



SA POLE SPORTS FEDERATION

Anti-doping Plan

During the course of 2015 the SAPSF plan to release information on anti-doping. Anti-doping to be implemented at the SAPSF National Pole Sports Competition 2016.

The SAPSF will adopt World Anti Doping agency (WADA) Code and make sure that the correct rules are applied for Anti-doping in South African sports.

“The purpose of the World Anti-doping Programme and the Code.

- To protect the athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for athletes worldwide.
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.”

World Anti-doping Agency 2009

In South Africa the agency responsible for Anti-doping is the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS).

How the SAPSF plan that Anti-doping will take place at the National Pole Sports Competition 2016.

Notification of selection for a doping test

- The person notifying the athlete will show ID
- The athlete will also have to show ID
-

Reporting for testing to the Doping Control Station

- The athlete needs to report immediately for testing, unless they request a delay (more on this later)
- The athlete will be chaperoned at all times

Selecting a collection vessel

- There will be a minimum of 3 kits to choose from
- Unless there is a reason, eg disability the athlete will be the only person to handle the testing equipment

Providing the sample under supervision

- Athletes will be directly observed
- The sample must be a minimum of 90mmls or additional samples may be required

Selecting the sampling kit

- There will be a minimum of 2 kits to choose from

Dividing and sealing the sample

- B bottle first, then A, then B if there is any of the sample left
- The athlete will seal the sample



Testing the suitability of the sample

- The sample's concentration will be tested to make sure it is suitable for analysis

Recording and certifying the information

- The athlete will complete the Doping Control Form (DCF) and sign to verify it is their sample. They will be given a copy
- The athlete must also record anything they have taken in the last 7 days including medications and supplements

Athletes have the right:

- To see DCP identification
- To be accompanied by a representative
- To a DCO of the same gender
- To comment on the testing procedures
- To receive a copy of the DCF
- Confidentiality at the laboratory
- To request a delay in reporting to DCS

What responsibilities does an athlete have during testing?

- Remain within direct observation of the person who is chaperoning them
- Produce photographic identification when asked (or find someone like a coach to verify who they are)
- Comply with the testing procedures
- Report immediately for a test, unless they request a delay for a permitted reason

Reasons why an athlete can request a delay to the Doping Control Station are shown below. All requests are at the discretion of the person chaperoning the athlete and the decision will be based on whether the athlete can be effectively chaperoned at all times.

- Participate in a victory ceremony
- Fulfil media commitments
- Compete in further competitions
- Perform a warm down
- Complete a training session*
- Obtain necessary medical treatment*
- Locate a representative and/or interpreter*
- Obtain photo identification*
- Any other exceptional circumstances which may be justified, and which shall be documented*

*For out of competition testing, the * reasons apply only.*

If an athlete has been found to have committed an ADRV then they will be notified in writing.

They will be given advice as to what to do next, their rights and the timescales in which they need to respond. At this point it is likely that the athlete will be suspended from their sport.

An important aspect of anti-doping is athletes' rights and all athletes have the right to an independent hearing.

In the UK, most cases are heard by the National Anti-Doping Panel (NADP) where UK Anti-Doping will typically present the case against the athlete (the prosecution equivalent) and the athlete has the chance to defend themselves with help if they chose to be represented. In a few sports, cases are managed by the National Governing Body.

During a hearing UK Anti-Doping will present its case to the independent panel. An equivalent process is in place in sports who manage their own cases.



The athlete will also have the opportunity to present their case or be represented by someone to do this for them.

All evidence is considered by the panel who will deliberate prior to making a decision and confirming what sanction if any is to be applied.

The athlete then has a right of appeal and may chose to do so within the time frames allowed. After this point, both SA Anti-Doping and athletes have the right to a further appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Sanctions

You have no doubt heard that athletes receive a ban from their sport for a period of time. This can be a few months to life depending on the severity of the rule violation and evidence put forward.

