



Anti-Doping Information
For athletes in competition
In FAI sanctioned events



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INTRO

FAI condemns the use by athletes, in the misguided belief that they improve performance in the air, of substances banned by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). Such substances may degrade pilot performance and compromise flight safety. The activities, defined as "doping", are contrary to the FAI's principles of fair play, and are potentially damaging to athletes' health and safety.

The FAI General Conference in Krakow, Poland, on 12 November 2003, endorsed the World Anti-Doping Code. In taking this decision the General Conference agreed that FAI, as an International Federation, should comply with the WADA Anti-Doping Code and accepted obligations which are additional to those required of national bodies and sports agencies. Without this commitment official Government support and subsidies could not be given anymore to FAI sports and NACs, including the right of nations to host FAI World Championships.

Following adoption in 2003 by the FAI General Conference of the World Anti-Doping Code, the FAI Air Sport General Commission (CASI) approved appropriate changes to the FAI General Section. The FAI is committed to a programme of anti-doping.

Anti-Doping procedures incorporate two core testing methods: In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Tests. The purpose of the testing is to identify those who cheat by trying to illegally improve their performance. The concern about cheating is especially true for those sports where muscle strength and endurance is a major factor in success. However, the analysis of samples conducted by the accredited laboratories is an all-or-nothing process, designed to detect all substances on the WADA Prohibited List regardless of the sport that the individual athlete practices.

The FAI Anti-Doping Rules are designed to implement FAI's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code. They reflect FAI's determination to ensure that there is no doping in air sports. Athletes accept these rules as a condition of participation in air sports.

FAI Anti-Doping programme seeks to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is sometimes referred to as "the spirit of sport". This spirit of sport is characterised by such positive elements as:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Courage
- Community and solidarity
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Excitement and pleasure

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1 HARM, RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES

1.1 HARM OF DOPING TO THE SPIRIT OF SPORT

The FAI is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Our sport adheres to the "Olympic charter and fundamental principles of the Olympism" : "*Olympism is a philosophy of the exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of the body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education. Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles*".

Doping denies these fundamental principles.

1.2 RISKS OF SUPPLEMENTS (LIQUID OR FOOD)

Are supplements safe to take?

Extreme caution is recommended regarding supplement use. The use of dietary supplements by athlete is a serious concern because, in many countries, the manufacturing and labeling of supplements do not follow strict rules, which may lead to a supplement containing an undeclared substance that is prohibited under anti-doping regulations.

A significant number of positive tests have been caused by the misuse of supplements. Attributing an Adverse Analytical Finding to poorly labeled dietary supplement is not adequate defense in a doping hearing.

The risks of taking supplements should be weighed against the potential benefit that may be obtained, and athletes must appreciate the negative consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation as a result of taking a contaminated supplement.

1.3 SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DOPING

The list of social consequences is unlimited and unpredictable.

Doping violates the "fundamental principles of Olympism": "*The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of the human dignity*".

1.4 HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF DOPING

The use of doping substances, concepts or methods may have unintended consequences for side effects such as:

- Causing Death
- Involving or prolonging inpatient hospitalisation
- Involving persistence or significant disability or incapacity
- Putting your life in danger

2 THE LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Since 2004, and as mandated by the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has published an annual List of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

The List, which forms one of the six International Standards, identifies the substances and methods prohibited in- and out-of-competition, and in particular sports. The substances and methods on the List are classified by different categories (e.g., steroids, stimulants, gene doping).

Web reference:

- <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/what-we-do/the-prohibited-list>
- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/prohibited_list_2018_en.pdf

3 THE USE OF TUES

3.1 WHAT IS A TUE?

As a competitor, you may have an illness or condition that requires a particular medication. But this medication might contain a substance which appears on the WADA Prohibited List. In that case, you may be granted a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) which gives you permission to take it.

3.2 WHO NEEDS A TUE?

TUEs ensure that you are able to obtain treatment for a legitimate medical condition - even if that treatment requires a prohibited substance or method.

The TUE process avoids the risk of sanctions due to a positive test.

Any athlete participating in an FAI sanctioned event (any event registered in the FAI Calendar) and who may therefore be subject to doping control must request a TUE before taking a prohibited medication. All information in this request remains strictly confidential.

Athlete Support Personnel (ASP), like coaches or team managers, cannot apply for a TUE for him/herself. However the ASP should have an acceptable justification for using a prohibited substance. The ASP may also be in possession of prohibited substances if it is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete, i.e. the Medical Doctor is carrying insulin for his athlete who has a TUE for it. The reference to TUE may be a bit redundant but at the end of the day the ASP will need to prove why he/she is carrying a prohibited medication at some point. But it would be a TUE granted to the athlete.

3.3 WHO CAN REQUEST A TUE TO FAI?

According to FAI Anti-Doping Rules, athletes under FAI jurisdiction required to apply to FAI for a TUE are called *International Athletes*:

- Athletes who participate in select FAI Category 1 and Category 2 (see FAI Sporting Code General Section paragraphs 3.5.1. and 3.5.2. for definitions) International Events published by FAI in its website at following link (<http://www.fai.org/events/events-calendar-and-results>); or
- Athletes who have an FAI international license.

FAI automatically recognizes TUEs issued by National Anti-Doping Organizations.

3.4 HOW TO GET A TUE?

1. Fill in the application form (downloadable below) with the help of your doctor. The name of the prohibited substance(s) should be mentioned (not the brand name of the medication) and only prohibited substances should be registered on the TUE form.

Be careful, this is the responsibility of your doctor to control which medication contains a prohibited substance!

2. Have the form controlled and signed by your doctor.

3. If you are an International level pilot (holding an FAI Sporting Licence and participating to FAI Cat 1 and Cat 2 events), you must send this form (after it has been filled in by their doctor) to the FAI Headquarters, for the attention of the Anti-Doping Manager.
4. If you are a National level pilot, send it to your National Air Sport Control.

If the TUE is approved, the athlete will then receive a TUE certificate of approval.

Athletes must obtain TUEs for Prohibited Substances before they compete. Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool should apply for TUEs at the same time that they first provide whereabouts information to FAI and, except for emergency situations, **no less than 21 days before the athlete's participation** at an International event. Athletes not in the Registered Training Pool must apply for TUEs through their National Airsport Control (NAC) **no less than 21 days** before they participate at an International Event.

Please note that TUE request to FAI are free of cost. The costs that can occur are on the side of the athlete to get the form signed by his/her doctor.

Web reference:

- <https://www.fai.org/sites/default/files/documents/fai-tue-application-template-en.docx>

3.5 FAI TUE PANEL

The FAI has appointed a panel of physicians to consider TUEs ("the TUE Panel"). Athletes must submit their requests for TUEs (filled in with all necessary information and signed by themselves and the doctor) to FAI directly for the TUE Panel to evaluate (for athletes in the Registered Testing Pool, regardless of whether or not the athlete already has a TUE issued by their NAC). The FAI TUE Panel shall evaluate requests for TUEs in accordance with WADA's International Standard and decide about the approval.

If you have a specific enquiry regarding a Therapeutic Use Exemption, you may contact the FAI TUE panel (antidoping@fai.org). All enquiries are treated in confidence.

4 THE ANTI-DOPING TESTING PROCESS

4.1 AUTHORITY TO TEST

All athletes affiliated with a National Airsport Control (NAC) shall be subject to in-competition testing by FAI, the athlete's NAC, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for testing at a competition or event in which they participate. The FAI is using a testing entity to conduct tests on its behalf.

4.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAI TESTING

The FAI is responsible for overseeing all testing conducted by qualified persons authorised by the FAI.

However, athletes should note that tests can also be conducted by National Anti-Doping Organizations and Major Event Organizers.

4.3 SELECTION OF ATHLETES TO BE TESTED

At International events, the FAI Anti-Doping Manager shall determine the number of tests to be performed. It shall maximise the diversity of athletes tested, and not necessarily target those linked to final placements.

5 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

By holding an FAI Sporting Licence and participating in an FAI sanctioned event, the athletes acknowledge that they are bound by, and confirm that they shall comply with, all of the provisions of the FAI Anti-Doping Rules issued by FAI, as published on FAI website, and the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) and the International Standards issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency, as published on WADA’s website.

They consent and agree to the creation of their profile in the WADA Doping Control Clearing House (“ADAMS”), as requested under the Code to which FAI is a Signatory, and/or any other authorized National Anti-Doping Organization’s similar system for the sharing of information, and to the entry on their Doping Control, Whereabouts and Therapeutic Use Exemptions related data in such systems.

They acknowledge the authority of FAI and its member National Federations and/or National Anti-Doping Organizations under the FAI Anti-Doping Rules to enforce, to manage results under, and to impose sanctions in accordance with the FAI Anti-Doping Rules.

They acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FAI Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FAI Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article [13] of the FAI Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

They acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.

To check FAI privacy statement, please visit our page dedicated to data protection.

Web reference:

- <https://www.fai.org/node/168382>

6 SPEAK UP!

6.1 INTELLIGENCE AND WHISTLEBLOWERS

In March 2017, the World Anti-Doping Agency launched on its website a specific section called “Speak Up”, aimed to help protecting clean athletes.

This section can be used to report information from who becomes aware of, or suspects, any breach of the World Anti-Doping Code.

We would like to inform our stakeholders, including but not limited to athletes and athletes’ support personnel, about the possibility to get in touch with WADA and share in confidence information related to doping. Through this website, Anti-doping intelligence captured or received is handled securely and confidentially, sources of intelligence are protected, the risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure is properly addressed, and intelligence shared with you by law enforcement, other relevant authorities and/or other third parties, is processed, used and disclosed only for legitimate anti-doping purposes.

We believe that in this way, the effective and transparent processing of intelligence information any stakeholder involved in our sport may have, will be ensured.

Web reference :

- <https://speakup.wada-ama.org/WebPages/Public/FrontPages/Default.aspx>

7 RESSOURCES

7.1 CHECK-LIST OF USEFUL ANTI-DOPING REMINDERS

- All Athletes must be aware of their responsibilities and obligations under the FAI Anti-Doping Rules and of the consequences of not respecting them.
- All Athletes are reminded of the strict liability rule which makes them responsible for any prohibited substance found in their body.
- All Athletes are reminded to check all their medication and to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) at least 30 days before an international event when needed and required.
- All Athletes are reminded to be vigilant when deciding on using supplements. In light of the many risks involved with taking supplements, FAI warns Athletes to avoid using them.
- All Registered Testing Pool (RTP) Athletes are reminded to file timely and exact whereabouts information into ADAMS and to update that information when needed.
- All retiring Athletes who are in the FAI RTP at the time they retire are reminded to give FAI formal notice of retirement as soon as possible so that they may be removed from the RTP.
- All Athletes who were in the RTP when they retired and later wish to return to competition must give FAI formal notice of their return to competition 6 months before returning or as soon as they decide to do so.
- All Athletes are encouraged to promote drug-free sport and to inform FAI of any suspicious doping activity they witness or become aware of

7.2 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Web reference :

- <https://www.fai.org/page/competitor>

7.3 WADA MATERIAL

7.3.1 About anti-doping

Web reference :

- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/wada_anti-doping_aag_eng_web.pdf

7.3.2 Dangers of doping

Web reference :

- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/WADA_Dangers_of_Doping_EN.pdf

7.3.3 Doping Control Process

Web reference :

- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/wada_doping_control_video_en.mp4
- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/wada_doping_control_aag_eng_web.pdf

7.3.4 TUE

Web reference :

- https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/wada_tue_aag_eng_web.pdf

8 CONTACT DETAILS

8.1 FAI ANTI-DOPING MANAGER

antidoping@fai.org

+41 21 345 10 70

8.2 FAI WEBSITE

- <https://www.fai.org/anti-doping>



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