

FIDE Anti-Doping Regulations

**In furtherance of its role, Federation Internationale Des Echecs (FIDE), in close collaboration with the National Chess Federations (NCFs), the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) dedicates its efforts to ensuring that in chess the spirit of Fair Play prevails, leads the fight against doping in sport and takes measures the goal of which is to prevent endangering the health of competitors.
(Within FIDE the body responsible for the above is the Medical Commission).**

FIDE has accepted the World Anti Doping Code and its International Standards. For any matter that is not covered in these rules, the Code and the standards will prevail.

Article 1

Fundamental Rationale for the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code and FIDE Anti-Doping Rules.

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport”, it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Article 2

1. Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

2. Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

- 2.1. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player’s bodily Specimen.**
- 2.2. Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.**

2.3. Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4. Violation of the requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 3.

2.5. Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

2.7. Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8. Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Player, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.

Full details available in World Anti-Doping Code on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

3. The list of prohibited substances and methods is published by WADA and available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4. Although WADA has recognized chess as a low risk sport, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person.

5. Therapeutic Use

Players with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). Players should check their medication with the National Federation's Medical Commission or the National Anti-Doping Agency.

Players are advised to apply for TUE, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before participation in an international event.

Players in the Registered Testing Pool are advised to apply for TUEs within 3 weeks of being so informed and submit them to FIDE confidentially.

Article 3

1. FIDE is entitled to carry out doping control on any competitor in any FIDE Competition.

A sample of competitors shall be tested by random selection.

All winners (top 3 places) shall be tested. In team competitions one competitor from each team (top 3 places) shall be randomly selected to be tested.

2. Out-of-Competition Testing

In accordance with WADA requirements FIDE will form a Registered Testing Pool consisting of world's best chess players determined by ELO rating revised annually according to January ELO list (45 top rated male players and 5 top rated female players). It will be the responsibility of these players and their National Federations to provide FIDE with whereabouts information.

Point 5 of Article 2 also applies to out-of-competition testing.

3. The procedures for doping control at FIDE competitions shall be decided by the FIDE Medical Commission in accordance with World Anti-Doping Code. FIDE shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories.

No sample may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances on the Prohibited List without the player's written consent.

4. At all other events (Except where doping control is carried out under the rules of another sporting body) the NCF conducting the controls or in whose territory an event is held shall be

responsible for conducting doping control and shall inform and report the results to the FIDE Medical Commission.

5. Where doping control results in a positive test on a competitor, who is not a member of the NCF who conducted the doping control, the NCF who conducted the doping control shall, as soon as possible, report the results of such tests to the NCF which normally exercises jurisdiction over such competitor.

Article 4

Doping Control Results Management

1. Upon receipt of an A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the Medical Commission (or the organization who conducted the doping test shall:

- a) Enquire whether an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted.
- b) Consider whether there is any irregularity in the testing process or laboratory analysis which cast substantial doubt on the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- c) Promptly notify the Competitor of the Adverse Analytical Finding
- d) Notify the Competitor of the Competitor's right to promptly request the analysis of the B-Sample or, failing such request, that the B-Sample analysis will be deemed waived
- e) Notify the Competitor of the right of the Competitor and/or the Competitor's representative to attend the B-Sample opening and analysis

2. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall give the Competitor notice of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

After notification, the Competitor shall have the opportunity to present promptly a statement to the Anti-Doping Organisation.

3. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall:

- a) Enquire whether an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted.
- b) Consider whether there is any irregularity in the testing process or laboratory analysis which cast substantial doubt on the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- c) Consider any explanations provided by the Competitor.
- d) Conduct any follow-up investigation which may be required under applicable anti-doping policies.

Article 5

Hearing procedures

1. The Competitor has a right to a timely hearing (within 3 months of the notice of rule violation).

2. The Competitor has a right to a hearing before a fair and impartial hearing body*.

3. The Competitor has a right to be represented by counsel at his/her own expense.

4. Each party has a right to call, examine, and cross examine witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by written submission).
5. The Competitor has a right to an interpreter at the hearing, where necessary.
6. The Competitor has a right to a timely, written, reasoned decision.

*) FIDE Doping Hearing Panel

Appointed by FIDE Executive Board and consisting of a Chair (a lawyer) and four other experts.

Article 6

Consequences of Doping

- A. Automatic disqualification of individual results
- B. Sanctions on individuals

6.1. Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs.

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Player's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 6.1a.

a) If the Player establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Player's individual results in the other Competition shall not be disqualified.

6.2. Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 6.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1. (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6. (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Player or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 6.5.

6.3. Specified Substances.

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where a Player can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 6.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Player or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction.

6.4. Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

The period of Ineligibility for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

a) For violations of Article 2.3. (Refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set forth in Article 2.2 shall apply.

b) For violations of Article 2.7. (Trafficking) or Article 2.8. (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor should be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Player Support Personnel shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such persons. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

c) For violations of Article 2.4. (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests; any Player in the FIDE Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation) the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year Ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

6.5. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

a) If the Player establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 or 2.2 then he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Specimen, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated.

b) This Article applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.8. If a Player establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced but by no more than one half of the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period may be no less than 8 years. In violation of Article 2.1, the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

c) The FIDE Doping Hearing Panel may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Player has provided substantial assistance concerning an anti-doping rule violation by another person under Article 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8. The reduction of Ineligibility as in 6.5b shall apply.

6.6. Rules for multiple violations.

In case of a multiple anti-doping rule violation, the sanction imposed will be the more severe applicable sanction.

6.7. Disqualification of Results in Competition Subsequent to Sample Collection.

In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 6A, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive sample was collected, or other doping violation occurred shall unless fairness requires otherwise be

Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

6.8. Commencement of Ineligibility Period.

The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision. Any period for Provisional Suspension shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to

the Player, the FIDE Anti-Doping Panel imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.

6.9. Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any event or activity authorized or organized by FIDE or any NCF.

6.10. Reinstatement Testing.

As a condition to regaining eligibility, a Player must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing (including provision of whereabouts information as specified in Article 3.2).

6.11. Consequences to Teams.

Where more than one team member has been notified over possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 4, the team shall be subject to target testing for the event.

If more than one team member is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during a competition the team may be subject to disqualification or other disciplinary action.

Article 7

Appeals

7.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review (see Article 4.3) must be exhausted.

7.2. Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions.

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that FIDE or the NCF lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article. The only Person that may appeal from Provisional Suspension is the Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

a) In cases arising from international competitions or in cases involving International Level Players, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

b) The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

The player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed

The other party to the case in which the decision was rendered

FIDE or any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed

The IOC

WADA

c) Each NCF shall have in place an appeal procedure and a national level reviewing body.

7.3. Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS. If a national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

7.4. Time for Filing Appeals.

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

7.5. Statue of Limitations

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Player or other Person unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

Article 8

These Regulations shall enter into force with effect from 1.8.2004. Any changes may be proposed by the Medical Commission and agreed by the FIDE Executive Board / General Assembly. Any changes must be in accordance with WADA Anti-Doping Code.

Appendix 1 – Definitions

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Anti-Doping Organization. A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example the International Olympic Committee, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person denounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single game, match, tournament or team competition.

Competitor (Player). For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by an International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization) and any additional Person who participate in sport at a lower level if designated by the Person's National Anti-Doping Organization. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory accepting the Code.

Competitor Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working or treating Competitors participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. A Player's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: a) Disqualification means the Player's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; b) Ineligibility means the Player or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 6.9; [and c) Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under article 5.

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

Doping Control. The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games or Pan American Games).

In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, an In-Competition test is a test where a Player is selected for testing in a connection with a specific Competition.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on observations. If WADA is testing In-Competition at an Event, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organization.

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

International Event. An Event where the International Olympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Player. Players designated by FIDE as being within the Registered Testing Pool for FIDE.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.

Major Event Organizations. This term refers to the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization. The entity designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority, the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event. A sport Event involving international or national-level Players that is not an International Event.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by IF as the entity governing the IF's sport in that nation or region.

National Olympic Committee. The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice. A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Player and where the Player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The Player's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Player's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition. Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

Participant. Any Player or Player Support Personnel.

Person. A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/ Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance / Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/ Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance / Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance / Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method. Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing. An expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 5 that provides the Player with no notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Players established by FIDE who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing.

Sample / Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. Selection of Players for Testing where specific Players or groups of Players are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Testing. The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to a Player either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than a Player's Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use. The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Application No.:

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Simplified Process

I apply for approval of for the therapeutic use of one of the following medications (to be defined when the Prohibited List is finalized).

Please complete all sections

1. Athlete Information

Surname:	Given Names:	
Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> (tick appropriate box)		
Address:		
Country:	Postcode:	
Date of birth (d/m/y):		
Tel. Work:	Tel. Home:	Mobile:
Sport:	Discipline/Position:	
National Sporting Organisation:		
If disabled Athlete, indicate disability:		
E-mail:		

2. Notifying medical practitioner

Name, qualifications and medical speciality (see note 1):	
.....	
Address:	
.....	
E-mail address:	
Tel. Work:	Tel. Home:
Mobile:	Fax:

Application No.:

3. Medical Information

Diagnosis:
.....

Medical examination/test performed:
.....
.....

Prohibited medication(s):	Dose of administration	Route of administration	Frequency of administration
Anticipated duration of this medication plan			

Additional Information

.....
.....
.....

5. Medical practitioner's and athlete's declaration

I, certify the above mentioned medication/s for the above named athlete has been/are to be administered as the correct treatment for the above named medical condition. I further certify that the use of alternative medications not on the Prohibited List would be unsatisfactory for the treatment of the above named medical condition.

Specify reasons:

.....

Signature of Medical Practitioner: Date:
.....

Application No.:

I, Certify that the information under 1. are accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a Substance or Method from the WADA Prohibited List. I authorize the release of personal medical information to the Anti-Doping Organization as well as to WADA staff and to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) as well as to other Anti-Doping Organization under the provisions of the Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of the Anti-Doping Organization TUEC or WADA TUEC to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner in writing of that fact.

Athlete's signature: **Date:**
.....

Parent's/Guardian's signature: **Date:**
.....

(if the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her to sign this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with or on behalf of the athlete)

Memorandum

From: FIDE Medical Commission
To: National Federations (NFs)

Drug testing, in accordance with WADA World Anti-Doping Code, is applicable to FIDE events.

At present, the only events tested are the Olympiad and the World Championships.

The FIDE position on events tested can be amended annually by the FIDE Congress.

National Federations would be notified of any changes.

All necessary information will be available on the FIDE website (Medical Commission page).

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

A player could be taking medication which might result in testing positive for a prohibited substance. In such case, a Therapeutic Use Exemption form (TUE) must be completed (available on FIDE and WADA websites).

The completed form should be placed in a sealed envelope with the players name and FIDE code, marked **strictly confidential** and submitted via the team captain to the medical commission or its representative at the event before the beginning of the competition.

The envelope would be opened only in case of a positive test.

Memorandum

From: FIDE Medical Commission
To: FIDE Events Organisers

If doping control is anticipated by the organising body of a major FIDE international event, the organising body is requested to contact the FIDE Medical Commission no later than 3 months prior to the event so that procedure and technical support can be agreed upon and set up.

The Medical Commission should be kept informed of any doping control in all FIDE events.

All necessary information will be available on the FIDE website (Medical Commission page).
