

Research on China's Anti-Doping Campaign

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Abstract: With the expansion of commercialization of sports events, some athletes use doping to obtain government awards. In China, even national level athletes (sports elites) have a fluke attitude towards using doping to win the competition due to the irresponsible attitude of coaches. This phenomenon is a blatant violation of the principle of fair competition and the spirit of self-improvement, which has aroused much attention to the formulation of China's Anti Doping policy. Besides the introduction and the conclusion, this report first demonstrates China's anti-doping policy (i.e. Three strict policy), and then makes an analysis of Sun Yang's case, following which, China's most currently valuable anti doping measures have been discussed. By delving into the control measures of doping in China, and adopting Chinese athlete Sun Yang's case, this paper reflects the problems existing in elite sports doping control, and showing China's determination to prevent doping in sports events.

Keywords: China; Anti-Doping Policy; Control Measure

1. Introduction

As a comprehensive symbol of national political and economic strength, sports events reflect the trend of national policy and constantly improve the existing welfare facilities to ensure the accumulation of sufficient social capital. All the work and activities of China's national governance are carried out in accordance with the socialist system with Chinese characteristics (Engelberg, T., Moston, S., & Skinner, J. (2015). The strategic task of modernizing the governance system and governance capacity is to give better play to China's institutional advantages and transform institutional advantages into national governance effectiveness.

Combining the specific practice and experience of anti doping management, building an anti doping governance system that not only meets the international regulations and requirements, but also conforms to China's national conditions, while giving full play to the advantages of the socialist system, it can greatly improve China's anti doping governance level, and promote the high-quality development of anti doping work. In addition, it should better safeguard the spirit of sports and pure sports. At the same time, it also provides a Chinese model for anti doping governance worldwide and contributes to China's strength.

2. China's Anti Doping Policy: "Three Strict Policy"

On May 3, 1989, the State Sports Commission's office meeting directors specially studied the increasingly severe doping problem at home and abroad. The meeting formally put forward the policy of "strict prohibition, strict inspection and serious treatment" on doping.

2.1 Judicial Regulations Explicitly Prohibiting the Use of Doping and Other Drugs

Article 34 of the sports law stipulates, "The fair competition principle shall be applied in sports competitions. Organizers, athletes, coaches, and referees of sports competitions shall abide by sports ethics and shall not resort to fraud or malpractice." Besides, given the problem of doping, Article 34 of the sports law stipulates, "it is strictly forbidden to use prohibited drugs and methods. Prohibited drug testing institutions shall strictly inspect prohibited drugs and methods." The above provisions provide sufficient legal basis and solid judicial guarantee for China's Anti Doping work.

2.2 Unified Anti Doping Management System

The sports department of the Chinese government is responsible for leading, coordinating, and supervising. The Chinese Olympic Committee organizes the implementation, and the national individual sports organizations actively participate in and assume their respective responsibilities. This constitutes the basic framework of China's current Anti Doping management system. According to the State Council's relevant regulations, one of its duties is to "organize and carry out anti-doping work." Specifically, the State General Administration of sports is mainly responsible for formulating major guidelines, policies, and measures for national Anti Doping work; examining and approving the long-term and annual plans for the national Anti Doping work, as well as offering necessary funds for this purpose; leading, coordinating and supervising the Anti Doping work of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, the PLA and national sports organizations. Speaking of National sports organizations, as the national management organization for organizing and carrying out various sports events, it is mainly responsible for organizing and implement the Anti Doping work of the project; cooperating with the Anti-Doping Commission of the Chinese Olympic Committee to carry out doping inspection for the project; meanwhile, the relevant personnel and units that violate the regulations shall be punished.

2.3 Strict Doping Control System

China's doping testing center is the only doping testing institution in China. Since 1989, the center has passed the International Olympic Committee's annual retest for 11 consecutive times and has been listed as an A-level laboratory internationally. Doping control in China involves about 40 sports, including all the events of the Olympic Games.

With the continuous strengthening of Anti Doping work, the positive rate of domestic doping examination has decreased year by year in the past decade, from 1.82% in 1990 to 0.46% in 1999, which is much lower than the international average of the same period (according to the International Olympic Committee, the world's positive rate was about 1.8% in 1998), suggesting that China's Anti Doping work has made initial and adequate progress.

3. Take the Sun Yang Incident in China as An Example

In September last year, Sun Yang, China's Olympic swimming champion, clashed with Anti Doping testers during his participation in the IDTM doping test. Sun Yang's security personnel smashed the bottle containing blood samples with a hammer. However, on the 27th, the China Swimming Association issued a statement proving Sun Yang hasn't violated the relevant Anti Doping rules.

On January 16, 2021, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court issued a press release. Due to the bias and discrimination of one of the arbitrators in the International Court of Arbitration arbitration panel for sports, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court decided to rescind the 8-year ban imposed by the International Court of Arbitration for sports on Chinese swimmer Sun Yang. Plus, the International Court of arbitration for sport needs to form a new arbitration panel to decide. As far as the Sun Yang incident is concerned, it reflects China's attitude towards doping policy as an enormous power: China firmly opposes doping and encourages competitors to accept international organizations' investigation. However, they will not sit back and let their athletes be stigmatized.

Simultaneously, the reasons for some athletes' enthusiasm for doping have become a hot topic. According to the previous analysis, some sports preferences for doping mainly depend on the three reasons, including huge profits, fluke mentality, and physical strength. The success or failure of competition is related to competitors' fame and wealth, which is the inevitable result of sports commercialization. Based on large-scale sports events' economic benefits, individual athletes tend to choose to strengthen competition and obtain huge benefits. Moreover, because of the lag of doping detection, it is impossible to detect all athletes, so athletes have the fluke of escaping punishment.

4. Conclusion

Sports policy is the epitome of national policy. More and more athletes take stimulants to ensure their physical fitness and obtain great benefits, indicating a severe violation of the spirit of sports fairness and justice and failing to meet national management order consciousness needs. Eventually, it emphasizes that all countries need to be based on the international policy position, guide through ideological education, policy norms, and technical means, improve sports policies, and ensure the fairness of sports order. Although China's anti doping work has made some achievements, on the whole, there are still obvious weaknesses in the current anti doping

governance system and capacity, and the methods and means to prevent and resolve major political risks of doping need to be improved.

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