

International Convention Against Doping in Sport

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Abstract

The International Convention Against Doping in Sport, adopted under the auspices of UNESCO, establishes a comprehensive international legal framework aimed at preventing and eliminating doping in sport. Grounded in the principles of human rights, ethics, health protection, and fair play, the Convention promotes harmonisation of anti-doping policies and practices in line with the World Anti-Doping Code. It defines key concepts related to doping control, outlines the responsibilities of States Parties, and emphasises national and international cooperation with organisations such as the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The Convention also highlights the importance of education, training, scientific research, and capacity-building as essential tools in combating doping. By fostering transparency, integrity, and shared responsibility among governments, sports organisations, and athletes, the Convention seeks to safeguard the health of participants, preserve the ethical values of sport, and ensure the credibility and future of sport at all levels.

Keywords:

Anti-doping, UNESCO, World Anti-Doping Code, WADA, fair play, ethics in sport, international cooperation, athlete health, doping control.

Introduction:

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation hereinafter referred to as UNESCO

Considering that the aim of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture;

Referring to the existing international instruments relating to human rights;

Aware of the United Nations resolution adopted during the Conference of Parties on November 3, 2003 concerning sport in the service of peace and development; international year for physical education and sport as a means of promoting education, health, development and peace, notably in paragraph 7.

Conscious that sport should play an important role in the protection of health, in moral, cultural and physical education and in promoting international understanding and peace;

Noting the need to encourage and coordinate international cooperation toward the elimination of the doping in sport.

Concerned by the use of doping by athletes in sport and the consequences thereof for the health of participants, the principle of fair play, the elimination of cheating and the future of sport;

Mindful that doping puts at risk the ethical principles and educational values embodied in the

International Charter for Sport and Physical Education of UNESCO and in the Olympic Charter;

Recalling that the Anti-Doping Convention and its Additional Protocol adopted within the framework of the Council of Europe is the international public law tool, which is at the origin of national anti-doping policies and of intergovernmental cooperation;

Recalling the Recommendations on doping adopted by the 2nd and 3rd International Conferences of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Sport and Physical Education organised by UNESCO at Moscow (1988) and at Punta del Este (1999) and of the relevant Resolution of the

32nd UNESCO General Conference (2003);

Bearing in mind the World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) at the World Conference on Doping in Sport, Copenhagen, 5 March 2003 and the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport;

Mindful also of the influence that elite athletes have on youth;

Aware of the ongoing need to conduct and promote research with the objectives of improving detection of doping and better understanding the factors affecting use in order for prevention strategies to be most effective;

Aware also of the importance of ongoing education of athletes, athlete support personnel and the community at large in preventing doping;

Mindful of the need to build the capacity of States Parties to implement anti-doping programs; Aware that public authorities and the organisations responsible for sport have complementary

responsibilities to prevent and combat doping in sport, notably to ensure the proper conduct, on the basis of the principle of fair play, of sports event and to protect the health of those that take part in them;

Recognising that these authorities and organisations must work together for these purposes ensuring the highest degree of

independence and transparency at all appropriate levels;

Determined to take further and stronger co-operative action aimed at the elimination of doping in sport;

Recognising that the elimination of doping in sport is dependent in part upon progressive harmonisation of anti-doping standards and practices in sport and cooperation at the national and global level.

Part I: Scope

Article 1 - Purpose of the Convention

The purpose of this Convention, within the framework of the strategy and programme of activities of UNESCO in the area of physical education and sport, is to promote the prevention of and the fight against doping in sport, with a view to its elimination.

Article 2: Definitions

The definitions are to be understood within the context of the Code.

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. “Accredited doping control laboratories” means laboratories accredited by WADA.
2. “Anti-Doping Organisation” means an entity that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.
3. “Anti-doping rule violation” in sport means one or more of the following:
 - a) The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s bodily specimen;
 - b) Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method;
 - c) Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in

applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading Sample collection;

d) Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules;

e) Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control;

f) Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods;

g) Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method;

h) Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.

4. “Athlete” means, for the purposes of doping control, any person who participates in sport at the international or national level as defined by each national anti-doping organisation and accepted by States Parties and any additional person who participates in a sport or event at a lower level accepted by States Parties. For the purposes of education and training programmes, “athlete” means any person who participates in sport under the authority of a sport organisation.

5. “Athlete Support Personnel” means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.

6. “Competition” means a single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

7. “Doping Control” means the process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

8. “Doping in sport” means the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation;

9. “Duly authorised doping control teams” means doping control teams operating under the authority of international or national anti-doping organisations.

10. “In-Competition” means, for purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, an In-Competition test where an Athlete is selected for testing in connection with a specific Competition.

11. “International Standard” means a standard which appears in an annex to this Convention adopted by World Anti-Doping Agency in support of the World Anti-Doping Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.

12. “No Advance Notice” means a Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

13. “Olympic Movement” means all those who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter and who recognise the authority of the International Olympic Committee, namely: the International Federations of sports on the programme of the Olympic Games; the National Olympic Committees, the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games, athletes, judges and referees, associations and clubs, as well as all the organisations and institutions recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

14. “Out-of-Competition” means any Doping Control, which is not In-Competition.

15. “Prohibited List” means the list, which appears in an annex to this Convention identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

16. “Prohibited Method” means any method, which appears in an annex to this Convention so described on the Prohibited List.

17. “Prohibited Substance” means any substance, which appears in an annex to this Convention so described on the Prohibited List.

18. “Signatory to the Code” means a public or private entity that has signed the Code and has agreed to comply with the Code.

19. “Sports organisation” means any organisation that serves as the ruling body for an event for one or several sports.

20. “Testing” means the parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

21. “Therapeutic use exemption” means an exemption granted in accordance with the

International Standard, which appears in an annex to this Convention.

22. “Use” means the application; ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

23. “World Anti-Doping Agency” means the Foundation so named, established on 10 November 1999.

24. “World Anti-Doping Code” or “Code” means the World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen, which is attached as Appendix 1 to this Convention.

Article 3 - Means to achieve the purpose of the Convention

In order to achieve the purpose of the Convention, States Parties undertake to:

1. adopt appropriate measures at the national and international levels which are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code;

2. encourage all forms of international cooperation aimed at protecting athletes, physical education, ethics in sport, and sharing the results of research; and

3. foster international cooperation between States Parties and leading organisations in the fight against doping in sport, in particular, with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Article 4 - Relationship of the Convention to the Code

1. In order to coordinate the implementation, at the national and international level, of the fight against doping in sport, the States Parties commit to the principles of the Code, as the basis for the measures provided for in Article 5 of this Convention. Nothing in this Convention prevents the States Parties from adopting additional measures complementary to the Code.

2. The Code is not an integral part of this Convention and is reproduced as an appendix to this Convention for information purposes. The Code as such does not create any binding obligations under international law for States Parties.

3. The annexes are an integral part of this Convention.

Article 5 – Measures to Achieve the Objectives of the Convention

In abiding by the obligations contained in the articles of this Convention, each State Party undertakes to adopt appropriate measures. Such measures may include legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices.

Article 6 – Relationship to other international instruments

This Convention shall not alter the rights and obligations of States Parties which arise from other agreements compatible with this Convention and which do not affect the enjoyment by other States Parties of their rights or the performance of their obligations under this Convention.

Part II: Anti-Doping Activities at the National Level

Article 7 – Domestic coordination

States Parties shall ensure the application of the present Convention, notably through domestic coordination. To meet their obligations further to this Convention, States Parties may

rely on anti-doping organisations as well as sport authorities and organisations.

Article 8 – Restricting the availability and use in sport of prohibited substances and methods

1 States Parties shall, where appropriate, adopt measures to restrict the availability of prohibited substances and methods in order to restrict their use in sport by athletes, unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption. These include measures against trafficking to athletes, and to this end, measures to control production, movement, importation, distribution and sale.

2. States Parties shall adopt, or encourage, where appropriate, the relevant entities within their jurisdictions to adopt, measures to prevent and to restrict the use and possession of prohibited substances and methods by athletes in sport unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption.

3. No measures taken pursuant to this Convention will impede the availability for legitimate purposes, of substances and methods otherwise prohibited or controlled in sport.

Article 9 -Measures against athlete support personnel

States Parties shall encourage sports organisations and anti-doping organisations to adopt, measures, including sanctions or penalties, aimed inter alia at athlete support personnel who commit an anti-doping rule violation under the Code or other offence connected with doping in sport.

Article 10 – Nutritional Supplements

States Parties, where appropriate, shall 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.

Article 11 - Financial Measures

States Parties shall, where appropriate;

a. provide funding within their respective budgets to support a national testing program

across all sports or adopt criteria for the grant of financial aid to assist sports organisations to finance doping controls and analyses, either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognising the costs of such controls and analyses when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organisations;

b. take steps to withhold sport-related financial support to individual athletes and athlete support personnel who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension.

c. withhold financial or other sport-related support from any international or national federation not in compliance with the Code or applicable anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code.

Article 12 - Measures to facilitate Doping Control

States Parties shall, where appropriate:

a. encourage and facilitate the sports organisations and anti-doping organisations within their jurisdiction to carry out the doping controls in a manner consistent with the Code including no-advance notice, out-of-competition and in-competition testing;

b. encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organisations and anti-doping organisations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorised doping control teams from other countries;

c. undertake to assist the sports organisations and anti-doping organisations within their jurisdiction to gain access to a laboratory accredited by WADA for the purposes of doping control analysis.

Part III: International Cooperation

Article 13 –Cooperation between Anti-Doping Organisations and Sports Organisations

States Parties shall encourage co-operation between anti-doping organisations, authorities, and sports organisations within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties, in order to achieve, at

the international level, the purposes of this Convention.

Article 14 – Supporting the mission of the World Anti-Doping Agency

States Parties undertake to support the important mission of WADA in the international fight against doping.

Article 15 - Co-funding of the World Anti-Doping Agency

The States Parties support the principle of co-funding of WADA by public authorities and the Olympic Movement.

Article 16 – International Cooperation in Doping Control

Recognising that the fight against doping in sport can only be effective when athletes can be tested with no advance notice and samples can be transported in a timely manner to laboratories for analysis, States Parties shall, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and procedures:

- a. facilitate the task of WADA and anti-doping organisations operating under its authority, subject to relevant host countries' regulations, to conduct in or out of competition doping controls on their athletes, whether on their territory or elsewhere;
- b. facilitate the timely movement of duly authorised doping control teams across borders when conducting doping control activities;
- c. cooperate to expedite the timely shipping or carrying across borders of samples in such a way as to maintain their security and integrity;
- d. assist in the international coordination of doping controls by various anti-doping organisations, and cooperation to this end with WADA;
- e. promote co-operation between doping control laboratories within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties. In particular, States Parties with accredited doping control laboratories should encourage laboratories within their jurisdiction to assist other States Parties in enabling them to acquire the experience, skills

and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories should they wish to do so;

f. encourage and support reciprocal testing arrangements between designated anti-doping organisations, in conformity with the Code;

g. mutually recognise the doping control procedures and test results management, including the sport sanctions thereof, of any anti-doping organisation that are consistent with the Code.

Article 17 – Voluntary Fund

1. A “Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport”, hereinafter referred to as “the Voluntary Fund”, is hereby established. The Voluntary Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO. All contributions by States Parties and other actors shall be voluntary.

2. Contributions into the Voluntary Fund by States Parties shall not be considered as a replacement for States Parties' commitment to pay their share of WADA annual budget.

3. The resources of the Voluntary Fund shall consist of:

- a. contributions made by States Parties;
- b. contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - i. Other States;
 - ii. Organisations and programs of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Program, as well as other international organisations; or
 - iii. Public or private bodies or individuals;
- c. any interest due on the resources of the Voluntary Fund;
- d. funds raised through collections, and receipts from events organised for the benefit of the Voluntary Fund;
- e. any other resources authorised by the Voluntary Fund's regulations, to be drawn up by the Conference of Parties.]

Article 18 – Use and Governance of the Voluntary Fund

Resources in the Voluntary Fund shall be allocated by the Conference of Parties and used to fund activities approved by it, notably to assist States Parties to develop anti-doping programs, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention taking into consideration the goals of WADA. No political, economic or other conditions that are incompatible with the objectives of this Convention may be attached to contributions made to the Voluntary Fund.

Part IV: Education and Training

Article 19 – General Education and Training Principles

States Parties shall undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement education and training programs on anti-doping for athletes and athlete support personnel in particular in their initial training. These programs should aim to provide updated and accurate information on:

- a. the harm of doping to ethical values of sport;
- b. health consequences of doping;
- c. doping control procedures;
- d. athletes' rights and responsibilities in regard to anti-doping, and the Code and anti-doping policy of the relevant sports organisation and anti-doping organisation, including the consequences of committing an anti-doping rule violation;
- e. the list of prohibited substances and methods and therapeutic use exemptions;

Article 20 – Professional Codes of Conduct

States Parties shall encourage relevant competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate codes of practice and ethics related to anti-doping in sport, which are consistent with the Code.

Article 21 – Involvement of athletes and athlete support personnel

States Parties shall promote and, within their means, support active participation by athletes and athlete support personnel in all facets of the anti-doping work of sports and other relevant organisations and encourage sports

organisations within their jurisdiction to do likewise.

Article 22 – Sport organisations and ongoing education and training on anti-doping

States Parties shall encourage sport organisations and anti-doping organisations to implement ongoing education and training programs for all athletes and athlete support personnel on the subjects identified in Article 19.

Article 23 – Cooperation in Education and Training

States Parties shall co-operate mutually and with the relevant organisations to share, where appropriate, information, expertise, and experience on effective anti-doping programs.

Part V: Research

Article 24 – Promotion of Research in anti-doping

States Parties undertake to, within their means, encourage and promote anti-doping research in cooperation with sports and other relevant organisations on:

- a. prevention, detection methods, behavioural and social aspects, and health consequences of doping;
- b. ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programs respectful of the integrity of the person; and
- c. the use of all emerging methods resulting from scientific developments.

Article 25 – Nature of anti-doping research

Anti-doping research, as mentioned in Article 24, shall:

- a. comply with internationally recognised ethical practices;
- b. avoid the administration to athletes of prohibited substances and methods; and
- c. be undertaken only with adequate precautions in place to prevent the results of anti-doping research being misused and applied for doping.

Article 26 – Sharing the results of Anti-Doping Research

Subject to compliance with national and international regulations regarding intellectual property, States Parties shall, where appropriate, share the results of available anti-doping research with other States Parties and WADA.

Article 27 – Sports science research

States Parties shall encourage:

- a. members of the scientific and medical communities to carry out sport science research in accordance with the principles of the Code; and
- b. sports organisations and athlete support personnel within their jurisdiction to implement sport science research that is consistent with the principles of the Code.

Part VI Monitoring of the Convention

Article 28 – Conference of Parties

1. A Conference of Parties is hereby established. The Conference of Parties is the sovereign body of this Convention.
2. The Conference of Parties shall meet in ordinary session in principle every two years. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or at the request of at least one-third of the States Parties.
3. State Parties shall each have one vote at the Conference of Parties.
4. The Conference of Parties shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 29 - Advisory Organisation and Observers of the Conference of Parties

1. WADA shall be invited as an advisory organisation to the Conference of Parties. The International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Council of Europe, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) shall be invited as observers. The Conference of Parties may decide to invite other relevant organisations as observers.

Article 30 – Functions of the Conference of Parties

1. Besides those set forth in other provisions of this Convention, the functions of the Conference of Parties shall be to:

- a. promote the purpose of this Convention;
- b. discuss the relationship with WADA and study the mechanisms of funding of WADA's main budget. States non-Parties can be invited to the discussion;
- c. adopt a plan for the use of the resources of the [Voluntary Fund], in accordance with article 18;
- d. examine, in accordance with article 31, the reports submitted by States Parties;
- e. define a cost-effective mechanism of evaluation on the compliance of the Convention including, in particular, visits for the evaluation;
- f. examine amendments to this Convention for adoption;
- g. examine amendments to the International Standards adopted by ADA annexed to this Convention, for approval as specified in Article 34;
- h. define and implement cooperation between the State Parties and WADA within the framework of this Convention; and
- i. request a report from WADA on the implementation of the Code to each of its sessions for examination.

2. The Conference of Parties, in fulfilling its functions, may do so in cooperation with other intergovernmental bodies.

Article 31 – National Reports to the Conference of Parties

States Parties shall forward every two years to the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat, in one of the official languages of UNESCO, all relevant information concerning measures taken by them for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 32 – Secretariat of the Conference of Parties

1. The Secretariat of the Conference of Parties shall be provided by the Director General of UNESCO.
2. At the request of the Conference of Parties the Director-General of UNESCO shall use to

the fullest extent possible the services of WADA on terms agreed upon by the Conference of Parties.

3. Functioning costs of the Secretariat and of the Conference of Parties will be funded from the [Voluntary Fund] established in Article 17.

4. The Secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties, as well as the draft agenda of its meetings, and shall ensure the implementation of its decisions.

Article 33 – Amendments to the Convention

1. Each State may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all States Parties. If, within six months from the date of the circulation of the communication, at least one half of the States Parties give its consent, the Director-General shall present such proposal to the next session of the Conference of Parties.

2. Amendments shall be adopted by the Conference of Parties with a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the States Parties.

4. With respect to the States Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two-thirds of the States Parties. Thereafter, for each State Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that State Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. A State that becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4

of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered:

a. a Party to this Convention as so amended; and

b. a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any State Party not bound by the amendments.

Article 34 – Amendments to the Convention arising from amendments to the International

Standards

1. If WADA amends the International Standards for the Code, WADA may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, propose those changes as amendments to the relevant annexes to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all States Parties expeditiously. Amendments to the annexes shall be approved by the Conference of Parties and then notified to the States Parties by the Director-General of UNESCO. These amendments shall enter into force 90 days after notification except for any State Party that has previously notified the Director-General that it does not accept these amendments.

2. A State Party having notified the Director-General that it does not accept an amendment approved according to paragraph 1 remains bound by the annexes as not amended.

Part VII: Final Elements

Article 35 – Federal States Clause

The following provisions shall apply to States Parties that have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

a. With regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States Parties which are not federal States;

b. With regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual

constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions.

Article 36 Ratification, acceptance or approval

This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Article 37 Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the deposit of the [thirtieth/fiftieth/thirty sixth] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For any State that subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 40 - Depositary

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall be the Depositary of this Convention and amendments thereto. As the Depositary, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall inform the States Parties of this Convention, as well as the other Member States of the Organisation of:

- a. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- b. the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 37;

c. any information forwarded under the provisions of Article 38;

d. any report prepared in pursuance of the provisions of Article 31;

e. any proposal for amendment or any amendment adopted in accordance with Article 33 and the date on which the amendment comes into force;

f. any declaration made under provisions of Article 38;

g. any notification made under the provisions of Article 39 and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;

h. any other act, notification or communication relating to this Convention.

Article 41 - Registration

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Article 42 - Authoritative texts

This Convention has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the six texts being equally authoritative.

Done in Paris, this ??? day of 200?, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the ??? session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Article 43 Reservations

Each State Party to the Anti-Doping Convention of 16 November 1989 may declare, or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval [or accession], that it may exclude elements of Part III and IV from the application of the Convention.

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