

National Anti-Doping Organization: Indonesia
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INDONESIA'S INTERVENTION TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON DOPING IN SPORT
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Article 2.7 Trafficking

As we expected, the Code should define the authorization for Prohibited Substances trafficking monitoring and sanction. There shouldn't be any overlapping of jurisdiction between public authority responsible for export-import monitoring i.e. the Custom, Food and Drug Administrator, the police force and National Anti-Doping Agency.

The definition of trafficking of Prohibited Substances should also be specified in detail since not every Prohibited Substances define by the CODE in sport is prohibited by law for general purposes.

Article 4.5 Monitoring Program of Additional Substances In case of monitoring program for additional substances the CODE has not specifically determined who will fund the program implementation. National Anti-Doping Agency should have the vote to propose certain unidentified traditional substances to be monitored or examined. The Code should regulate more about traditional medication and herbs research coordination incorporating laboratories in every country. There are so many traditional tonics or medications that could enhance athlete's performance containing non registered ingredients in the Prohibited List.

These ingredients are naturally extracted and sometimes contain no artificial/synthetic substances that can be traced with laboratory equipment, but still have the potential to enhance physical performance to a certain extent.

Article 6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories Regarding accreditation for conducting the test, the code only mentions about accredited laboratory. The accreditation should also apply for Doping Control Officer and Sample Collection Personnel employed to collect the sample. Accreditation requirements for Doping Control Officer/Sample Collection Personnel should also be clarified despite of the testing conformity with the International Standard for Testing mentioned in Article 5.2. Furthermore I am very much expecting that WADA can push forward with the accreditation process and provide assistant for our laboratory to earn its accreditation. Abroad sample examination can be very expensive and thus hinders the development of anti-doping awareness in our country.

Article 10 Sanction on Individuals

Sanction is only subjected to athletes committing anti-doping rule violation. No sanction is given to athlete supporting personnel. Anti-doping rule violation can occur not only by the intention of the athlete him/herself. Athlete supporting personnel such as athlete's physician, coach and official responsible for athlete nutrition can also play an important role in determining athlete path to victory. Many cases of athlete's ignorance regarding the nutrition they have consumed. The Code should regulate sanction not merely to the athlete competing in certain event but also to all athlete supporting personnel and the Sport Organization, since they have major contribution in the development of an athlete.

Article 10.8 Disqualification of Results Subsequent to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Sanction for athletes committing anti-doping rule violation is limited to disqualification and forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes and ineligibility for the athlete. More severe sanction such as penalty with certain amount of money can be considered as alternatives and thus the money collected can be useful to support anti-doping programs.

Part Three of the CODE

Roles and responsibilities defined in Part Three of the CODE only specifically subjected to International Olympic Committee, International Paralympics Committee, International Federations, National Olympic Committee, National Paralympics Committee, National Anti-Doping Organizations, Major Event Organizations, and WADA, no additional roles and responsibilities specified for National Sport Organizations. In view of the fact that National Sport Organizations play the most important role in athlete development and organization, the CODE should give more attention to it.

Part Four of the CODE

CODE compliance implementation is subjected to numerous entities including the Government, sport organization, athletes, athlete's supporting personnel and so on. CODE compliance should consider utilizing athlete passport or athlete biological passport as compelling requirement to participate in an event. Screening of athlete by means of biological passport can be an effective way for CODE compliance monitoring. This will help the Government or the National Anti-Doping Agency to in supervising CODE compliance by the athlete.

Article 22 Involvement of Government

The Government of Indonesia is fully support and committed to the CODE. We are basically agreed with the annual contribution amount calculation using Gross National Income and Sport Indicator as standard. However, we also find it important to consider the condition of the country related to national disaster, conflict, etc. These situations are very much influencing the national financial condition. Political stability on the other hand indirectly gives implication to economic stability thus affecting one country ability to provide their contribution on time. Regional share for contribution is also should be viewed with respect to each country economic condition especially for those nations which are more vulnerable to regional economic stability.