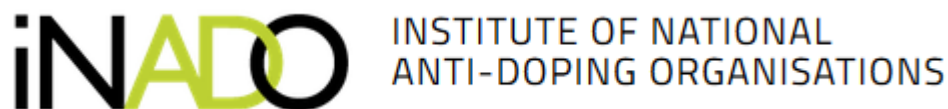


20 December 2017 - iNADO Update #90



iNADO wishes all members of the sport and the anti-doping community happy holidays and a wonderful year 2018!

iNADO Workshop 2018 (March 20, Lausanne) opens Registration for Non-Members

Non-member NADOs, IFs, MEOs, government officials, scientists and independent experts can use this [LINK TO REGISTER](#) to our 2018 iNADO Workshop.

With the theme of "A Tale of Two Codes (2015, 2021)" iNADO will host a practical workshop focussing on current compliance issues as well as critical items for the first consultation round. The workshop will again be at the University of Lausanne and a programme will be circulated soon with every current version available on our website.

Non-member organisations can register up to 2 staff members at €200 each. Non-Member NADOs get an early bird discount until January 31st and pay only €150 p. P. RADOs pay only €100 each. Additional staff beyond the two seats will be put initially in a waiting list. Closer to the event, available seats will be allocated to the waiting list.

Hotel bookings can be made in conjunction with the registration to [WADA's ADO Symposium](#)



DOPING.nl
THE ANTI-DOPING KNOWLEDGE CENTER

Cases in the Anti-Doping Knowledge Centre

The [Anti-Doping Knowledge Center](#) has the largest collection of anti-doping decisions. It is easily searched and makes available a wide variety of very useful information. All anti-doping personnel should have a favourites link to this site. Here is a selection of

decisions your legal counsel or results management staff can find there, filtered by different topics.

Lifetime Bans: Athlete Support Personnel between 2010 and 2017

- [CAS 2016 A 4487 IAAF vs Alexey Melnikov](#) 7 Apr 2017
- [CAS 2016 A 4480 IAAF vs ARAF & Vladimir Kazarin](#) 7 Apr 2017
- [CAS 2016 O 4575 IAAF vs ARAF & Sergei Nikolaevich Portugalov](#) 10 Mar 2017
- [ISR 2016 KNWU Decision Disciplinary Committee 2016008 T](#) 26 Sep 2016
- [UKAD 2015 UKAD vs Georgios Skafidas](#) 22 Feb 2016
- [IAAF 2016 IAAF vs Valentin Balakhnichev, Alexei Melnikov, Gabriel Dollé & Papa Massata Diack](#) 7 Jan 2016
- [CAS 2015 A 4024 E. vs Turkish Athletics Federation & WADA - Preliminary Award](#)
- [See all](#)

Lifetime Bans: Administration of Substances to Minors

- [ISR 2016 KNWU Decision Disciplinary Committee 2016008 T](#) 26 Sep 2016
- [ANAD Comisia de Apel 2015_02 Laurentiu Basarab vs ANAD](#) 22 Jun 2015
- [ANAD Comisia de Audiere 2010_29 ANAD vs Miruna Elena Trifan & Xenofonte Bobob](#) 12 Aug 2010
- [SDRCC 2008 CCES vs André Aubut](#) 2 Mar 2009

Acceptance of Sanction and Prompt Admission

- [CCES 2017 CCES vs Quentin Weber](#) 11 Dec 2017
- [CCES 2017 CCES vs Niko Somos](#) 30 Oct 2017
- [UKAD 2017 UKAD vs Robert Myring-Thomson](#) 12 Sep 2017
- [UKAD 2016 UKAD vs Carl Lamb](#) 26 Jul 2017
- [CCES 2017 CCES vs Darius Martens](#) 20 Jul 2017
- [ST 2016_18 DFSNZ vs Michael Butson](#) 3 May 2017
- [See all](#)

Substances: Cocaine by Contamination

- [ITF 2017 ITF vs Daniel Evans](#) 3 Oct 2017
- [SDRCC 2016 CCES vs Shawnacy Barber](#) 11 Aug 2016
- [FISA 2004 FISA vs Ulf Lienhard](#) 7 Mar 2004
- [SDRCC 2005 CCES vs Joseph Frans](#) 2 Jun 2005
- [SDRCC 2005 CCES vs Ainsly Robinson](#) 10 Nov 2005
- [See all](#)

Substances: Legitimate Medical Treatment of Cannabis

- [AFLD 2015 FFBB vs Respondent M59](#) 5 Nov 2015
- [AFLD 2015 FFBB vs Respondent M57](#) 22 Oct 2015
- [ISADDP 2013 IRFU Disciplinary Decision 20131538](#) 16 May 2013
- [CAS 2012 A 2959 WADA vs Ali Nilforushan & FEI](#) 30 Apr 2013
- [AFLD 2013 FFSA vs Respondent M14](#) 14 Feb 2013
- [See all](#)

Substances: Cannabis by Contamination (Passive smoking)

- [CAS 2008 A 1577 USADA vs Barney J. Reed](#) 15 Dec 2008
- [ISR 2010 KNMV Decision Disciplinary Committee 2010038 T](#) 15 Sep 2010
- [IOC 2012 IOC vs Nicholas Delpopolo](#) 6 Aug 2012
- [FEI 2012 FEI vs Aleksandr Kovshov](#) 27 Dec 2012
- [ST 2008_14 DFSNZ vs Duane Wineti](#) 19 Dec 2008
- [See all](#)

Changes to the Prohibited List and other Risks in 2018

NADOs have a responsibility to provide easily accessible updated information to athletes. Changes to [WADA's Prohibited List](#) are a clear example. The US Anti-Doping Agency has made this summary [available on their website](#). The summary also reminds of some of the existing risks that will continue in the 2018 Prohibited List.

The summary notes an increase in intravenous (IV) infusion limits, removal from cannabidiol from the list, and warnings re SARMS (prohibited anabolic agents), clomiphene, and clenbuterol.

UKAD has also circulated [a press release](#) to its community, with emphasis on the following changes to the prohibited list:

- Clarification regarding salbutamol
- Glycerol to be removed from the List
- Additional examples of stimulants
- Examples of glucocorticoids (S9) to be added
- Alcohol to be removed from the List

Update: IOC Disciplinary Sanctions

In its Twitter account, the Sports Integrity Initiative published essential parts of the 52 pg. [affidavit from Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov](#) given to the IOC's Schmid Commission whose report was assisted the IOC in reaching its decision to ban the Russian Olympic Committee from participating in PyeongChang 2018.

Regarding the samples from Sochi 2014, the other IOC Disciplinary Commission, as a direct result of the findings in the McLaren report and the evidence provided by G. Rodchenkov, has focused on the tampering of samples from Russian athletes. Since November, the IOC has published 32 sanctions and exonerated three athletes. See the updated [list of sanctioned athletes](#) including links to the cases at the ADKC. The [summary tables](#) show sanctions by gender, sport, nation or prohibited substance for all three Olympic Games editions.

Please note that Turin 2006 was completed with no positive cases. Similarly, only the stored samples of one athlete from Vancouver 2010 tested positive and is currently in results management. Since 2016 the IOC Disciplinary Commission conducted a comprehensive reanalysis to stored samples from the Beijing 2008 and London 2012 Olympic Games. As a result and up to date, **138 athletes** from sixteen nations and twelve sport federations including **66 medal winners** have been sanctioned.

Mobile (GPS) Whereabouts: The Quest to embrace New Technology

During our Athlete and Leader Symposium, Jonas Plass and Sebastian Zickau presented PARADISE, a multi-party project to complement ADAMS in filing athletes' whereabouts. With the help of a mobile GPS device, DCOs accessing PARADISE would know the location of athletes in the registered test pool and could so conduct OOC tests. As a consequence, the requirements for athletes to update their whereabouts information in ADAMS would be reduced also reducing the potential for missed tests.

The Sports Integrity Initiative recently published this [interesting article describing the project](#) and what this new technology might mean for ADOs. While of great interest it is clear that the project will need considerably more scrutiny if it is to provide a viable and improved means of locating athletes for no notice testing.

Research Paper: Temptation, Attitudes and Subjective Norms are Predictors of Doping

The research paper "[Predictors of doping intentions, susceptibility, and behaviour of elite athletes: a meta analytic review](#)" summarises the predictors of susceptibility to doping behaviour identified by previous research in elite athletes. It also analyses how far previous research regarded aspects beyond the athletes such as context and sporting culture.

The results show that situational temptation, attitudes, and subjective norms are strong predicting variables of doping, but intention did not always predict behaviour. Attitudes were a significant predictor for both doping susceptibility and behaviour.

The Austrian research team found that most of the predictors are athlete-centered and ignore macro-level factors that might help to explain how certain individual traits impact on the decision making process.

Academic Certificate Course: "Doping and Doping Prevention" (in German)

There is growing evidence that doping prevention measurements need to be adapted. They need to go beyond mere conveying of knowledge towards an education also targeting social and pedagogical competences.

Therefore, the certificate course "Doping and Doping Prevention" was developed at the Institute of Sports Medicine, Alpine Medicine & Health Tourism at the University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (UMIT) in Hall in Tyrol (Austria).

The course offers insight into the history and development of doping and the current state of research. It furthermore provides the participants with information on doping substances and methods, its effects and unintended side-effects, as well as current WADA rules and regulations and the procedure of doping controls and TUE applications. Participants can acquire competences to detect a possible doping mentality and to apply and include specific age-appropriate prevention measurements in the daily training routine. The course is aimed at a broad audience but especially at sport physicians, sports scientists, coaches, physiotherapists, sports teachers and sports psychologists.

It is structured into 2 consecutive modules (2.5 days each). Each participant receives an official UMIT certificate after successful completion of both modules (and a confirmation of participation after completion of each module). In 2018, module 1 will take place from April 20st - April 22nd, 2018 and module 2 will take place from September 14th - September 16th 2018.

For additional information, please visit www.umit.at/anti-doping

Opinion: Are Moral Sanctions for Doping Offences Always Adequate?

The intention behind this piece is for anti-doping experts to reflect about the appropriate legal and moral sanctions of doping offences. It builds up on two different events happening earlier this year.

The first ignition for this discussion was Justin Gatlin, U.S. sprinter who served two different doping sanctions, who was booed by thousands of spectators in the London Stadium as he crossed the line first and while he received his gold medal in the 100 men's sprint at the 2017 IAAF World Championship. Catherine Ordway in the [Sport Integrity Initiative](#) argues that the sentiment of those booing Gatlin in the stadium, and probably many more booing at home, disregards court decisions allowing Gatlin to participate in competitions. Moreover, this proof of collective disapproval seems to be part of a what some catalogue as "Moral Panic", i.e. the demonisation of athletes caught for doping for the rest of their lives. This simply is contrary to the Spirit of Sport which the World Anti-Doping Code intends to protect.

A second example of a debatable moral sanction is that of the Lion Company in New Zealand and its [cancelled advertisement campaign featuring Lance Armstrong](#). Lion is a major distributor of beer and alcoholic beverages and produced an advertisement campaign called "The Consequence" with the disgraced U.S. cyclist.

As the title of the campaign indicates, the *Consequence* was intended to provide a cautionary story depicting "how much you stand to lose when you pursue success at all costs". However, the company decided to cancel the campaign due to the upset caused among members of the community, corporate communications of the company said. This seems to be a step in the wrong direction given that many anti-doping education activities all around the world have used and continue using the stories of former doping cheats to educate athletes about the risks of doping. Tyler Hamilton is a good example of a former athlete whose authentic and compelling story can be used to deter doping. However there are clear points of difference with Hamilton showing genuine contrition and offering his story at no cost. This contrasts with Armstrong's approach which seems to be one of generating income and creating publicity for himself.

Nevertheless, as Catherine Ordway puts it: "To take a blanket approach to prevent every banned athlete from being involved in any capacity in sport (and society) loses sight of the essence of what makes sport special and worth protecting."

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



iNADO Website

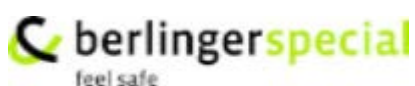


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