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Dear Colleagues:

Models for “Tip Lines” for Confidential Reporting of Possible Doping

An increasing number of NADOs now operate confidential “tip lines” to report possible doping. This is a useful and inexpensive first step in being able to investigate possible doping where there is no analytical finding. It can also provide information that will allow NADOs to better target their testing and their education.

Here are seven NADO examples, from around the world:

Anti-Doping Denmark: <http://www.antidoping.dk/om-add/stop-doping>

Antidoping Switzerland: <https://www.antidoping.ch/en/talktooprah/>

ASADA: <https://www.asada.gov.au/stampoutdoping/index.php>

DFSNZ: <http://www.crimestoppers-nz.org/sports-integrity-line>

SAIDS: <http://www.drugfreesport.org.za/report-doping-in-sport/>

UKAD: <http://www.ukad.org.uk/what-we-do/report-doping/>

USADA: <http://www.usada.org/playclean>

The newest of these examples is that of Anti-Doping Denmark (ADD). Here is the very straight-forward description on the ADD website:

Stop Doping Line

You can help us in the work for a fair, safe and healthy sports and exercise environment in Denmark

Perhaps you know of doping use in sports. Perhaps you have heard of or even seen sales of doping substances in your club, your gym, your school or your town. Maybe you just suspect or have heard a rumor. Perhaps you have the piece of information that completes the jigsaw puzzle for us, and allows us to take action against those who break the rules.

We want to hear what you know, and you can let us worry about evidence. Just be sure to provide the information in good faith - that is, that you do not knowingly provide false or misleading information.

Stop Doping Line staffed by experienced investigators. All information disclosed to Stop Doping Line studied and will, where appropriate, be used to prevent and combat doping.

Of course you can remain anonymous when contacting Stop Doping Line, and your information is kept confidential.

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Call 70 70 70 92 or send us an email at mail@stopdoping.dk

Phones are open around the clock.

Drug-free Sport New Zealand has partnered with Crimestoppers to create a Sports Integrity Line. Crimestoppers is an independent charity that helps New Zealanders to report concerns that something is wrong by providing an anonymous and simple way to pass on information to the authorities. This partnership has the advantage of using experienced and well-trained operators to receive confidential calls about possible doping and to have useful exchanges with callers to gather relevant information.

NADOs can also learn from the efforts of other sport organisations to ensure fair competition. See for example the home page of the FEI (Equestrian), inviting confidential contacts to the Equestrian Community Integrity Unit: <http://www.feicleansport.org/>.

British Horseracing Authority (BHA) runs a state-of-the-art and easy-to-use system for receiving reports of activity that may compromise its competitions, which it calls "RaceStraight": http://www.britishhorseracing.com/inside_horseracing/about/whatwedo/integrity/crimestoppers.asp. Note the content of the four explanatory windows: What is RaceStraight? How does it Work? What do RaceStraight want to know? What happens after I contact RaceStraight? Any NADO programme should include answers to those questions.

Anti-Doping Info leads to Possible Discipline of an NF for Permitting a Suspended Athlete to Compete

A current Anti-Doping Singapore (ADS) case shows the importance of receiving information about possible anti-doping rule violations not involving laboratory analysis. ADS received information from the bodybuilding fraternity that an athlete had participated in this year's national championships while serving a doping suspension, and that it was the President of the national federation (SBBF) who supposedly "lifted" the ban:

http://www.ssc.gov.sg/publish/Corporate/en/news/media_releases/2013/SHAIFULHAQ_AHMAD_ISHAK_GUILTY_OF_VIOLATING_TERMS_OF_SANCTION.html

ADS' investigation determined these to be the facts. (Six other suspended bodybuilders did not compete.) A review panel agreed with ADS that the athlete's suspension must be restarted.

As for the SBBF, based on the findings of the review panel, Anti-Doping Singapore has officially notified the Singapore Sports Council (SSC) and the Singapore National Olympic Council (SNOC) that SBBF had breached the ADS Anti-doping rules by allowing a banned athlete to compete. This anti-doping issue could contribute to the SBBF losing its status as the national federation. The matter is still in process.

2012 WADA Testing Statistics: NADOs Continue to do the Heavy Lifting

According to the 2012 WADA Testing Statistics, NADOs continue to conduct by far the most doping controls of any group of testing authorities. Not surprisingly, NADOs also request the most specialised analyses. This also means that NADOs have the most athletes in their various testing pools, are responsible for educating the most athletes and athlete support personnel, and have to conduct the most results management.

According to WADA:

- Of a total of 206,391 controls listed by “Testing Authority,” NADOs collected 126,963 samples and Olympic IFs collected 28,382. NFs collected an additional 26,752 samples, some for or in place of IFs, some for or in place of NADOs.
- NADOs, RADOs and NOCs did more out-of-competition controls than in-competition; IFs did more in-competition controls than out-of-competition.
- The 7 largest NADO programmes (by number of controls) collected 56,895 samples.¹
- The 7 largest IF programmes (by number of controls) collected 23,107 samples.²
- For more specialised (and costly) analyses:
 - 4 NADOs were among the top 5 in requesting GC/C/IRMS analysis
 - 3 NADOs were among the top 5 in requesting EPO analysis
 - 4 NADOs were among the top 5 requesting hGH analysis
 - 4 NADOs were among the top 5 requesting Hbt analysis
 - 2 NADOs were the top 2 requesting HBOCs analysis (followed by the IOC, UEFA and WADA)

Let’s be clear: this is not to diminish the importance of the anti-doping programmes of a number of Olympic IFs, of other international sport organisations (such as the IOC and IPC), of regional sport organisations (such as UEFA), and of other multinational players such as WADA. A number of important IF and international sport organisation anti-doping programmes, and WADA’s, focus on parts of the world where NADOs and national programmes are under-developed or non-existent. Furthermore, many IF doping controls are collected by NADOs through successful partnerships.

Here is the report itself: <http://www.wada-ama.org/Documents/Resources/Testing-Figures/WADA-2012-Anti-Doping-Testing-Figures-Report-EN.pdf>. Here is a WADA Q and A relating to the statistics: <http://www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Q-and-A/2012-Anti-Doping-Testing-Figures/>

Independent Legal Opinion on Draft 2015 Code Commissioned by WADA

WADA commissioned Judge J-P Costas, former President of the European Court of Human Rights, to provide an independent legal opinion on a number of aspects of the draft 2015 World Anti-Doping Code: http://www.wada-ama.org/Documents/World_Anti-Doping_Program/WADP-The-Code/Code_Review/Code%20Review%202015/WADC-Legal-Opinion-on-Draft-2015-Code-3.0-EN.pdf.

Judge Costas was asked to opine on eight specific matters:

1. The compatibility of the new provisions pertaining to sanctions, in particular the provisions in draft Article 10.2 of the Code, with the aforementioned principles.
2. The applicability of Article 6 § 1 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights to draft Article 8.1 of the Code on disciplinary anti-doping procedures.

¹ RUSADA (15,854), CHINADA (10,066) NADA Germany (8,077), CONI (6,794), UKAD (5,971), ASADA (5,186) and JADA (4,956)

² UCI (8,940), IAAF (5,817), ITF (2,192), FINA (1,844), IWF (1,815), IRB (1, 478) and ISU (1,021).

3. The compatibility of the principle of prohibited association in draft Article 2.10 of the Code with the aforementioned principles.
4. The compatibility of draft Article 10.12 of the Code (payment of cost awards as a condition for eligibility) with the aforementioned principles, in the light of the decision of the Swiss Federal Court in the *Matuzalem* case.
5. The compatibility of the publication of sanctions, in particular of draft Article 14.3.4 of the Code with the aforementioned principles.
6. The compatibility of the statute of limitations under draft Article 17 of the Code with the aforementioned principles.
7. Is it compatible or incompatible with human rights and the aforementioned principles to render an athlete or any other person ineligible for life for a second or third violation?
8. In view of the international standards regarding human rights, may anti-doping controls be performed on athletes anywhere, including at the athlete's «residence», for example in a hotel room, and at any time including at night between 9 p.m. and 9 a.m.?

Judge Costas took the view that the only truly problematic matter was Article 10.12 concerning repayment of cost awards. See question 4, above, opinion pp. 15 – 18. According to the Code Drafting Team, as a result this Article will be removed from the current draft 2015 Code to be sent to the WADA ExCo for consideration in September.

Doping in Animals: Grand Champion Steer Tests Positive for Painkiller

Here is a case of doping in cattle showing: <http://www.producer.com/2013/08/stampede-steer-champion-disqualified-after-drug-test/>. The case involved, apparently, an injury, poor advice from a veterinarian about the painkiller Banamine (a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory from Merck), blood testing, and the loss of C\$10,000 in prize money. No word about a period of suspension. According to the report, the Maine Anjou cross steer has not been sent to slaughter but is now at a veterinary clinic.

Doping in Baseball and Foreign Policy Analysis Biases

Now this is something a little different: a foreign policy analyst (and baseball fan) who argues that reaction the Ryan Braun doping case in Major League Baseball helps explain biases in relation to reporting on the recent military coup in Egypt, and to other events in Middle Eastern politics: http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2013/08/01/performance_enhancing_debate_ryan_braun_egyptian_revolution_pundits?wp_login_redirect=0

Membership

Here are iNADO's 36 current Members:

- Dopingautoriteit (Netherlands)
- UKAD (United Kingdom)
- ASADA (Australia)
- JADA (Japan)
- USADA (United States)
- DFSNZ (New Zealand)
- SAIDS (South Africa)
- CCES (Canada)
- ADN (Norway)
- ADD (Denmark)

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- NADA Germany
- Antidoping Switzerland
- Singapore AD
- AFLD (France)
- NADA Austria
- NADA Romania
- NADC Barbados
- FINADA (Finland)
- ISC (Irish Sports Council)
- PRADO (Puerto Rico)
- QADC (Qatar)
- BSADA (Bermuda)
- AEA (Spain)
- NOC of Slovenia
- San Marino CPA
- KADC (Kuwait)
- JADO (Jordan)
- BADC (Bahamas)
- Indian NADA
- CyADA (Cyprus)
- LTU ADA (Lithuania)
- PANDA (Poland)
- KADA (Korea)
- ALAD (Luxembourg)
- SSC (Swedish Sport Confederation)
- EADA (Estonia)

I encourage you to join iNADO as early in 2013 as possible. This will increase iNADO's influence and broaden efforts to share best practices and to raise standards. The membership application and the list of membership subscription fees are posted in the "About iNADO" section of the iNADO website under the heading "Finances": www.inado.org. It typically takes 1 -2 business days for the iNADO Board to consider and approval membership applications. Once a membership application is approved, iNADO will issue an invoice for the membership fee.

The iNADO Board of Directors is currently considering a plan for a membership recruitment campaign. The proposal would seek the participation of current Members to help recruit new members. Stay tuned for details.

Concluding Words

Never hesitate to contact me if you need assistance. Let me know what is happening in your country and in your organisation. Tell me how iNADO can help you do a better job.

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iNADO is the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations. It promotes best practices by NADOs and RADOs, and is their collective voice.