

Cmas Anti-Doping Fight

Information to the competition organisers

Doping Controls Procedure

- * **The testing authority, result management and all decisions belong to CMAS** in strict compliance with the **WADA** (world anti-doping agency) code, rules and directives.
- * CMAS delegates missions to **ITA** (International testing agency) to prepare and realise the controls in the field with the collaboration of the national anti-doping agencies or accredited private agencies
- * An accredited laboratory by WADA analyses the samples.
- * All the stages of decisions – information – logistics- must respect confidentiality.

1. **Out of competition testing (training and rest period).**

- It mainly concerns the very high-level athletes listed every year in a **registered testing pool** by CMAS according to the WADA program, **but anyone in the world can be tested everywhere at every moment.**
- The analysis refers to the Wada list “ forbidden products in “ out of competition period“.
- The sampling can concern blood and/or urine, depending on the forbidden substances we are looking for.
- The expenses are usually at the charge of CMAS.

2. **In Competition Testing**

- Every competition can be controlled worldwide without any prior information.
- Most of the world cups and continental or world championships are controlled.
- The number of the athletes controlled is decided according to the **WADA risk assessment rules and directives**, including the number of participants, CMAS discipline, kind of competition, specific targets, etc.
- The choice of the athletes to be tested could be by drawing from all the participants and/or from the result, the ranking, including the medallists.
- Finally, the best athletes can be tested just as the most “modest” performers.
- The samples are from blood and/or urine.
- The analysis by a WADA accredited lab refers to the WADA list of forbidden products and methods“in competition”.
- The expenses are in charge of the local organising committee.

THE CLASSIC PROCESS

- * CMAS decide to conduct doping control in competition.
- * According to the **WADA RISK ASSESSMENT RULES AND DIRECTIVES**, CMAS informs ITA regarding the number, targeting, mode of sampling, etc.
- * **ITA informs the LOC.**
- * **LOC must name a person dedicated to the anti-doping local organisation working under confidentiality as a privileged contact (tel/email ref).**



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- * ITA contacts the National anti-doping organisation (Nado) of the country or a private WADA accredited agency or manages by itself to organise the condition on the field.
- *ITA agrees on a **DCO (Doping Controls Officer) who is the chief anti-doping officer during the competition with the full authority on the field.**
- *LOC must provide welcome, accommodation and help to the DCO.
- * LOC must provide a special and dedicated room for the testing at the place of the competition.

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