

2013 July 29

INADO Update #33

Dear Colleagues:

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)
- 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.

French Senate Report on Doping

On July 24, the French Senate released a major report into doping in France: <http://www.senat.fr/rap/r12-782-1/r12-782-11.pdf>. Here is link to the Senate Commission's website: <http://www.senat.fr/commission/enquete/dopage/index.html>

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The Senate commission heard testimony from 83 sportsmen and officials. It has made 60 recommendations to improve anti-doping. It also released documents including retrospective analysis conducted on the samples of cyclists during the 1998 and 1999 Tours de France (a number of whom have now admitted to doping in that period). That analysis revealed 18 positive results and 12 suspicious results:

Positive results:

Andrea Tafi (ITA), Erik Zabel (GER), Nicola Minali (ITA), Mario Cipollini (ITA), Fabio Sacchi (ITA), Eddy Mazzoleni (ITA), Jacky Durand (FRA), Abraham Olano (ESP), Laurent Desbiens (FRA), Marco Pantani, Manuel Beltran (ESP), Bo Hamburger (DEN), Laurent Jalabert (FRA), Marcos Serrano (ESP), Jens Heppner (GER), Jeroen Blijlevens (NED), Jan Ullrich (GER), Kevin Livingston (USA)

Suspicious results:

Ermanno Brignoli (ITA), Alain Turicchia (ITA), Eddy Mazzoleni (ITA), Stephane Barthe (FRA), Stuart O'Grady (AUS), Axel Merckx (BEL), Pascal Chanteur (FRA), Frederic Moncassin (FRA), Bobby Julich (USA), Roland Meier (SUI), Giuseppe Calcaterra (ITA), Stefano Zanini (ITA)

The Commission noted that France has a quality policy against doping. But Commission felt much more could be done to make that policy more effective. It concluded:

- The government does not have a good statistical understanding of doping practices or of trafficking of prohibited substances.
- Prevention is both too sluggish and unfocused. The sports ministry in charge of the prevention has failed to identify relevant guidelines or effective tools for prevention.
- While the analytical capacity of the French laboratory recognized internationally, its efforts in research are clearly insufficient compared to other laboratories, especially in Europe.
- Sanctions policy deserves clarification. The sharing of responsibilities between existing federations and the AFLD results in less standardization of penalties than should be the case.
- The complexity of French law inhibits the fight against trafficking in prohibited substances.
- There needs to be better cooperation between the bodies in charge of the fight against doping.

The Commission's 60 proposals seek to revitalise French anti-doping policy based on seven pillars:

- better knowledge of doping;
- a revitalised prevention policy;
- reinforced targeting of doping controls;
- optimising laboratory analysis;
- a set of more substantial penalties;
- sanctioning for trafficking; and in particular
- better organized coordination between anti-doping authorities and police.

Among the Commission's 60 Recommendations:

- A truth and reconciliation commission to probe past doping (Recommendation 1).
- As an education measure, a programme of doping controls for unlicensed sport participants but without sanctions (Recommendation 3).

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- Establish agreements between the AFLD (the French NADO) and school sport bodies for prevention purposes (Recommendation 12).
- Fewer but better-trained and full-time DCOs (Recommendation 25).
- Support WADA to ensure NADOs can do more testing at IF-sanctioned events (Recommendation 28).
- A sport-by-sport analysis of the risk of doping by discipline (Recommendation 36).
- Raise the maximum fine for doping to €100,000 (Recommendation 45).
- Recognize individual repentance to improve the effectiveness of anti-doping (Recommendation 57).
- Encourage the European Union to harmonise measures against the trafficking of prohibited substances (Recommendation 60).

“Born to Run” – Three NADOs Launch Mobile Game Promoting Clean Sports

The last iNADO Update featured ‘Born to Run,’ the new mobile phone anti-doping game developed by the NADOs of Germany, Switzerland and Austria. The game can be downloaded for free from the iTunes Store to your iPhone and iPad. A “Born to Run” trailer can be found on YouTube:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=um-Opf0xAlk&>

The iNADO website now includes a Powerpoint presentation describing “Born to Run.” See “Resource Material” in the Members’ Section of www.inado.org. If you have any questions, contact Michael Krattinger, Antidoping Switzerland, at michael.krattinger@antidoping.ch, Dominic Muser, NADA Germany, at dominic.muser@nada-bonn.de, or David Müller, NADA Austria, at d.mueller@nada.at.

Decision Sanctioning an Athlete for Disregarding Suspension

This New Zealand decision sanctions an athlete for playing cricket while suspended due to an anti-doping rule violation in powerlifting. It assesses the degree of fault or negligence of the athlete and found grounds (“no significant fault”) to reduce the additional sanction:

<http://www.sporttribunal.org.nz/decisions/Latest-decisions/2013/drug-free-sport-new-zealand-v-nigel-cordes-no2/>

How to Address Doping in Athletics?

This open letter to the leadership of the IAAF has some interesting ideas on the causes of doping in athletics and how to address them:

http://trackandfieldnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1571

New Doping Detection Technology?

This report from a UK business publication describes awarding of a patent for technology that can detect drugs from the surface of a finger: <http://www.businessweekly.co.uk/the-killer50/the-50-insider/15698->

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[us-patent-success-secures-global-fingerprint](#). We will see whether the technology becomes commercially viable and, if so, whether it has any application to anti-doping.

Link to New Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Legislation

The last iNADO Update included a comment on privacy issues relating to new anti-doping legislation in Trinidad and Tobago: the *Anti-Doping in Sport Act, 2013*. Courtesy of J. Tyrone Marcus, here is a link to the legislation itself, which has come into force: <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/a2013-10.pdf>.

Among other things, the Act applies to foreign athletes training or competing in Trinidad and Tobago (section 5(c)), creates the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organisation (TTADO) (sections 7 – 19), creates the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel (sections 27 – 30), creates the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Appeal Panel (sections 31 – 34), and provides for sanctioning national sport governing bodies that do not comply with the provisions of the legislation (section 37). The legislation does not criminalise doping.

Until the TTADO becomes operational, the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Rules (<http://sport.gov.tt/tt-anti-doping-rules>) will continue to be administered by the Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee. Trinidad and Tobago is currently a member of the Caribbean RADO (www.caribbeanrado.com).

For context on the new legislation, and the situation of a number of Caribbean nations, Mr. Marcus makes this comment: <http://www.trinidadexpress.com/commentaries/New-Anti-Doping-Act-firm-but-fair-217035671.html>.

Pound Report/Concluding Words

iNADO's submission on the Pound Report is now posted on the home page of the iNADO website. I hope it will assist you make your own comments to WADA. Please feel free to borrow from that submission as much as you would like in your own submission to WADA. The greater the number of NADO and RADO comments, the stronger our voice on the recommendations of that important report.

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.

Joseph de Pencier, J.D.
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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.