I. General remarks

When FIFA introduced doping controls in 1966, it was one of the first international sports governing bodies to acknowledge the problem and to introduce active measures to combat it.

More doping controls are carried out worldwide in football than in any other sport. In 2012, for example, more than 28,000 doping controls (including blood and urine tests) were performed within the sport of football. Controls performed on behalf of FIFA are analysed using state-of-the-art methods in WADA-accredited laboratories. Of the 28,000 samples taken in 2012, only 106 led to doping sanctions, a ratio that has been consistent over recent years. The majority of those positive cases in football are for so-called social or recreational drugs, such as marijuana and cocaine. Anabolic steroids show up in just 0.04% of all test results.

FIFA has been active in developing new approaches in the fight against doping. The most recent example came in November 2013 with an Anti-Doping in Sports Consensus Meeting held at the Home of FIFA in Zurich. The conference, hosted by FIFA in collaboration with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and various international sports federations under the heading ‘Time for change’, was attended by experts from various professional backgrounds, who exchanged ideas, established the current position on a range of issues and discussed new strategies and methods of fighting doping in sport.

One of the latest innovations was the introduction by FIFA of the so-called biological profile, including haematological parameters, in blood, and steroid profile, in urine. This new strategy was launched on the occasion of the 2013 FIFA Confederations Cup and will go on this year for the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

II. Out-of-competition doping controls:

- All teams participating in the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil™ are included in the FIFA pre-competition testing pool (PCTP) in accordance with Annex C, art. 1 par. 2c) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

- Every team is required to provide FIFA with accurate details about its team activity days (training camps, friendly matches, etc.) during the period from 1 March 2014 to 11 June 2014.

- In accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, players and/or teams may be subject to sanctions in the event of violation of the applicable whereabouts provisions.
• All players of all teams will be tested.

• FIFA doping control officers are authorised to conduct unannounced doping controls at any time during the time period from 1 March 2014 to 11 June 2014.

• During these doping controls, the players are required to provide a urine sample and a blood sample as part of the new strategy in the fight against doping, establishing a biological profile of the players.

III. In-competition doping controls:
• Two players from each team will be tested at each match in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations

• The FIFA doping control officer is authorised to select additional players for sample collection without giving any reason.

• The players to be tested shall be drawn by lots by the FIFA doping control officer in the doping control room during the half-time break in the presence of official representatives from the competing teams.

• The players who have been drawn will undergo a doping test at the end of the match. These players are required to provide a urine sample and a blood sample.

IV. Laboratory analysis:

All samples taken –both in and out-of-competition- will be analysed at the WADA-accredited laboratory in Lausanne, Switzerland.