



BSI Standards Publication

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

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 17444:2021.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee AW/453, Food supplements compatible with doping prevention.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

BSI, as a member of CEN, is obliged to publish EN 17444:2021 as a British Standard. However, attention is drawn to the fact that during the development of this European Standard, the UK committee voted against its approval.

The UK committee submitted a negative vote due to concerns that the standard permits finished products to carry reference to EN 17444:2021. The scope and application of the standard focus on manufacturing practices, not product endorsement or finished product quality control. The UK committee feels that allowing finished products to reference the standard is misleading, and that these limitations are not defined adequately for consumers.

End-users or consumers of products should be aware of Clause 6 of the standard, which states: 'Adherence to the standard refers to the implementation of good development and manufacturing practices aimed at preventing the presence of prohibited substances without guaranteeing their absence. The standard does not constitute any form of approval for use by those subject to "doping control".'

If an athlete were to use a product that led to an adverse analytical finding, any certification or other statement of compliance of the product with the requirements of this standard would not mitigate their fault. It is the view of the UK committee that the standard does not reflect the guidance provided by anti-doping organizations and national governing bodies of sport.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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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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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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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 effect, 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.

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.