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FEEDBACK REPORT ON THE ANTI-DOPING POLICY ADVICE PROJECT

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT

JAMAICA

Trevor Munroe

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Anti-Doping Policy Assessment Jamaica

UNESCO ASSIGNMENT/ANTI-DOPING POLICY ASSESSMENT – FINAL REPORT

By: Professor Trevor Munroe, National Consultant for Jamaica

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UNESCO Consultancy Report

1) An assessment of the policies led pursuant to the provisions of the Convention itself

Conformity assessment to Convention's objectives and undertakings

Jamaica's response to the Convention's objectives and undertakings was initially robust in terms of both institutional framework and policy directive. One indication was the fact that Jamaica was the first country from the Latin America/Caribbean region to ratify the convention when it came into force on 1st February 2007.

More fundamentally, on 23rd April 2007, the Prime Minister of Jamaica herself inaugurated an institutional arrangement whose characteristics, composition and terms of reference embraced the main specific undertakings (as set out in the grid) regarding 1." **THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING AT NATIONAL LEVEL**", 2. **"INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION"**, 3. **"EDUCATION AND TRAINING"**, 4. **"RESEARCH."**

The institutional framework and terms of reference were as follows:

a) **An Inter-ministerial Task Force against doping in sport.** This was chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of high officials from the following bodies –

- Office of the Prime Minister
- Institute of Sport
- Sports Development Foundation
- Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission
- Social Development Commission
- Ministry of Health (including a representative from the pharmaceutical division)
- Ministry of National Security (including representative from the Immigration, Citizenship and Passport Services Division and the Jamaica Constabulary Force's national Intelligence Bureau and Narcotics Police)
- Ministry of Education and Youth
- G.C. Foster College (of Physical Education and Sport)
- Ministry of Justice (including a representative from the Attorney General's Chambers)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (including a representative from the Jamaica Customs Department)

b) The Inter-Ministerial Task Force was charged with responsibility "for ensuring the inter-governmental coordination of actions to be taken with respect to doping control and prevention such as:

1) measures to restrict the availability and use in sport of prohibited substances and methods;

2) measures to encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish best practices in the marketing and distribution of nutritional supplements, including information regarding their analytic composition and quality assurance;

3) measures to support a National Doping Control Testing Programme across all sports;

4) taking steps to withhold sport-related financial assistance and use of government-owned sports facilities from individual athletes, coaches and other athlete-support personnel and national sports associations who are in violation of anti-doping rules in the Jamaican Anti-Doping Programme, in conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code;

5) international cooperation in doping control by allowing WADA and other relevant anti-doping organisations to conduct in-competition and out of competition doping controls on our athletes, whether in Jamaica or elsewhere, and to extend similar courtesies to athletes from other countries;

6) measures to devise and/or implement training programmes on anti-doping for athletes and athlete-support personnel in particular in their initial training, and encourage national sports associations to implement ongoing anti-doping education and training programmes;

7) encourage national sports associations [to] develop and implement appropriate codes of practice and ethics related to anti-doping in sport, which are consistent with the code;

8) sharing, where appropriate, information, expertise, and experience on effective anti-doping programmes with other state parties;

9) promotion of research in anti-doping in sport and encouraging sport science research in accordance with the principles of the code.” (Remarks by the Most Hon. Prime Minister Portia Simpson Miller at the Inaugural Meeting, Monday April 23, 2007)

- c) The task force was proposed to meet at a minimum on a quarterly basis, but more often if necessary.
- d) The keynote speaker at the inaugural meeting was Mr. Paul Marriott-Lloyd, programme specialist, anti-doping in sport, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.
- e) The meeting discussed:
- Jamaica’s obligations under the International Convention Against Doping in Sport
 - Jamaica’s contribution to the fund for the elimination of doping in sport
 - The World Anti-Doping Code, as well as the relationship between public authorities and the sporting movement
 - The Jamaican Anti-Doping Programme – policy and legislative framework
 - Current status and implementation challenges
 - Priority planning/implementation actions

From the above, it is quite clear that a coherent framework and a comprehensive plan of action was being developed to conform with Jamaica’s obligations under the Convention’s objectives and undertakings as set out in the evaluation grid. However, National General Elections were held in Jamaica

on September 3, 2007. The administration which set the above framework was removed from office and a new government elected. As often occurs with a change of administration in Jamaica's political culture, the inter-ministerial task-force against doping in sport, its terms of reference and schedule of work fell into abeyance. National General Elections were again held in December of 2011 and the administration which was voted out of office in 2007, resumed government in January 2012. However, the 2007 framework and plan, as set out above, was not resuscitated, thereby contributing to short falls in the anti-doping program's effectiveness and, correspondingly, the need for improvement in the implementation of the conventions' objectives and undertakings.

This need was dramatically manifested in comments made by former JADCo Executive Director Renee Anne Shirley on August 20, 2013 in relation to Jamaica's Drugs Anti-doping Programme. Ms. Shirley's comments followed on the receipt of five Adverse Analytical Findings from the WADA accredited lab in Montreal, Canada in respect of samples collected from Jamaican athletes at the National Junior and Senior Championships in June of 2013. These comments prompted an official statement from WADA which was posted on their website, in part, declaring "WADA expects the concerns to be addressed urgently and appropriately by JADCo and the Jamaican Government, and looks forward to those responses accordingly". This situation led to a visit to Jamaica by a WADA team and discussions with Jamaican authorities on areas for improvement. Thereafter, WADA issued a statement on its website on November 14, 2013, as follows:

"Consequent to the receipt of the anti-doping report written by the WADA review team, Natalie Neita Headley, the Minister of Sport of Jamaica, met with the WADA Director General David Howman to respond to the recommendations made. WADA is satisfied that the Minister has accepted the practical suggestions it made and now looks forward to their full implementation in the coming weeks. These include the invitation to an established NADO to work with JADCO at an operational level, an acknowledgement by the Minister to undertake a legislative review of anti-doping law in Jamaica, along with the evaluation of JADCO's governance and management structure. The Minister has indicated that an additional budgetary contribution of eight million Jamaican dollars (\$8m Jamaican) is to be made to JADCO to assist with these advances. The Minister has also confirmed that most of the vacant posts in operations have been filled. The Government of Jamaica has made a clear commitment to address any deficiencies that exist, and to improve on the efficiency and efficacy of the anti-doping program in Jamaica. WADA will continue to work with JADCO in the interest of dope-free sport and the protection of its clean athletes".

Thereafter the "practical suggestions" and their implementation contributed to:

1. The resignation of the entire Board of the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission with effect from December 31, 2013 and the appointment of a new Board;
2. The appointment of new senior management and the filling of important staff positions which had been vacant
3. The revision of anti-doping law in Jamaica, leading to the Anti-Doping in Sport Act, 2014 which came into effect on January 1, 2015

4. An Increase by 14% over the previous year (2012/2013) of Government of Jamaica budgetary support to JADCO.

In this context it is necessary to note however that *Article 23.4.2* of the World Anti-Doping Code states, “to facilitate monitoring each signatory shall report to WADA on its compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for non-compliance”. The WADA website indicates in the latest compliance report (November 20, 2011) that Jamaica was in compliance and no subsequent report listed Jamaica among countries which were non-compliant. Nevertheless in our opinion gaps exist in the implementation of the Conventions’ Objectives and Undertakings as set out below.

1. THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

1.1 The coordination measures at national level

There is no effective or efficient framework for collaboration at the national level between relevant public authorities, including criminal, police, or customs authorities, educational institutions, etc.

Official government sports policy however, specifically encourages “all Ministries, Departments and Agencies, private sector entities, sports associations and federations to be fully compliant with all international charters, conventions and treaties to which Jamaica is a signatory.” (Ministry paper #29, March 2013 – White paper on the National Sport Policy) In addition there is a National Sport Council, which is an advisory body to the government of Jamaica on matters relating to sport, but it does not include the range of public authorities outside of the sporting community implied in the Convention’s undertaking.

Collaboration with this wider set of bodies is informal, ad hoc and not governed by any official protocols.

1.2 Limitation of forbidden substances and methods availability & 1.3 Measures aimed at preventing and limiting the use and possession by athletes themselves of forbidden substances and methods

Jamaica has a strong institutional framework to deal with trafficking in illegal drugs. However, there is no particular provision relating specifically to the fight against trafficking of forbidden substances for use by athletes. In the 2014/2015 Sectoral Debate in Jamaica’s Parliament, the Minister of State with responsibility for sport indicated, “legislation is being considered to address the illegal importation of banned substances.” Nevertheless, no such legislation has materialized.

1.4 Measures (taken or encouraged by States parties) against athletes’ staff who breach anti-doping rules

Such measures against athletes’ staff who breach anti-doping rules are required by the Anti-Doping in Sport Act (2014) in so far as the Act applies not only to athletes but “Athlete Support Personnel” [S4 (1)(c)]. This statutory requirement is complemented by JADCO’s Anti-Doping Rules (2015) which specifically indicate their application to “Athlete Support Personnel” (*Article 1.3*) and (*Article 24.2*). However, *Article 10* of the JADCO rules, “sanctions on individuals”, does not explicitly state measures to be taken against athletes’ staff who breach anti-doping rules.

1.5 Measures aimed at establishing good practices for the trade and supply of food supplements

These measures were anticipated as set out in the 2007 terms of reference of the inter-ministerial task force against doping in sport. They however, have not materialised.

1.6 Funding of a national testing program, or a financial support to sports organisers and anti-doping agencies to fund these tests. Direct aids, indirect aids, earmarked taxes...

Funds for a national testing program are provided through direct grants to the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission (JADCO) from the Government of Jamaica's National Budget. This is required by the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014, which states in the *First Schedule* "the funds and resources of the Commission shall consist of such sums as may, from time to time be placed at the disposal of the Commission by Parliament" [Section 1(1)(a)]. It should be noted that despite the government's austerity programme – in accordance with the Extended Fund Facility with the International Monetary Fund – the budget for JADCO was increased by 63% in fiscal year 2015/2016. In addition, supplementary grant funding of approximately J\$7.2 Million had been previously provided by Jamaica's CHASE Fund in November 2013, specifically earmarked for anti-doping efforts.

1.7 Provisions aimed at withdrawing sport-related financial support to athletes or teams during the duration of a suspension warranted by a breach of anti-doping rules.

Such withdrawal of support is required by *Article 10.12.4* of the JADCo Anti-Doping Rules 2015, which reads as follows: "**withholding of financial support during ineligibility**. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in *Article 10.4 or 10.5*, some or all sport - related financial support or other sport related benefits received by such person shall be withheld by JADCO, the Jamaica Government, and the National Federations. In addition, the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations of the Jamaica Olympic Association (JOA) require the JOA "to withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her ineligibility, to any athlete or athlete support person who has violated anti-doping rules" (*Article 1.2*).

1.8 Provisions aimed at withdrawing financial support to sports organisers or anti-doping agencies who are not compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code or with anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code.

Article 12 of JADCO's Anti-Doping Rules 2015, entitled **SANCTIONS AND COST AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS** states "JADCO should have the authority to request the relevant government agencies to withhold in whole or in part, financial or non-financial support from National Federations which are not in compliance with or fail in the implementation of these rules".

1.9 Supporting and facilitating doping tests carried out by sports organisers and anti-doping agencies. Testing strategy, independence, confidentiality, logistical or legal support, facilitation...

JADCO's testing program is supported and facilitated by government and the sporting community, and provisions relating to the programme as well as quarterly testing statistics are on JADCO's website (see appendix 1). It is important to note that in the four years preceding July 2013, JADCO averaged 215 tests per annum, including 89 out of competition tests per annum (see Prime Minister's statement to Parliament, appendix 2). As is evident from appendix 1, in fiscal year 2014/2015, following the

restructuring of JADCO and other improvements, 449 tests were conducted, including 163 out of competition tests. This, in effect, doubled the previous annual averages.

1.10 Supporting and facilitating agreements concluded by sports governing bodies or anti-doping authorities allowing for the control of their members by accredited teams in other States

These agreements, stated in as many words are not to be found on any website available to the public. However, the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014 does stipulate amongst the functions of JADCO “entering into reciprocal testing agreements with National Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to any athletes” [Section 6 (1)(i)]. Further JADCO is given the function of “consulting with, advising and assisting...foreign governments and non-governmental organisations and other persons outside of Jamaica, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of uniformed international testing procedures for doping in sport” [Section 6 (1) (l)].

1.11 Support to sports organisers or anti-doping agencies for the analysis of samples taken by an accredited laboratory: whether an accredited laboratory is present, funding and pricing system, agreements with foreign accredited laboratories...

Support is provided to JADCO for the analysis of samples by the WADA-accredited laboratory in Montreal, Canada.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.1. Supporting and facilitating international cooperation between anti-doping organisations, sports organisations and public authorities.

Section 6 (1) (i) and (l) of the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014 referred to in response to 1.10 above provides for the support and the facilitation. Moreover the JOA rules under *Article 8* require that up on the imposition of a sanction against any person under these rules, the JOA will send details of the sanction to:

- The International Olympic Committee where applicable;
- The International Para-Olympic Committee where applicable;
- The relevant International Federation...
- The relevant National Federation...
- WADA

2.2 Support to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Article 18 of the JADCO Anti-Doping Rules 2015 states “JADCO shall report to WADA in JADCO’s compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code”.

2.3 Funding of WADA shared equally with the Olympic movement.

Jamaican authorities meet their obligations in relation to the funding of WADA by equal contributions from the Government of Jamaica and from the Jamaica Olympic Association, the latter through the International Olympic Association.

2.4 Facilitating doping testes performed on competing or non-competing athletes by WADA or anti-doping agencies with the national territory.

Provisions for facilitating the performance of doping test on athletes as set out in Section 6 (1) (f) which indicates among the functions of JADCO “testing any athlete whether or not the athlete is a citizen of, or resident in Jamaica, and (j) “cooperating with testing ... initiatives of WADA any other anti-doping organisations” (Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014).

2.5 Facilitating cross border movement of accredited anti-doping teams

This facilitation is implied in *Section 6(1) (j)* of the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014 as stated above.

2.6 Facilitating the safe cross border transport of samples

This facilitation is not explicitly stated in either the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014 or JADCO’s Anti-Doping Rules 2015, though *Article 5* of the latter deals extensively with testing and investigations.

2.7 Participating in the international coordination of doping tests

This participation takes part in practice.

2.8 Cooperation and assistance between anti-doping laboratories, support to States parties (technical transfers and suitable abilities to set laboratories)

JADCO’s anti-doping program as set out in its Anti-Doping Rules 2015 states as one core obligation “cooperating with other relevant national organizations, agencies, and other anti-doping organizations”.

2.9 Support and backing of reciprocal tests agreements between anti-doping agencies.

A core obligation of JADCO’s Anti-Doping Program is “encouraging reciprocal Testing between National Anti-doping Organizations”.

2.10 Mutual recognition system of anti-doping agencies’ procedures, in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code, in respect of control, test results management and corresponding sanctions.

A core obligation of JADCO’s Anti-Doping Program is “adopting and implementing anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the (WADA) Code.

3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

3.1 Conception, implementation or support to educational and training programs relative to the fight against doping; 3.3 Involvement of athletes and their staff in the fight against doping; 3.4 Supporting the creation of training and educational programs by sports organisers and anti-doping agencies. Eventually setting up programs in schools or in athletes training academies; **3.5 International cooperation initiatives with relevant organisations to promote best practices**

JADCo has conceptualized, implemented and supported a number of educational and training programs related to the fight against doping. These programs have been relevant to the whole sporting

community as well as to specific components of it. In this regard, JADCO has received guidance and technical support from the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES). In January 2015 for example, JADCO held a symposium under the theme “Exploring the new World Anti-Doping Code” which included presentations from the World Anti-Doping Agency and the CCES. This forms part of a program to educate athletes and support personnel and includes quarterly television features and monthly radio programs.

In 2014, with funding support from UNESCO, JADCO implemented six cross-island anti-doping workshops in the parishes of Kingston, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, St. Mary and St. Ann. The workshops covered the prohibited list, biological passport, managing medication and medicine, and the doping control process. They were attended by top representatives of national sport federations and their affiliates, medical practitioners, student athletes and administrators – reaching approximately 650 persons. In addition, 34 mini-workshops were conducted including nine (9) with high schools and eight (8) with tertiary and other institutions as well as 16 with sports federations – benefitting over 4,000 persons. (See appendix 3).

3.2 Promoting codes of conduct, codes of good practices, and codes of ethics from all sources

These are being promoted, but have not yet been formalized.

4. RESEARCH

4.1 Supporting and promoting research; 4.2 Exchange of anti-doping research results; Support of 4.3 sports science research in compliance with principles of the Code and the use of results by athletes and sports organisations

Strong research programs have been developed and are being expanded in Jamaica’s major tertiary institutions, in particular the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus and the University of Technology.

2) A quantitative and a qualitative assessment of the policies led regarding the fight against doping

Jamaica’s policies and policy implementation regarding the fight against doping have noticeably improved in the last 18 to 24 months but their remains an urgent need for strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of these policies.

In regard to improvements it is commendable that the legislative and regulatory framework have in large measure been brought into conformity with the provisions of the convention. This is evident particularly in reference to the Anti-Doping in Sport Act 2014 and the JADCO Anti-Doping Rules 2015. Secondly, JADCO has been significantly transformed since the latter half of 2013 in respect of its governance structure, staffing and operations. Thirdly, there have been clear improvements in the frequency of in competition and out of competition testing. This has been enhanced by the formal Memorandum of Understanding and Technical Support Agreement which was signed between JADCO and the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport in May 2014. Fourthly, a new quality in communication of anti-doping requirements has been instituted with the establishment of the JADCO website. Fifthly, the

scope and coverage of training and education of the sporting community in the many dimensions in anti-doping in sport has undergone upgrading.

However, despite the above improvements, the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-doping policies falls short in a number of areas.

In the first place the World Anti-Doping Code in **ARTICLE 22** states “ each government will encourage cooperation between **ALL** (my emphasis) of its public services or agencies and anti-doping organizations to timely share information with anti-doping organizations which would be useful in the fight against doping and where to do so would not otherwise be legally prohibited”. Fulfillment of this obligation has been deficient with the falling into abeyance of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force established in 2007.

Secondly, there is much room for strengthening of transparency at the level of the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission regarding its work. While there is now a website annual reports of JADCO are not yet posted on the site. There appears as well to be limited use of social media as a means of reaching out and connecting with athletes, administrators, coaches etc. The website could do more to assist athletes in identifying potential pitfalls in advertising and labelling of supplements that purport improvements in athletic performance as well as stating that the supplement is WADA compliant. Moreover the website would be more informative were monthly reports on test done with only the sport identified as well as tests missed in that particular month.

Regarding testing the improvements already noted need to be enhanced by the introduction of blood testing. In fact the authorities acknowledge this need and in January 2015 the Executive Director of JADCO indicated that the agency is well on its way “to introducing blood testing by the end of the 2014/2015 fiscal year”. This target has not been achieved but it should be noted that WADA has increased the number of Doping Control Officers and that several of these were trained in November 2014 through funding received from UNESCO.

There appears to be a need as well for greater target testing and in this regard JADCO must collect samples not only during the one hour time slot selected by the athlete as the time when he or she is available for testing. Testing must also take place unannounced and outside of the athlete’s comfort zone, particularly when there is some evidence of the possibility of doping. It’s reported that WADA has suggested “that a testing time slot of 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. could be one method of identifying cheaters (note to Consultant from Dr. Paul Wright Former JADCO Lead Testing Officer).

Efficiency and effectiveness of the anti-doping regime would also be enhanced by attention to online purchasing of supplements. In the regard JADCO, in the absence of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force could engage and liaise with the Jamaica Customs Agency, the Major Organized Crime and Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA), the Immigration Department as well as utilize internet searches in order to enhance vigilance regarding online purchasing of supplements by athletes, parents, coaches and other support personnel. In a communication to this Consultant, Dr. Paul Wright made the following comment:

“it is important to recall that during the BALCO investigation it was revealed that there were Jamaicans who seemingly purchased banned substances on-line and had them delivered (sometimes to

overseas address) but who when questioned during the investigation they remembered receiving the package (they had signed for it) but claimed that they never ordered it and left it unused (or discarded it) as they had no idea what the substances were! Jamaican Police needs to work closely with Interpol on sourcing of chemicals and on-line purchasing of supplements /PEDs by Jamaicans. Let's be proactive and not take the position that all Jamaican athletes are clean and not doping therefore there is no need to be vigilant."

Regarding public education and awareness building the effectiveness of this program is reduced by the absence of sustained engagement with the educational institutions in Jamaica. This is of particular importance given the special significance to Jamaica's Sport Program of athletics at the Secondary as well as primary school levels. The country's annual National Championships and its preceding competitions involve well over one hundred boys' teams and an equal number of girls' teams. JADCO clearly recognizes this shortfall. In January 2015 the Executive Director stated that "JADCO will be working with the relevant agencies to development the curriculum to be taught in schools as early as the primary level". This enhancement of school education in anti-doping matters would obviously improve preventive measures and lay the foundation for strengthening Jamaica's compliance with the objectives of the Convention.

Finally, a major deficiency lies in the fact that there is no scientific survey of public opinion or of the sport community concerning the understanding of anti-doping policies and the perception of how doping issued should be addressed. This is somewhat surprising given the relatively robust nature of polling capacity in Jamaica and the frequency with which opinion on a national and sectoral level is surveyed concerning public issues. The absence of survey data means that the development of effective policies and the implementation of appropriate measure stakes place, so to speak, "in the dark" without any reliable guidance or feedback from the public.

3) Identification of difficulties and challenges and potential recommendations

Jamaica clearly faces practical challenges in the application of a statutory and regulatory framework which is, admittedly, largely in conformity with the International Convention.

In the political sphere, the country's highly competitive electoral/party environment heightens the risk of discontinuity in the arrangements for effective application of statute and regulations relating to anti-doping in sport. The general consensus on the importance of sport and the need to conform with international anti-doping requirements is insufficient to ensure sustained implementation at the practical level.

On the financial side, despite efforts by successive administrations, the lack of economic growth over many decades constrains the funding that needs to be applied to the proper staffing and resourcing of anti-doping arrangements in sport.

On the cultural side, continued comparatively low levels of literacy, constitute a challenge among some athletes and athlete support personnel in comprehending complex labels and in assimilating documentation relating to doping.

On the legal/institutional side, the fact that public sector entities - as well as other relevant bodies - have a tradition of operating in separate silos, in not sharing databases and generally in inadequate collaboration presents a challenge to the “joined-up process” essential to effective anti-doping arrangements.

In this context however, I suggest a number of recommendations, which with sufficient will and sustained application may improve the efficiency and effectiveness of domestic anti-doping practices in Jamaica.

1. The Inter-Ministerial Task Force against doping in sport needs to be re-established with updated terms of reference and work-plans. This needs to be done however with full and complete involvement and agreement from both the government and the political opposition of the day, as well as all elements in the sport community. Without this, effective and practical arrangements for anti-doping, as experience has demonstrated, shall be far too subject to the vagaries of competitive party politics.
2. Significantly enhanced awareness-building, utilizing multi-media communication modes targeted at the sporting community as a whole, but also at relevant authorities in the pharmaceutical, customs, police and criminal justice systems. In this regard, the website of JADCO needs to be substantially upgraded; the frequency of workshops, symposia and training interventions multiplied; relevant anti-doping curricula developed and applied in schools and, importantly, appropriate advertising on television, along with utilization of social media, needs to be strengthened.
3. In the interest of applying the principles of transparency and accountability, officially endorsed by the National Sport Policy, JADCO needs to be resourced and required to complete fulsome and timely annual reports which are presented to Parliament and placed in the public domain. As of now, no annual report can be accessed on the website of JADCO, and hence there is a lack of openness, despite the welcomed strengthening of the structure and staffing of the organization.
4. Regulations and procedures, as promised, need to be prioritized in limiting and ultimately prohibiting access by the sporting community to banned substances. In the interim, prior to the resumption of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force, a robust protocol of collaboration needs to be developed, at the minimum, between JADCO, the Major Organized Crime and Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA), the Jamaica Customs Agency and the pharmaceutical community.
5. Regular, professional, longitudinal surveys of opinions within the entire sporting community and on a nationwide basis need to be conducted to get feedback on the effectiveness of existing anti-doping arrangements. These should also elicit the views held by the sporting community of these arrangements and on recommendations from the community regarding how Jamaica’s undertakings pursuant to the Convention may be better fulfilled.

Appendix 1

JADCO Quarterly Statistics

For the quarter April to June 2014 (Q1)

Doping Control Statistics for Urine

Test Type	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total	
	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO
JADCO PROGRAMME	94	44							94	44
Contract	12	0							12	0
Total	106	44							106	44

*Numbers include test executed and /or collected by JADCO.

*Quarters are based on Fiscal Year April 2014 to March 2015.

JADCO Quarterly Statistics

For the quarter July to September 2014 (Q2)

Doping Control Statistics for Urine

Test Type	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total	
	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO	IC	OOO
JADCO PROGRAMME	94	44	0	77					94	121
Contract	12	0	4	0					16	0
Total	106	44	4	77					110	121

Numbers Include test executed and /or collected by JADCO

Quarters are based on Fiscal Year April 2014 to March 2015.

JADCO Quarterly Statistics

For the quarter October to December 2014 (Q3)

Doping Control Statistics for Urine

Test Type	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total	
	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC
JADCO PROGRAMME	94	44	0	77	0	76			94	197
Contract	12	0	4	0	0	0			16	0
Total	106	44	4	77	0	76			110	197

Numbers Include test executed and /or collected by JADCO

Quarters are based on Fiscal Year April 2014 to March 2015.

JADCO Quarterly Statistics

For the quarter January to March 2015 (Q4)

Doping Control Statistics for Urine

Test Type	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total	
	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC
JADCO PROGRAMME	94	44	0	77	0	76	69	72	163	269
Contract	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	16	1
Total	106	44	4	77	0	76	69	73	179	270

Numbers include tests executed and /or collected by JADCO

Quarters are based on Fiscal Year April 2014 to March 2015.

Appendix 2

Statement to Parliament By Prime Minister Simpson Miller on Doping Allegations

July 17, 2013

Mr Speaker, We are all aware at this time that Jamaica's track and field programme is being scrutinized from top to bottom as a result of the recent news of the Adverse Analytical Findings in the A-samples provided by some of our best athletes during the National Junior and Senior Championships which were held at the National Stadium from June 15th and 16th and 20th – 23rd respectively.

Mr Speaker, I wish to provide this Honourable House with the following details which will give some clarity as to what we know to be factual from the perspective of the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission (JADCO) and the Jamaica Athletics Administration Association (JAAA).

Mr Speaker:

1. JADCO has received Certificates of Analysis for five (5) Adverse Analytical Findings from the WADA-accredited laboratory in Montreal, Canada.
2. These samples were collected from Jamaican athletes at the National Junior and Senior Championships in June 2013.
3. One (1) Adverse Analytical Finding was reported from the National Junior Championships and four (4) Adverse Analytical Findings were reported from the National Senior Championships.
4. JADCO immediately initiated the Results Management process, with its Anti-Doping Rule Violation Review Panel conducting the Initial Reviews on 10 July 2013 and 12 July 2013 for the Adverse Analytical Findings respectively.
5. JADCO has sent written notifications to all athletes – one (1) was hand delivered on 11 July 2013 and the other four (4) were sent via e-mail on 12 & 13 July 2013.

UPDATE

Mr Speaker,

1. To date, only two (2) athletes have acknowledged receipt of the notifications.
2. JADCO, in the notifications, requested each athlete to provide a response by Friday, 19 July 2013 and to indicate if he or she required his or her B Sample to be analysed.
3. It is to be noted that reports in the media indicate that all athletes have received notifications.

B Sample Analysis

Mr Speaker,

1. One (1) athlete has requested analysis of the B Sample.

2. The WADA accredited laboratory in Montreal has provided two (2) possible dates for the analysis and the athlete was notified.
3. The athlete has advised that neither they nor a representative will attend their B sample opening; and
4. JADCO has advised the laboratory of this and the athlete of the date of analysis of the B sample.

NEXT STEPS

Mr Speaker, at this time these are the next steps.

1. JADCO awaits the responses of the other athletes and their requests for B sample analysis.
2. JADCO will seek dates for B sample analysis from the WADA-accredited laboratory in Montreal, Canada for all athletes following their requests. If the athletes waive this right, JADCO will deliberate on the matter and decide, if JADCO will request the B sample analysis.
3. Following the provision of the Certificates of Analysis for the B samples, JADCO will continue the Results Management process, in accordance with the results.
4. This may include the referral of the cases to the Jamaica Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, as determined.
5. JADCO plans to issue periodic Press Releases starting tomorrow, 17 July 2013 following the meeting of the Commission, to update the public on the Results Management process and the steps being taken, while maintaining the requisite confidentiality.
6. JADCO will also advise the public on the Doping Control testing programme and number of tests that have been done since JADCO started testing in 2009.

Mr Speaker, Let me take this opportunity to assure the Members of this Honourable House and the People of Jamaica that Jamaica through its Anti-Doping Agency, JADCO has consistently had a rigorous programme for in and out of competition testing while providing public education for all who participate or wish to participate in sport, including at the high school level.

Mr. Speaker, The rigour of this programme is not new and it is clear that it is effective as it is from our own testing protocol that the adverse findings in these A-Samples have been revealed.

Mr. Speaker, Questions have been raised regarding the delayed response of the Government to the public announcement of these findings. Let me assure you, Mr Speaker that as a Government we have made every effort to adhere to the rules governing the notification of the athletes whose A-Samples have returned Adverse Analytical Findings following testing at the National Junior and Senior Championships in June. Indeed, Mr Speaker, one of the athletes was only notified yesterday as he was traveling so we had to delay our public statement until we were sure that due process was observed.

Mr Speaker, We stand by all our athletes and value the significant contributions they make toward engendering national pride. However, as a country we reiterate the importance of integrity in sport, fairplay, and the maintenance of a doping free sporting environment.

Mr Speaker, JADCO has the authority to test all athletes in Jamaica, this includes local and international athletes. The testing programme is guided by the World Anti-Doping Agency's Code, including the International Standard for Testing, The Anti-Doping in Sport Act, 2008, the Jamaica Policy Against Doping in Sport (2005) and the JADCO Anti-Doping Rules 2008 and complies with all the procedures and rules stipulated to ensure the validity of the testing process.

JADCO conducts mainly two (2) types of testing:

1. In-Competition Testing- A type of testing that can start up to twelve (12) hours before a competition begins to the end of the competition.
2. Out-of-Competition Testing – Any testing that is not In-Competition. Athletes in the National Registered Testing Pool are tested Out-of-Competition.

JADCO may also decide to target athletes for testing based on a set of established criteria.

Since May 2009, the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission (JADCO) has conducted a total of **Eight Hundred and Sixty (860)** tests. **Five Hundred and Four (504)** of these tests were conducted In-Competition while the remaining **Three Hundred and Fifty Six (356)** tests were conducted Out-of-Competition.

The Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission has conducted testing in thirteen (13) sports.

- Athletics
- Body Building
- Boxing
- Cricket
- Cycling
- Football
- Muay-Thai
- Netball
- Swimming
- Tennis
- Taekwondo
- Volleyball
- Hockey

Adverse Analytical Findings

During the testing period May 2009 – June 2013, JADCO, as the Testing Authority, has received reports of fifteen (15) Adverse Analytical Findings and has notified the respective athletes of this and asserted

Anti-Doping Rule Violations. There were six (6) Adverse Analytical Findings in 2009, two (2) in 2011, two (2) in 2012 and five (5) in 2013, to date. The sixth Adverse Analytical Finding for this year was based on testing conducted by JADCO on behalf of the IAAF as the Testing Authority.

Ten (10) of these Anti-Doping Rule Violations were referred to the Jamaica Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and the athletes have received varying levels of sanctions. For six (6) of these ten (10) Adverse Analytical Findings, the athletes cited the use of supplements which they claimed contained the respective Prohibited Substance.

Results indicating five (5) of the Adverse Analytical Findings were recently received and B sample analyses have not yet been conducted. Further information on this will be provided following the receipt of these results.

ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDINGS BY YEAR	SPORT	PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES
2009		
1	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
2	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
3	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
4	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
5	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
6	Bodybuilding	Cannabis
2011		
1	Athletics	Furosemide
2	Netball	Clomiphene Metabolites
2012		
1	Athletics	Psuedoephedrine
2	Athletics	Methylhexanamine
2013		
1 – 5	Athletics	Results of B Sample analysis are awaited

The issues of supplements, Mr Speaker is one that we implore all our athletes and citizens alike to be mindful of.

Mr Speaker, the US Food and Drug Administration describes dietary supplements to “include vitamins, minerals, and other less familiar substances — such as herbals, botanicals, amino acids, and enzymes. Dietary supplements are also marketed in forms such as tablets, capsules, softgels, and gelcaps. While some dietary supplements are fairly well understood, others need further study.”

Mr Speaker, the FDA goes on to note that “Dietary supplements are *not* approved by the government for safety and effectiveness before they are marketed. If the dietary supplement contains a NEW ingredient, that ingredient will be reviewed by FDA (not approved) prior to marketing – but only for safety, not effectiveness.”

“The manufacturers and distributors of dietary supplements are responsible for making sure their products are safe BEFORE they go to market. Manufacturers are required to produce dietary supplements to minimum quality standards and ensure that they do not contain contaminants or impurities, and are accurately labelled.”

Mr Speaker, if this is the full extent of what is required for a dietary supplement to enter the marketplace, it seems to me our athletes need to be far more vigilant in protecting themselves from substance that could not only show up on WADA’s Prohibited List but could prove harmful to them.

Mr Speaker, as a nation we have a lot more to do to safeguard integrity in sport and protect Brand Jamaica.

1. We intend to ramp up the Public Education Programme within our High Schools and commence the sensitization programmes at the Primary School level as well as the Programme for Athlete Support Personnel to include coaches, trainers, teachers, parents and members of the general public;
2. We need to initiate a system for High School level testing for athletes involved in training and competition in sport in accordance with appropriate approvals from the Ministry of Education, ISSA and the parents and guardians of these youngsters;
3. The JADCO website is being updated to include a link to the WADA Prohibited List, which includes Substances and Methods prohibited In- and Out-of-Competition.

Mr Speaker, it is important to note that our premier Physical Education institution, the G.C. Foster College of Physical Education and Sport has been offering for the last fifteen (15) years as part of its Sports Medicine course full coverage of the Anti-Doping rules. It is time, Mr Speaker, that we seek to include the teaching of these Rules as part of the Physical Education Curriculum in our High Schools.

Mr Speaker, I ask Jamaica to refrain at this time from making judgments and conclusions about what has been reported in the media. Let us not be disheartened. Let us continue to allow the Results Management process to run its course.

Appendix 3

Education Outreach Activities for the 2012-2013 Financial Year

<i>Date</i>	<i>Association/Federation/ Professional Club/ Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i># of Participants</i>
Apr-12			
14	Deaf Sports Jamaica	Lister Mair Gilby School For the Deaf	35
19	St. Jago High School	St. Jago High School	200
May-12			
12	Jamaica Football Federation Coaches Training Camp	University of Technology	25
14	St. Catherine High School	St. Catherine	70
Jun-12			
1	National Association of Domino Bodies	National Housing Trust	200
Jul-12			
11	Jamaica Football Federation	Montego Bay	50
18	Jamaica Basketball Development Inc	GC Foster College	120
21	Taekwondo Association	Taekwondo Headquarters	40
23	Introductory Session with Olympic Taekwondo Athlete and Coach	JADCO	2
Aug-12			
21	Portmore United Football Club	Ferdi Neita Park	35
23	Rotary Club of Trafalgar New Heights	Liguanea Club in New Kingston	30
22	Jamaica Cricket Association	JADCO	5
27	Body Building Association	JADCO	4
31	Jamaica Netball Association	JADCO	3
Sep-12			
1	Sports Medicine Department	UWI	15
3	Port Royal Rotary Club	Morgan's Harbour	30
5	Under 21 Hockey Players	Mona Hockey Field	45
8	St. Elizabeth Cross Island Workshop	STETHS	95
15	St. Mary Cross Island Workshop	Port Maria Civic Centre	115
29	St. Ann Cross Island Workshop	Ruins at the Falls	70
Jan-13			
23	Sports Development Foundation	Knutsford Court Hotel	200
Feb-13			
23	Victor Dixon High School	Mandeville	400
Mar-13			
16	Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica	Jamaica Olympic Association	18
Jan-13			
23	Sports Development Foundation	Knutsford Court Hotel	200
TOTAL			1980

The Communication Division disseminated information to our target audience **by setting up a booth at the following events:**

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
NOVEMBER 2012	Jamaica/New Zealand Netball Matches	National Indoor Arena
NOVEMBER 2012	National Civil Service Expo	Emancipation Park
NOVEMBER 2012	Manning Cup/Walker Cup Finals	National Stadium
DECEMBER 2012	DaCosta Cup Football Finals	Montego Bay Sports

Education Outreach Activities for the 2013-2014 Financial Year

<i>Date</i>	<i>Association/Federation/ Professional Club/ Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i># of Participants</i>
Apr-13			
18	UWI Mona Sports Day	UWI Mona	40
20	Jamaica Football Federation	UWI/MONA JFF Building	35
May-13			
04	Deaf Sports Jamaica	Sports Development Foundation	60
June-13			
25	National Team to World Youth Games	National Arena	45
Jan-14			
21	Jamaica Super-50 cricket team		24
Feb-14			
12	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop Region 1	Jamaica Conference Centre	122
19	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop Region 2	G.C Foster College	222
26	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop Region 3	Church Teachers College	88
March- 14			
8	Jamaica Taekwon-Do Association	Golf View Hotel, Mandeville	20
12	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop Region 4	The Wexford Hotel	43
19	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop Region 5	Tropical Lagoon Resort, Portland	19
TOTAL			718

The Communication Division disseminated information to our target audience **by setting up a booth at the following events:**

1. UWI Games, UWI Mona on May 25, 2013.
2. Seaforth High School in St. Thomas, on Saturday, November 30, 2013.
3. JAAA/Puma/Jamalco Development Meet, which was held on Saturday, February 1, 2014.
4. ISSA Boys and Girls Athletics Championships, which was held at the National Stadium from March 25 to 29, 2014.

Education Outreach Activities for the 2014-2015 Financial Year

<i>Date</i>	<i>Association/Federation/ Professional Club/ Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i># of Participants</i>
Apr-14			
5	The Sunshine Girls, in preparation for the Commonwealth Games	Netball House	18
16	The CARIFTA Games Team	National Stadium	43
24	Secondary School Nurses	Iberostrar, Rose Hall St. James	67
July-14			
11	World Junior Championships Team	National Stadium	23
Sept-14			
24	Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica (ASAJ) and West Indies Players Association (WIPA)	Knutsford Court Hotel	27
Oct-14			
1	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop- Region 1	Jamaica Conference Centre	53
8	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop- Region 2	G.C Foster College	84
15	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop- Region 3	STETHS	65
22	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop- Region 4	The Wexford Hotel	64
29	Junior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop- Region 5	Port Maria Civic Centre	59
Nov-14			
19	JADCO/PSJ Anti-Doping Education Workshop	Medallion Hall Hotel	22
22	Senior Athletes Anti-Doping Education Workshop	The Liguanea Club	29
Dec-14			
22	Jamaica Rowing Federation	Caribbean Maritime Institute	19
Jan-15			
28	MILO Western Relays Launch and Sport Nutrition Clinic	The Wexford Hotel	26
29	JADCO Symposium	Jamaica Conference Centre	90
Feb-15			
26	JADCO/Jamaica Hockey Federation Anti-Doping Education Workshop	UWI/Mona Bowl	24
Mar-15			

2	Jamaica College	Jamaica College	55
4	Calabar High School	Calabar High School	127
6	JADCO/Jamaica Football Federation Anti-Doping Education Workshop	UWI/Mona Bowl	38
11	Camperdown High School	Camperdown High School	22
16	Ardenne High School	Ardenne High School	126
18	Morant Bay High School	Morant Bay High School	74
TOTAL			1155

The Communication Division disseminated information to our target audience **by setting up a booth at the following events:**

1. National Junior Championships which was held at the National Stadium on June 14 and 15, 2014.
2. Caribbean Regional Badminton Championships which was held at the University of Technology on Wednesday, August 13, 2014.
3. UWI/UTECH Sports Championships held at the University of the West Indies on Saturday, September 20, 2014.
4. MILO Western Relays which was held at the Montego Bay Sports Complex on February 14, 2015
5. Gibson McCook Relays which was held at the National Stadium on February 28, 2015
6. UWI Sports Day which was held at UWI, Mona on March 5, 2015
7. Jamaica International Badminton Championships, which was held at the University of Technology on March 19, 2015