STN

## Prevencia dopingu v športe Vývoj a správne výrobné postupy zamerané na prevenciu prítomnosti zakázaných látok v potravinách a doplnkoch výživy určených pre športovcov

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Doping prevention in sport - Good development and manufacturing practices aimed at preventing the presence of prohibited substances in food intended for sportspeople and food supplements

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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### EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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#### **English Version**

# Doping prevention in sport - Good development and manufacturing practices aimed at preventing the presence of prohibited substances in food intended for sportspeople and food supplements

Prévention du dopage dans le sport - Bonnes pratiques de développement et de fabrication visant à prévenir la présence de substances interdites dans les denrées alimentaires destinées aux sportifs et les compléments alimentaires Dopingprävention im Sport - Gute Praxis bei der Entwicklung und Herstellung zur Vermeidung von Dopingsubstanzen für Nahrungsergänzungsmittel und Sport-Lebensmittel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 December 2020.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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#### **European foreword**

This document (EN 17444:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 453 "Dietary supplements and sports food free of doping substances", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

#### Introduction

Doping prevention is based on various targeted actions, intended for sportspersons at all levels and their environment. One of these doping prevention actions is ensuring that people participating in sport activities, either during training or competition, do not ingest doping substances through their diet, in particular by means of food intended for sportspeople and food supplements.

This document has been designed to provide manufacturers with a framework to minimize the risk of the presence of prohibited substances in food intended for sportspeople and food supplements. Such a risk cannot be eliminated entirely, and no company should be making claims to this affect, however there are a number of processes companies can put in place to reduce the risk of the presence of prohibited substances.

Indeed, in a context of trade globalization and the underlying development of transnational ordering on the Internet, it is now possible for sportspeople to order and import foods from countries outside the European Union (EU). In addition, various studies show that food intended for sportspeople and food supplements may contain doping substances resulting from unintentional contamination or voluntary additions of substances prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency [4], may give positive results in anti-doping tests and can induce adverse effects for health. Given the side effects of doping substances on health, which is one of the criteria for their prohibition, the prevention of doping by contamination of foods intended for sportspeople and food supplements is an important public health issue. This issue concerns all sportspeople, including recreational sports practitioners.

Various publications addressing contamination of food intended for sportspeople and food supplements highlight the presence of prohibited substances (mainly anabolic agents, or stimulants). These substances are included in the Prohibited List published and revised annually by the WADA [4]. Such substances are harmful to health causing mainly cardiovascular adverse effects, such as myocardial infarction, arrhythmia or coronary artery disease, neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, etc.

This document falls within the framework of the measures laid down at international level by the Council of Europe and by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) respectively:

- the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention of 1989 [5] of which Article 4 provides for the possibility of adopting administrative measures to restrict the availability of doping agents in sport;
- UNESCO's 2005 International Convention against Doping in Sport [6] of which Article 10 requires that:

"States Parties, where appropriate, shall encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish best practices in the marketing and distribution of nutritional supplements, including information regarding their analytic composition and quality assurance."

Manufacturers applying this document are strongly encouraged to comply with the requirements of other standards, in particular those of EN ISO 22000 on food safety management [1] (which includes Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles) and as applicable those of EN ISO 9001 on quality management [2].

Thanks to the support offered jointly by the CEN and by the interested parties in preparation of this document, there is a clear emphasis on the importance of encouraging companies responsible for the development and manufacture of food supplements and food intended for the sportspeople with the intention of excluding the substances prohibited by WADA [4] and protecting consumers.

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This document should work towards and support any other European, national laws or regulations in the area of doping in sport.

Quality assurance can be improved by carrying out testing, audit, certification process, etc.

The following standard has been developed to promote good manufacturing practices specifically with consideration to substances prohibited in sport.

#### 1 Scope

This document sets out the requirements relative to the development and manufacture of food intended for sportspeople and food supplements to reduce the risk of the presence of substances prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) [4].

This document specifies a framework of good practices with the objective of preventing the presence of substances prohibited in sport in food intended for sportspeople and food supplements.

This document does not lead to any form of product endorsement.

This document excludes the so-called "energy drinks".

#### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN