



CMAS Anti-Doping Fight

In competitions Controls Guideline to organisers

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* **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.

* 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:

* 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.

* 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”.

* All the charges are at the expenses of the local organising committee (§ contract CMAS-LOC). **In case of eventual supplementary analysis requested by WADA related to the bio-physiology of an athlete as ex ABP (athlete biological passport), the expenses belong to her/ his national federation.**

The classic process

* CMAS decides to conduct doping control in the competition.

LOC can also in addition, 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 its name.

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

* 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.

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