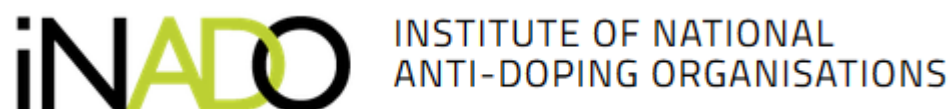


14 June 2017 - iNADO Update #83



Bart Coumans, Anti-Doping Authority Netherlands, has died.

13 June 2017, Anti-Doping Authority Netherlands

On the 12th of June our colleague Bart Coumans passed away after suffering a heart attack at home. This news is still completely unexpected, unreal and incomprehensible to all of us.

Bart was a prime example of sportsmanship. His greatest passion was judo, reaching the third dan. He was a very enthusiastic practitioner of the sport and he was involved in giving various training courses. In addition, he participated in cross fit and liked to run and to ride his bicycle.

On a professional level, heading our department of prevention, he was extraordinarily committed as well. He participated in many national and international working groups and was a member of the Education Committee of the World Anti-Doping Agency and of the Advisory Group on Education of the Council of Europe. In the Netherlands he was a member of the steering committee of the Research Program Sport and he chaired the pillar 'Performing' in this group. He was a welcome guest at (inter)national congresses, symposiums and meetings.

His passing is devastating to his colleagues at Anti-Doping Authority Netherlands and to all other national and international colleagues as well. Bart has brought our profession at a higher level and we cannot imagine how to proceed without him.

Most of all the world will be missing an extraordinary amiable man. We will miss his laughter, his jokes and his great commitment and professionalism dearly. We wish his wife Annie, his family and friends the strength to process this unmentionable loss.



New Member

iNADO is very pleased to announce its 68th member. iNADO welcomes Leonardo Galliatelli and his team from NADO Italia. NADO Italia administers one of Europe's oldest and largest national anti-doping programmes. If you are interested in learning more about anti-doping in Italy visit: www.nadoitalia.it

60% of Global Testing is accredited to iNADO Members

According to WADA's latest testing statistics (2015), iNADO's current 68 members are now responsible for more than [60% of worldwide testing](#) (including testing by IFs, MEOs, NOCs, RADOs, etc.). Consequently, if only testing by NADOs is considered, iNADO Members account for 87% of all NADO anti-doping work worldwide. Similarly, when Athlete Blood Passport testing by all kind of ADOs in 2015 is considered, half of all 25012 samples (i.e., 12335) were conducted by iNADO Members.

iNADO Members include many of the largest anti-doping programmes, with more than 5000 tests annually, but also many of the smallest with only a couple dozen tests or less. The attached table shows [testing figures by country](#).

OCALUDS hosts UNESCO-Funded Anti-Doping Seminar in Cameroon

Last week, iNADO Member the Cameroonian Organization for the Fight against Doping in Sport (OCALUDS) held a seminar on the fight against doping in sport on the theme: "Strengthening the capacities of the national sports federation sportsmen and the members of the regional anti-doping committees". The opening and closing ceremonies were co-chaired by the Minister of Sports and the Minister of Basic Education, President of the National Commission of Cameroon for UNESCO, in the presence of the President of the Cameroon National Palymptic Committee and the Secretary-General Of the National Commission of Cameroon for UNESCO.

The target audience consisted of Presidents and Secretaries-General of national sports federations, national technical directors, national coaches, team physicians, and members of the regional anti-doping committees.

The topics covered covered several aspects of the fight against doping, including:

- The UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, presented by the Secretary-General of the National Commission of Cameroon for UNESCO.
- The 2015 World Anti-Doping Code and its changes.
- The dangers of doping for health.
- How to improved doping-free performance.
- The doping control process.
- Results management.
- Decision-making by the athlete's supervisory staff in the event of a potential doping case.
- The roles and responsibilities of national sports federations in the fight against doping.
- Doping and the ethics of sports medicine.

Congratulations to our colleagues Robert Ndjana, Maxime Dang and their team. A reminder of how NADOs can use UNESCO funding for building national anti-doping capacity. And of the importance of engaging national federations and their leaders to extend the influence and reach of a NADO. For some pictures of the event, visit our [Facebook page](#).

International Conference on Doping and Public Health, Oslo, Norway

On June 7-9, 2017, the International Conference on Doping and Public Health was hosted by Anti-Doping Norway in Oslo. About 230 delegates from 40 countries participated at this well-organized conference on the use of anabolic steroids among recreational athletes. The main focus was on the short- and long-term effects of the misuse of anabolic steroids, the reasons for the increasing use of so-called performance- and image-enhancing drugs (PIEDs), the prevention of trafficking and use of PIEDs, and the medical and psychological treatment of anabolic steroid users.

For a more extensive summary of the conference, please visit [Anti-Doping Norway's website](#).

NADA Germany Annual Press Conference - An Example of Best Practice

On June 1, Executive Board Members of NADA Germany, Andrea Gotzmann (Chair) and Lars Mortsiefer held a [press conference](#) and offered an overview about the activities of the agency during 2016. The timing of the press conference is chosen in combination with the release of their [annual report](#) (only in German).

2016, can be summarized quickly in numbers: 12646 control tests were conducted (compared to 12425 in 2015), 98 possible ADRV were found (83 in 2015), leading to 20 sanctions (27 in 2015). However and looking beyond the numbers, during the press conference NADA Germany acknowledged the importance of collaborating with national stakeholders to intensify the fight against doping. During 2016 federal states in Germany supported preventive and educational activities by considerably increased funding. Also, the German anti-doping law paved the ground to work together with law enforcement: 28 cases were prosecuted with state power agencies.

Internationally, and after the evidence provided by the scandals of last years, including the McLaren report ahead of Rio 2016, NADA Germany stressed the importance of reforms to rebuild trust in the international anti-doping system. This claim was reproduced by German newspapers giants such as [Süddeutsche Zeitung](#) or [Tagesspiegel](#).

The German example shows that holding an annual press conference serves not only the purpose of transparency but it also can help ADOs have their messages retransmitted to external stakeholders reaching out to much larger audiences. Best practice on both counts.

Reporting ADO Failure as Important as Reporting Athlete Doping?

The anti-doping world is in the midst of a push for reporting of possible doping through promoting a culture of whistle-blowing, report doping tip-lines, secure on-line programmes, and so on. This provides important information about possible ADRVs and, ultimately, will become an important deterrent to doping. Clean athletes are pushing for more reporting programmes in more sports, more countries and more languages.

But athletes are also increasing vocal that ADOs should be held to a "strict liability" standard for their operations comparable to the standard to which athletes are held. Where anti-doping programmes fail, clean athletes are left unprotected. So reporting ADO failures and holding those ADOs to account for them (and for their correction) should be in principle just as important as reporting athlete misconduct.

Especially as WADA Code compliance now scrutinises ADO operations, cataloging and acting on ADO failures is important for effective Code compliance and identifying necessary corrective actions. Therefore, it would be logical to promote a habit of reporting ADO failure to WADA.

Let's call this a "culture of Code compliance" to which all ADOs should be committed.

NADOs and IFs deal with each other every day. NADOs and IFs see the strengths and weaknesses of each other's programmes. As collegial organisations dedicated to clean athletes and clean sport, one hopes that NADOs and IFs tell each other when they observe errors and suggest improvements.

Building on that, why shouldn't NADOs and IFs be reporting each other's more fundamental problems to WADA so that those problems can be captured and addressed through the Code compliance system? Isn't reporting ADO failures to WADA an important way to protect clean sport? Isn't failure to report a failure in our duty to operate effective anti-doping programmes?

I'm not talking about one-time or individual errors, or minor mistakes, that can be corrected by training or by re-training and appropriate oversight. I am talking about fundamental faults such as failure to meet a Code or IS requirement, or a repeated or

systemic failure.

Don't we owe it to our clean athletes to take every possible measure to correct such ADO problems?

Independence of hearing panels: Conclusions from CoE Seminar Vilnius

The Council of Europe and the Department of Sports of the government of Lithuania held a legal seminar in Vilnius last April regarding the important subject of independence of hearing panels. Independence of such hearing bodies is an important requisite to guarantee fair trials in doping cases. Participants of the two-day session discussed recommendations on topics such as the structure and composition of hearing panels, athlete rights, appeals, decisions and sanctions. Read here the [full document](#).

Here are a few of the conclusions reached during the seminar, to which representatives of the European Court of Human Rights, WADA, and the National Anti-Doping Panel of the UK attended.

- It is desirable where appropriate to have a former sportsperson be a part of a Panel.
 - Athletes should not have to appeal to CAS before taking matters before the civil courts in their own countries.
 - An international standard on the independence of hearing panels might be considered which would apply to all NADO's.
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Nutritional Supplements on the Radar of the IOC

In light of the widespread use of dietary supplements among elite athletes and the general population, the IOC recently held a three-day meeting in Lausanne to discuss the use and effects of supplements. Go to the IOC website to read the [media statement](#), which includes a link to the full consensus report. The expert group concluded that:

- Only a few supplements, from the many thousands available, may provide performance or health-related benefits for some athletes in some types of sports, when optimum training, nutrition and recovery are already achieved.
- An across-the-board solution on supplements does not exist since supplementation with essential nutrients may be only beneficial if a specific nutrient deficiency is medically diagnosed.

Taking into consideration the relative high risk of acquiring contaminated supplements and that the benefits may be very limited the IOC advises to consume supplements only after athletes have sought expert professional advice.

In summary, diet significantly influences athletic performance, but the use of supplements does not compensate for poor food choices and an inadequate diet.

CAS Award on Russian Olympic Committee et al vs. IAAF

This recent published decision (available at the [Anti-Doping Knowledge Center](#)) is an important decision that addresses head-on the notion that somehow "collective punishment" is inappropriate or even illegal in sport.

It reiterates the simple principle that if an organisation is ineligible, so are its individual members. Therefore the rule which suspends member federations which are not in compliance with the 2015 WADC is consistent with that Code even if individual athletes are suspended from international competition.

See also the [CAS award](#) on the dispute between the Russian Paralympic Committee and the IPC which addresses the same subject.

Conclusion of IOC Reanalysis of Olympic Games Samples from Beijing and London

The IOC's campaign of reanalysis of stored samples of the Beijing 2008 and London 2012 Olympic Games, looked at more than 1000 samples and led to 105 sanctions to athletes from sixteen nations and six sport federations including 54 medal winners. The sanctions (all of them can be found at the Anti-Doping Knowledge Center) show that:

- 65 (62%) of the sanctioned athletes come from only three countries: Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.
- In 82 out of the 105 sanctions (78%), turinabol was (one of) the substance(s) used.

See a final iNADO [list of sanctioned athletes](#) as well as the [summary tables](#) (showing sanctions by gender, sport, nation or prohibited substance).

New at the Anti-Doping Knowledge Center



DOPING.nl
THE ANTI-DOPING KNOWLEDGE CENTER

- [CAS 2016_A_4486 IAAF vs Ekaterina Poistogova](#)
 - [CAS 2016_O_4481 IAAF vs ARAF & Mariya Savinova-Farnosova](#)
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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.



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