

# 2017 Annual Report



DOPING  
AUTORITEIT

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## Preface

You are viewing the twelfth Annual Report from the Anti-Doping Authority of the Netherlands. This is the seventh Annual Report to be published exclusively in digital form.

2017 was the year in which the lion's share of the project 'Together for clean sport' (SVESS) was implemented. This project is being carried out in close cooperation with NOC\*NSF, the KNVB, the KNBB, the Athletics Union and Fit!vak. The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport is also providing financial support for the project. There are various activities (prevention and control) targeting football, billiards, athletics and fitness. The aim is to establish models tailored specifically to team sports, sports with a high percentage of inadvertent doping violations, sports with a relatively high doping risk, and fitness. The models will be used by other sports associations and organisations in these categories to improve their anti-doping policies.

Given the ongoing intensive contacts with the press in 2017, it would seem fair to conclude that the strong profile of the Doping Authority is a fact of life that does not depend on the seriousness or extent of current doping cases. It is not possible to respond to all requests for information and comments, and so a selective approach is unavoidable. Nevertheless, the aim is to provide the fastest and most complete possible service for the principal media (national newspapers, radio and television). The numerous contacts with the media resulted once again in an extremely large number of publications and broadcasts that included the Doping Authority's views and the information we provided. More than in previous years, the media reported on the organisation of the doping policy in an international context in direct response to the very serious doping issues in Russia and often on the basis (in part) of information provided by the Doping Authority. More specifically, the focus was on the IOC's approach to Russia, particularly against the backdrop of the Olympic Winter Games in South Korea.

The nature and extent of the Russian 'doping scandal', and the range of responses in the international sports world, also had a major impact on the Doping Authority. WADA involved the Doping Authority in different ways in a number of projects focusing not only on finding solutions for the short term but also on the implementation of reforms in the global anti-doping world in the longer term. Back in 2016, a new form of collaboration between National Anti-Doping Organisations (the 'NADO Leader Summits') was set up very quickly and this line was continued in 2017 (with two more meetings). These summits produced analyses and explanations that will play a major role in international decision-making.

The Doping Authority received an increase in the financial contribution from the Dutch Lottery and was therefore able to expand the National Doping Control Programme. This allowed us to reduce the gap between ourselves and other elite sports countries to some extent. A total of 3,008 doping controls took place, 2,408 under the National Doping Control Programme.

After the Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Bill (Wuab) was sent to the Dutch Lower House by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport in September 2016, a round-table discussion followed in the Lower House in January 2017 at which the Doping Authority was also given the opportunity to express our views about the bill and its implementation. After the parliamentary elections in March 2017, however, the bill was declared controversial and its progress through parliament was accordingly

suspended. After the appointment of the new government, work resumed but there was no parliamentary debate on the bill in the Lower House in 2017.

The transfer of tasks, personnel and resources from the present foundation to the independent governing authority will require thorough preparation but these matters can only be settled and arranged in concrete terms when the exact details of the new law (and any associated decrees) are known. This stage had not yet been reached at the end of 2017.

Despite the ongoing struggle to balance the responsibilities of the organisation and the available resources, we believe that we made an important contribution to the fight against doping in sport once again in 2017. We hope you will agree with us after reading this Annual Report.

## Chapter 1 - Prevention

### GENERAL

The educational policy of the Doping Authority makes a clear distinction between elite sports (organised sports) and fitness (sports organised on other lines). Elite sports are subject to doping regulations. The Doping Authority has the authority to conduct doping controls on the basis of these regulations. That is not the case in the fitness sector and a different approach is therefore required.

In addition to its usual activities, the Doping Authority also engaged in a number of activities in 2017 under the auspices of the [Together for clean sport](#) action plan, which was made possible in part due to a subsidy from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. The actions related to both elite sports and fitness.

Finally, the Doping Authority is also responsible for providing the general public with information.

### ELITE SPORTS

The objective for elite sports is: *the prevention of inadvertent and deliberate doping infringements in Dutch sport.*

The three main target groups in elite sports are:

- Elite athletes
- Support staff
- Sports associations

#### Elite athletes

To prepare promising athletes over a period of eight years for competition at the global level, the Doping Authority developed the 'Doorlopende Leerlijn Dopingvrije Sport' (*ongoing education for doping-free sport*) in collaboration with the NOC\*NSF in 2015. This programme describes the knowledge, skills and attitude needed for doping-free sport for all ages and development phases.

#### Education

In line with these phases, the Doping Authority has developed three different basic education strategies: Bronze, Silver and Gold. Bronze provides basic information and it serves as an introduction to the topic of doping. Silver focuses more on practising skills such as checking medicines and dietary supplements. During the Gold programme, the athletes are trained to work with difficult doping dilemmas that they may encounter during their careers such as suspicions that a teammate may be involved with doping or using approved medication purely and simply to perform better. The Doping Authority conducted a total of 91 educational meetings in 2017.

Table 1.1: Overview of educational meetings

Education	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bronze	-	30	35	53
Silver	-	21	15	18
Gold	-	5	7	2
Combination	-	9	23	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>91</b>

#### E-learning platform

It is difficult to schedule educational meetings for some groups of elite athletes. Nevertheless, it is important for these athletes to receive proper information as well. The Doping Authority therefore launched an [e-learning platform](#) in March 2017 that allowed athletes to follow the Bronze and Silver modules starting in March and August respectively. The Bronze module was completed in 2017 by 494 people and the Silver module by 114. For the development of this platform, a number of technical improvements were made that are covered by the action plan *Together for clean sport*.

#### Video productions

A number of videos were made for the education activities and e-learning modules in 2017. The animations about the whereabouts rules and the disciplinary procedure were produced as part of the action plan *Together for clean sport*. The existing video about the therapeutic use exemption procedure was shortened for the Bronze education campaign. The documentary about Andreas Krieger required only a translation. The production of that documentary was handled by NADA Germany and USADA.

Table 1.2 Overview of video productions

Video	Content
<a href="#">Doping regulations: the basics</a>	Basic explanation about doping regulations
<a href="#">Lab talk</a>	Description of the analysis of doping samples in a WADA laboratory
<a href="#">Whereabouts</a>	Explanation of the whereabouts rules
<a href="#">Positive: the disciplinary procedure from A-sample to suspension</a>	Explanation of the disciplinary procedure
<a href="#">How to apply for a therapeutic use exemption</a>	Explanation about applications for therapeutic use exemptions (shortened only)
<a href="#">Andreas Krieger: Heidi's longest throw</a>	Documentary about the tragic story of the East German shot-putter Heidi Krieger (translation only)

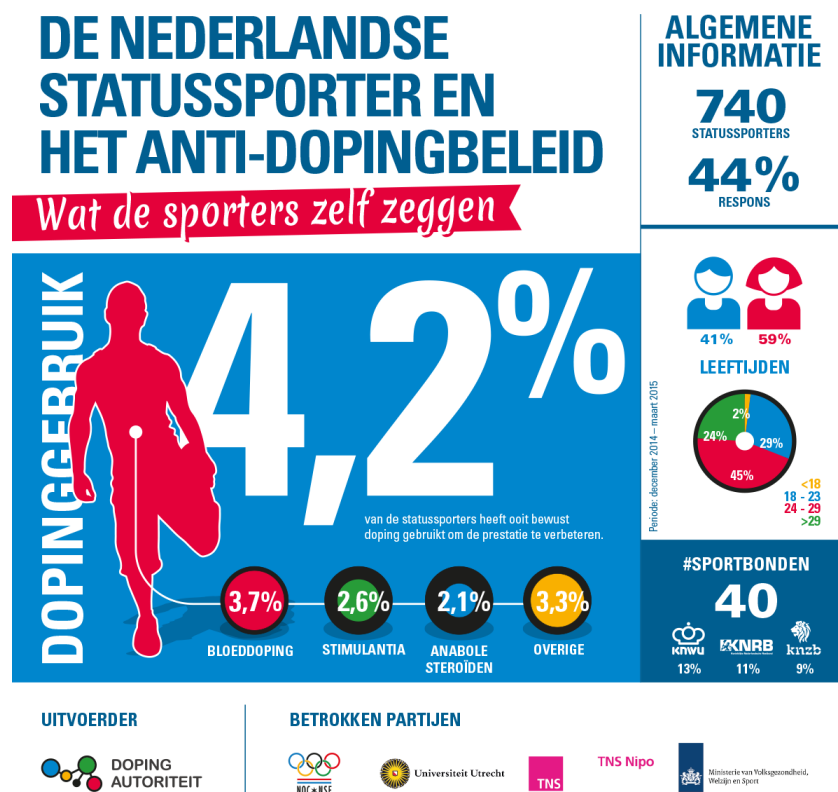


### Doping Information App

The first Doping Information App appeared in late 2013. The app was made for iOS and Android. There is also a [responsive website](#). The Doping Information App allows athletes and support staff to check their medicines and dietary supplements, for example, or to check the most important doping regulations and read about the doping control procedure. The app was downloaded 5,478 times in 2017 (2016: 5,457). The total number of downloads was 24,092 at the end of 2017. The Doping Information App was updated continuously. The app was also constantly promoted, for example at educational meetings, on a range of websites, in various articles, z-cards, posters and social media.

### Infographic elite sports study

In 2015, the Doping Authority conducted a study of the knowledge and opinions of national elite athletes about the anti-doping policy. An [infographic](#) was produced in 2017 with the results of the athletes with elite status.



Screenshot of the infographic

### *100% Dope Free*

100% Dope Free is a programme of the Doping Authority in which everyone involved with Dutch elite sports can proclaim their support for clean sport. The programme has its [own website](#). Fourteen postings were made on this site in 2017. They were also sent automatically to all newsletter subscribers.

In addition, the *100% Dope Free – True Winner* statement has been available to everyone for signing since 2007. In this way, signatories can state their support for clean sport by signing on the website or the Doping Information App, after which they receive a gold *100% Dope Free – True Winner* bracelet. In 2017, 1,388 people signed the statement. The total number of signed statements is therefore now 33,979. The *100% Dope Free – True Winner* statement is an initiative of the Athletes Committee of the NOC\*NSF and the Doping Authority.

The programme has a number of ambassadors. In late 2017, they were: Bauke Mollema (cycling), Churandy Martina (athletics), Epke Zonderland (gymnastics), Femke Dekker (rowing), Jetze Plat (handbiking/paratriathlon), Madelein Meppelink (beach volleybal), Marianne Vos (cycling), Mirjam de Koning-Peper (paraswimming), Thijs van Valkengoed (swimming) and Vince Rooi (baseball).



**Bauke Mollema**



**Epke Zonderland**



**Churandy Martina**



**Marianne Vos**

*Four ambassadors of the programme 100% Dope Free*

### *Outreach Events*

At outreach events, the Doping Authority is present with a stand at a sporting event in order to provide general information for large groups of elite athletes and support staff. Visitors to the stand can also sign the *100% Dope Free – True Winner*



statement. There were three outreach events in 2017: at the National Indoor Athletics Championships for juniors, the Athletics Day and the European Youth Olympisch Games (EYOG) team presentation.

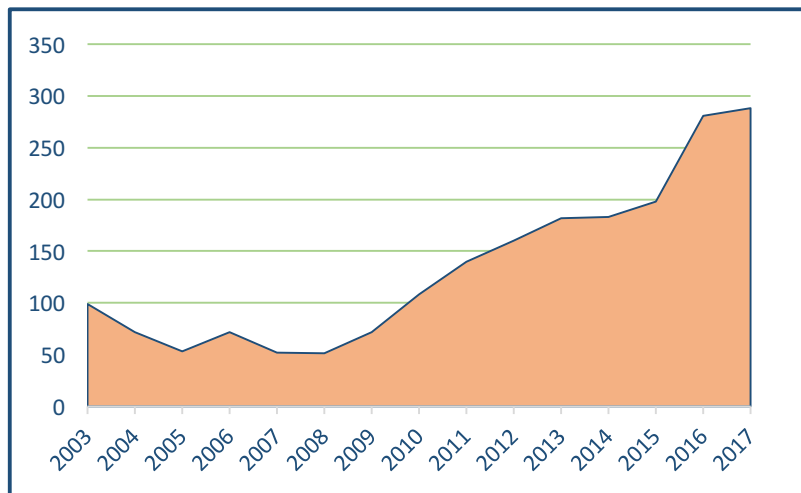
### Articles

The Doping Authority has a regular spot in the NOC\*NSF elite sports magazine [Lopend Vuur](#). Eight articles were written for the magazine in 2017.

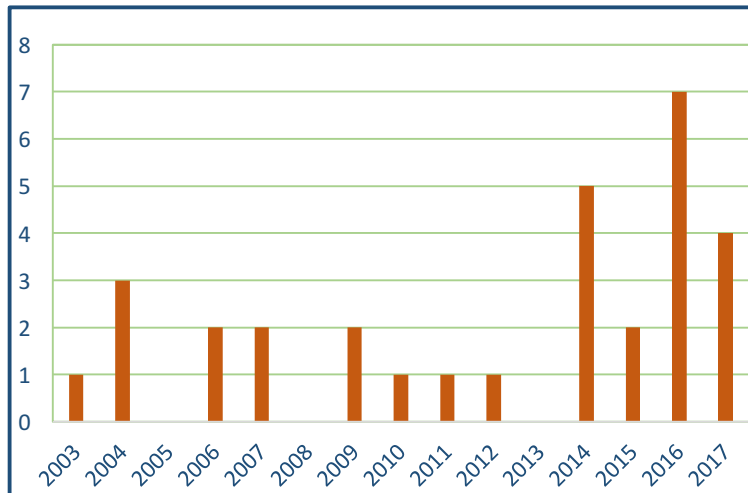
### Dutch Safeguards System for Dietary Supplements in Elite Sport (NZVT)

Dietary supplements can contain prohibited substances that are often not listed on the label. The use of dietary supplements can therefore represent a risk for elite athletes since they can lead to a positive result after a doping control. In response to this risk, the Doping Authority established the [Dutch Safeguards System for Dietary Supplements in Elite Sport](#) (NZVT). The system allows manufacturers of dietary supplements to have batches of their supplements checked in exchange for payment. The [product-batch combinations](#) that are found to be 'clean' are included in the NVZT database.

A total of 288 NZVT certificates were issued in 2017 (for 499 product-batch combinations). This is another new record (the old record was 281 certificates for 488 product-batch combinations). This indicates that the Dutch Dietary Supplements system (NZVT) is still catering to a significant need for athletes and their support staff. In total, on 31 December 2017, there were 1,178 product-batch combinations on the NZVT website ([antidoping.nl/nzvt](#)) representing 322 products, 58 brands and 16 substantive categories. Four batches were rejected because prohibited substances were found in them.



Number of approved product-batch combinations



Number of rejected product-batch combinations

### *Together for clean sport (SVESS)*

At the National Doping Conference on 23 April 2015, Minister Schippers granted financing for a follow-up to [Racing for clean sport](#). Six organisations then drew up an action plan: the Dutch Athletics Union, the KNBB (billiards), the KNVB (football), NL Actief (previously Fit!Vak), the Doping Authority and the NOC\*NSF (the coordinator). The plan was given the name: *Together for clean sport*. On 28 February 2016, the Dutch Indoor Athletics Championships was the backdrop for the launch of the project with all parties involved. The plan ran through to 31 December 2017.

In 2017, the Doping Authority completed the following activities as part of the plan of action *Together for clean sport* :

- a number of technical improvements to the e-learning platform
- the production of animations about the whereabouts regulations and the disciplinary procedure
- the development of an educational module for Master Coaches
- the purchase of new coach boards
- the organisation of three *True Strength Seminars*
- the promotion of the *Supplement Checker App*

The formal final meeting for the plan of action was at the annual meeting of sports associations *Together against doping!*. At three discussion sessions, the Athletics Union, the KNBB (billiards) and the KNVB (football) discussed their results and lessons learnt with all those present. The results of NL Actief, the Doping Authority and NOC\*NSF were discussed in the middle session.

## **SUPPORT STAFF**

Alongside the focus on athletes, there has been rising interest in support staff in recent years. This group includes, in particular, trainers and coaches but also people like doctors, physiotherapists, dieticians, masseurs, soigneurs, psychologists and parents.

A total of 24 educational meetings were organised for support staff in 2017: thirteen for trainers and coaches and eleven for other categories. The trainer-coach educational meetings are based on the Ongoing Educational Module for Doping-Free Sport for coaches. The Doping Authority has developed three different types of education in the context of this module: Trainer-Coach 3, Trainer-Coach 4 and Master Coach. The education fits in with the educational structure of the [Kwalificatiestructuur Sport](#).

As part of the plan of action *Together for clean sport*, new coach boards were purchased in 2017. They are handed out to participants at the meetings and they include the main tips for clean sport.

<b>Education</b>	<b>Number</b>
Trainer-Coach 3	3
Trainer-Coach 4	3
Master Coach	2

Trainer-coach, other	5
Other groups of support staff	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

## SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

### Meeting of sports associations

The annual meeting for the staff of sports associations *Samen tegen doping! (Together against doping!)* was organised for the eighth time on 14 November in Nieuwegein and it was attended by 52 people. They were representatives of sports associations, Olympic Networks and RTOs (Regional Elite Sports Organisations) and CTOs (Centres for Elite Sports and Education). The aim of the annual meeting is to bring the participants up to date about developments in the field of anti-doping policy, particularly in the area of education.

This year, the meeting was combined with the formal final meeting for the plan of action *Together for clean sport*.

The average rating for the event from the participants was 7.7/10.

## FITNESS

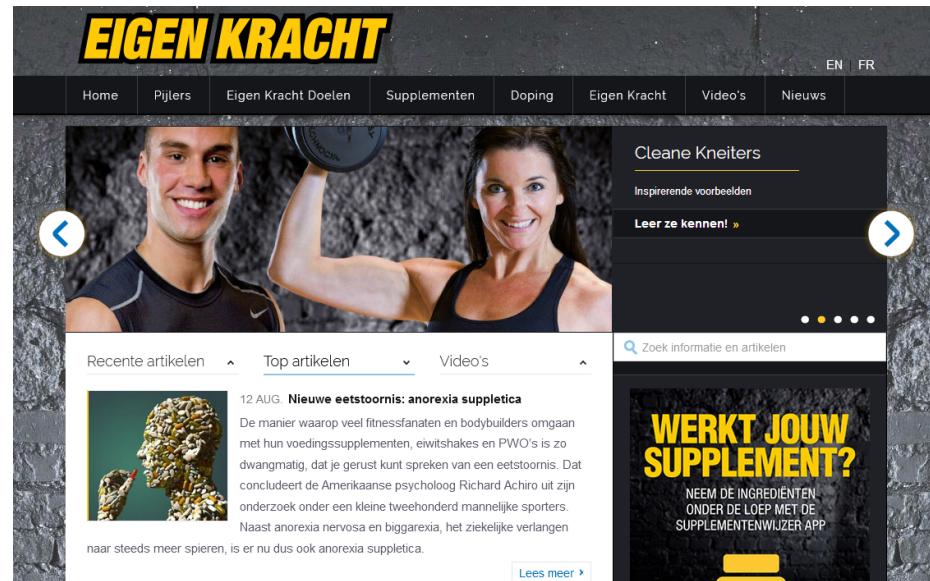
The goal for fitness (sports organised outside a club context) is: *preventing or discouraging deliberate and inadvertent doping use by athletes in Dutch fitness centres*. Time was also set aside for a discussion of *harm reduction* : reducing the health risks associated with doping.

In the fitness world, the Doping Authority focuses in particular on the people in the fitness centres: the athletes themselves but also the instructors and the owners. The Doping Authority organised education for this target group on the basis of the *True Strength* programme. The book *Doping, the sober facts* is the only work to be published directly under the auspices of the *Doping Authority*.

### True Strength

In the Netherlands, there are 2.5 million fitness adherents. Fitness is therefore the most popular sporting activity in the Netherlands. However, research has shown that 8.2% of the fitness athletes use prohibited substances. That does not result in any anti-doping rule violations because these people are not subject to doping regulations. However, their health is harmed and so it is desirable to reduce levels of doping in fitness centres. The Doping Authority therefore decided to develop the education programme [True Strength](#) specifically for this group in order to provide information about the risks of using anabolic steroids and other prohibited substances, and about healthy alternatives for building muscle or losing weight using True Strength. The

aim is to raise levels of knowledge and awareness. The values and norms of engaging in sports based on *True Strength* are also confirmed.



*True Strength website*

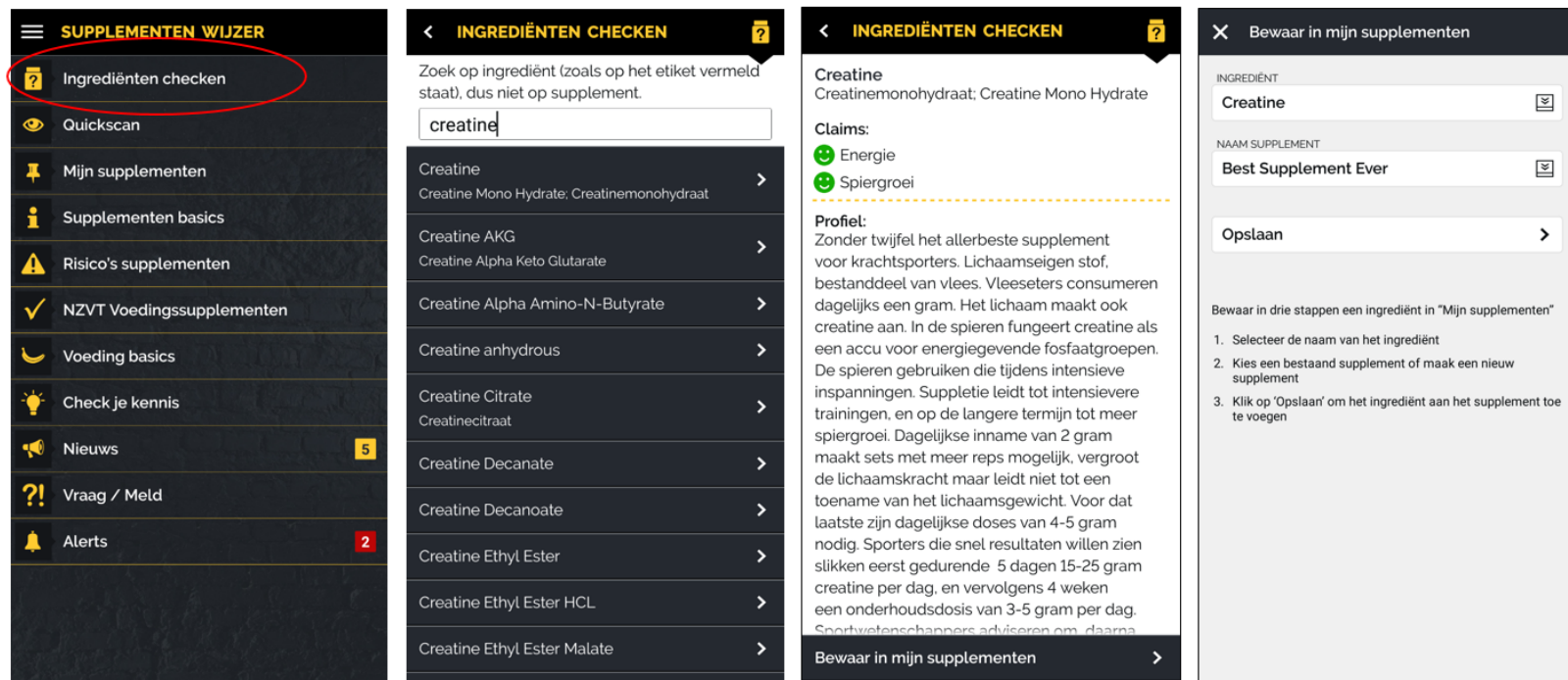
### *True Strength website*

The True Strength website plays a central role in the programme. The site provides objective, clear and practical information about building up muscle mass cleanly and effectively, and about losing weight healthily. There is also objective information about various types of prohibited substances and the side-effects, and the doping risks of dietary supplements are discussed.

In 2017, a total of 61 factual news reports were posted on the site. They were written by three external experts (journalists or specific experts) from the fitness/bodybuilding branch and by our own prevention officers.

### *Supplement Checker App*

The Doping Authority launched the Supplement Checker App in August 2017 under the *True Strength* flag. The market for sports supplements has grown explosively in the past decade. Nearly 60% of fitness athletes in the Netherlands use supplements. Elite athletes also use many supplements. The free Supplement Checker App helps athletes to use supplements responsibly and critically.



*A number of pages from the Supplement Checker App*

By checking which information is available about the ingredients in a specific supplement, the athlete can build up a better idea about the product and therefore make a well-considered choice. Icons are used to provide an indication for all of the ingredients in the Supplement Checker App – of which there are approximately 300 – about whether an ingredient is useful or not, whether it may be bad for health and whether it is on the prohibited list. The current profiles are updated when there are new developments. New profiles are also constantly being added. The Supplement Checker App also includes a quick scan that can be used to search quickly for claims such as muscle growth or fat loss, and which ingredients are effective. The Supplement Checker App also provides extensive background information on the basics of supplements, the risks of use, nutritional alternatives and a knowledge quiz. When official warnings are issued for certain substances or supplements (for example by the Dutch Food and Commodities Authority), they are also immediately included in the app.

We worked with the national RTL Nieuws programme during the launch. They devoted an item to the app on the [evening news](#).

*Promotion of the Supplement Checker App*

Six short animation films were produced using our regular budget for the online promotion of the Supplement Checker App. The app was also promoted in various magazines. Advertisements were placed in the Muscle & Fitness and Fit!vak magazines and there were advertorials in Men's Health and Women's Health. The app was also promoted online on Facebook and Instagram.

The action plan *Together for clean sport* was also used to promote the Supplement Checker App with 5,000 promotional magnifying glasses, some of which were sent to a large number of gyms in the Netherlands with an accompanying letter. They were also handed out at the [SAP Weekend](#) in Veldhoven. The SAP Weekend is the largest strength & physique event in the Benelux. In addition, the app was promoted online in October and December on Facebook and Instagram. These actions were a part of the action plan *Together for clean sport*.



*Promotional magnifying glasses for the Supplement Checker App*

#### *Guest lectures and meetings*

The Doping Authority gave 14 guest lectures in 2017 (18 in 2016) at various educational institutes and private fitness institutions. There was also an educational meeting for the municipality of Werkendam in the context of their doping prevention programme *Puur of Kuur*. The same presentation was given in Helmond later. A presentation was given at an information and network meeting in Leidschendam for sports doctors from the Leiden University Medical Centre about supplements and the *Supplement Checker App*. The presentation was also organised for the fitness instructors of the Radboud University Sports Centre, with the focus being more on identifying - and dealing with - suspected doping.

#### *True Strength Seminars*

In the context of the action plan *Together for clean sport*, three [True Strength seminars](#) were organised in collaboration with NL Actief (formerly Fit!Vak). The seminars were primarily intended for fitness instructors and personal trainers. They took place in Gouda, Enschede and Eindhoven. The experts involved were Hans Kroon and Luuk Hilkens (training), Janine Reitsema and Anne-Marijke Ambergen (nutrition), Hans Wassink (doping prevention) and Vana Hutter (psychology of counselling and working with doping users).

### *Documentary*

The documentary [Back in balance - the evolution of women's bodybuilding](#) was shown on 9 and 10 December at the SAP Weekend in Veldhoven. The documentary shows the new path that bodybuilding for women took a few years ago. New criteria and a range of new categories have been introduced to bring back 'femininity' to the sport. A version of the documentary with English subtitles has also been made. The documentary is used in various educational activities.



*Screen shot of the documentary Back in balance - the evolution of women's bodybuilding*

### *Clean Hunks*

Clean Hunks are fitness athletes/body builders who prove that you can build up an impressive physique without dope. They are the ambassadors for doping-free fitness. There were [18 Clean Hunks](#) affiliated with the *True Strength* programme in 2017. They are all on the site, which includes background stories and photos.

### *Articles*

The Doping Authority publishes a large article every month in the popular bodybuilding and fitness magazine *Muscle & Fitness* under the *True Strength* banner. After the publication of the magazine, the articles are also posted on the [True Strength website](#).

### *True Strength advertisements*

Advertisements were placed in *Muscle & Fitness* to promote *True Strength* in 2017.

### *'True Strength' book*

The last edition of the 'True Strength' (Op Eigen Kracht) book was published in 2008. This book is still on sale. Work has been taking place on a new edition that will be published in 2018.

*Harm reduction: book: 'Doping, the sober facts'*

[Doping, the sober facts](#) was published in October 2014. It provides the reader with a thorough overview of the substances currently used in fitness and bodybuilding. As much relevant scientific information as possible has been collected about the effects and side-effects of anabolic steroids, growth hormones, insulin, appetite-suppressing amphetamines and many other prohibited substances. There are also reports about the experiences of users in practice and knowledge from the doping scene itself. The emphasis here is on information that is often swept under the carpet in these circles. There is still a lot of interest in the book. The current edition has almost been sold out. The book is published under the flag of the Doping Authority.

## **GENERAL PUBLIC**

### **Corporate website**

The corporate website of the Doping Authority is [www.dopingautoriteit.nl](http://www.dopingautoriteit.nl). The website is maintained continuously. We contributed 31 reports of our own to the site in 2017. In addition, ANP news reports make up an important part of the topical information. Approximately 359 ANP news reports were published on the site in 2017. This is considerably less than in 2016 (598).

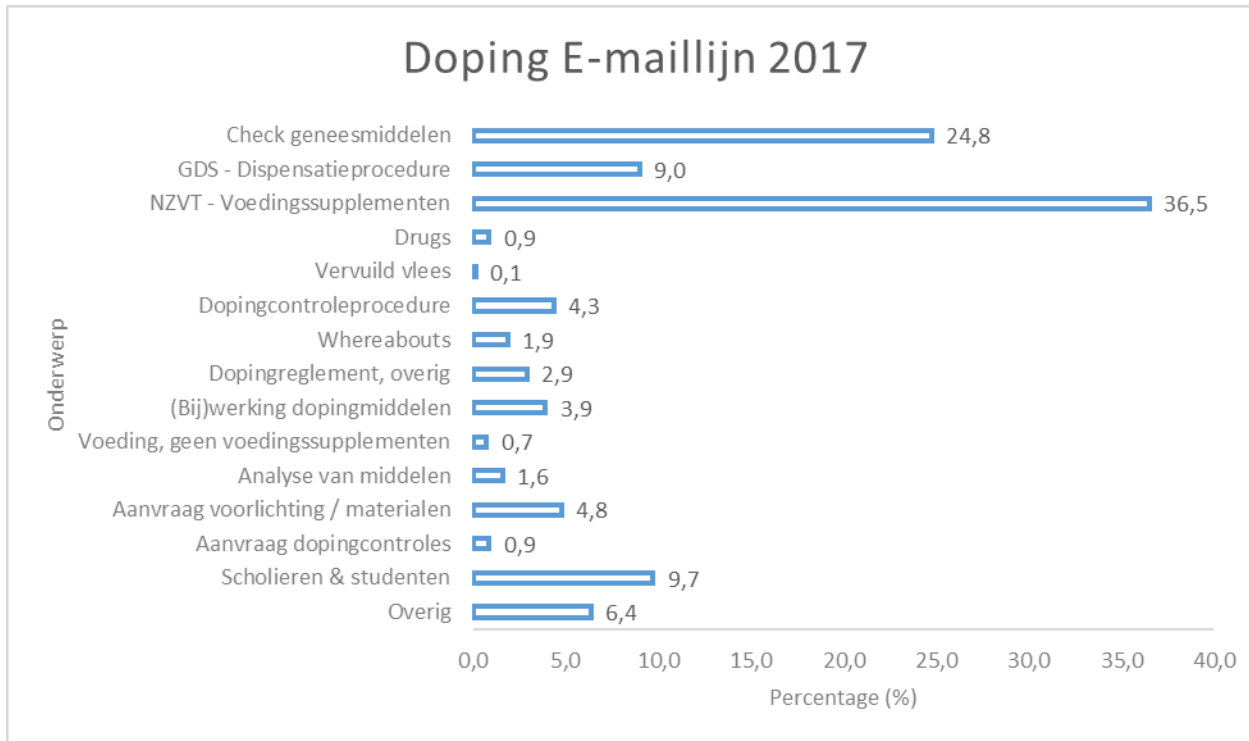
### **Doping Email Line**

The Doping Email Line is the front office for any questions relating to doping. It is manned by teams of four working in turn. All questions are processed within one working day and recorded anonymously in a database.

A total of 690 emails were received in 2017. That is 20% less than in 2016, when 863 e-mails were registered.

In addition, the numbers of questions per subject are also monitored. Individual questions could be allocated to several subjects. The percentages for each subject can be found in the table below. As in 2016, two subjects stand out: checking whether a medicine is on the prohibited list (24.8%) and questions about dietary supplements (36.5%). The third place (just over 10%) is occupied by questions from students or schoolchildren.





*The percentage of emails by subject*

Club sports and elite sports accounted for 73% of the e-mails, fitness for 7%, and other sectors for 20%. There was one report of a possible doping violation, a representative of the press sent an email on seven occasions, and seven emails related to an athlete who was found positive.

#### **Social media**

The Doping Authority was already active on [YouTube](#). We also opened a [Facebook](#) account in late 2016, followed by [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#) accounts in 2017. The aim is to reach and inform the target groups better. We post, among other things, news items from the corporate website, educational videos and photos of education meetings.

**Press contacts**

In 2017, the Doping Authority was approached on more than 400 occasions by the media, both for information and comments about current events and for answers to in-depth questions not related to topical issues. The CEO of the Doping Authority acts as spokesman. In his absence, or when specific topics are involved, the Doping Authority's Scientific Policy Officer sometimes stands in for him.

## Chapter 2 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

### Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee)

There were almost no amendments to the regulations relating to exemptions in 2017 by comparison with 2016.

In the end, exemptions were granted in 125 cases. That was a striking rise by comparison with previous years. Applications were turned down in six cases.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Granted	82	89	88	99	97	125
Rejected	1 (1.2%)	4 (4.3%)	6 (6.4%)	8 (7.5%)	5 (4.9%)	6 (4.6%)

As in most recent years, the majority of exemptions related to the use of methylphenidate (62). In percentage terms, that is 49.6%, a slight fall by comparison with 2016.

Other medication for which exemptions were often granted were insulin (11.2%) and prednisone/prednisolone (10.4%).

The applications came from a total of 32 different sports associations.

With 16 applications granted, the KNWU was the organisation with most exemptions (12.8%), as was the case in most other years, followed by the KNZB (10.4%), and the Athletics Union (8.8%).

An appeal was lodged with the Appeals Committee for Therapeutic Use Exemptions for the first time in 2017. The appeal was successful.

The TEU committee welcomed a new member, Dr. Ivo van Outheusden, in 2017. He replaced Dr. Hans Keizer.

## **Chapter 3 Doping controls**

### **Controls in practice**

#### **General**

In 2017, work continued on the implementation of the doping control policy, which was drawn up in close partnership with NOC\*NSF in 2007. The emphasis of the doping controls is on the very top levels of Dutch sports.

In addition, the Doping Authority was able to conduct targeted controls for specific individuals and/or groups at competition levels immediately below the very top. The number of follow-up investigations and specific, supplementary analyses increased further once again in 2017. Considerable attention was also paid to the whereabouts system. Some elite athletes, if they are members of national or international registered testing pools, are required to report some of their daily activities to the Doping Authority or the international federation.

In view of the increasing number of doping controls to be conducted in 2017 and 2018, the Doping Authority trained new doping control officials (DCOs) in 2016 and 2017. A total of eleven new doping control officials received training in two training rounds. Some of them completed the internal training course in 2017. One DCO terminated the employment contract with the Doping Authority in 2017 for personal reasons. The employment contracts of three DCOs were not extended or were terminated for various reasons. Unfortunately, one doping control official passed away entirely unexpectedly in 2017. As a result, the total number of doping control officials available for deployment was 20 at year-end 2017, which is less than the optimal number.

*Intelligence & Investigations* is housed with the Enforcement & Investigations department. The merging of the processes *Doping control* and *Intelligence & Investigations* has led to the direct exchange of information, optimal collaboration and effective working methods.

Doping controls are the main tool at our disposal for investigating doping violations but they are also important in terms of prevention. This chapter reports on the number of doping violations identified on the basis of doping controls and on the nature of those violations. However, it is not known how many athletes refrain from doping or stop in response to the doping control programme.

#### **Registered Testing Pool (RTP)**

Pursuant to the elaboration of the amended World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) and the associated International Standards, the Doping Authority established a new Registered Testing Pool (RTP). Athletes in the RTP of the Doping Authority are required to comply with a number of obligations. For example, before using any medicines, they must apply for a therapeutic use exemption from the TUE committee. They must also provide whereabouts information and attend an information meeting organised by the Doping Authority.

There were 12 sports associations with athletes in the RTP in 2017. That is fewer than in 2016 (13 sports associations). The number of athletes in the RTP was higher than in 2016: 322 athletes at the beginning of 2017 as opposed to 317 athletes at the beginning of 2016. Once again in 2017, athletes were only required to provide whereabouts information to one organisation: either the Doping Authority or the international federation.

The Doping Authority began in mid-2017 with the phased introduction of the whereabouts module of the global ADAMS administration and management system, and Sportergegevens (the Doping Authority's own whereabouts system that was developed in-house) will be phased out. Centralising the whereabouts information in a single system helps to establish efficient mutual cooperation and information exchanges between the Doping Authority, international federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations from other countries. But more importantly, it also helps the athletes involved to meet their obligations in a clear and consistent way.

In 2017, as in previous years, the Doping Authority also drew extensively on information from external sources such as the websites of national and international federations, Twitter and Facebook.

### **Controls conducted - general**

The Doping Authority conducted two types of doping control for Dutch sports in 2017: controls in the context of the Dutch national programme, and doping controls on behalf and for the account of third parties, including Dutch and international federations, event organisers and foreign National Anti-Doping Organisations. The Doping Authority's responsibilities also included controls pursuant to official records, target controls when there were specific suspicions, and various types of follow-up investigations. Controls in the Netherlands included not only Dutch athletes, but also athletes from other countries who were present in the Netherlands. They were sometimes conducted on behalf of other ADOs.

### **The national programme – underlying principles**

As in previous years, the Ministry of Sport and NOC\*NSF made funding available in 2017 for the implementation of the national control programme on behalf of the Dutch sports associations. The total available budget meant that a national programme of approximately 2,250 controls was possible in 2017. In accordance with the policy agreed upon with NOC\*NSF, approximately 600 of these controls were earmarked for controls pursuant to records and qualification limits, for the implementation of target controls and for follow-up investigations. On the basis of the anti-doping policy, the Doping Authority divided the other urine controls amounting to approximately 1,650 between the sports associations. A mathematical distribution model based on international guidelines, and including information such as sport-specific physiological characteristics and international and national doping incidence statistics, is used to decide on this allocation.

### **The national programme – implementation**

In 2017, 2,408 controls were conducted as part of the national control programme. The overwhelming majority (2,115) were urine controls. There were also 293 blood controls in 2017, for example in the context of the Athlete Biological Passport. This was a substantial increase by comparison with 2016 (+20%).

The 2,408 doping controls conducted as part of the national control programme covered 31 Olympic sports and 17 non-Olympic sports in a ratio of 91:9. There were no doping controls in a number of non-Olympic sports that are less susceptible to doping, examples being mind sports.

#### *Doping controls in the National Control Programme: the top five*

- 1 Skating
- 2 Cycling
- 3 Athletics
- 4 Swimming
- 5 Rowing

The percentage of out-of-competition controls (blood and urine) in the national programme was 55%. This is in line with 2016 (57%).

Of the 2,408 doping controls (blood and urine) conducted for sports in the Netherlands, 1,327 involved men (55%) and 1,081 involved women (45%).

### **Doping controls for third parties**

The Royal Dutch Football Association (KNVB), the Royal Dutch Cycling Union (KNWU) and the Athletics Union have financed an additional doping control programme alongside the national programme for Dutch competitions. In addition, NOC\*NSF commissioned additional doping controls for athletes who qualified for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in PyeongChang, in so far as these athletes had not yet been included in the RTP of the Doping Authority.

Various Dutch associations and sports organisations have purchased additional controls from the Doping Authority for international events in the Netherlands. A total of 600 doping controls were conducted on the basis of assignments from third parties. This was a fall of approximately 17.5% by comparison with 2016 when a total of 727 controls were conducted in this way. The decrease is partly because doping controls at international skating competitions in the Netherlands are now conducted by commercial service providers from other countries.

The majority of the additional doping controls conducted for Dutch and foreign associations and organisers were in-competition controls (89%). The doping controls for third parties involved 374 men and 226 women.

### Doping controls - total

The controls for the national control programme and the controls for third parties together make up the total doping control programme in 2017. A total of 3,008 doping controls were conducted.

Table 3.1 General overview of doping controls conducted in 2017

<b>Doping controls conducted by the Doping Authority</b>	<b>Urine</b>	<b>Blood</b>	<b>Total</b>
Doping controls conducted for Dutch sport (Dutch national programme)	2,115	293	2,408
Doping controls conducted for foreign sports organisations and other organisations	558	42	600
<b>Total conducted by the Doping Authority</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,008</b>

<b>Number of doping controls 2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
National programme 2,408	2,061
On behalf of third parties 600	727
<b>Total 3,008</b>	<b>2,788</b>

Total number of doping controls: the top five

- 1 Cycling
- 2 Skating
- 3 Athletics
- 4 Swimming
- 5 Football

The total number of 3,008 doping controls for Dutch sports and sports organisations represents an increase of 7.9% by comparison with 2016, when there were 2,788 doping controls.

Table 3.2: Overview of the number of doping controls in 2017

<b>Sport</b>	<b>National Programme (Netherlands)</b>			<b>Conducted for third parties</b>			<b>Total conducted</b>		
	<b>Urine</b>	<b>Blood</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urine</b>	<b>Blood</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urine</b>	<b>Blood</b>	<b>Total</b>
Athletics	240	40	280	41	1	42	281	41	322
Car racing	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Badminton	14	0	14	6	0	6	20	0	20
Basketball	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Billiard sports	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Bobsleigh	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10

Sport	National Programme (Netherlands)			Conducted for third parties			Total conducted		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Boxing	29	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	29
Bowling	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
Crossfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curling	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Draughts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance sport	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Darts	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Floorball and unihockey	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Disabled sports	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Go	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Gymnastics	75	0	75	1	0	1	76	0	76
Handball	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Archery	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	19
Equestrian sports	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Hockey	40	0	40	16	2	18	56	2	58
Baseball and softball	55	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	55
Ice hockey	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	19
Indoor and outdoor bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judo	52	0	52	28	0	28	80	0	80
Karate Do	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
Mountaineering and climbing	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Korfball	19	0	19	10	0	10	29	0	29
Strength sports	73	0	73	1	0	1	74	0	74
Air sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor sport	21	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	21
Underwater sports	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Life-saving	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Rowing	131	0	131	2	0	2	133	0	133
Roller sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rugby	54	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	54



Sport	National Programme (Netherlands)			Conducted for third parties			Total conducted		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Skating	299	154	453	31	8	39	330	162	492
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fencing	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Shooting	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Skiing	26	0	26	14	0	14	40	0	40
Angling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Taekwondo	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Table tennis	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Tennis	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
Tug of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triathlon	47	16	63	12	25	37	59	41	100
Martial arts	9	0	9	37	6	43	46	6	52
Football	95	0	95	100	0	100	195	0	195
Volleyball	22	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	22
Water skiing	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Water sports	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	19
Cycling	308	77	385	223	0	223	531	77	608
Swimming	188	6	194	36	0	36	224	6	230
Total	2115	293	2408	558	42	600	2673	335	3008

Table 3.3: Number of in-competition and out-of-competition controls in 2017

Sport	In competition			Out of competition		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Athletics	124	0	124	157	41	198
Car racing	8	0	8	0	0	0
Badminton	18	0	18	2	0	2
Basketball	24	0	24	4	0	4
Billiard sports	14	0	14	0	0	0
Bobsleigh	0	0	0	10	0	10
Boxing	12	0	12	17	0	17
Bowling	8	0	8	0	0	0

Sport	In competition			Out of competition		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	12	0	12	0	0	0
Crossfit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curling	0	0	0	7	0	7
Draughts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance sport	10	0	10	0	0	0
Darts	6	0	6	0	0	0
Floorball and unihockey	8	0	8	6	0	6
Disabled sports	0	0	0	4	0	4
Go	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	12	0	12	3	0	3
Gymnastics	17	0	17	59	0	59
Handball	28	0	28	0	0	0
Archery	12	0	12	7	0	7
Equestrian sports	10	0	10	0	0	0
Hockey	56	2	58	0	0	0
Baseball and softball	44	0	44	11	0	11
Ice hockey	9	0	9	10	0	10
Indoor and outdoor bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judo	42	0	42	38	0	38
Karate Do	0	0	0	13	0	13
Mountaineering and climbing	6	0	6	0	0	0
Korfball	22	0	22	7	0	7
Strength sports	66	0	66	8	0	8
Air sports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor sport	15	0	15	6	0	6
Underwater sports	6	0	6	0	0	0
Life-saving	6	0	6	0	0	0
Rowing	43	0	43	90	0	90
Roller sports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rugby	40	0	40	14	0	14
Skating	165	0	165	165	162	327
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sport	In competition			Out of competition		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Fencing	8	0	8	0	0	0
Shooting	10	0	10	0	0	0
Skiing	14	0	14	26	0	26
Angling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	6	0	6	0	0	0
Taekwondo	0	0	0	2	0	2
Table tennis	6	0	6	5	0	5
Tennis	7	0	7	6	0	6
Tug of war	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triathlon	38	0	38	21	41	62
Martial arts	32	0	32	14	6	20
Football	152	0	152	43	0	43
Volleyball	14	0	14	8	0	8
Water skiing	6	0	6	0	0	0
Water sports	8	0	8	11	0	11
Cycling	375	0	375	156	77	233
Swimming	109	0	109	115	6	121
Total	1628	2	1630	1045	333	1378

### Whereabouts failures

A total of 46 definitive whereabouts failures were registered in 2017. Whereabouts failures can be either *missed tests* (when the athlete is not present at the stated location in the one hour/60 minute time slot) or *filing failures* (the failure to supply adequate whereabouts information correctly and in good time).

The number of whereabouts failures increased by 59% in 2017 by comparison with 2016 (when there were 29 cases). In 2017, three athletes were found to have two whereabouts filing failures in a twelve-month period. No athletes were found to have a third whereabouts filing failure in a period of twelve months.

The leading numbers of *definitive* whereabouts failures were accounted for by the Rowing Association, the Athletics Union, the Swimming Association, the Cycling Union and the Skating Association. It should be pointed out that associations with a large number of athletes in the Registered Testing Pool are more likely to have athletes who fail to meet whereabouts obligations. In 2017, the Rowing Union accounted for most whereabouts failures; the Athletics Union and the Swimming Association led this list in 2016.

### **Doping controls that did not take place**

In addition to the controls that did not take place due to a missed test, 42 planned doping controls failed to take place in 2017 for other reasons:

- 1) athletes/teams were absent from events and competitions and central training sessions which they were expected to attend;
- 2) the doping control official went to a training session or competition, and it then emerged that the training session or competition had been cancelled or moved;
- 3) a doping control official (DCO) visited an address that had been reported and the athlete proved to be absent during the control window or was not/no longer resident at the address (in the case of doping controls for which the athlete in question was not required to supply whereabouts information).

These included both out-of-competition and in-competition controls. When doping controls were not conducted, efforts were made to find an appropriate moment as quickly as possible thereafter to conduct the control in question or to schedule a comparable event.

### **Sport-specific analyses**

On the basis of a risk analysis, the relevant standards of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) for sports and sports disciplines include a specific calculation for the minimum percentages required for additional laboratory analyses. The Technical Document Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA) includes, as a part of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, binding provisions that apply to National Anti-Doping Organisations, including the Doping Authority.

The analyses relate to, among other things, erythropoietin-like substances and growth hormones. The minimum number of specific additional analyses is expressed as a percentage of the number of doping controls conducted in a sport (percentage of additional analyses in addition to the standard analysis package).

In 2017, the analyses of 50% of the 2,408 controls in the national programme checked the urine and/or blood samples for Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs). This is an increase by comparison with 2016 (47%). The ESA analyses covered a range of relevant sports disciplines, with skating, cycling, athletics, swimming and football at the top of the list (in absolute terms).

The urine and/or blood samples collected in 41% of 2,408 controls were also analysed for the presence of human growth hormone (GH) or Growth Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs). This was more than in 2016 (39%). The samples came from a range of sports, with the leading sports in absolute numbers being skating, cycling, athletics, swimming and football.

In addition (as in 2016), various samples were also analysed for insulin and/or testosterone. Furthermore, large numbers of blood samples were taken to check for growth hormone, ESAs and Haemoglobin-Based Oxygen Carriers (HBOCs).

In 2017, some of the urine samples were stored to allow for the possibility of repeat analyses at some time in the future.

**Unannounced doping controls**

The total percentage of out-of-competition doping controls was 46%, the same as in 2016. Almost all doping controls were conducted without prior warning for the athlete ('no advance notice testing'). The only exceptions were doping controls triggered by a record or limit; in these cases, the initiative for the control resides with the athlete or the athlete's association.

**Target controls**

The Doping Authority has the authority to conduct target controls. These controls are conducted in specific cases and on the basis of criteria determined beforehand. Target controls took place throughout the sports spectrum, with the emphasis being on a few specific sports and individuals, and controls also being conducted on occasion at the level just below the very top. The Intelligence & Investigations chapter contains more information about this area.

**Athlete Biological Passport**

In this system, several blood samples are taken over time from selected athletes from a range of sports for the purposes of establishing longitudinal profiles. The number of blood controls for ABP was raised further in 2017. A total of 171 blood samples were collected for the purposes of the Athlete Biological Passport. These blood controls were conducted in the following sports: athletics, skating, triathlon, cycling and swimming. The number of ABP controls rose by comparison with 2016, when 152 samples were taken.

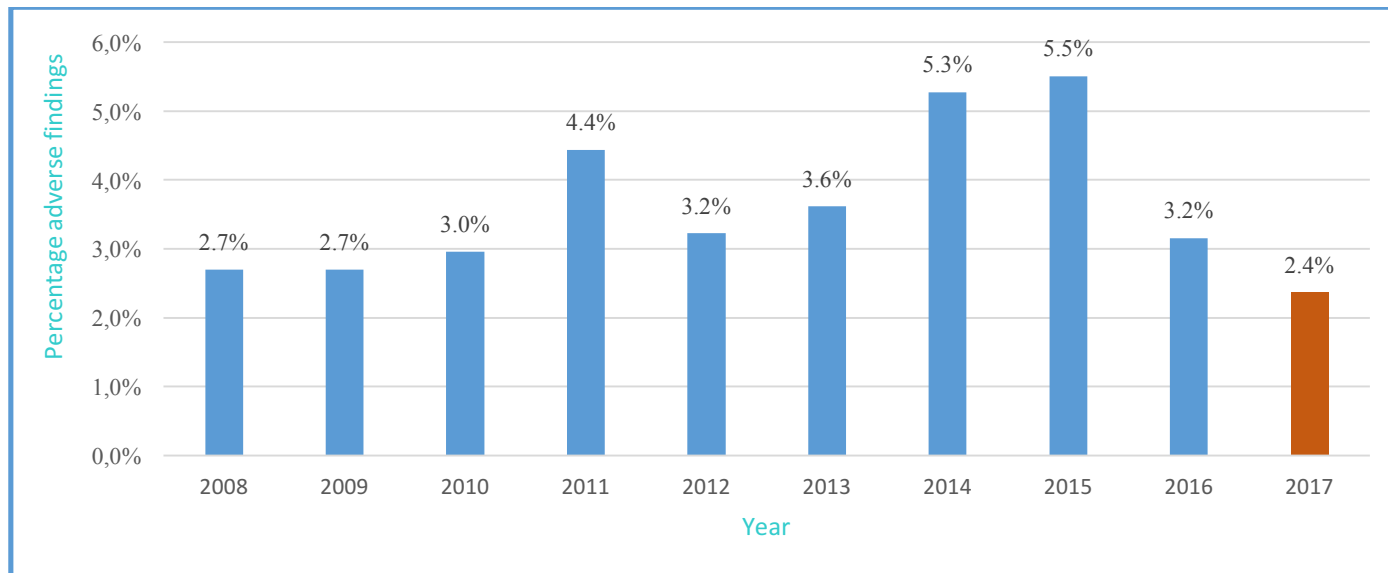
**Mobile doping control station**

The Doping Authority has a mobile doping control station at its disposal with facilities for collecting blood samples. It can be used at locations where it is difficult to establish a permanent doping control station or where doping control stations do not comply with the relevant criteria. The mobile doping control station was used in 2017 for, among other sports, outdoor sports such as cycling and equestrian sports, and for climbing and mountaineering.

## Findings

In 2017, 71 cases with adverse (analytical and non-analytical) findings were registered with the Doping Authority. In 68 cases, the adverse findings related to A urine samples; the finding was non-analytical in two cases.

The incidence of adverse findings (including non-analytical findings) – 71 in 3,008 controls – was 2.4%. By comparison with the number of urine controls, this is 2.7%. The percentage was 0.8% down on 2016 (3.2%), primarily because of a decline in the number of cases in which specific follow-up investigations were required (see below).



## Cases for which specific follow-up investigations were required

Of the 68 registered cases with adverse findings for the A urine samples, 40 involved atypical findings for which specific follow-up investigations were required with the aim of determining whether there had been a possible doping violation. This was 34% less than in 2016 (61 cases). This decrease is a result of the introduction of the use of ADAMS by the Doping Authority in 2017 and the access to global longitudinal information about athletes, as well as the introduction of the steroids passport.

Thirty cases involved a testosterone/epitestosterone ratio higher than 4. There were also ten cases of an adverse passport finding. In 2017, the Doping Authority initiated isotope ratio mass spectrometry analysis (IRMS) and/or additional doping controls where necessary (on the basis of the athlete's steroids passport). The follow-up investigations showed that the atypical result was not attributable to exogenous factors and the Doping Authority therefore classified the results as non-adverse findings.

### Cases closed on the grounds of therapeutic use exemptions

In five cases, it was found that a therapeutic use exemption had already been granted prior to the doping control for the therapeutic use of the prohibited substance found. These cases were therefore closed and did not result in proceedings with the disciplinary committee of the sports association in question.

In three instances, the TUE Committee granted an exemption after all *before* the binding result was reported to the association by the Doping Authority for the use of the substance found. The relevant athletes were not included in the Doping Authority's Registered Testing Pool. These cases were therefore closed and did not result in proceedings with the sports association in question.

Table 3.4: Adverse analytical results in 2016 justified by a therapeutic use exemption: situation at time of the closure of the annual report (19 February 2018)

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Finding/substance</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Subsequent action</b>
Athletics	Metabolite of methylphenidate	1	Therapeutic use exemption granted after the event (not TP), case closed
Athletics	Metabolite of methylphenidate	1	Athlete in possession of therapeutic use exemption, case closed
Judo	Methylphenidate	1	Athlete in possession of therapeutic use exemption, case closed
Rugby	Metabolites of tibolone	1	Athlete in possession of therapeutic use exemption, case closed
Rugby	Metabolite of methylphenidate	1	Therapeutic use exemption granted after the event (not TP), case closed
Rugby	Modafinil	1	Therapeutic use exemption granted after the event (not TP), case closed
Volleyball	Methylphenidate	1	Athlete in possession of therapeutic use exemption, case closed
Swimming	Metabolite of methylphenidate	1	Athlete in possession of therapeutic use exemption, case closed
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	

### Classification according to the WADA Prohibited List

Upon classification at the group level in accordance with the 2017 WADA Prohibited List, a prohibited substance (or metabolite of such a substance), a high T/E ratio, or an atypical steroid profile was found a total of 92 times in the 68 adverse A urine samples referred to above.

Two urine sample contained five prohibited substances and/or metabolites; one sample contained four prohibited substances and/or metabolites, two samples contained three prohibited substances and/or metabolites and nine samples contained two prohibited substances and/or metabolites.

There were findings in the category of anabolic substances in 61 of the 92 cases. These were stimulants on 19 occasions and metabolites of cannabinoids were found four times. The numbers in the last two categories were higher than in 2016.

The percentage in the category of anabolic substances was approximately 23% lower than in 2016. This fall was attributable to the lower number of urine samples with a T/E ratio exceeding 4 and/or with an atypical steroid profile (from 61 to 40). However, the number of substances found in this category increased by comparison with 2016 (from 18 to 21).

Table 3.5: Detected substances and initial adverse findings in 2017

<b>Detected substances</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Anabolic substances	79	61
<i>(T/E ratio &gt;4)</i>	<i>(50)</i>	<i>(30)</i>
<i>(Atypical steroid profile)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
<i>(Substances found)</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(21)</i>
Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	2	1
Beta-2 agonists	0	1
Hormone and metabolic modulators	7	1
Diuretics/masking substances	5	2
Stimulants	9	19
Cannabinoids	1	4
Glucocorticosteroids	6	2
Beta-blockers	1	0
Manipulation	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>92</b>



### **Anti-doping rule violations/cases resulting in proceedings**

In five cases in 2017, the Doping Authority made a proposal regarding a sanction to the athletes in question before initiating proceedings with the sports associations in question. All athletes accepted the proposal. One of these five cases involved a violation noted by the international athletics federation in which result management was transferred to the Doping Authority.

In one case, the case was closed by the Doping Authority as evidence was found that the finding was the result of a medical condition that was not known to the person concerned prior to the control.

In one case, the Doping Authority withdrew a pending case as a result of omissions in the TUE process at another anti-doping organisation.

In another instance, two findings were merged into one case since the same athlete was involved twice in a short period of time.

In 2017, the Doping Authority initiated proceedings in fifteen cases (2016: 14) in eight different sports because of possible infringements of the regulations of the sports association involved. In one instance, the result was from a doping control conducted in the Netherlands by the Doping Authority involving a foreign athlete covered by international anti-doping regulations. Result management for this control was transferred by the Doping Authority to the National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) in question.

A total of 15 different people were involved (14 men and 1 woman). Baseball and/or softball, strength sports and the martial arts accounted for the highest number of cases: three in each category.

The total number of cases in which the Doping Authority was involved in management was therefore 23.

The percentage of cases initiated pursuant to controls conducted on Dutch territory by the Doping Authority as part of the national programme was 0.8% (19 cases subject to national anti-doping regulations resulting from 2,408 doping controls conducted as part of the national programme). This percentage is below the stated target for 2017 of a maximum of 1% positive cases in Dutch athletes.

Table 3.6: Analysis results and non-analytical findings in 2017 registered by the Doping Authority as possible doping violations; situation when the annual report was closed (NADO = National Anti-Doping Organisation, ISR = Institute for Sports Law)

	<b>Sport</b>	<b>Finding/substance</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Subsequent action</b>
17/1	Athletics	human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)	1	medical cause established, Doping Authority closed case
17/2	Athletics	metabolites of stimulant	1	sanction proposed by Doping Authority accepted: no fault or negligence, no sanction
17/3	Boxing	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	1	sanction proposed by Doping Authority accepted: four-month suspension

\*

	<b>Sport</b>	<b>Finding/substance</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Subsequent action</b>
17/4	Bowling	clomifene	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association).
17/5	Cricket	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	1	management by sports association
17/6	Darts	metabolite of cocaine	1	sanction proposed by Doping Authority accepted: two-year suspension
17/7	Paralympic sports	metabolites of oxandrolone, 19-norandrosterone	1	case withdrawn by the Doping Authority due to omission in TUE process at another anti-doping organisation
17/8	Baseball and/or softball	metabolites of dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	1	sanction proposed by Doping Authority accepted: four-year suspension
17/9	Baseball and/or softball	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/10	Baseball and/or softball	4-fluoro-amphetamine	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/11	Baseball and/or softball	metabolite of dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/12	Strength sports	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), higenamine	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/13	Strength sports	clenbuterol, metabolite of drostanolone, metabolites of methyltestosterone, IRMS positive	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/14	Strength sports	manipulation	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association) **
17/15	Strength sports	attempted evasion	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association) **
17/16	Motor sport	amphetamine	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/17	Motor sport	metabolites of bendroflumethiazide	1	handling by NADO in another country
17/18	Rugby	metabolite of cocaine	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/19	Martial arts	metabolite of stanozolol, metabolites of oxandrolone, IRMS positive	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/20	Martial arts	prednisone, prednisolone, oxandrolone metabolites, IRMS positive	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/21	Martial arts	IRMS positive	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)
17/22	Cycling	attempted evasion	1	management by ISR (on behalf of sports association)

	<b>Sport</b>	<b>Finding/substance</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Subsequent action</b>
17/23	Cycling	attempted evasion	1	sanction proposed by Doping Authority accepted: four-year suspension
	<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	

\* This was a control in Italy under international anti-doping rules, with result management being transferred by the IF to the Doping Authority

\*\* The same athlete was involved.

## Chapter 4 Intelligence & Investigations

### Introduction

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Dutch National Doping Regulations, the Doping Authority investigates possible doping violations both in the Netherlands and other countries. *Intelligence & Investigations* is one of the resources used for this purpose.

The Doping Authority has an Intelligence Officer. The work of the Intelligence Officer includes collecting information in the context of investigations of doping violations, drafting reports, conducting interviews and taking statements, organising and processing confidential data in an automated system, and the development of procedures and protocols. Because the position of Intelligence Officer was vacant in the final months of 2017, investigations were possible to only a limited extent during that period.

The current World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) refer explicitly to *Intelligence & Investigations* as a means of tackling the problem of doping. To establish a clearer picture of the extent of that problem and to make sound decisions about the approach to, and investigation of, doping violations, the Doping Authority is following the example of many investigation services by working with a more intelligence-based approach.

### Intelligence-based approach

Adopting an intelligence-based approach allows the Doping Authority to optimise the implementation of its enforcement and investigation role. The intelligence process consists of four phases – collection, registration, working up and analysis – which have to be implemented meticulously. Much of the relevant information is collected during doping controls. Information such as observations and findings from DCOs and other Doping Authority staff is recorded in secure systems. These data are worked up and interpreted. The information is then combined with other existing intelligence and data (scientific and otherwise). The insights generated are used by the Enforcement & Investigation department for the purposes of:

- planning doping controls in and out of competition;
- ongoing disciplinary proceedings;
- reports;
- own observations and additions to existing cases that are not disciplinary procedures.

## **Results in 2017**

Intelligence was collected and worked up in the context of a range of disciplinary proceedings in 2017. That intelligence was used in the bi-weekly case management consultations and, where necessary, in disciplinary proceedings. The focus of the collection of information in the context of the planning of doping controls in 2017 included, among other things:

- identifying athletes with realistic ambitions to qualify for the Winter Olympics in PyeongChang, South Korea *and the associated pre-Olympic* test planning. The emphasis here was on athletes in sports disciplines such as skating, bobsleigh, skiing/paraskiing, curling, etc.;
- competitions and training schedules of athletes in the Doping Authority's Registered Testing Pool with the aim of smart and efficient testing (the correct timing of the control in preparation for an event or qualification);
- the preliminary assessment of lists of participants at competitions/events and the targeted use of controls (when the Doping Authority has information about possible doping use by a participating athlete or group of athletes);
- the recording of information obtained passively about athletes with a whereabouts obligation in order to establish a picture of incorrect and/or incomplete whereabouts information.

The information collected was shared in structural consultations with members of staff involved in the planning of doping controls.

## Reports received

Visitors to the website [www.dopingautoriteit.nl](http://www.dopingautoriteit.nl) can use a 'quick link' to submit reports or obtain information about the procedure and the subjects for reporting. People submitting reports can complete a web form and, if they wish, report on a completely anonymous basis. Technical measures have also been put in place to ensure that anonymity is safeguarded as much as possible.

Twenty-three reports about possible doping violations were received by the Doping Authority in 2017. The number of reports was virtually unchanged by comparison with 2016.<sup>1</sup> The reports related to seven different sports<sup>2</sup> and they came from different sources: athletes/fellow-athletes, coaches, sports associations, Vertrouwenspunt Sport (the Confidential Phone Service of the NOC\*NSF), the Doping Hotline and NADOs from other countries. The reports were made by telephone, in writing and in emails. There were suspicions of doping use in fourteen cases<sup>3</sup>, a suspicion of facilitating doping use in one case<sup>4</sup>, a suspicion of trafficking in four cases<sup>5</sup> and the reports in four cases related to conduct that does not constitute a doping violation<sup>6</sup> (such as the use of drugs out of competition without the intention to improve sporting performance or 'mechanical doping').

All reports were investigated by the Intelligence Officer and the results of those investigations were covered in the discussions about cases under investigation in the Enforcement & Investigations department. On the basis of those discussions, testing strategies were drawn up where relevant for each case and decisions were made about the focus of subsequent intelligence activities.

## The sharing of information and collaboration with investigation and/or government services/other ADOs

The I&I information supplied by the Doping Authority is classified using an international system that rates the information in terms of the reliability of the information and the reliability of the source. In 2017, information was supplied to the Dutch Healthcare and Youth Inspectorate (IGJ), NVWA-IOD, the Police, the Belgian Police (Hormone cell) and the anti-doping organisations NADO UK, NADO Flanders, NADO Germany, IAAF, UCI/CADF and ISU. There were several rounds of talks last year in the context of future collaboration or exchanges of information with various parties, including the Dutch Food and Commodities Authority, the IGJ and the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Department (FIOD).

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<sup>1</sup> 2016: number of reports: 25

<sup>2</sup> 2016: number of sports: 13

<sup>3</sup> 2016: number: 13

<sup>4</sup> 2016: number: 2

<sup>5</sup> 2016: number: 2

<sup>6</sup> 2016: number: 5

## **Chapter 5 Disciplinary proceedings**

### **Introduction**

In the Netherlands, the disciplinary proceedings relating to possible doping violations are the responsibility of the sports associations. A number of sports associations have their 'own' disciplinary and appeals committees but a large, and increasing, number of associations call in the Institute for Sports Law (ISR), which now makes decisions on behalf of approximately 80% of the associations in doping proceedings.

### **The position of the Doping Authority in disciplinary procedures**

The disciplinary and appeals committees arrive at their decisions independently of the Doping Authority. This does not mean that the Doping Authority is not closely involved in disciplinary proceedings relating to possible doping violations. The Doping Authority's task is to ensure that disciplinary proceedings for doping cases in the Netherlands are conducted correctly in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and Dutch doping regulations based on that code. The Doping Regulations of the sports associations and the ISR describe and determine the various tasks incumbent upon the Doping Authority in disciplinary procedures. Those tasks involve, on the one hand, supporting and advising the disciplinary bodies in the interpretation and application of the doping regulations and, on the other, correcting decisions that do not comply with those regulations.

The auxiliary role is seen primarily in the contributions made by the Doping Authority during the disciplinary procedures: the Doping Authority is cognisant of the case, states written arguments in which all the relevant regulatory factors are discussed and explained, and also speaks at hearings it attends.

The corrective role is seen primarily in the right of appeal that the Doping Authority has in all doping cases, both with national appeals committees and with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne. Furthermore, the Doping Authority is competent to initiate proceedings with the disciplinary committee of an association independently without calling in the board of the association. The Doping Authority did not submit any appeals to the CAS in 2015. The CAS did rule in a case in which the Doping Authority had submitted an appeal in 2014.

During the year under review, the Doping Authority did submit written arguments in all disciplinary proceedings in the first instance, with in some cases additional arguments when required by the subsequent proceedings. The Doping Authority attended almost all the hearings in these proceedings. When athletes and/or associations appealed against decisions, supplementary statements of arguments were written in all cases.

### **Reporting to WADA and International Sports Federations**

The Doping Authority reports on the disciplinary proceedings in doping cases to WADA, which is also entitled to appeal against decisions in those cases. The reports take the form of sending the written decision to WADA, answering supplementary questions upon request, and producing supplementary documents and translations of relevant parts of a case.

The Doping Authority also reports upon request to international sports federations but only if the Dutch sports association in question does not do so or fails to do so in full. International federations are also entitled to lodge appeals in Dutch doping proceedings but no decision was given in 2017 in the case in which an international federation appealed against a decision made by a Dutch disciplinary body.

### Reporting on disciplinary decisions

With effect from 2013, the Doping Authority has reported on disciplinary proceedings in doping cases in its own annual report. In that way, the Doping Authority will be reporting – as described above – on procedures in which the Doping Authority is indeed very closely involved but for which the primary responsibility resides elsewhere (in other words, with the sports associations). The decision to proceed in this way was based primarily on the dissolution of the Doping Affairs Audit Committee, a board committee of the NOC\*NSF, which published periodical reports prior to 2013 about disciplinary proceedings relating to all cases of doping in the Netherlands.

The table below lists all ten decisions made by the Dutch disciplinary and appeals bodies in doping proceedings in 2017 (inclusion in the table depends upon the date of the decision).

Table 5.1: Disciplinary decisions in doping proceedings made by Dutch disciplinary bodies

Nr.	Sport	Finding/substance	Year of violation	Decision
	Basketball	carboxy THC	2016	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension
17/4	Bowling	clomifene	2017	therapeutic use exemption was granted after all after proceedings had been initiated; case closed by the ISR disciplinary committee
	Bowling	refusal	2016	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension
17/9	Baseball and/or softball	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension
17/10	Baseball and/or softball	4-fluoro-amphetamine	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension
17/11	Baseball and/or softball	metabolite of dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: four-year suspension; athlete has appealed
	Korfbal	cocaine, benzoylecgonine	2016	association's disciplinary committee: fifteen-month suspension
17/12	Strength sports	metabolite of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), higenamine	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension
	Strength sports	stanozolol	2016	ISR appeals committee: four-year suspension
17/16	Motor sport	amphetamine	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: four-year suspension; athlete has appealed
17/18	Rugby	metabolite of cocaine	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: two-year suspension



Nr.	Sport	Finding/substance	Year of violation	Decision
	Skating	erythropoietin (EPO)	2016	association's disciplinary committee: acquittal; the association and the Doping Authority have lodged an appeal
17/19	Martial arts	metabolite of stanozolol, metabolites of oxandrolone, IRMS positive	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: four-year suspension
17/22	Cycling	attempted evasion	2017	ISR disciplinary committee: no fault or negligence, no sanction

## **Chapter 6 International Affairs**

### **WADA**

#### **General**

Over the course of 2017, there were many, wide-ranging, contacts with WADA. There were almost daily consultations about the correct management of Dutch doping violations, which is monitored by WADA. Collaboration with WADA is close and structural.

#### **Prohibited list**

As in other years, a response to the draft prohibited list was sent to WADA in the summer. The Doping Authority coordinates the Dutch response on behalf of the NOC\*NSF, the NOC\*NSF Athletes Committee and the Ministry of Sport. Once again, it was pointed out that the prohibited list must have a sound practical and scientific basis. In recent years, WADA has also provided answers and responses to the comments they receive, which allows us to discuss substantive issues in even more detail. This is a good example of the increasing transparency in the establishment of the international anti-doping policy. Once again, it was pointed out that the prohibited list must have a sound practical and scientific basis. We also attended a meeting of the scientific advisory group in the context of the Council of Europe convention on this subject.

#### **WADA Education Committee**

Bart Coumans had a seat on the WADA Education Committee (until 12 June 2017). The committee met on 21 and 22 April in Montreal.

#### **WADA Athletes Committee**

Chiel Warners, the chair of the NOC\*NSF Athletes Committee and a member of the NOC\*NSF board, was appointed – in part pursuant to his nomination by the Doping Authority – to the WADA Athletes Committee for a period of three years (2017-2019). Chiel Warners and the Doping Authority have made agreements about exchanges of information and support from the Doping Authority.

#### **WADA Prohibited List Expert Group**

Cees-Rein van den Hoogenband, the chief medic of NOC\*NSF and TeamNL was – in part pursuant to his nomination by the Doping Authority – appointed to the Expert Group that formulates advice and recommendations annually for the WADA board about the global Prohibited List. This appointment was for a period of one year (2017). Cees-Rein van den Hoogenband and the Doping Authority have made agreements about exchanges of information and support from the Doping Authority.

### **Social Science Research**

In cooperation with the Doping Authority, Radboud University Nijmegen is conducting a two-year study of the effect of ethical training on anti-doping attitudes among up-and-coming athletes. This study was launched officially on 1 April 2016. A pilot project was conducted among up-and-coming athletes in 2016, the first steps were taken towards the development of the interventions and athletes were recruited for the study. The actual study began in 2017.

### **WADA – ADO Symposium**

The Doping Authority attended the annual WADA - ADO Symposium in Lausanne. The symposium covered a wide range of topics and there were a large number of other meetings and events on the fringes of the symposium. The Doping Authority was a member of a panel on cooperation between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations. The ADO Symposium has evolved into the annual event at which most of the world's anti-doping organisations meet to discuss and promote developments in the field.

### **Sociological research**

As part of WADA's 'Sociological Research Program', a study was conducted into possible performance indicators for NADOs in collaboration with four other NADOs and under the supervision of the University of Potsdam. The researchers presented the results to WADA and they are working on scientific publications in this area.

### **International collaboration on Intelligence & Investigations**

The international Intelligence & Investigations working group established in 2014 at the initiative of WADA continued its work in 2017. The group consists mainly of intelligence officers and/or intelligence analysts. At the meetings organised in previous years at the initiative of WADA, the members of the group informed one another about new developments and initiatives relating to Intelligence & Investigations and exchanged the latest information. A range of cases were also discussed and agreements were made about the collection and exchange of intelligence relating to doping investigations and international collaboration on those investigations. Because not all anti-doping organisations are structured on the same lines and/or have the same statutory competencies, the group's work includes a very strong emphasis on how the information is used and the legal implications of sharing and using information. The smaller group has been established on the basis of the international Intelligence & Investigations working group. That smaller group consists of leading organisations that have extensively structured the Intelligence & Investigations process. The group consists of intelligence officers from the Doping Authority, NADA Germany, AEPSAD, ADN, USADA, UKAD, CADF and WADA. WADA began in 2016 on the implementation of a Whistleblower Policy (WBP) and the implementation of software to record intelligence so that it can be linked and accessed at the global level. The intention is to share experience with the WBP and the software with the international I&I members.

### **WADA NADO Working Group**

The Doping Authority is represented on this working group, which advises on developments at WADA that affect the interests and the position of NADOs. The views and opinions of the working group are reported to the Foundation Board and many of them are included in the policies of WADA. The working group met twice in 2017, once in Montreal and once in Lausanne.

### **Prevalence of Doping Working Group**

At the request of WADA, we have a seat on the new 'Prevalence of Doping Working Group'. The general aim is to map out in greater detail current knowledge about the prevalence of doping use, and how this knowledge can best be enhanced in the future. The working group is, for the time being, expected to be in operation until the end of 2018.

## **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

### **CAHAMA and Monitoring Group**

The Doping Authority was actively involved in 2017 in the further development of the international doping policy. The objective of the international activities of the Doping Authority is twofold: the Doping Authority wants to collect up-to-date current knowledge and to influence the international anti-doping policy.

We attended three meetings of the CAHAMA (Ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency). The CAHAMA mission is:

1. To examine the issues concerning relations between the Council of Europe, its Member States and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and to decide on a common position, when possible, on these issues;
2. To draw up, if necessary, opinions for the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on these issues, including the budgetary elements;
3. To periodically revise the mandate of members of the WADA Foundation Board appointed by the Council of Europe.

In 2017, CAHAMA's activities mainly focused on the non-compliance of Russia, compliance testing by WADA of all doping organisations worldwide (including the Doping Authority), and the wishes of WADA relating to an increase in the budget. The Doping Authority also attended the two annual meetings of the Monitoring Group, which focuses on monitoring the implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe, and developing and improving anti-doping systems and structures. In 2017, specific attention was paid to the independence of disciplinary law.

### **Advisory Groups**

The Doping Authority participated in the meeting on 5 April (Ljubljana) in the context of the work of the 'Expert Group on Education' of the Council of Europe.

The Doping Authority participated in the 'Advisory Group on Legal Issues' of the Council of Europe in Vilnius on 5 February 2017 and the 'Advisory Group on Compliance' of the Council of Europe in Paris on 19 November 2017.

## **iNADO**

### **Institute for National Anti-Doping Organisations – iNADO**

The Doping Authority joined iNADO immediately after this umbrella organisation was established in 2012. In 2017, iNADO continued to develop its role as the knowledge institute and the representative of the National Anti-Doping Organisations

affiliated to it. The Doping Authority contributed in many ways to the work of iNADO and it has also been a member of the board since 2016. We attended the iNADO meeting in Lausanne preceding the WADA – ADO Symposium.

## **IADA**

### **International Anti-Doping Arrangement - IADA**

The Doping Authority attended the annual meeting of this group of countries, which was organised in Zurich. In early 2016, South Africa decided to leave the Arrangement, since when IADA has included ten countries. The present Arrangement will be in place from 2015 to 2018.

### **UNESCO Conference of Parties**

An important international instrument is the International Convention Against Doping in Sport, which was established under the auspices of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO). The aim of the convention is to promote the prevention and combating of doping in sport with a view to its elimination. Every two years, all the countries that have signed the UNESCO Convention (some 200 member states) meet to discuss the implementation of, and compliance with, the convention. The most important point on the agenda for the meeting, which took place in Paris on 25-26 September 2017, was the non-compliance status of Russia.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **NADO Leaders Summits**

After the publication of the second report on Russian doping practices (written by Richard McLaren, who was appointed as the Independent Person in this matter by WADA), a number of developed NADOs decided to meet to discuss the implications of this report. The first meetings took place in 2016 in Copenhagen and Bonn. There were more meetings in 2017 in Dublin and in Denver. All these meetings concluded with press statements on behalf of the NADOs present about the steps these NADOs deemed necessary to tackle the identified problems. The joint positions were extensively quoted in media around the world and the influence on the policy of sports organisations is evident.

### **Erasmus Project FAIR**

The Doping Authority is a partner in a three-year (2017-2019) project entitled 'Forum for Anti-Doping in Recreational Sports' (FAIR). The project was initiated by [Europe Active](#). The focus is on improving prevention programmes in fitness/recreational sport and the regulation of sports dietary supplements in European countries.

### **Erasmus project RESPECT**

The Doping Authority has become a partner in a three-year (2017-2019) project entitled 'Research-Embedded Strategic Plan for Anti-Doping Education: Clean Sport Alliance Initiative for Tackling Doping' (RESPECT). The initiator of this project is Leeds

Beckett University. The aim is to bridge the gap between the academic world in the field of social science and the practical world of doping education. The emphasis is on ensuring that clean athletes are heard more.

## **Chapter 7 Legal Affairs**

### **Contributions to doping proceedings**

The Doping Authority is involved with disciplinary proceedings in doping cases. The role of the Doping Authority consists primarily of submitting arguments in doping proceedings and attending hearings. By submitting written arguments, the Doping Authority can state its views on the case and discuss the relevant provisions from the National Doping Regulations (NDR) and the defence arguments of the athlete or other persons. The Doping Authority has submitted written arguments in all proceedings handled by disciplinary bodies in 2017, including appeals, followed in some cases by additional arguments. The Doping Authority was also present at the hearings in all cases.

### **Article on disciplinary law in the Netherlands**

In 2010, the Doping Authority published an article in the *Tijdschrift voor sport en recht (Magazine for sports and law)* about the current state of disciplinary law in doping cases in the Netherlands. Approximately half of the decisions failed to meet the standards of the World Anti-Doping Code at that time. In 2017, in response to a request from the magazine *Tijdschrift voor sport en recht*, the Doping Authority looked once again at disciplinary law in doping cases, in part in response to the introduction of the new World Anti-Doping Code in 2015. The conclusion is that disciplinary law in doping cases in the Netherlands has improved considerably, with the most important explanation being the role of the Doping Authority during the disciplinary procedure (standard attendance at hearings), the submission by the Doping Authority of written arguments and the increase in the number of associations affiliated with the Institute for Sports Law (ISR).

### **The Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Bill (Wuab)**

The Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Bill (Wuab), together with the associated explanatory memorandum, was submitted to the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament on 19 September 2016. The Doping Authority made further contributions to the content of this bill and the explanatory memorandum in 2017.

There was also a review of the impact of the switch from the current foundation structure of the doping authority to the new independent governing body, and of the impact of the implementation of, among other legislation, the General Administrative Law Act (AWB), the Open Government (Public Access) Act (WOB; the future Open Government Act (Woo)) and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (which will come into force on 25 May 2018) on the independent governing body.

### **Structural activities and operations**

Our structural operations in 2017 included the provision of general legal services and support within the organisation. This involved preparing and reviewing contracts, letters, memoranda and policy memoranda, and advice for the various departments of the Doping Authority and management.

The structural activities in 2017 also included education and advice for sports associations and, in isolated cases, athletes with respect to the substance, operation and application of the Doping Regulations.





## Chapter 8 Scientific research

The scientific activities of the Doping Authority consist of the following:

- an ongoing review of the scientific literature to identify documents relevant to doping;
- conducting and initiating research that serves the purposes of the national and international anti-doping policy; and
- the dissemination of scientific doping expertise both inside and outside the organisation.

### *Monitoring scientific literature*

To ensure it is informed about the latest developments, the Doping Authority monitors publications of doping-related scientific literature and saves copies of the relevant articles in its archives. About 90 relevant articles were added to those archives in 2017. All the articles are available in digital format and the most important are posted on the website [www.doping.nl](http://www.doping.nl). In addition, a network with a range of scientists is constantly being maintained in order to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in all sorts of areas relevant to doping (Haematology, Cardiology, Endocrinology, Physiology, Sociology, Health Education, Ethics, Sports Medicine, Gene Therapy and Detection/analysis). We acted as referees on eight occasions for peer-reviewed scientific journals.

The information from the available literature is actively distributed and serves as a basis for internal advice for the Enforcement & Investigations and Prevention departments, the legal officer (in the context of specific doping cases) and the CEO (for, among other things, his contacts with the press). This information is also used to answer specific scientific questions from people outside the organisation such as doctors, lawyers, journalists, students and other interested parties.

### *Activities*

In 2017, the findings and recommendations from the thesis 'Striking the right balance - effectiveness of anti-doping policies' (which was presented in November 2016) were disseminated further internationally, primarily at international conferences (see the annex 'Overview of scientific publications and presentations'). The thesis also led to participation in a WADA working group on the prevalence of doping use (see 'International affairs').

There is a working party for exchanging experiences with seven other scientific members of staff working for the national anti-doping organisations of Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and New Zealand. There are periodical telephone meetings about ongoing studies and specific scientific doping issues. There were four meetings in 2017. The chair revolves at each meeting.

There was collaboration with the Dutch National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) on a project about the health risks of doping and supplements. Experience and knowledge have been exchanged during both the design and the implementation of the study (through participation in the supervisory committee). The RIVM report will be published in 2018.

These contacts also led to further discussions about the doping-related questions in the 'Lifestyle Monitor' that is periodically conducted in the Netherlands.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, we attended two meetings of the Biotechnology Forum. It is expected that developments in the field of genetic technology will also have an impact on sports in the longer term. The Doping Authority is therefore monitoring these developments closely.

The Sports Knowledge Centre was established to bring together all the available knowledge about sports and exercise. There was one meeting about doping in 2017 that the Doping Authority attended, without of course replicating the basic activities of the Doping Authority itself.

Endocrinologist Pim de Ronde has set up a polyclinic in the Spaarne hospital in Haarlem (the former Kennemer Gasthuis) targeting people with health problems caused by anabolic steroids. The polyclinic is open once a week. The Doping Authority has an advisory role. The polyclinic continued work in 2017 on a longitudinal study in which 100 users of (among other things) anabolic steroids will be studied during and after their course of steroids. The study, which is known as the HAARLEM study (health risks of anabolic androgen steroid use by male amateur athletes), is primarily funded by private sources from the Spaarne hospital and it is expected to last one year. Completion of the study is taking longer than planned. Data collection is expected to be completed in 2018.

The Doping Authority also acts as an advisor for a scientific project in which marathon runners will receive support in their efforts to run this distance in less than two hours (see [www.sub2hrs.com](http://www.sub2hrs.com)) from the British nutritional supplements testing system, Informed Sport, of the LGC company and the American cycling association USA Cycling.

The Leiden-based company CHDR has conducted a study into the performance-enhancing and health-related effects of EPO use, and the Doping Authority acted as an advisor on this study as well. When the results were announced, most media attention focused on the absence of a significant performance-enhancing effect in a simulated cycling stage. The laboratory tests in the same subjects did show a significant increase in performance.

A final official advisory role focused on a study of sewage water for the presence of prohibited substances conducted by a company from Utrecht, KWR Water Cycle Research Institute. The results confirmed the use of doping substances around sporting events, and also the use of the high-risk drug dinitrophenol around fitness events.

Finally, the Doping Authority visited several scientific conferences: 'Tackling Doping in Sport' (in London in March), 'A holistic view of doping use' (in Brussels in March), 'Doping in Public Health' (in Oslo in June), the 16<sup>th</sup> USADA Scientific Symposium (in Orlando in October), 'Play the Game' (in Eindhoven, NL, in November) and the 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific Sports Medicine Congress of Association for Sports Medicine (in Ermelo, NL, in November).

## **Chapter 9 Knowledge management**

## **The ADKC**

The Anti-Doping Knowledge Centre (ADKC), which is freely accessible via the website [www.doping.nl](http://www.doping.nl), has proven its worth in recent years as the largest collection of doping-related documents in the world. Owing in part to the support of our international umbrella organisation iNADO, it proved possible to develop the ADKC further in 2017. More than 700 'records' have been added to the database and, in addition, existing documents are constantly checked and improved on the basis of new relevant search terms. The total number of documents was close to 5,000 on 31 December 2017.

Most of the database consists of legal documents, and in particular the motivated decisions of competent disciplinary committees for the imposition of doping sanctions. The majority are decisions of the sports tribunal CAS but, increasingly, the legal decisions of the disciplinary committees of international sports federations and national disciplinary bodies as well. The decisions of a few dozen sports and countries are now being included, where appropriate in anonymous form. In addition, contact is sought on a continuous basis with countries and sports that do not yet share their decisions. The main objective of these efforts is to provide access to the available case law in the field of doping and therefore to provide a more robust basis for future decisions.

In addition, the website contains scientific articles on all conceivable doping topics, educational materials and all kinds of doping documents. In this way, the ADKC plays a historical role because outdated documents are generally difficult to find on the internet.

Visitors to the website come from all over the world. There was an increase in levels of interest from Russia, America and Canada in 2017. The target group of the ADKC consists of NADO and IF staff, the staff of other international organisations active in the field of doping (IOC, WADA, UNESCO, Council of Europe, European Union), journalists, lawyers, scientists, administrators and researchers, and finally athletes and athlete support staff (coaches, doctors, physiotherapists...). During the year as a whole, 2,806 different people consulted the ADKC in a total of 4,900 sessions. The average session duration was almost eleven minutes.

## **Chapter 10      People & organisation**

### **Board of Management**

The Doping Authority has a board with three members: a chair, a secretary and a treasurer. The secretary is nominated by the NOC\*NSF, and the treasurer is nominated by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. For an overview of the board members at the end of the year under review the reader is referred to Annex 2.

The board delegates the responsibility for day-to-day matters, and for policy preparation and implementation, to the CEO. In other words, the board provides 'overall' direction.

### **Advisory Board**

Under its articles of association, the Doping Authority has an Advisory Board. At year-end 2017, the Advisory Board comprised seven members (meaning that the board is up to strength), who all represent specific interest groups or a specific area of expertise. The Athletes Committee has also decided to appoint a regular deputy who can, when required, take over from the regular Advisory Board member on behalf of the Athletes Committee. The task of the Advisory Board is to advise the board, either on request or at its own initiative. It meets a few times a year. A list of the members of the Advisory Board can be found in Annex 2.

### **Office staff**

In 2017, we lost two colleagues in a short time, in both cases completely unexpectedly. Bart Coumans, head of the Prevention Department, passed away on 12 June. Cor Mouw, doping control official, passed away on 5 December. They will be sorely missed.

During the year under review, the Doping Authority had three departments (Prevention, Enforcement & Investigation and Support), and a legal officer. The three department heads and the legal officer constitute, together with the CEO, the Management Team. One extra person (a documentalist) has been added to the staff temporarily for the implementation of projects financed separately. In addition, another member of staff was appointed at the Enforcement & Investigations department given the expansion of the national doping control programme.

At year-end 2017, the office organisation comprised 17 people and 15.3 FTEs. In addition, one position was held by a temporary employee and there is a vacancy. For an overview, the reader is referred to Annex 3.

### **Doping Control Officials (DCOs)**

In addition to the permanent staff, there were 14 part-time Doping Control Officials at the end of 2017 (eight men and six women, see Annex 4), who were appointed under 'minimum hours' contracts.

## **Quality**

Quality is of paramount importance in anti-doping policy. Many doping organisations therefore work with quality systems. This is particularly relevant for the implementation of doping controls: the National Doping Regulations require ISO certification as a precondition for conducting controls. However, other tasks such as the granting of therapeutic use exemptions and prevention activities should, in our view, also meet ISO standards. The Doping Authority and its predecessors in law received ISO certification back in 1998. In September 2013, our organisation acquired a new ISO 9001:2008 certificate. This certification expired in September 2016 and it was decided not to apply for a new certificate given the planned establishment of the Doping Authority as an independent governing body (which was planned for 1 January 2018). ISO certification will be addressed after the independent governing body has been established.

A Complaints Procedure was adopted and published on the website in May 2011. No complaints were processed using this procedure in 2017.

## **Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee) and TUE Appeals Committee**

One of the provisions in the doping regulations relates to the procedure for the use of prohibited medication. The Doping Authority has established, for the Dutch sports associations, a committee known as the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee), which consists of independent doctors.

Athletes who disagree with decisions made by the TUE committee can appeal to the TUE Appeals Committee, which was established in 2016. The TUE Appeals Committee consists of three people. An appeal was submitted to this committee once in 2017.

## **Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee and Compliance with Doping Sanctions Appeals Committee**

The World Anti-Doping Code requires the Doping Authority to monitor the implementation of sanctions imposed for doping. If there is any failure to comply with a sanction correctly, the same sanction begins again after the end of the original sanction. The Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee is responsible for determining whether there has been correct compliance with a sanction and whether there are any reasons to reduce a subsequent sanction. A Compliance with Doping Sanctions Appeals Committee was established in 2017 for appeals against decisions made by the Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee. Neither committee had any cases in 2017.

## Annex 1 - Financial overview

### Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016

<b>Assets</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<i>Fixed assets</i>		
Tangible fixed assets	€ 59,937	€ 84,291
<i>Current assets</i>		
Receivables	€ 155,846	€ 204,501
Cash at bank and in hand	€ 309,970	€ 618,357
	€ 465,816	€ 822,858
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>€ 525,753</b>	<b>€ 907,149</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<i>Foundation capital</i>		
Other reserves	€ 112,710	€ 177,472
Equalisation reserve, Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	€ 0	€ 6,486
Earmarked funds for doping controls	€ 31,426	€ 95,604
Special-purpose reserve	€ 0	€ 31,621
	€ 144,136	€ 311,183
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>		
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Amounts owed to suppliers	€ 158,771	€ 290,461
Taxation and social security charges	€ 51,361	€ 70,766
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income	€ 171,485	€ 234,739
	€ 381,617	€ 595,966
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>€ 525,753</b>	<b>€ 907,149</b>

## Income statement for 2016

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Income</b>	€ 3,269,694	€ 2,865,387
Expenses related directly to doping controls	€ 1,631,601	€ 1,446,274
General operating costs (including indirect costs of doping controls)	€ 1,732,995	€ 1,676,831
Project expenses	€ 70,463	€ 18,823
	<b>€ 3,435,059-</b>	<b>€ 3,141,928-</b>
Salaries and wages	€ 907,200	€ 921,751
Social security charges	€ 126,135	€ 124,160
Pensions	€ 79,646	€ 83,907
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	€ 33,127	€ 36,017
Other staff expenses	€ 39,095	€ 42,933
Accommodation expenses	€ 85,193	€ 84,650
Office expenses	€ 129,491	€ 129,398
Car expenses	€ 15,860	€ 15,047
Sales expenses	€ 265	€ 1,085
General expenses	€ 73,918	€ 50,470
Staff expenses and overheads passed on to activities/projects	<b>€ 1,489,930-</b>	<b>€1,489,418-</b>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>€ -</b>	<b>€ -</b>
<b>Balance of income and charges</b>	<b>€ 165,365-</b>	<b>€ 276,541-</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	€ 384	€ 2,363
Interest payable and similar charges	€ 2,066	€ 999
<b>Financial income and expenditure</b>	<b>€ 1,682-</b>	<b>€ 1,364</b>
<b>Result</b>	<b>€ 167,047-</b>	<b>€ 275,177-</b>

## **Annex 2 - Members of Board of Management, Advisory Board and committees (as at 31-12-2017)**

### **Board of Management**

Harro Knijff, chair

Marc Benninga, secretary (NOC\*NSF nomination)

Paul Depla, treasurer (Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport nomination)

### **Advisory Board**

Charles van Commenée (on behalf of the Dutch coaches)

Arnold Brons (Association for Sports Medicine, VSG)

Hinkelien Schreuder (NOC\*NSF Athletes Committee)

Francien Huurman (on behalf of Dutch athletes)

Annemieke Horikx (KNMP)

Saskia Sterk (Rikilt)

Manuela de Jong (Statistics Netherlands)

### **Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee)**

Marjon van Eijdsden-Besseling

Edwin Goedhart

Leo Heere (chair)

Ed Hendriks (chair)

Jan Hoogsteen

Ivo van Outheusden (as of mid-March)

Hans Keizer (resigned effective 1-1-2017)

Harry Koene

Hans Jurgen Mager

Huib Plemper

Hans Vorsteveld

### **Members of TUE Appeals Committee**

Babette Pluim

Marieke Becker

Françoise Broekhof

### **Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee (CND)**

Dolf Segaar (chairman)

Diederik van Ommeren



Dennis Koolaard

**Compliance with Doping Sanctions Appeals Committee (BND)**

Jan Loorbach (chair)

Jan Gerritse

Ella Adriaanse

### **Annex 3 - Office staff (as at 31-12-2017)**

#### **Management**

Herman Ram	chief executive officer
Steven Teitler	legal officer

#### **Enforcement & Investigations department**

Koen Terlouw	head of department
Jeroen Brakels	account manager/deputy head of department
Vacant	intelligence officer
Fienie Verhagen	senior officer for doping controls
Angela Mols	whereabouts officer/doping controls officer
Yvonne Kwakernaak	doping controls officer
Anuschka Rambhadjan	doping controls officer
Temporary employee	doping controls officer

#### **Prevention department**

Erik Duiven	head of department
Laila Spruijt	senior elite sports education officer
Wendy Schootemeijer	elite sports education officer
Hans Wassink	grassroots sports education officer

#### **Support department**

Olivier de Hon	head of department/scientific policy officer
Frans Stoele	information policy officer/documentation & TUE secretary
Astrid van der Goot	secretary
Gerdi van Driel	administration officer
Rien Tuk	documentalist

#### **Annex 4 - List of doping control officials (active as at 4-12-2017)**

Jeannet Beijen  
Dick Beverdam  
Johan Bouman  
Sally Fisher  
Just van der Kroef  
Karin Lindhout  
Marlies Mielekamp  
Gonny Monsieurs  
Victor Niemeijer  
Jan Nijmeijer  
Ronald Poulissen  
Geeta Ramdajal  
Frits Rietveld  
Hans Scholtz  
Cees Smid  
Jaap Stomphorst  
Fienie Verhagen  
Ton Verhagen  
Alex Vermeulen  
Sytske Visser  
Gerrit Vooren

## Annex 5 - Overview of publications and presentations

### *Oral presentations*

- Ram H., NOC\*NSF doping sounding board, 'Internationale ontwikkelingen', 31 January, Rotterdam.
- De Hon O., Open evening DeLorentz & Partners, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', 9 February, Hilversum.
- De Hon O., Guest lecture USBO, Utrecht University, Master Sports Policy & Sports Management, 'Effectiviteit van het anti-dopingbeleid', 13 February, Utrecht.
- Duiven E., Chemistry & Crime minor, Hogeschool Rotterdam, 'Doping', 14 February, Rotterdam.
- De Hon O., NIOS course on anti-doping policy, 'Epidemiologie van dopinggebruik', 10 March, Bilthoven.
- Ram H., NIOS course on anti-doping policy, 'Antidopingbeleid voor (sport)artsen', 10 March, Bilthoven.
- De Hon O., Symposium 'Holistische kijk op dopinggebruik', 'Effectiviteit van het anti-dopingbeleid', 27 March, Brussels.
- De Hon O., Biotechnology & Genetics Forum, 'Gendoping en de praktijk', 26 March, The Hague.
- Wassink, H., Municipality of Werkendam. 'Dopingpreventie in fitness', 4 April, Werkendam.
- Coumans B., Advisory Group on Education Council of Europe, 'Supplement Checker App'. 10 April, Ljubljana.
- Coumans B., Advisory Group on Education Council of Europe, 'Together for a clean stroke. A campaign to prevent unintentional doping use', 10 April, Ljubljana.
- Duiven E., Vereniging Nederlandse Fabrikanten Kinder- en Dieetvoeding, 'Een klein beetje extra. Het verschil tussen winnaars & valspelers', 20 April, Maarssen.
- Ram H., WADC Commentary Project, 'Minors and the WAD Code', 28 April, Macolin.
- Duiven E., Radboud Annals of Medical Students, 'De verborgen risico's van voedingssupplementen'. 8 May, Nijmegen.
- Wassink, H., Leiden University Medical Centre. 'Dopingrisico's van supplementen', 23 May, Leidschendam.
- Wassink, H., International Conference on Doping and Public Health, 'True Strength: a prevention program for fitness athletes in the Netherlands', 8 June, Oslo.
- De Hon O., International Conference on Doping and Public Health, 'Prohibited substances in sport supplements', 8 June, Oslo.
- Wassink, H., Municipality of Helmond. 'Dopingpreventie in fitness', 26 September, Helmond.
- Ram H., MESGO, 'Unity in Diversity: Challenges in governing a worldwide anti-doping fight', 28 September, Mainz.
- De Hon O., Faculteit der Gedrags- en Bewegingswetenschappen, VU-University, Inleiding Inspanningsfysiologie, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', 13 October, Amsterdam.
- Ram H., WADA NADO Workgroup, 'The Supplement Checker App: a critical tool for more responsible supplement use in sport', 17 October, Lausanne.
- De Hon O., iNADO Athletes + Leaders Symposium, 'Prevalence of doping use in elite sports', 30 October, Ganterschwil.
- De Hon O., iNADO Webinar, 'Effectiveness of Anti-Doping Policies', 9 November, Capelle aan den IJssel.
- Ram H., International Conference on Integrity and Sport, 'Doping, Drugs and Diet: 50 shades of green', 23 November, Cardiff.
- De Hon O., Play The Game Conference, 'Effectiveness of Anti-Doping Policies', 27 November, Eindhoven.
- Duiven E., Chemistry & Crime minor, Hogeschool Rotterdam, 'Doping'. 28 November, Rotterdam.

- De Hon O., Play The Game Conference, 'Prevalence of doping use in elite sports', 29 November, Eindhoven.
- Ram H., iNADO Open House, 'Anti-Doping Authority the Netherlands', 30 November, Capelle aan den IJssel.
- De Hon O., WADA Prevalence Working Group, 'Prevalence of doping use in elite sports', 20 December, Montreal.
- Ram H., VU refresher training for disciplinary judges, 'Acceptance of sanction', 20 December, Amsterdam.

#### *Scientific articles*

Causanilles A., Nordmann V., Vughs D., Emke E., De Hon O., Hernandez F. & De Voogt P., Wastewater-based tracing of doping use by the general population and amateur athletes. *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry*. Accepted for publication.

Pitsiladis Y., Ferriani I., Geistlinger M., De Hon O., Bosch A. & Pigozzi F., A Holistic Anti-doping Approach for a Fairer Future for Sport. *Current Sports Medicine Reports* 16(4): 222-4, 2017.

De Hon O., The Redundancy of the Concept of 'Spirit of Sport' in Discussions on the Prohibited List of Doping Substances. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics* 9(4): 667-76, 2017.

De Hon O. & Van Bottenburg M., True dopers or negligent athletes - An analysis of Anti-Doping Rule Violations reported to the World Anti-Doping Agency 2010-2012. *Substance Use and Misuse* 52(14): 1932-6, 2017.

Heuberger J.A.A.C., Rotmans J.I., Gal P., Stuurman F.E., van 't Westende J., Pos T.E., Daniels J.M.A., Moerland M., van Veldhoven P.L.J., de Kam M.L., Ram H., de Hon O., Posthuma J.J., Burggraaf J. & Cohen A.F., The effects of erythropoietin on cycling performance of well-trained cyclists: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled parallel trial. *Lancet Haematology* 4(8): e374-86, 2017.

Teitler S. & Ram H., Nederlandse tuchtrechtspraak en de toepassing van de World Anti-Doping Code: 2010 t/m juni 2017. *Tijdschrift voor Sport & Recht* (2/3): 25-39, 2017.

#### *Other articles*

De Hon O., Doping in de sport. *Folia Pharmaceutica* 105 (1): 18-20, 2017.

Ram H., Legal issues with minor athletes under the Code. The proceedings of the 2017 Macolin Anti-Doping Summit. Bern: Editions Weblaw: 64-80, 2017.

### *Abstracts*

Causanilles A., Nordmann V., Vughs D., Emke E., De Hon O. & De Voogt P., Wastewater-based tracing of doping use by general population and amateur athletes. Poster presented at Testing The Waters - 3rd international conference on wastewater analysis, Lisbon, Portugal, 26-27 October 2017.

### *Contributions to books*

De Hon O. & Pluim B.M., Contra-indicatie 100 – Sportbeoefening; doping. In: Commentaren Medicatiebewaking 2017/2018. Stichting Health Base, Houten, pages 1213-24.

## **Annex 6 - Other positions (as at 31-12-2017)**

### **Bart Coumans (until 12 June 2017)**

- Member of the WADA Education Committee, Montreal
- Member of the Advisory Group on Education (T-DO ED) of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg
- Chair of the 'Performance' theme and Steering Committee member of the Sport Research Programme ([www.sportonderzoek.com](http://www.sportonderzoek.com)), Utrecht

### **Herman Ram**

- Chair of the Objections and Appeals Committee, Executive MBA Sportmanagement Wagner Group, Groningen
- Chair of the Foundation Board, Stichting Holland Skipool, The Hague
- Member of International Advisory Board, MA Ethics and Integrity, Swansea
- Board of Directors, Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations iNADO
- Member of the NADO Ad Hoc Working Group, World Anti-Doping Agency, Montreal
- Member of the Sport & Integrity Steering Group, NOC\*NSF, Arnhem
- Member of the Doping Focus Group, NOC\*NSF, Arnhem

### **Olivier de Hon**

- Olympic Stadium tour guide (volunteer)
- Advisor to the anabolic steroids polyclinic at the Spaarne Gasthuis hospital in Haarlem
- Advisor to Sub2Hrs project
- Advisor to the British nutritional supplements testing system Informed Sport of the company LGC
- Advisor to the American cycling union USA Cycling
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Health Base Foundation for the annual publication Commentaren Medicatiebewaking

### **Steven Teitler**

- Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group Feasibility Study Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention

## **Annex 7 - Abbreviations**

ABP	Athlete Biological Passport
ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ADN	Anti-Doping Norway
ADO	Anti-Doping Organisation
ADKC	Anti-Doping Knowledge Centre
AEPSAD	Agencia Española de protección de la salud en el deporte
ANP	Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau
AWB	Dutch General Administrative Law Act
CADF	Cycling Anti-Doping Foundation
CAHAMA	The Ad Hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CBS	Statistics Netherlands
CIOS	Central Educational Institute for Sports Instructors
CHDR	Centre for Human Drug Research
CTO	Centre for Elite Sports and Education
DCO	Doping control official
DLDS	Ongoing Educational Module for Doping-Free Sport



EPO	Erythropoietin
ESA	Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents
EU	European Union
FAIR	Forum for Anti-Doping in Recreational Sport
FIOD	Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Department
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
GHRF	Growth Hormone Releasing Factor
HAARLEM	Health Risks of Anabolic Androgen Steroid Use by Male Amateur Athletes
HBOC	Haemoglobin-Based Oxygen Carriers
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement
IF	International Federation
INADO	Institute for National Anti-Doping Organisations
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOD	Intelligence and Investigations Department
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IRMS	Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry
ISO	International Organization for Standardization

ISR	Institute for Sports Law
ISTI	International Standard for Testing & Investigations
ITU	International Triathlon Union
KNBB	Royal Dutch Billiards Federation
KNMG	Royal Netherlands Medical Society
KNMP	Royal Netherlands Pharmaceutical Society
KNVB	Royal Dutch Football Association
KNWU	Royal Dutch Cycling Union
KNZB	Royal Netherlands Swimming Association
NADA	Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur (Germany)
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NDR	Dutch National Doping Regulations
NK	Dutch Championships
NOC*NSF	National Olympic Committee*Dutch Sports Confederation
NT	National Talent
NTP	National Testing Pool
NVWA	Dutch Food and Commodities Authority
NZVT	Dutch Safeguards System for Dietary Supplements in Elite Sport
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection

ROC	Regional Training Centre
RTO	Regional Elite Sports Organisation
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SAP	Strength and Physique
SVESS	Together for clean sport
TDSSA	Technical Document Sport Specific Analysis
T/E	Testosterone/Epitestosterone
TP	Testing Pool
UKAD	United Kingdom Anti-Doping
USADA	United States Anti-Doping Agency
VSG	Association for Sports Medicine
VU	VU-University of Amsterdam
VWS	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WADC	World Anti-Doping Code
WBP	Whistleblower Policy
WOB	Dutch Government Information (Public Access) Act
WOO	Dutch Open Government Act
WUAB	Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Bill

ZBO

Independent governing body