

Test Distribution Plan

Procedure is taken from WADA's Model Rules for International Federations

In coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, and consistent with the International Standard for Testing, IF and its National Federations shall:

5.2.1 Plan and conduct an effective number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Athletes over whom they have jurisdiction, including but not limited to Athletes in their respective Registered Testing Pools.

5.2.2 Except in exceptional circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.

5.2.3 Make Target Testing a priority.

5.2.4 Conduct Testing on Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension.

[Comment to Article 5.2.3: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. These anti-doping rules make it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, they do not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing]

Selection of athletes to be tested

5.7.1 At International Events, IF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

Examples

Alternative 1: The following Athletes shall be tested for each Competition at an International Event.

Alt 2: 5.7.1.1 (For Team Sports or other sports in which awards are given to teams). . [One][Two] Athletes selected at random from each of the top [three][four] finishing teams, plus [one Athlete selected at random from a randomly-selected team outside the top three finishing teams.] [one Athlete selected at random from each of the other teams in the Competition.]]

Alternative 2: IF shall target a certain number of athletes not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.

5.7.2 At National Events, each National Federation shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, IF at International Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.7.4 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the IF and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

According to the above written text there are multiple choices to start up the anti-doping work in IRF. All options are based on the WADA testrules.

ALL OPTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS IN DEVELOPING THE ANTI DOPING TESTING SYSTEM IN THE IRF. THIS WILL EXPLAIN THE SEVERAL CHOICES, SO THE FEDERATION CAN CHOOSE, WHEN IT'S ECONOMICALY READY FOR THE SINGLE OPTIONS.

In relation to *alternative 1*

There are multiple choices in relation to alternative 1, which is describing the needs at an international competition.

Option 1

Describes the cheapest way to introduce doping tests. This may be the first step to realize doping tests in the IRF. Potential of this option is the signal value of during something to have a clean and fair sport and to make the rafting sport even more professional.

According to *Alt 2: 5.7.1.1* **one** athlete from each of the **top three** + **one** athlete selected at random from a randomly selected team outside the top three.

Teams	Tests
1 st place, men & women	2
2 nd place, men & women	2
3 rd place, men & women	2
One randomly selected team men & women	2
Numbers of tests	8

Option 2

Describes a less more expensive option, but a more fair testing because of the inclusion of the 4th place ranked team (in case of a positive athlete in 4th place, the team on 5th place will move to a better rank).

According to *Alt 2: 5.7.1.1* **one** athlete from each of the **top four** + **one** athlete selected at random from a randomly selected team outside the top three.

Teams	Tests
1 st place, men & women	2
2 nd place, men & women	2
3 rd place, men & women	2
4 th place, men & women	2
One randomly selected team men & women	2
Numbers of tests	10

Option 3

Describes a more expensive option, but a possibility to increase the risk of taking doping for the members of each team.

According to *Alt 2: 5.7.1.1* **two** athlete from each of the **top three** + **one** athlete selected at random from a randomly selected team outside the top three.

Teams	Tests
1 st place, men & women	4
2 nd place, men & women	4
3 rd place, men & women	4
One randomly selected team men & women	2
Numbers of tests	14

Option 4

Describes, as above, a more expensive option, but at way to make it even more difficult to take doping for the athletes of each team in the final positions plus the team in 4th place. This may be a realistic goal for making a solid and fair testing.

According to *Alt 2: 5.7.1.1* **two** athlete from each of the **top four** + **one** athlete selected at random from a randomly selected team outside the top three.

Teams	Tests
1 st place, men & women	4
2 nd place, men & women	4
3 rd place, men & women	4
4 th place, men & women	4
One randomly selected team men & women	2
Numbers of tests	18

Option 5

Describes the most effective plan for doping tests, but also the most expensive and for the moment most unrealistic opportunity. Even though, this option is very important to deal with, in a relation to the future development of the IRF.

According to *Alt 2: 5.7.1.1* **two** athlete from each of the **top four** + **one** athlete selected at random from each of the other teams in the Competition.

Teams	Tests
1 st place, men & women	4
2 nd place, men & women	4
3 rd place, men & women	4
4 th place, men & women	4
One from each other teams in competition, men & women. (Depends on the number of teams in competition. In this example the relative competing teams, at an international event, for men is between 25-40 teams and for women's between 15-30 teams. Based on the last 2-3 years of international competitions)	Men's team: 25-40 Women's team: 15-30
Numbers of tests	Men: 41-56 Women: 31-46 All tests: 72 - 102

In relation to *alternative 2*

Alternative 2 in WADA's testing requirements for athletes describes another solution, which includes the issues for out-of-competition tests, target testing and testing at national events. The solution is a lot more voluminous and demanding procedure why this is probably not in interests for the IRF. However the alternative gives an opportunity to give options on how to meet WADA's requirement for out-of-competition tests.

Option 1

Describes a preventing plan that can be introduced as out-of-competitions tests. The option will make sure that athletes don't use doping in training and furthermore it creates an already existing base for tested athletes at international competitions.

Teams	Tests
Two or more of the national teams best athletes must be tested 2 months before competition. (It is the doping authority in the country that has to do the tests and cover the economic costs). Information about any positive athlete should be reported to the IRF.	2
Numbers of tests	2 (minimum)