

## iNADO Workshop 2018 (March 20) Registration Closes on March 9

Here is a link to the [programme](#) of our Workshop. The content of the workshop focuses on current compliance issues as well as critical items for the first consultation round. For more information visit our [website](#).

There are still few seats available for Non-Members. [REGISTER HERE](#) (€ 200 p. P.)

## iNADO Webinars

- May 9 - "2018 Commonwealth Games Taskforce" by Simon Henry (ASADA). [Register here](#).

More invitations will be sent within the next days.

## USADA tests New Friendly Blood Collection Method

The United States Anti-Doping Agency has launched a pilot programme for a new blood collection process. The programme is the result of a partnership between USADA and Seventh Sense Biosystems, Inc.(7SBio) which in an initial phase will be limited to UFC athletes.

In a recent [press release](#), USADA explains the new process. Using a push-button blood collection device (TAP™) designed by 7SBio, within minutes, and without creating discomfort for the athlete, a small amount of blood is collected and stored.

Dr. Matthew Fedoruk, USADA's Senior Managing Director of Science and Research adds: "This new device offers far more flexibility than existing blood draw methods, while advancing a painless collection method". Current methods of blood collection and analysis are complex and expensive. This innovation could drive advancement in global anti-doping practices, making it easier for athletes to give, and anti-doping agencies to collect, ship, and analyze, blood samples around the world, said Dr. Fedoruk. [Click here](#) to read more how TAP™ works.



## The Charter of Athletes Rights: Over 2000 Athletes participate in Survey

In 2017 [FairSport](#) conducted a Survey on the Charter of Athletes' Rights (COAR) which over a six-week period allowed athletes to share their opinion regarding their rights and the environment of cheating within sport.

Over 2100 athletes from more than 60 countries, and 50 sport disciplines, including 270 Paralympians participated. The male/female ratio of athletes was almost equal and the participants' age averaged 27 years. 85% of the athletes have performed at international competition level. FairSport has prepared a summary of the [key findings](#) of the survey. To review all questions and responses [click here](#). The survey showed that:

- For 55% of the athletes sport is not free of corruption, coercion, and manipulation.
- 54% believe sport organisations are not free from conflict of interest.
- 83% believe athletes should be compensated by those that cheat at their expense.

The results from the survey demonstrate the need for much higher engagement of athletes in the decision process of anti-doping and, also that current representation is not addressing their rights properly. Athletes would want a much more transparent process in sport in general, but specifically in anti-doping, protection, compensation and equality. Thus, the need for a charter of athletes' rights.

The feedback given by athletes to this survey made also clear that it is necessary to investigate further the athletes' perspective on anti-doping authorities, the handling of the Russian doping problem, transparency in anti-doping work, and around property and sponsorship rights. For this reason a second survey is being prepared currently. You will be soon asked to distribute the new survey among your athlete communities.

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## Participate in the IOC Survey about Prevention Activities in your Country

The [Health and Life Sciences University](#) in Tirol, Austria has launched a Doping Prevention Monitoring Program (DPMP). The goal of this project which was tendered by the IOC, is to initiate a long-term data collection that:

- shows which prevention measures show positive effects taking into consideration the individual characteristics of athletes, and
- for the first time maps which preventive measures take place in the different countries.

If you haven't participated yet in the survey, please take a few minutes to fill-out this [questionnaire](#). You are only required to list the existing programmes of doping prevention in your country. Once you have downloaded and responded the survey send it to [cornelia.blank@umit.at](mailto:cornelia.blank@umit.at). You can also contact her for any questions you may have.

To know more about this project read the [information and declaration of consent](#) sheet.

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## Exceptional Use of Asthma Sprays

During the Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang the controversy about the use of asthma spray was revived by media in some countries. To promote transparency, NADA Germany has provided useful advice reminding us that the use of beta-2-agonists is prohibited at any time according to the Prohibited List.

The medical department at [NADA Germany](#) identifies however, three of the bronchodilator agents of group S3, salbutamol, formoterol and salmeterol which may be administered by inhalation. The daily maximum doses are clearly defined. Namely, a maximum of 1600 µg salbutamol per 24 hours. This translates, depending on the preparation, in up to 8 strokes or up to 16 strokes per day. Salmeterol may be inhaled up to a maximum dose of 200 µg and Formoterol up to 54 µg in 24 hours.

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## Weightlifting: A Simple Approach to change a Sport with Historic Doping Problems

Changing an entrenched doping culture within one sport discipline can be an extremely difficult task, but not impossible. The approach

taken by the International Weightlifting Federation is demonstrating to be an effective tool and contain systemic doping from a number of nations.

At the 2015 Weightlifting World Championships in Houston, Texas, 40 per cent of the athletes were tested and **24 positives cases** reported. Two years later, at the following edition of World Championship in Anaheim, California [two thirds of the 315 athletes](#) were tested and only **four positives** reported. The reasons for this positive development seem to be simple:

- A strategy of retesting stored samples, combined with
- A rigorous application of [collective sanctions](#) to countries that have historically featured a disproportionately high incidence of doping.

Already in 2016 the [Bulgarian Weightlifting Federation](#) was suspended from participating at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. By IWF rules, once a national federation with three or more anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) during the retesting of samples taken during Beijing 2008 and London 2012, would be automatically suspended. Following a meeting in October 2017, a new batch of [nine IWF Members Federations](#) received with immediate effect one-year suspensions after it was confirmed that three or more anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) during the retesting of samples taken at Beijing 2008 and London 2012.

Last, one crucial factor in the success of this strategy is the fact that sanctions have received appropriate reinforcement from the Olympic Movement. Weightlifting remains on probation by the IOC and is not assured for the Paris 2024 programme unless it continues to demonstrate progress.

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## British Cycling implemented Good Governance Practices after Parliamentary Investigation

Julie Harrington, Chief Executive Officer of the Cycling Federation in UK provided a document to the Culture, Media and Sport committee of the Parliament detailing all [steps undertaken by the NF to reform British Cycling](#). Serious malpractices in cycling in UK were made public in the last years. The changes can be summarised as follows:

1. New and modernised Governance arrangements for British Cycling:
  - New independent chair.
  - New arrangement to fully comply with the new Code for Sports Governance.
2. Independent Review of Medical Practices:
  - New clinical governance committee.
  - New head of medicine.
3. Full adoption of all recommendations arising from independent review into the culture of British Cycling's World Class Programme:
  - Mechanisms for athlete representation and engagement.
  - 'Whole life' development opportunities for every rider.
  - Conduct staff, rider and volunteer surveys to inform a refreshed set of values, behaviours and leadership principles.

This comprehensive reform followed UKAD's investigation regarding the anti-doping procedures of British Cycling. Failings in medicine ordering, management, administration and disposal were made public and also medical records were inconsistent and sometimes incomplete.

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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.

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## Three New Interesting CAS Anti-Doping Awards

### [CAS 2012\\_A\\_2762 Bayer 04 Leverkusen vs UEFA](#)

On 26 January 2012 the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Board decided to impose a €25,000 fine on the German football club Bayer 04 Leverkusen (the Club). This decision was upheld by the UEFA Appeals Body on 23 March 2012. The Club was fined for two instances of whereabouts filing failures in September 2011 and in December 2011 violating the UEFA Whereabouts Rules. The Club asserted that the absence of a sick football player was reported by the team doctor minutes before the training in question in the situation that a NADA doping control and an UEFA doping control took place at the same time. The UEFA contended that the club did not “immediately send updates of all information required on the [whereabouts] form so that it maintained accurate at all times” as required by Article 11 of the Whereabouts Rules.

Definition of “immediately” from a legal perspective. Events not attributed to force majeure and responsibility of a club to report the change of the whereabouts of its players.

### [CAS 2012\\_A\\_2725 ICI vs Vladimir Koev & Bulgarian Cycling Union \(BCU\)](#)

The Sole Arbitrator finds to his comfortable satisfaction that the Athlete used his medication without intention to enhance his sports performances. However the Athlete is guilty of considerable negligence due to his failure to check his medication before use. Also he deliberately did not mention his medication on the doping control form because he was embarrassed about his condition. The Sole Arbitrator considers that there were substantial delays in the proceedings not attributable to the Athlete and he rules about disqualification of his results and payment of fine, fees and costs.

### [CAS 2017\\_A\\_4927 Misha Aloyan vs IOC](#)

Misha Aloyan is a Russian Athlete competing in the Men's 52kg boxing event at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games. On 7 September 2016 the IOC has reported that his sample tested positive for tuaminoheptane. The Athlete asserted that he had used the medication Rhinofluimucil (containing the substance) out-of-competition on the advice of his team doctor. The Sole Arbitrator accepted the Athlete's explanation but that does not clear his duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his body.

**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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