

UNESCO FUND FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOPING IN SPORT AND ITS ROLE IN ELIMINATING THE PHENOMENON Case Study (Algeria).

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Abstract: *UNESCO seeks to combat doping in sport by mobilizing funds to support government capacity, identify needs and identify good practices at the national and regional levels). The Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport was established in 2008 to assist States parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport to develop and implement anti-doping projects. Algeria is characterized by a great sports activity in all sports and accompanied by a remarkable development in the level of training and performance. This situation led to the emergence of new trends towards achieving excellence in official competitions, which has emerged a distinct interest in drugs and stimulants that contribute to the performance and achieve victory. We study the effectiveness of programs funded by UNESCO and their impact on the reduction of the phenomenon and rely on the analysis of the content of programs completed before and after field implementation.*

Keywords: Doping in Sport, International Convention, Fund for the Elimination of Doping, the Algerian project

Introduction

The scientific dictionary defines doping as "the use of illegal drugs, e.g. steroids, in sport"

(Heather et al, 2006:70); competitiveness and the fixation on records in elite sport incite doping. Drug use may help to deliver results as a complement to dedicated training programmes and natural sporting prowess. For an athlete attuned to continual improvement (stronger, higher, faster) performance-enhancing drugs allow for an extension of the physical strength ceiling and greater adaptation (Sale, 1992: , 249-265); the use of ergogenic agents can, therefore, mean the difference between a first-place finish, where lucrative prizes and endorsements accrue to the winners, or otherwise. While some athletes are willing to take considerable risks to achieve sporting fame and fortune, this practice constrains the choice of others to remain drug-free; use by one athlete often forces others to follow to remain competitive, resulting in a form of sporting brinksmanship. The impact of doping is therefore not only limited to the athletes that consume the substances.

Doping seriously threatens the ethics and values upon which sport is based. these principles are embodied in the 1978 International Charter of Physical Education, which was amended in 1991 to refer to the doping problem: no effort must be spared to highlight the harmful effects of doping, which is both injurious to health and contrary to the sporting ethic, or to protect the physical and mental health of athletes, the virtues of fair play and competition, the integrity of the sporting community and the rights of people participating in it at any level whatsoever (UNESCO, 1978).

Anti-doping programmes, therefore, seek to preserve the essence of sport characterised by values such as honesty, fairness, respect, courage, commitment and solidarity; the harm caused by the use of performance-enhancing drugs and methods is a compelling rationale for action. there is incontrovertible scientific evidence about the biomedical side effects of doping on the cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, reproductive, endocrine, immune and respiratory systems, the impacts on the gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidneys and electrolyte metabolism, as well as psychological effects, are evident. One of the three criteria for the inclusion of a substance or method on the Prohibited list maintained by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect, or experience that the use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the athlete (WADA ,2003).

It has been suggested by many that in terms of regulating the use of drugs in sport there cannot be one system of doping regulation that applies equally to all sports because the nature of sporting activity varies; as the genetic code is unravelled, the issue for sport will be the extent to which genetic manipulation is used to enhance prowess and performance (Grant, 2006).

In the past years, the Algerian authorities have committed themselves to fighting with firmness and by all means against the practices of doping in sport; following the ratification in 2006 of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport and the creation of the National Anti-Doping Commission (CNAD) in 2011, the Algerian government adopted a new law 13-05 of 23 July 2013 relating to sports practice and whose anti-doping measures are a fundamental aspect of this legislation. : a person who cheats must be punished. Nevertheless, he or she must also be informed, prevented and protected from the health risks that doping can trigger ; for this purpose, the CNAD plans, coordinates and implements anti-doping control in Algeria and participates in the prevention and education activities implemented in the fight against doping (Kesri et al ,2018:56).

Literature Review

The cooperation between the international organizations to support and develop sport was one of the most successful models, but it is the best of all. Perhaps the field of cooperation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), UNESCO and the International Anti-Doping Agency(WADA) to eliminate the

phenomenon was one of the most wonderful and best examples in the history of international cooperation between organizations.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) can be seen as the usual carrier in the rapid construction and development of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in 1999 and now it stands as a hybrid public-private sector, funded and represented by both national and sports institutional bodies.. WADA's ability to control doping by setting standards, developing testing technologies, and administering controls for doping in sports on a global level stands as a model of transnational governance : WADA is a recognized, successful model of governance; the scaffolding of the anti-doping regime led by WADA has derived much of its authority by networking with other transnational governance actors, primarily the United Nations. Rather than acquiesce to the WADA Code alone, international treaties have also set up reciprocal responsibilities and rights for participants via an international system very much centred upon a nation-state basis. States became roped in and bound to WADA Code compliance through a UNESCO Convention; however, the UNESCO Convention does more than financially commit states to support WADA; Wada has made strong governance a science project in which the Copenhagen Declaration (2003) was signed and the UNESCO agreement to combat doping in sport was signed, accepted, approved, or acceded to when governments met at the UNESCO General Conference in 2005, 191 countries. nation-states unanimously approved and ratified the International Convention against Doping in Sports. To be sure, this ability to elicit a unanimous approval from so many nations is remarkable. In this way, WADA centres itself as an expert regulator and "global standard-setter such as UNESCO, WADA got off the ground as a specialized global authority with the help of the IOC. As a transnational actor in its own right, the IOC threw its weight via incentives offered or withheld by making candidacy qualification to host the Olympic Games contingent upon a state's signatory status to the International Convention Against Doping in Sports (Casini ,2009:421-446).

The literature related to the study is distinguished in that it delves into the institutional aspect according to an organizational approach that focuses on the legislative dimension.

We will detail the actors of UNESCO.

MINEPS International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport

Created in 1976, the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS) is a forum that facilitates intellectual and technical exchange in the field of physical education and sport. MINEPS also serves as an institutional mechanism for a coherent international strategy in this domain.

MINEPS is the only global platform of its kind, engaging governments, intergovernmental organizations, the sport movement, academia and specialized NGOs. The outcomes and recommendations of MINEPS are continuously strengthening the educational, cultural and social dimensions of physical education and sport while guiding the implementation of effective policies and practices around the world (UNESCO, 1976).

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International Convention against Doping in Sport

These developments culminated in the decision by the UNESCO General Conference in 2003 to develop an international convention to remove doping from the sport. The Convention was developed after extensive drafting and consultation meetings involving representatives from over 95 countries. It was the product of three meetings of an experts group and three intergovernmental meetings between 2004 and 2005. Further, the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (UNESCO, 2004) considered the draft Convention and helped to resolve several outstanding issues. The final Convention, adopted on 19 October 2005.

Complying with the Convention the objectives of providing an internationally recognised legal framework to:

- 1- ensure that governments take actions against doping in the sport that is complementary to those already being taken by the sporting movement, including anti-doping activities at the national level, international cooperation, education and training, and research.

- 2- provide support for the Code and for other international standards developed by WADA, recognizing the importance of these documents in harmonizing policy and practice worldwide.
- 3- Foster international cooperation between States Parties and with WADA in particular. However, the Convention is a permissive document and it provides flexibility in the approach governments can

take to implementation, either by way of legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices.

As of 31 December 2009, 131 governments have become States Parties to the Convention. The rapid pace at which governments have adhered to this international instrument is without precedent; lengthy constitutional processes involving a thorough treaty examination, consultation, parliamentary or presidential approval and in some cases, enactment of legislation need to be concluded before governments can ratify, approve, accept or accede to an international convention. The fact that so many have done so demonstrates a steadfast commitment to anti-doping. All of the provisions of the Convention, and those engaged in their implementation across the globe, share a single purpose - that future generations can enjoy and excel in doping-free sport.

The first problem the Convention seeks to address is the availability of performance-enhancing drugs. Under Article 8 of the Convention, governments are obliged to limit the availability of prohibited substances and methods to restrict their use in sport.

Under Article 11 of the Convention -State Parties shall support or provide testing programs. Governments shall, where appropriate, provide funding to support a national testing programme across all sports or assist sports organizations and anti-doping organizations in financing doping controls. The Convention also seeks to maximise the leverage that governments have through the power of their financial contributions.

Articles (19-23). The Convention requires governments to support, devise or implement anti-doping education and training programs. Athletes are the primary audience and at a minimum, should be informed of their rights and obligations, and made aware of prohibited substances and methods, doping control procedures and relevant aspects of Code. Education on the potential risks posed by the use of nutritional supplements is specifically listed. For the sporting community, these programs should provide accurate and up-to-date information on the ethical or health consequences of doping. Moreover, all members of sports organizations, athletes and athlete support personnel should participate in ongoing education programs. For this latter group, the Convention also calls for the establishment of professional codes of conduct based on best practice and ethics. (Paul Marriott-Lloyd, 2010).

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Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport

The Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, established by Article 17 of the Convention, has been designed to ensure that all governments can play an active role in stamping out doping in sport. Dedicated funding has been set aside to help States Parties implement the Convention. This assistance can be used for preventative education programs, for

the alignment of legislation, regulations or policies with the Convention, or other activities that will help them to build anti-doping capacity.

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- a trust established by the financial regulations of UNESCO; all contributions by States Parties and other actors shall be voluntary.

–2. 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) organizations and programs of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations development program, as well as other international organizations; (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 organized for the benefit of the Voluntary Fund. **(e)** any other resources authorized by the Voluntary Fund's regulations, to be drawn up by the Conference of Parties.

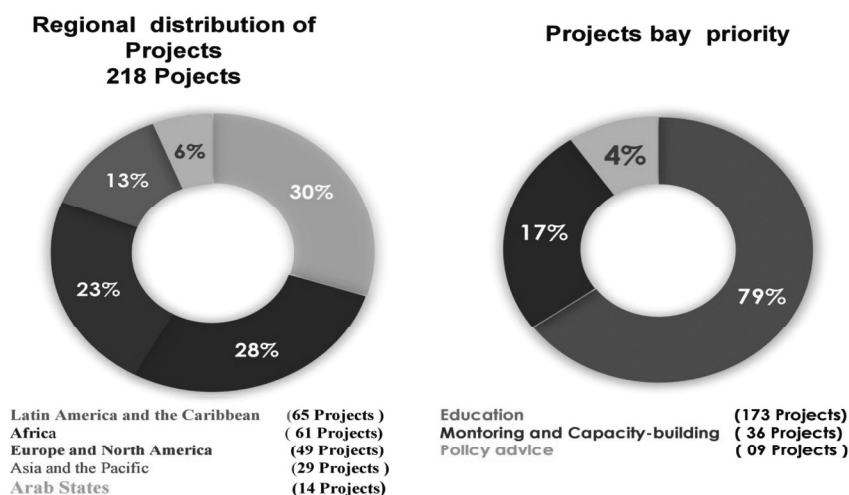
–3. Contributions into the voluntary Fund by States Parties shall not be considered to be a replacement for States Parties' commitment to pay their share of the World Anti- Doping Agency's annual budget (UNESCO, 2005).

Since 2008, UNESCO's Fund for the elimination of doping in Sport has invested more than \$4.2 million in projects led by 108 States Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport. Project grants have progressed national and regional anti-doping agendas in the areas of education, capacity-building and policy, involving diverse beneficiary groups from parliamentarians and sports administrators to doping control officers and school students

To date, 218 projects (including 23 regional initiatives) have been granted financial assistance: 61 projects from Africa; 14 from the Arab States; 29 from Asia and the Pacific; 49 from Europe and North America; and 65 from Latin America and the Caribbean. With regards to the Fund's priorities, 173 projects come under education, 36 are capacity building initiatives, while 9 relate to policy advice (this is shown in figure 1).

Figure 1: The distribution of Projects

Source: Conference of Parties (UNESCO 2017)



Since its inception, 21 States Parties have made contributions to the Fund. This means that the number of countries benefiting from the Fund is five times higher than the number of donors, representing a significant amplification concerning investment. Several of these countries have made multiple contributions (Australia, China, Finland, France, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Spain) (this is shown in table 1).

Table 1: Return on Investment in the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in sport

Year	Number of donors	income of
2007	11 donors	\$1,090,984.76
2008-2009	12 donors	\$1,305,067.77
2010-2011	08 donors	\$1,542,281.56
2012-2013	07 donors	\$1,212,276.80
2014-2015	06 donors	\$638,922.73
2016-2017	06 donors	\$390,206.46

Source: Conference of Parties (UNESCO, 2017)

The Conference of Parties requested that priority be given to projects which enhance the capacity of least developed or low-income States Parties: applications from least developed States Parties or low-income countries, as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy, are strongly encouraged, particularly given that this was one of the principal objectives behind the establishment of the Fund. (UNESCO, 2016)

(this is shown in table 2).

Table 2: Fragile donor base

Region	States Parties	Donation(USD)	Donation(%)
Arab States	2	269,970	4%
Asia-Pacific	7	873,995	14%
Europe/North America	13	4,973,939	81%
Total	22	6,117,904	100%

Source: Conference of Parties (Meenakshi S et Al 2018)

We look at Figure 1 and Table 2, we note that Europe and North America, which is one of the richest countries, ranks third in terms of benefiting from projects and is classified as the least-contributing country in supporting the fund.

The Conference of Parties

The Conference of Parties has overall responsibility for the implementation of the Convention. It is held every two years at UNESCO headquarters in Paris., among the objectives of the Conference of Parties is the monitoring of compliance with the Convention. Governments are required to provide a report which outlines all the measures they have taken to comply with the provisions of the Convention (including the development of anti-doping programs).

The Conference of Parties provides the opportunity to determine how resources of the Fund for the elimination of doping in sport will be used: it is also responsible for the examination and adoption of any amendments to the Convention.

The relationship with WADA can be reviewed at the Conference alongside the mechanisms for funding its annual core budget; In addition to States Parties and the other Member States of UNESCO, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is invited as an advisory organization to the Conference .the International Olym-

pic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), the Council of Europe (COE), the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and other intergovernmental sports organizations are invited as observers. (UNESCO, 2017) .

The history of Algeria's accession to UNESCO

Located in the north of the African continent, with an area of 2,381,741 km², Algeria is the largest country in Africa and the tenth in the world. Administratively, Algeria is made up of 48 Provinces and 1,541 communes; In 2015 Algeria has a population of 39,500,000 inhabitants, it is evolving with a natural growth rate of 2.15%; Algeria joined UNESCO the day after independence, October 15, 1962 (UNESCO. 2014).

Algeria was the 37th country in the world and the n ° 2 in Arab countries to ratify the International Convention against Doping in Sport and that on 12/29/2006, and Algeria is considered one of the least contributing countries to support the fund, it contributed 1 051 330 USD during the UNESCO per biennium 2016-2017 (UNESCO, 2017). Knowing that the contribution is not mandatory on States Parties, as illustrated by Article 17 of the Convention.

Algeria is one of the countries that can apply for funding Article 18 of the Convention, as well as Resolution 1CP/7, Resolution 2CP/4.3, Resolution 3CP/6.3 and Resolution 5CP/7 adopted by the Conference of Parties, are very precise about who may benefit from the Fund's resources. It is restricted to States Parties. Only those governments who have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention, and in so doing have a legal commitment to comply with all its provisions, require assistance with its implementation. and Algeria is one of the priority parties to the fund because it is considered one of the least developed country parties and must be taken into account that requests for assistance under the Fund should be made through the National Commission for UNESCO or a designated government channel, such as the ministry with responsibility for sport (UNESCO, 2016).

Details of the Algerian project

Committee Members warmly received the first Algerian project under the Fund and commended the linkage of planned activities with recent findings regarding an urgent need to increase knowledge and understanding of doping control procedures and nutritional supplements. Members positively noted the significant applicant contribution and the close engagement of the NADO and NOC in the project roll-out, as well as the engagement of national experts both in the workshops and anti-doping information centres ;this targeted approach was noted as complementary to the legacy opportunity in the planned establishment

of local provincial anti-doping committees to support a decentralized approach. It was suggested that the RADO Administrator be updated and actively engaged in the project. (UNESCO, 2015).

The opinion of the approval committee in the project submitted by Algeria Having examined the project submitted by Algeria (Request No-1314), approves funding of US\$ 17,571 for this project.

The objectives are to provide anti-doping education to athletes and support personnel; to raise public awareness on doping consequences and prohibited substances; to establish local anti-doping committees and information centres.

Activities is an implementation of 4 one-day workshops in different cities, engaging athletes, coaches and sports officials; in parallel, development of information centres manned by education officers, medical staff and retired athletes; as a follow-up to the seminars, establishment of local anti-doping committees (based on volunteering). Local media and press releases to ensure project visibility (UNESCO, 2020). (this is shown in table 3).

Table 3: project of Algeria (Request No.1314)

Date of approval	October 2015
Type of project	National
Priority	Education projects focusing on youth and sports organizations
State party	Algeria
Title	Anti-doping information and awareness-raising workshops
Funding	US\$ 17,571
Beneficiaries	Athletes (600), coaches (120), sports officials (80)

Source: Projects-UNESCO's Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport (Maps).2020

Methodology

In this study, we test the general and specific knowledge of participants in the UNESCO Anti-Doping Program, registered under the number (1314); t

he sample is made up of 400 people, identified at random. It consists of four groups, each group includes 100 people. It is made up of a group of athletes, managers and coaches present at the level of four Wilaya (Province) located within the framework of the implementation of the program.

We are based on a questionnaire made up of 39 selected questions from the interactive program of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA, 2018).

A quiz is a game that consists of a questionnaire to test general or specific knowledge or skills. WADA's Play True Quiz is an interactive computer game that tests athletes' knowledge about anti-doping. An integral element of its Outreach Program, WADA devoted considerable resources to the development of the interactive computer game which has been showcased at major events including the Olympics, Paralympics and many world championships. the Quiz is currently available in 43 languages. Start testing your knowledge (WADA, 2020).

We divided the questionnaire into four axes, namely: the rights axis (09 questions) - the duties axis (09 questions) - the sanctions axis (11 questions) - the prevention axis (10 questions).

We adopt a method of cognitive stimulation of the target elements in the study to achieve a response that includes feedback, to verify the stability of the information obtained from participation in the UNESCO program.

Feedback is information about the difference between the current level and the reference level of a system parameter; this information is used to change the deviation in some way.

We make it clear that we intentionally turned away from the aspect of sports ethics because it constituted a contradictory point in the athletic training program” Is it in the name of ethics that a coach teaches a footballer to "steal a penalty" or to "make cinema" by evoking an imaginary pain to gain (or lose) time? No: it is in the financial or moral interest of the team and the club (Noret, 1981:260).

More surprisingly, advanced medical expertise can take on the a priori irreconcilable roles of "doper" and controller. So we don't think so well when we say that modern sports medicine has played a major role in the refinement of the use of performance aids (Waddington, 2000).

Results and Discussion

After emptying the results of the questionnaire, we obtained nearly 14% of the positive responses, which means that they were classified on the column (sufficient Theoretical background) and almost 86% of the responses were negative, which means that they are classified on the column (insufficient Theoretical background).

The percentage of negative responses was distributed among the lines of inquiry as follows Rights (26%) - Duties (12%) - Sanctions (09%) - Prevention (39%) (this is shown in table 4).

Table 4: The questionnaire results

Axes	sufficient Theoretical background 14% (Positive)	insufficient Theoretical background 86% (Negative)
Rights	01%	(26%
Duties	03%	12%
Sanctions	08%	09%
Prevention	02%	39%

Source: Kesri, Dahmani, and Hannat 2019

We have noticed that there is a variation according to the geographic variable in terms of positive responses due to the environment centred on sports practice and participation in high-level sporting events; we noted a weak awareness of the level of rights and prevention in the field of doping, which explains the lack of personal incentive (internal issuer) to protect against health risks and moral scandals related to doping.

Most professional athletes learn to accept or minimize pain, while viewing injuries as part of the game. It is the threat of doping that comes to mind spontaneously. Taking performance aid products is inseparable from this activity (Laure, 1995).

And confirmed this to us in a previous study, which we came to know perceptions about doping and the results are showing the majority of athletes have not had a correct help on the definitions of doping [doping to improve performance use of stimulant pharmaceuticals)] the majority of sportsmen did not have a correct help on the dangers of doping for health (there is no danger for health). the majority of athletes have never read the World Anti-Doping Code (I have never read or seen the content World Anti-Doping code exist just to punish me). the conditions which made it possible to constitute this concept at the Algerian sportsmen there are several social, cultural, political and economic factors)Kesri et al, 2015:290).

We have noticed a relatively positive knowledge of the level of rights and sanctions, which explains the existence of an external incentive, because of the fear of punishment, the loss of professional career and the achievement of results. It should be noted that the athlete can be a victim of violence in the athletic field and at the same time is dominated by fear of doping control measures (Atkinson and Young, 2008:156) .

And as stipulated in the Code of Practice for Industry and periodicism, which states the following: the press should avoid prior or offensive references to race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or any physical or mental illness or

disability. • Details of race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental illness or disability should be avoided unless they are genuinely related to the story (Nigel and Andy, 2009:138) ;however, there is nothing to prevent the media from spreading doping scandals and exposing athletes involved in doping issues to public opinion.

Conclusion

The fight against doping in the Algerian sports field is much more complicated than what is planned for its elimination; when you note that Algeria is classified in the group of Arab countries according to the UNESCO classification , this group contributes to the Fund for the elimination of doping in sport only by 4% and Algeria itself has not contributed to the fund since its ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport in 2006, only once and with a simple amount and at the same time, Algeria did not launch an anti-doping project within the framework of the support of the fund only once (2015), despite the presence of legal texts which support the funding of anti-doping projects in sport As confirmed by article 162 of law 13-05 (OJ, 2013), the mechanisms lack implementation, such as the lack of administrative independence and financial of the Anti-Doping Committee (CNAD) and the lack of effective Institutions such as an accredited anti-doping laboratory or the National Observatory , all these difficult circumstances are strong indices of the difficulty of the task or the perhaps the impossibility of its implementation

It is clear that the field of anti-doping at the global level is facing difficulties due to the high cost of deterrence and the lack of resources with rapid development in the formation of strong trends among athletes towards doping due to the dominance of materialism on the sportsmanship and this is what we observed through what was stated in the announcement Katowice issued by the International Anti-Doping Agency to change the policy to combat anti-doping from the method of punishment and deterrence to the method of education and awareness and the Katowice Declaration confirmed that it should Affirm that to foster a clean sport environment, all individuals, bodies, and organizations involved in sport should have appropriate anti-doping education to preserve the spirit of sport, promote the values of sport and ultimately protect all athletes so that an athlete's first experience is through education rather than doping control (WADA, 2019).

Finally, it can be said that the UNESCO project through the Anti-Doping Fund is very useful and important for governments, institutions, sport and athletes, but it requires continuity and follow-up to keep what has been achieved after the implementation of the project and the athlete should not be left alone in the field because Those looking for quick and unlawful gain will not leave the field empty and nature cannot tolerate emptiness .

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