



BULL'S EYE THE ISSF IPOD ON DOPING



TESTING YOUR ANTI-DOPING KNOWLEDGE AND A SNAP"SHOT" OF IPODS TOPICS TO COME

IT'S TIME TO TAKE YOUR YEARLY QUIZ TO EVALUATE YOUR BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ANTI-DOPING!

As you may or may not be aware, over the span of the last ten years ISSF has partnered with WADA, other National Anti-Doping Organizations, Continental Federations and National Federations to set up "Athlete Outreach Education Booths" at various ISSF World Cups and other Championships.

The Athlete Outreach booth is a fun and interactive way for athletes and support personnel to gain some information and awareness on anti-doping and to test their anti-doping knowledge by taking a quiz. Then, regardless of their result, it is expected that these individuals will seek to increase their knowledge on anti-doping rules and processes.

The online quiz poses simple and basic questions with simple and basic answers that everyone involved in sport should be able to answer. However, perfect scores are not than common. The 10 following questions focus on the doing control and testing process.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT DOPING CONTROL? FIND OUT BY TAKING THE QUIZ!

1. QUESTION:

Athletes should tell their doctor that as an athlete they are subject to doping controls and should not use prohibited substances. True or False?

2. QUESTION:

A coach or doctor assisting or encouraging an athlete to take prohibited substances can be sanctioned if that athlete tests positive? True or False?

3. QUESTION:

Doping Control Officers must inform athletes they will be drug tested a few hours before their arrival? True or False?

4. QUESTION:

An athlete can refuse to submit to doping control if he or she is too busy? True or False?

5. QUESTION:

If the Doping Control Officer (DCO) does not have any identification, an athlete can refuse to be tested. True or False?

6. QUESTION:

Athletes can be drug tested during a competition, even if they did not compete. True or False?

7. QUESTION:

When an athlete is notified that he or she has been selected for doping control, does he or she need to report immediately to the Doping Control Station?

- a. Yes
- b. No – they have one hour
- c. They can report when they are ready
- d. No – they have 24 hours

8. QUESTION:

If a Doping Control Officer comes to your home to conduct an out-of-competition test, it is okay for you to leave the room alone to make a cup of coffee? True or False?

9. QUESTION:

If you have had an out of competition test already this week, it will be a few weeks before your next doping test. True or False?

10. QUESTION:

A positive test is the only way an athlete can be sanctioned. True or False?

ANSWERS:

QUESTION 1

Answer: True

Explanation:

It is important that an athlete's doctor knows that he or she should be given alternative medications to those on the prohibited list. If this is not possible, the athlete will need to ask for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) through the ISSF or his or her National Anti-Doping Organization before he or she can use the medication. Procedures exist to handle emergency cases which the athlete's treating doctor should also be aware of.

QUESTION 2

Answer: True

Explanation:

Encouraging or assisting athletes to use prohibited substances or methods is considered a serious anti-doping rule violation. Any coach or doctor who has been held responsible for assisting an athlete dope will be sanctioned under the ISSF Anti-Doping Rules.

QUESTION 3

Answer: False

Explanation:

Wherever possible, testing will be no-advance-notice. This means that Doping Control Officers (DCOs) can conduct testing at any time, and in any place. However, as this is part of their certification training, it is expected that DCOs will use their discretion so as not to cause unnecessary inconvenience to athletes.

QUESTION 4

Answer: False

Explanation:

Refusing to submit to doping control can carry the same sanction as a positive test. If an athlete refuses to take a test when notified, he or she must provide an explanation for the refusal on the relevant form and inform his or her governing body as soon as possible.

QUESTION 5

Answer: True

Explanation:

The Doping Control Officers must be able to demonstrate that they have the authority to conduct a test, and that they belong to an authorized sample collection authority. If they do not, the athlete should explain this on the relevant doping control form, sign it and keep a copy. Then, immediately contact his or her NADO or ISSF to provide details on what just happened.

QUESTION 6

Answer: True

Explanation:

If an athlete is named as a member of a team, he or she may be included in selection for doping control, whether they actually compete or not.

QUESTION 7

Answer: Yes

Explanation:

When an athlete is notified by a Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone about selection for doping control in the course of a Championship or other competition, the athlete has to report to the Doping Control Station immediately, unless there are valid reasons for a delay. Even with a valid delay, the applicable Rules state that an athlete MUST remain within direct observation of the DCO and/or Chaperone at all times until the sample has been collected.

QUESTION 8

Answer: False

Explanation:

If during the course of the doping control process an athlete needs to leave the room, he or she should tell the Doping Control Officer (DCO) who will go with him or her. It is important that the athlete protect the integrity of his or her sample by staying in full view of the DCO at all times until the test is complete.

QUESTION 9

Answer: False

Explanation:

It may be a few weeks before the athlete's next doping test, or it could be a few days, even hours. There are benefits to conducting more than one test within a short time span since it stops cheats feeling they are 'safe' to continue cheating.

QUESTION 10

Answer: False

Explanation:

Presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete's sample is only 1 of 10 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs). Refusing or failing to submit to sample collection, possession of a prohibited substance, complicity, and prohibited association are some of the other ADRV's that an athlete can be sanctioned for.

IF YOU GOT 8-10 ANSWERS CORRECT:

Congratulations. You seem to be well educated on anti-doping. But always make sure you stay updated. There is a lot more to learn!

IF YOU GOT 5-8 ANSWERS CORRECT:

Good effort. Please seek to better educate yourself on anti-doping. You can visit the ISSF website and look at the anti-doping section to continue to learn about anti-doping.

IF YOU GOT LESS THAN 5 ANSWERS CORRECT:

Don't despair. But act quickly! Go to the ISSF website and visit the anti-doping section which offers a lot of information for athletes, support personnel and coaches and/or visit your NADO's website or the WADA website to gain access to additional educational materials.

Remember: We all have the responsibility to better educate ourselves on anti-doping!

SNAPSHOT:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE TOPICS THAT WILL BE COVERED IN THE NEXT EDITIONS OF THE IPOD

Code compliance, whistle-blowing and the clean athlete's voice were three leading themes to emerge from the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA's) 13th Annual Symposium that was held in March 2017 in Lausanne, Switzerland. Notably, the Symposium provided delegate support for the following:

- WADA's enhanced compliance monitoring program and implementation of graded and meaningful sanctions for non-compliance that will further enhance athletes' confidence in clean sport.
- WADA's enhanced investigations and whistleblower program, which will encourage athletes and others to come forward within a safe and confidential environment.
- The Athletes' call for development of a Charter of Athlete Rights and Responsibilities and convening of a Global Athlete Anti-Doping Forum in 2018 to further capture the voice of clean athletes.

Accordingly, all three of these topics will all be covered in the upcoming editions of the IPOD. More specifically:

- In the next IPOD we will provide an overview of the ISSF's Code Compliance Moni-

toring Process. This thorough and rather onerous process is currently underway and the ISSF Anti-Doping Committee is hard at work to ensure it is completed successfully.

- In an upcoming IPOD edition we will offer in depth information on the new whistleblower program called **SPEAK UP!** This program is in the process of been created by WADA to encourage athletes to come forward and confidentially report suspicious or apparent doping activity without fear of recrimination or discrimination. The ISSF website will provide a URL link to the whistle-blowing program as soon as it is approved and active for use. More information is to follow...



ONLINE REPORT TO WADA

What type of Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) are you reporting?

Please answer the following questions:
 In which country did the violation occur?

Which sport(s) does the violation involve?

Who is involved in the incident?

When did the incident occur? (Please specify a period of time)

Please describe your suspicion or knowledge in as much detail as possible:

Attach documentation
 Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Please state your contact details if we may contact you:
 First name: Last name:
 Telephone number: Email:

- Of course, all future IPOD editions will continue to provide useful information underlining the rights and responsibilities of everyone involved in shooting sport in order to promote clean competition and to promote the integrity of all clean athletes.

ISSF thanks you for your continued commitment to drug-free sport.

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