) Anti-doping activities must be promoted while giving consideration to the diversity of sport.

(Prohibition of Doping in Sport)

Article 4 (1) Sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. must not conduct doping in sport for their own benefit nor conduct nor assist doping in sport for other sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. with a wrongful purpose.

- (2) Persons who provide support for sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc., such as persons coaching or training sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc., persons engaging in the operation of the team of sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc., physicians providing medical care for sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. must not conduct nor assist doping in sport for sport athletes participating in international competitive events, etc. with a wrongful purpose.

(Responsibilities of the National Government)

Article 5 The national government is responsible for comprehensively formulating and implementing measures related to promotion of anti-doping activities in accordance with the basic principles set forth in Article 3 (hereinafter simply referred to as "basic principles").

(Role of the Japan Sport Council)

Article 6 Japan Sport Council, an incorporated administrative agency, (hereinafter referred to as, the "Council") is to coordinate with the national government and public interest incorporated foundation, Japan Anti-Doping Agency (meaning the juridical person established on September 16, 2001, under the name of incorporated foundation Japan Anti-Doping Agency; hereinafter referred to as "Japan Anti-Doping Agency") and play active roles as a core institution in anti-doping activities.

(Efforts of Associations Operating Sport Events)

Article 7 Associations operating sport events are to endeavour to proactively and actively engage in anti-doping activities in accordance with the basic principles.

(Mutual Coordination and Collaboration among Related Parties)

Article 8 The national government, the Council, Japan Anti-Doping Agency, associations operating sport events and private business operators, and other related parties must endeavour to collaborate and coordinate with one another in order to realize the basic principles.

(Local Government's Duty to Make Efforts)

Article 9 Local governments must endeavour to establish and implement measures related to promotion of anti-doping activities suitable for the circumstances of the regions of the local governments, considering the appropriate division of roles between the national government and themselves in accordance with the basic principles.

(Legislative Measures)

Article 10 The government must take legislative, financial and other measures necessary to implement policies for promotion of anti-doping activities.

Chapter II Basic Policies

Article 11 (1) The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology must establish basic policies for comprehensively promoting measures related to anti-doping activities (hereinafter referred to as the "basic policies" in this Article).

- (2) The basic policies provide for basic matters to promote anti-doping activities and other necessary matters.
- (3) The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology consults with the heads of the relevant administrative organs if the Minister intends to establish or to change the basic policies.
- (4) If the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology establishes basic policies or makes any changes thereto, then the Minister must make this public without delay.

Chapter III Basic Measures

(Development and Securement of Human Resources)

Article 12 In order to develop and secure human resources who engage in anti-doping activities, such as persons engaged in doping testing and those that assist them, the national government is to take necessary measures including the implementation of education and training related to anti-doping activities.

(Promotion of Research and Development)

Article 13 The national government is to take necessary measures to promote research and development related to anti-doping activities performed by universities and other research institutes.

(Promotion of Education and Edification)

Article 14 (1) The national government and local governments are to take necessary measures including the promotion of education and edification related to anti-doping activities in order to deepen citizens' understanding and interest in anti-doping activities.

- (2) The national government is to take necessary measures such as providing information to and securing training opportunities for medical personnel including physicians, dentists, pharmacists in order to contribute to anti-doping activities.

(Sharing of Information)

Article 15 (1) The national government is to take necessary measures for sharing information related to doping in sport among national administrative organs, the Council, Japan Anti-Doping Agency and international organizations relating to the prevention of doping in sport so that international competitive events, etc. in Japan can take place smoothly.

- (2) The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may request necessary cooperation of heads of relevant administrative organs such as providing data or information if the Minister finds it necessary for achieving

the purpose of this Act.

(Promotion of International Cooperation)

Article 16 Beyond what is provided in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the national government is to promote international cooperation related to anti-doping activities and take necessary measures for the Council and Japan Anti-Doping Agency to coordinate with international organizations relating to the prevention of doping in sport.

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

(1) This Act comes into effect as of October 1, 2018.

(Review)

(2) Promptly after this Act comes into effect, the government is to review the measures for the prevention of doping in sport, including the manner of involvement of the national government in doping in sport, and take necessary measures based on the results of the review.