

Crónica del Seminario Educacional Antidopaje



El objetivo principal del Seminario ha sido dar a conocer entre los participantes los conceptos fundamentales de la lucha contra el dopaje, con el fin de prevenir, mediante la formación de deportistas, personal de apoyo y organizaciones deportivas, cualquier conducta de dopaje, especialmente aquéllas que suceden de manera accidental debido al desconocimiento de la normativa antidopaje.

En primer lugar se han expuesto las áreas principales de la lucha antidopaje, incluyendo la prevención (información y educación), la realización de controles inteligentes, la función de investigación e inteligencia y la gestión de resultados (infracciones de la normativa antidopaje y sanciones).

Para la implementación de un Programa Antidopaje efectivo e integral, se ha propuesto una estructura de Organización Nacional Antidopaje independiente, inmersa en el seno del Instituto de Deportes o del Comité Olímpico Nacional, que pueda dar respuesta progresivamente, mediante medios propios y en colaboración con otros organismos y colectivos públicos y privados, a las diferentes áreas de la lucha antidopaje, comenzando por la implementación de programas preventivos y la realización de controles en competición y fuera de competición. Para la puesta en marcha de estos programas, incluyendo la función de gestión de resultados, la Organización Regional Antidopaje de América Central (ORAD-CAM) está a disposición de todos sus países miembros.

Desde el punto de vista de la prevención, se ha destacado la importancia de evitar resultados positivos accidentales producidos por el uso de medicamentos y suplementos nutricionales que pueden contener sustancias prohibidas, para lo cual existen herramientas de consulta y un procedimiento de Autorizaciones de Uso Terapéutico que el deportista debe seguir con carácter previo al consumo de cualquier medicamento que pueda contener una sustancia prohibida.

Al mismo tiempo, se ha incidido en la creación de barreras de protección que mantengan al deportista alejado del dopaje, a través de un entorno deportivo y social seguro, el aprendizaje de herramientas que le permitan tomar mejores decisiones a lo largo de su carrera deportiva y la intervención del personal de apoyo en "situaciones de tentación".

Por último, se ha proporcionado a los participantes una explicación detallada sobre todo el procedimiento de control de dopaje al que deben enfrentarse los deportistas cuando son seleccionados para un control de orina o sangre, así como la necesidad de analizar esas muestras en Laboratorios debidamente acreditados por la AMA. El fortalecimiento de estos protocolos de control y análisis tiene como objetivo asegurar el cumplimiento de todas las garantías y derechos de los deportistas, así como crear una especialización en los países de la Región que facilite la implementación de Programas Antidopaje armonizados con los de los países de referencia en la lucha antidopaje.

El Seminario se ha completado con la recolección de una encuesta previa y una encuesta posterior a la jornada con el fin de evaluar la percepción de los participantes hacia el dopaje y el conocimiento adquirido durante este Seminario Educativo.

<http://deportelimpio.com/actualidad/cr%C3%B3nica-del-seminario-educacional-antidopaje/>

Guía de intercambio de información entre la Empresa Farmacéutica y la AMA



La Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA), en colaboración con la Federación Internacional de Industrias y Asociaciones Farmacéuticas (IFPMA), ha editado la *Guía de intercambio de información entre la Empresa Farmacéutica y la AMA* con el propósito de combatir de forma conjunta el uso y abuso de medicamentos que potencialmente pueden tener fines dopantes en el deporte.

El objetivo de este manual es proporcionar un documento práctico para la identificación de compuestos cuyo consumo abusivo puede estar relacionado con el dopaje en el deporte y establecer mecanismos de intercambio de información entre la empresa farmacéutica y la AMA.

La Guía incluye documentos con acuerdos de confidencialidad para facilitar la interacción entre las empresas farmacéuticas y la AMA sobre la comercialización de nuevos fármacos e, incluso, notificaciones sobre medicamentos que han superado todas las etapas de su desarrollo pero que aún no se comercializan.

La Agencia Mundial necesita la cooperación de las industrias biotecnológicas y farmacéuticas para identificar el consumo de productos potencialmente dopantes y para desarrollar métodos de detección de un uso ilegal para mejorar el rendimiento deportivo. Dentro de esta línea de trabajo, la AMA ya suscribió un compromiso formal de colaboración con la IFPMA plasmado en un acuerdo conjunto en julio de 2010, seguido poco después por acuerdos similares entre la AMA y una serie de empresas individuales.

El manual editado por la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje pretende proporcionar un procedimiento sencillo, eficaz, intuitivo y transparente a la industria farmacéutica capaz de proteger la información patentada por las diferentes marcas.

[Guía de intercambio de información entre la Empresa Farmacéutica y la AMA](#)

<http://www.deportelimpio.com/actualidad/gu%C3%ADa-de-intercambio-de-informaci%C3%B3n-entre-la-empresa-farmac%C3%A9utica-y-la-ama/>

Ciclo 21

Jornada en Valladolid: “Dopaje: lo que debes saber”

en [Castilla y León](#) 23/11/2016 0

La **Junta de Castilla y León** organizará el próximo día **28 de noviembre** de 2016 la jornada informativa y formativa “**Dopaje: Lo que debes saber**”, que tendrá lugar en el Salón de Actos de la Residencia Deportiva de la JCYL “Río Esgueva”.

Se trata de una jornada en materia de **prevención del dopaje** que pretende impulsar la actividad formativa, informativa y divulgativa sobre la **protección de la salud del deportista y lucha contra el dopaje**, poniendo el foco en los jóvenes deportistas y promocionando hábitos saludables entre el deporte de competición.

La jornada comenzará a las 16:30 horas y su desarrollo correrá a cargo de 3 ponentes de la **Agencia Española de Protección de la Salud en el Deporte (AEPSAD)**: 1 Responsable del programa (María del Mar Plata Andrés), 1 psicóloga deportiva y 1 licenciado en derecho.

Contenido

- Presentación de la jornada. (15 min.)
- Conceptos generales de la lucha contra el dopaje. (1 hora)
- El personal de apoyo en la prevención del dopaje. (1 hora)
- Consideraciones legales sobre la normativa antidopaje. (1 hora)

Jornada sobre prevención del dopaje dirigida a personal de apoyo

- Personal de federaciones autonómicas y clubes deportivos: técnicos, responsables médicos, deportistas, etc.
- Personal dependiente de la Comunidad Autónoma con competencias en materia de Deporte. Sería el personal que desarrolle actividad en el área de deportes y personal que trabaje en el Centro Regional de Medicina Deportiva.

Así mismo, la web de la **Federación de Ciclismo de Castilla y León** informa que aquellas personas que quieran profundizar más en esta materia, bien con anterioridad o en un momento posterior a la jornada puede acceder a la siguiente formación con acreditación y totalmente gratuita, a través del siguiente enlace: <http://cursos.aepsad.gob.es/aulaVirtual/>

<http://www.ciclo21.com/jornada-en-valladolid-dopaje-lo-que-debes-saber/>

LA VANGUARDIA

POLIDEPORTIVO CONGRESO

Ciudadanos pregunta por suspensión del laboratorio de Madrid y por su coste

23/11/2016 14:42

Madrid, 23 nov (EFE).- El diputado Rodrigo Gómez García, del Grupo Parlamentario de Ciudadanos, ha presentado en el Congreso una pregunta sobre la retirada de la acreditación al laboratorio antidopaje de Madrid y el coste que ha tenido para el Estado, aparte de "ahondar en la pésima imagen que en el exterior se tiene de España sobre la lucha antidopaje".

Ciudadanos se interesa en su iniciativa por "cuándo y en qué términos piensa el Gobierno adaptar la legislación nacional sobre dopaje a las determinaciones del Código Mundial Antidopaje", para así volver a ser considerado un país cumplidor de la normativa internacional.

También solicita una explicación por escrito de las "medidas concretas que tiene previstas realizar el Gobierno para que el laboratorio antidopaje de Madrid vuelva a recuperar la acreditación por parte de la AMA" y por la fecha en que esto podría ser posible.

Cómo y dónde se realizan los controles antidopaje, mientras el laboratorio de Madrid siga suspendido, y el coste que ha tenido analizar las muestras en otro centro son otros aspectos por los que se interesa el diputado Gómez García.

La Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA) retiró al laboratorio de Madrid su acreditación el pasado 7 de junio, al no cumplir, según detalla el diputado, "la condición de que al menos el 60% de las muestras que recibiera para su análisis procedieran de otros organismos antidopaje".

La suspensión "no hace más que ahondar en la pésima imagen que en el exterior se tiene de España sobre la lucha antidopaje por diferentes motivos y que se puso de manifiesto en la candidatura a la organización de los JJOO por Madrid para el año 2020", dice Gómez García en la argumentación de su pregunta. EFE

<http://www.lavanguardia.com/deportes/20161123/412111236785/ciudadanos-pregunta-por-suspension-del-laboratorio-de-madrid-y-por-su-coste.html>

Latest Bears PED suspensions could cost Fox his job



By [John McMullen](#)

Posted on Nov 22, 2016



It's been one of those years in Chicago and the hits kept on coming Monday with the acknowledgment that Jay Cutler's latest injury may be a season-ender, coupled with linebacker Jerrell Freeman becoming **the second Bears player in two weeks** suspended for violating the league's performance-enhancing drug policy.

You can argue that Freeman has been the team's best defensive player this season, providing a certain synergy because receiver Alshon Jeffery, who **got popped with a suspension** last week, may be the top Chicago threat on offense.

So just how bad are things in the Second City right now?

Consider this stat: The Bears have as many wins right now (2-8) as PED pariahs.

Unlike Jeffery, who took the tired, tainted supplement route by claiming he was advised to take something other than Advil for inflammation, Freeman, who

leads the Bears with 91 tackles after signing as a free agent in the offseason, apologized for a “mistake with my prescription medication.”

[View image on Twitter](#)

“I would like to apologize to my coaches, teammates, the Bears organization and Bears fans for the embarrassment I’ve caused myself and them. I made a mistake with my prescription medication for which I take full responsibility. As players in the NFL we're educated on the parameters regarding substances which go into our bodies and I've prided myself on doing the right thing throughout my career. I look forward to getting back on the playing field in four weeks and finishing the season on a positive note.”

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[Jerrell Freeman](#)

[8:44 PM - 21 Nov 2016](#)

Embattled coach John Fox, who was supposed to have the Bears back in the mix in the NFC North due to his history during his second tries in Carolina and Denver, admitted this was another tough blow for an already sinking ship.

“Obviously it puts us in a tough spot,” Fox said a day after his teams latest loss to the New York Giants in North Jersey. “That’s why you usually see apologies, I think they understand that and it’s obviously a mistake and one they typically regret.

“These guys understand all the parameters of the drug testing involved in our league. But much like Alshon, we move on and we will move on without Jerrell.”

With two blows like this in two weeks, however, it puts added scrutiny on the organization and exactly what is being allowed to occur right under its nose at Halas Hall, something Fox attempted to downplay. Freeman's PED suspension is the Bears' fourth since general manager Ryan Pace and Fox arrived in January of 2015.

"It's an issue everywhere in the league," the coach claimed. "That's why we have drug testing in any professional sport or even Olympic sports. It happens, unfortunately."

Fox is correct, of course, but it's his high-profile players that got caught, and the optics of that are as bad as the Bears' play on the field.

Freeman is suspended for four weeks and eligible to return to practice before the team's Dec. 24 home game against the Washington Redskins, perhaps in time to try to play spoiler against a team that figures to be relevant as we head toward the home stretch.

Without Freeman, the Bears figure to turn to nondescript options John Timu or Nick Kwiatkoski next to Danny Trevathan at inside linebacker in the team's 3-4 defense.

Meanwhile, the club also lost tight end Zach Miller to a broken right foot against the Giants as well as a rookie edge rusher Leonard Floyd to a scary neck injury, and perhaps Cutler to a shoulder ailment.

That all comes one week after Pro Bowl guard Kyle Long was lost to a season-ending shoulder injury against Tampa Bay.

In other words, just another tortured day at the office for a coach beginning to understand this year's version of Black Monday may be the opening of "Fox season."

-John McMullen is a national football columnist for FanRagSports.com. You can reach him at jmcmullen44@gmail.com or on Twitter @JFMcMullen — Also catch John each week during the NFL season ESPN South Jersey, ESPN Southwest Florida, ESPN Lexington, CBS Baltimore, KDWN in Las Vegas, and check @JFMcMullen for John's upcoming appearances on SB Nation Radio,

FOX Sports Radio, CBS Sports Radio as well as dozens of local radio stations across North America.

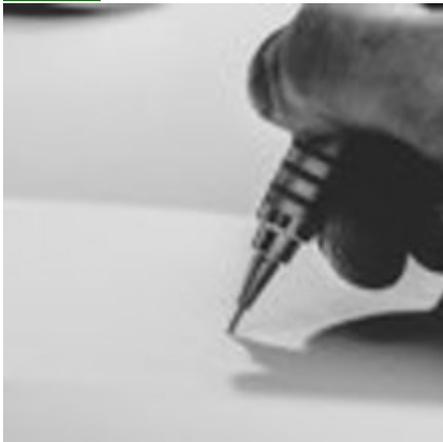
<http://www.fanragsports.com/nfl/latest-bears-ped-suspensions-cost-fox-job/>



November 23, 2016

WADA PUBLISHES 2015 TESTING FIGURES REPORT

[PEN1.JPG](#)



Report highlights in- and out-of-competition testing data for first year under the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code

Key 2015 Report Highlights:

- A 7.1% increase in the overall number of samples analyzed: 283,304 in 2014 to 303,369 in 2015.
- Relative increase in number of Adverse Analytical Findings (AAFs) from overall samples analyzed: 1.11% (3,153 AAFs from 283,304) in 2014 to 1.26% in 2015 (3,809 AAFs from 303,369).
- Relative increase in overall number of blood samples analyzed: 4.78% in 2014 (13,553 from 283,304) to 6.98% in 2015 (21,176 of 303,369).
- Significant rise in testing for the key prohibited substances of: Growth Hormone (GH), Growth

Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs) and Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs), as encouraged by the [Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis \(TDSSA\)](#).

Montreal, Canada – 23 November 2016 – The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) publishes its [2015 Testing Figures Report \(2015 Report\)](#), which summarizes the results of all 2015 samples analyzed by WADA-accredited laboratories, as reported in WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS). This includes in- and out-of-competition urine, blood and Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) blood data, and the subsequent AAFs and Atypical Findings (ATFs) reported. The 2015 Report represents the first set of global testing data since the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code (Code) came into effect on 1 January 2015.

“Alongside areas of activities such as education, investigations and information sharing, testing is a critical tool in anti-doping organizations’ (ADOs) commitment to working towards fair competition and clean sport,” said WADA President, Sir Craig Reedie. “This 2015 Report represents figures from the first year under the enhanced Code that ADOs practice worldwide; and, interestingly, the findings highlight an increase in the number of samples analyzed and an increase in the number of Adverse Analytical Findings reported,” Reedie continued.

The 2015 Report highlights a 7.1% increase in the number of samples analyzed from 2014 to 2015 (283,304 samples analyzed in 2014 to 303,369 in 2015). The findings also show that there was a relative increase in Adverse Analytical Findings (AAFs) - widely known as positive tests – from 1.11% [of overall samples analyzed] in 2014 to 1.26% in 2015; and that there was a relative increase in the number of blood samples collected from 4.78% [of overall samples analyzed] in 2014 (13,553 from 283,304) to 6.98% in 2015 (21,176 of 303,369).

2015 was the first year that ADOs were required to incorporate the [Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis \(TDSSA\)](#) into their testing programs, which is intended to ensure that three particular groups of prohibited substances -- which are deemed to be at risk of abuse in certain sports/disciplines -- are subject to an appropriate and consistent minimum level of analysis by all ADOs. Interestingly, the 2015 Report illustrates that there was a significant increase in testing by ADOs in three groups with: an 82% increase in Growth Hormone (GH)

Isoforms testing compared with 2014; a 14.5% increase in Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) testing in urine and an 84% increase in blood testing; and, a 91.7%¹ increase in Growth Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs) testing. When compared to 2014, there was an increase in AAFs across two of the three groups: three additional AAFs for GH; and eight additional AAFs for GHRFs.

“The 2015 Testing Figures Report provides powerful data that will help anti-doping organizations, including WADA, gain a better understanding of testing patterns and existing gaps, and adapt their anti-doping strategies accordingly,” explained WADA Director General, Olivier Niggli.

The 2015 Report does not illustrate statistics on Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs), which are reported via a separate [Anti-Doping Rule Violations \(ADRV\) Report](#) -- the 2015 version of which will be released in 2017. The ADRV Report reveals analytical and non-analytical cases and the outcomes of results management.

The 2015 Report includes data from 403 different Testing Authorities (TAs)², a slight increase from the 385 reported in 2014 due to additional stakeholders that were identified as TAs. The figures include all analyses conducted in 2015 by the 35 WADA-accredited laboratories and by the three additional laboratories (‘approved laboratories’) that have been approved by WADA to conduct blood analysis exclusively for the purposes of the ABP blood module.

In reading the 2015 Report, it is important to note that:

- One single result does not necessarily correspond to one athlete. Results may correspond to multiple findings regarding the same athlete or measurements performed on the same athlete; such as, in the case of longitudinal studies of testosterone.
- The number of AAFs in the Report may not correspond with the number of ADRVs reported by ADOs. This is because all results are subject to a results management process conducted by ADOs, which includes matching results with Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), longitudinal studies, which can result in no case to answer or no sanction.

To help with the interpretation of the 2015 Testing Figures Report, a comprehensive [Questions and Answers document](#) is available on WADA's website.

Notes:

1The analysis of GHRFs (GHRH/GHS/GHRP) was not compiled in the 2014 Testing Figures Report since it was not available for Laboratories to record in ADAMS throughout 2014. In addition, not all WADA-accredited laboratories had the capacity to analyze GHRFs in 2014.

2Testing Authority (TA): As defined in WADA's International Standard for Laboratories, a TA is 'The organization that has authorized a particular sample collection, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organization (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organization, WADA, an International Federation, or a National Anti-Doping Organization); or (2) another organization conducting testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the ADO (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation).

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/media/news/2016-11/wada-publishes-2015-testing-figures-report>

sports.yahoo

Doping-WADA figures show slight rise in positive tests



[Reuters](#) Nov 24, 2016 12:53 AM

Nov 23 (Reuters) - There was a slight rise in the number of positive tests carried out worldwide last year, World Anti-Doping Agency figures released on Wednesday showed.

WADA's report showed banned substances were found in 3,809 samples from 303,369 tests carried out globally last year, or 1.26 percent. That is up from 3,153 adverse analytical findings from 283,304 samples, or 1.1 percent, in 2014.

WADA's 2015 Testing Figures Report marks the first set of global testing data since the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code came into effect at the start of last year.

The figures, which summarize the results of all 2015 samples analysed by WADA-accredited laboratories, also showed there was a relative increase in the number of blood samples collected to 6.98 percent in 2015 from 4.78 percent in 2014. (Reporting by Frank Pingue in Toronto; Editing by Peter Rutherford;)

<http://sports.yahoo.com/news/doping-wada-figures-show-slight-rise-positive-tests-235316326--spt.html>

PR Newswire

a CISION company

World-leading Berlinger Group (Switzerland) Makes First Appearance in the USA

CEO Andrea Berlinger available for first-ever meeting with US media representatives

News provided by

Berlinger Special AG

Nov 23, 2016, 12:48 ET

ZURICH, November 23, 2016 /PRNewswire/ --

The Berlinger Group (<http://www.berlinger.com>) was founded in the Swiss mountains over 150 years ago. The successful company, which has always remained in family hands, has continued to evolve and develop over the past few years. And Berlinger today is both an acknowledged leader in the field of miniature temperature monitoring systems and devices (such as those used to transport vaccines by the UNHCR, UNESCO and 13 US states) and the global market leader in providing the kits required for sports drug and doping controls worldwide (such as at the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro).



BEREG-Kit / doping test instrument (PRNewsFoto/Berlinger Special AG)

(Photo: <http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20161123/442519>)

Andrea Berlinger, the present Group CEO and a direct descendant of the company's founders, will be in New York City from 30 November to 2 December 2016, during which she will be available to meet with US media representatives for the first time in the company's history.

Meeting times possible from 30 November to 2 December in New York City (booking in advance will be necessary)

We warmly invite you to a personal face-to-face meeting with Berlinger Group CEO Andrea Berlinger in New York City. In order to serve your needs correctly we kindly asking you to send us your preferred meeting times and the meeting place which would suit you best. All meetings will be organized individually for each journalist/or media.

Please, send your email to Daniela Kaempf: kaempf@kmespartner.com or give her a call on +41-79-949-8300 (Mobile)

The Berlinger Group hopes to put a particular focus in these meetings on its high-tech temperature monitoring solutions for transporting sensitive materials (such as vaccines). But of equal interest to media representatives should be the company's expertise in manufacturing and supplying drug and doping test bottles, including those which received substantial attention in the alleged manipulation of doping samples by Russian sources at the 2014 Sochi Olympic Winter Games.

Berlinger Group AG

<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/world-leading-berlinger-group-switzerland-makes-first-appearance-in-the-usa-602701945.html>

Inside the games

Exclusive: WADA to seek legal advice before acting on Osaka Rule reintroduction

1 1

[2 comments](#)

- By [David Owen](#)
 - Wednesday, 23 November 2016
-

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) will take legal advice before making any move to reintroduce the controversial Osaka Rule.

"We will take legal advice before inserting it into the Code," Sir Craig Reedie, WADA's newly-re-elected President, told *insidethegames*.

"We are reluctant to put anything in the Code that runs the risk of being overturned."

International Olympic Committee (IOC) member Tony Estanguet publicly raised the issue at Sunday's WADA Foundation Board meeting in Glasgow, calling for athletes who had served suspensions longer than six months to be excluded from the next edition of the Olympics.

"The IOC would like to propose a new amendment to the Code regarding the eligibility of athletes to compete at the Olympic Games," the Frenchman, a three-time Olympic champion in canoe slalom, said.

"If there are athletes who have served a suspension of more than six months, they should not participate in any capacity in the next edition of the Games."

Any such move would be widely backed both by athletes and, presumably, Sir Craig himself, who was on the board of the British Olympic Association (BOA) in 1992 when it initiated a bylaw which banned any athlete convicted of a serious doping offence from representing Team GB at the Games.



The United States Olympic Committee successfully challenged the Osaka Rule in 2011 on behalf of LaShawn Merritt ©Getty Images

But the juridical history of the matter strongly suggests that WADA is wise to move cautiously.

The so-called Osaka Rule - previously Rule 45 of the Olympic Charter - was originally drafted to allow the IOC to prevent athletes who had received a doping sanction of more than six months from representing their country at the Olympic Games.

It was introduced by the IOC in 2007 during the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) World Championship in Osaka.

It was, however, successfully challenged by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) in 2011 on behalf of Beijing 2008 400 metres champion LaShawn Merritt at the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

The USOC claimed the rule was unfair because it was effectively punishing an athlete twice for the same offence, and CAS agreed.

Following the USOC's challenge, WADA successfully overturned the BOA's bylaw.

Notwithstanding the legal complexities, raising the issue once again in a public forum while anti-doping issues are so much in the public eye appears a clever PR move by the IOC, which is still under fire for its role in permitting so many Russian athletes to compete at this year's Rio Olympics, after WADA advocated a blanket ban.

This vexed issue will return to the top of the news agenda next month, with Richard McLaren's WADA-commissioned final report into doping in Russia to be released in London on December 9.

<http://www.insidethegames.biz/index.php/articles/1043984/exclusive-wada-to-seek-legal-advice-before-acting-on-osaka-rule-reintroduction>

Inside the games

David Owen: Travis Tygart on foxes, hen-houses, GADOs and Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4 3

[Add comment](#)

- By [David Owen](#)
 - Wednesday, 23 November 2016
-

With that key World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Foundation Board meeting fast approaching, last week seemed a good time for my first head-to-head with Travis Tygart, chief executive of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and the closest thing we have to an Eliot Ness of anti-doping.

And the lobby of London's spectacular St Pancras Renaissance hotel seemed a fitting setting; after all, if you were choosing an architectural style to sum up sport's efforts to rid itself of the scourge of doping, it would be High Gothic.

With governance issues top of the agenda at present, there was only one question to ask: given a fresh start and a blank sheet of paper, how would he structure the main anti-doping entities?

As the man widely credited for the investigation which led to cyclist Lance Armstrong being stripped of his seven Tour de France titles, Tygart has earned the right for his views on such matters to be taken seriously.

He gets straight to the issue from which, as he conceives things, pretty much everything else in terms of effective governance would flow: the need for a truly independent global regulator.



Travis Tygart, the chief executive of the US Anti-Doping Agency ©Getty Images

"It would have to be designed for what ultimately is the best outcome for clean athletes," he begins.

"It gives them the hope and confidence that they can not only compete clean, but also win clean.

"I think you have to start with a truly independent and conflict-free governance of WADA as a global regulator, not service provider...

"It can have Government representation; it might even have athlete representation [if they] are not active.

"But truly where you do not have people who sit in a sport-governing role and also sit in a sport-policing role."

So if people have retired from their roles in sport, that's okay is it? I interject, making the point that if your definition of 'independence' is too strict, you risk depriving yourself of anyone with relevant experience.

"Yes, if they don't have a current governing role," Tygart replies.

"You can easily find people who aren't continuing to be paid by a sports organisation or receiving credentials and tickets.

"It is pretty simple to draw a line and get all the expertise you need because you obviously want the knowledge of people who love and understand sport.

"The idea is not to exclude the knowledge and the experience.

"The idea is you cannot have individuals who have a conflicting duty to do everything on the one hand to protect their sport - which means not wiping away seven Tours de France, like sometimes you have to do, or removing gold medals, like sometimes you have to do - and then being in a position where you have to make those difficult decisions.



American cyclist Lance Armstrong was stripped of his seven Tour de France titles ©Getty Images

"There is an inherent conflict of interest there that if you simultaneously wear two hats and you have a legal duty to protect your sport, promote it, grow it, and then also take action that might undermine it in the short term, it is impossible to do."

And on the point of not being both regulator and service provider?

"You could easily set up a global NADO [National Anti-Doping Organisation] - let's say a GADO, a Global Anti-Doping Organisation, that could work with NADOs, that could work with International Federations...and have it overseen by the global regulator."

And in the event that a particular NADO was clearly deficient, what then?

"Then they would have to go in."

"The first option is hopefully to have, and rely on, an established NADO."

"But in the event that there is not one, then you have to gap-fill, you have to go in, whether it's through a neighbouring NADO, or whether it's your own personnel, which, look, is a big resource to develop doping control officers on the ground who you oversee."

"But there is the ability to get it done if you are determined that that is your role and that is your job."

It all sounds very clear and quite logical, and has taken no more than ten minutes to explain.

But of course neither Tygart, nor anyone else, can start with a blank sheet of paper.

Instead, we have a WADA Foundation Board, which we were able to watch in action in Glasgow just three days later, chock-full of International Federation Presidents.

And actually, while one can appreciate how anti-doping issues inevitably confront such individuals with delicate judgements and tough decisions that they can either take or shirk, it seems to me hard not to accept that they have a legitimate claim to some input into how policy is formulated - as long as they do not altogether control it.

I also tend to think that the whole question of independence is a little more slippery than Tygart perhaps gives it credit for.



Sir Craig Reedie is the newly reelected President of WADA ©Getty Images

Retired sporting officials, for example, might retain close personal ties to those still running the show that one could easily imagine might influence their decision-making, even if they were no longer on sport's payroll.

Or, to give a more concrete example, Sir Craig Reedie, WADA's newly re-elected President, remains a member of a sports body - the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

But if you therefore conclude that, when push comes to shove during his second three-year term, Sir Craig is likely to do IOC President Thomas Bach's bidding, I would suggest you are very seriously mistaken.

The near civil war that has followed the two bodies' difference of opinion over Russian participation at Rio affords a striking example of WADA's capacity for independent action under current governance structures, even if it also highlighted the limitations of its powers.

This area was discussed at Sunday's Foundation Board meeting, with the anti-doping body's Compliance Review Committee seeking support for a new system of graded sanctions to penalise non-compliance with the Code.

I understand that progress towards a new anti-doping testing authority advocated by the Olympic Movement – a version of Tygart's GADO - became bogged down, however.

Besides the issue of keeping this sort of service provision separate from WADA's regulatory responsibilities, I am told that Governments are also reticent about shouldering part of the cost of the new venture, in addition to the 50 per cent of WADA funding that they already provide.

Tygart's views on therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs), which can give athletes access to otherwise banned medication on legitimate health grounds, are also worth recording.

I must admit to being a little taken by surprise at how uncritical he is of the current system. This is what he said:

"I think the 2015 rules, when they are robustly implemented, are good and strike a right and fair balance between allowing medications for needed medical conditions and ensuring health and no performance enhancement.

"When that is done, it is independent doctors who review it.

"It is the regulator – essentially us in the United States – that ultimately decides, and then that is provided to the World Anti-Doping Agency to appeal if they disagree with it.

"So I think the system is extremely robust when it is implemented correctly."

Shouldn't details of athletes' TUEs at least be published?



Travis Tygart

believes athletes are subjected to more disclosure and transparency than candidates for the office of the President ©Getty Images

He answers this with a reference to the recent US Presidential election, noting that neither candidate in that contest disclosed their medical records.

He drives home the point with a barrister's panache: "We subject our athletes to by far more disclosure and transparency than candidates for the office of the President, and I would submit any other leadership position in the world..."

"It's the same point: you can't have an International Federation, who has an interest in having the best athletes perform the best, making decisions on if they are allowed to use medications.

"That is the inherent problem.

"And that stems from this whole concept of the fox guarding the hen-house, which we have to remove - and once you remove it, the rest of it I think flows in a very fair way, and athletes buy into that."

So, once again, Tygart's fundamental contention: if you get the regulator right, most other issues can be sorted.

"I think all those programmes," he says, "whether it's who is tested before major competitions, the investigative side, the laboratory side, the collection side, the perceived conflict of interest of nationalism, all that can be taken care of and dealt with by a global regulator.

"Right now it hasn't been because the sports organisations are reluctant to venture into that territory because of what it might ultimately expose...

"Sport just has to realise in this area - the policing mechanism - they have to give up some control.

"And they hate that.

"That is really what this is all about."

Now there I do agree with him – sport has to give up some control.

But not all control.

In the past few months, more than at any time in its 17-year existence, WADA has shown a preparedness to stand up to Olympic bosses.

While anti-doping needs a funding mechanism that leaves it less directly dependent on the Olympic Movement, we should perhaps not dismiss the potential significance of that development.

<http://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1044003/david-owen-travis-tygart-on-foxes-hen-houses-gados-and-therapeutic-use-exemptions>