MR JOSEPH DE PENCIER

iNADO, Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations
The Effectiveness of International Anti-Doping Policy and Cooperation: Mid-Term Report Card
The Curriculum

Science
Intergovernmental Commitments
Harmonised Rules
Scope of the Rules
Consequences of Non-Compliance
ADO - ADO Cooperation
ADO - Public Authority Cooperation
Technology
Impacting the Public Debate
Athlete Satisfaction
Science A

- World leading
- If it always seems playing catch-up, that’s because our scientists play by rules (including ethical norms) while dopers don’t give a damn
- However, for developing ADOs can be overwhelming
- Like the rest of anti-doping, cash-starved
Intergovernmental Commitments C+

- Out of date
- Compliance monitoring unfocussed and with little impact
- Honoured in the breach more than the observance?
- Day-to-day impact doubtful
- Public authorities often ineffective in WADA governance
Harmonised Rules A-

• World Anti-Doping Code, International Standards, mandatory Technical Documents, Guidelines, Models of Best Practice, WADA Notices, ...

• Legislation for controlling medications and substances (although inconsistent depending on what constitutes the practice of medicine (i.e., meldonium, ADHD medication))

• But enforcing the legislation?

• Professional malpractice

• Nutritional supplements (lack of government oversight of the world wide web)
Scope of the Rules

• Each new version of the Code gets better (but longer and no less complex)

• Obvious gaps:
  • Failure to cooperate with investigations not itself an ADRV
  • Abuse of doping control officials not itself an ADRV

• Need to protect and reward those who report wrongdoing
Consequences of Non-Compliance

- Rules compliance: well-established
- Operational compliance: work in progress
- Collateral damage: clean athletes when programmes/labs suspended
- Needs better tools especially genuine commitment from sport organisations to exclude dopers (and in some cases their sports or countries) from competition
ADO-ADO Cooperation B+

• “It’s getting better all the time…”

• A community of practitioners (we all do the same work) driven by
  • Dedicated mandate
  • Commitment to clean sport
  • Increasing trust and mutual respect
  • Economics

• But (N)ADOs need good governance standards and better oversight (WADA? iNADO? ISO?)
ADO-Public Authority Cooperation B-

- Sincere NADO willingness
- Huge variation by country and by legal status of (N)ADO -- extraordinarily difficult for IFs
- Public authority ignorance (“it’s just about elite sport”)
- Public authority disinterest (other priorities)
Technology C-

• More and more mobile apps / social media use

• ADAMS use not yet universal

• After many years of discussion ADAMS still lacks interface for other systems, some of which pre-date it by almost a decade

• Legal impediments

• Failure to use existing technologies (i.e., paperless doping control)
Impacting the Public Debate C+

- Great material (Spirit of Sport)
- Many effective spokespeople
- No over-all ADO strategy
- Working relationships with media inconsistent
- Lack of coherent response to latest revelations or public / media skepticism
- Sponsors of sport are on the sidelines
Athlete Satisfaction

• Athletes support the independent NADOs which protect them

• Athletes becoming more involved in ADO governance and policy making

• Investigate, investigate, investigate

• Protect and reward athletes who report wrongdoing – celebrate them, do not punish them

• Recover and redistribute prize money – and public funding
Tackles new challenges seriously/eagerly and with a positive attitude

Keep showing initiative and creativity

Must not be afraid to participate in class

Sometimes has challenges balancing tasks and finding the most efficient way forward

Needs more parental attention and support.
Anti-Doping conference

Amsterdam, June 15, 2016
MR ANDERS SOLHEIM

Chair of the Monitoring Group,
Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention
Roof

Appeal panel
Hearing panel

Ground floor

Intelligence
Investigations
Testing
Prosecution

Executive

Basement

Regulations
TUE
Whereabouts

Legislative
An operational independent house

- Independence from sports and government
  - No conflict of interest
  - Mandate
- Properly funded
- Appointment of Board members
  - No conflict of interest
  - Knowledge, competence and capacity
- CEO and Management
- DCOs, BCOs and Assistants
- Investigators
- Prosecutors
- APMU (biological passports)
- In place since Athens Olympics 2004
- Reviewed with effect on 1.1.2009 and 1.1.2015
- Monitored by WADA (Code Review Committee).
- Code, standards, Technical Documents.
- Implemented at national level and by IFs.
Ground floor

Executive

Detect
- Intelligence
- Investigations
- Testing
- Prosecution
- Sharing info with Police and Customs (flow of info)
- Biological profiles

What is needed to be Code compliant?

Anti-Doping Program

Prevent
- Information
- Education
- Values

What is needed to ensure quality?

Intelligence - Investigations - Testing - Prosecution - Sharing info with Police and Customs (flow of info) - Biological profiles
- Independent and impartial members
- Right to give a binding and timely decision
- One hearing and appeal body per country
- Consider a unique «sports court»? Alternative to arbitration?
Anti-Doping conference

Amsterdam, June 15, 2016
MR BART COUMANS

Dutch NADO,

member of WADA Education Committee
The role of prevention and ethics in anti-doping
Why prevention?

• Legislation and rules are not enough
• Knowledge is a protective factor
• Ethics is a deterrent

Koehler & Cunningham, 2015
Objective of prevention

No *unintentional* and *intentional* doping use and no other anti-doping rule violations.
Talking about rights

• Every athlete has a right to clean sport.
• Every athlete has a right to information and education.
Athletes completely at fault?

“Four out of ten athletes who committed an anti-doping rule violation received a suspension that was lower than the two year period of ineligibility that used to be standard pursuant to the 2009 Code. This is an indication that juridical panels in many instances are not convinced that the athletes concerned were completely at fault, that mitigating circumstances were applicable, or that full responsibility of the suspected violation should not be held against them.”

Always intentionally?

“This gives a strong indication that a large proportion of the athletes who committed anti-doping rule violations may have done this unintentionally. Anti-doping professionals should strive to improve this situation in various ways.”

Major risks for athletes

- Consumption of supplements with prohibited substances
- Use of prohibited substances without a TUE
- Use of prohibited recreational drugs
- Mistakes during the doping control procedure

Dangers are nearby!
Prevention + Enforcement

- Awareness
- Information
- Education
- Other measures

- Urine controls
- Blood controls
- Athlete Biological Passport
- Intelligence & Investigation
An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure

- Benjamin Franklin -
Number of DMAA cases (NL)

Legally prohibited in supplements since August 2012
Supplement Security System
Information: technology helps

- Websites
- Social media
- Apps
- E-learning
Keep challenging

A recent survey among Dutch elite athletes shows:
• 83% use supplements
• 93% knows that supplements can be contaminated with prohibited substances
• Nonetheless, 19% use supplements that are not tested
• 7% use a system not recognized by Dopingautoriteit

Duiven & de Hon. The Dutch elite athlete and anti-doping policy 2014-2015, 2015
Improving structures

• Talent → Elite Athlete (8 years)
• Not only sport technical program
• Also: learn ‘elite athlete behavior’ towards:
  ✓ Nutrition
  ✓ Mental & Physical preparation
  ✓ Lifestyle
  ✓ And….Clean Sport !
• NSF’s are essential for implementation (obligation?!)
8 categories

1. Doping free sport culture
2. Regulations and organizations
3. Prohibited List
4. Medications & TUE’s
5. Supplements, Recreational drugs & Meat
6. Doping control procedure
7. Anti-doping rule violations & Hearings
8. Whereabouts
Gold: Attitude & Behavior

Silver: Skills

Bronze: Awareness & Knowledge
Education is a challenge

- Effective interventions?
- Risk & Protective factors
- Person and Environment
Backhouse et al., 2015 WADA Commissioned Review
medicalisation of society

sport cultures & sub-cultures

gleal framework

threat of detection

motivational climate

reward system

sport demands

coach climate

social norms

media

contact with dopers

Backhouse et al., 2015 WADA Commissioned Review

drug availability

Social pressure from significant social agents (e.g., parents, coaches, peers)
Athletes don’t start with the intention to dope
Sliding scale
Riding for a clean sport
2014-2015

Objective: To promote a clean cycling culture

Financed by
Not to dope or to dope?

No moral training

After moral training
New culture: instantly?

Culture change?

Next Thursday
3.30 PM!
New culture: a long way to go

Some decades ago

Nowadays
“Een **schone sport** betekent voor ons dat we het maximale uit onszelf halen zonder **doping** te gebruiken en met **keihard trainen**"
Thanks for your attention!

b.coumans@dopingautoriteit.nl
Anti-Doping conference

Amsterdam, June 15, 2016
COFFEE BREAK

Be back at 16.00

Amsterdam, June 15, 2016