

History of FISA and Anti-doping

- Out of Competition Controls since 1983 : *1st International Sports Federation*.
- According to FISA anti-doping rules, life ban mandatory for a first doping offence 1989 (*however in 2003, reduced to 2 years to comply with WADA Code*).
- FISA Athletes' Commitment Form to "*no doping*" - since 1991. WADA followed with a similar form for all athletes in ... 2015.
- Blood sampling pre-competition from 2001 – used for targeting purposes and as a way of determining prevalence of abnormal results amongst the rowing population.
- Out of Competition blood sample collection from 2009
- Hematological Passport was introduced with the WADA guidelines in 2010. FISA already had a database of blood data to work with, so the transition was not difficult. FISA APMU (Athlete Passport Management Unit) is the Lausanne Lab.
- Steroid passport now implemented as APMU monitors all our biological passports
- All TUEs (Therapeutic Use Exemptions) are entered into ADAMS so that WADA can monitor all TUE approvals
- FISA was one of 6 sports to conduct pre-competition blood testing at summer Olympic Games (London, Beijing)
- Bio-technology (DNA): forensic investigations in 2007 (pre-Beijing/Russians).
- "No-needles" policy in 2011 (*unless medically-justified and FISA-approved*). FISA initiative that was taken up with UCI, followed by FIG in 2011 and IOC in 2012.