



# CMAS Anti-Doping Fight

## Competition organiser's Guideline

*Revised October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022.*

### 1. 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.

The decision, the number and the nature and specificities of the control are under the signature of the CMAS President after the proposition of the Sports Committee and the Medical & Anti-doping Commission.

\* 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 yearly in a **registered testing pool** by CMAS, according to the WADA program. However, **anyone in the world can be tested everywhere at every moment.**
- The analysis refers to the Wada list “of 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 **continental or** world cups and continental or world championships are controlled.
- **The decision to control a competition belongs to CMAS according to the requests of WADA:**
  - o The number of 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.
  - o 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.
  - o Finally, the best athletes can be tested just as the most “modest” performers.
  - o 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”.
- All the charges are at the expense of the local organising committee (§ contract CMAS-LOC).

## 2. THE CLASSIC PROCESS

\* CMAS decides to conduct doping control in the competition.

LOC can also, on its side, run doping control if not already planned by CMAS after the proposal to CMAS at least two months before the competition.

\* CMAS informs ITA about its decision by giving them the official mission to conduct the process in his name.

~~\* According to the WADA RISK ASSESSMENT RULES AND DIRECTIVES, CMAS informs ITA regarding the number, targeting, mode of sampling, etc.~~

**\* ITA informs the LOC. ITA and LOC must work together to provide mutual information. LOC must name a person dedicated to the anti-doping local organisation working under confidentiality as a privileged contact (tel/email ref).**

~~\* 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 must validate the choice of the agency in charge of the control. CMAS suggests privileging a national anti-doping agency. ITA agrees on a **DCO (Doping Controls Officer) as the chief anti-doping officer during the competition with 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.

**Dr Michel LEGLISE**

**CMAS Medical and Anti-Doping Director**