An Assessment of the Monitoring Practices of European National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs)

Play the Game 2017
Eindhoven, 28.11.2017

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Background

- Follow up on 2011 “Adverse Analyzing”
- Athletes can only support legal, effective and proportionate anti-doping system
- Anti-doping requires sacrifices from athletes so need for highest standards
- Accountability and transparency requires reporting in a way that is accessible and understandable
- Analyze reports from NADOs (CoE and Belarus) and WADA, following art. 14.4 WADC
- Research phase closed in July 2017
## Availability of the reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total # of States</th>
<th># of NADOs</th>
<th># of NADOs with a website</th>
<th># of NADOs with reports available for 2013, 2014 and 2015</th>
<th># of NADOs with reports available for 2013, 2014 and 2015 in WADA official language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48 (94%)</td>
<td>28 (55%)</td>
<td>13 (25%)</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
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The annual reports were analysed for the following categories

- **Tests**: Total # of tests, Blood tests (%), Urine tests (%), In-competition (%), Out of competition (%)
- **Anti-doping Rule Violations**: Total # (% of tests), Analytical (%), Others (%)
- **Substance**: information about substances detected, # of cannabis (%)
- **Registered Testing Pool**: # of athletes in RTP, # of whereabouts failures resulting in ADRV (%)
- **Sports**: Information about sports tested, sports where ADRV were most frequent (%)
- **Therapeutic Use Exemptions**: # of requests, # of TUEs granted (%)
- **Sanctions**: Information about athlete’s name, information about type of sanction imposed
- **Athlete Biological Passport**: Information about ABP, # of Athletes concerned
The majority of NADOs reports present fragmented data. Amongst the 30 reports available for 2015:
- 17 include a complete information about anti-doping controls conducted;
- 21 include a complete information about ADRV detected;
- 8 include a complete information related to RTP;
- 10 include information about TUE requested and granted;
- 12 include information related to ABP.

### ADRVs in Europe 2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>22 States (NADOs)</th>
<th>Total # of tests</th>
<th>Total # of ADRV</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>56,176</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
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WADA reports

- Anti-Doping Testing Figures - which includes ABP Report, Laboratory Report, Sport Report, Testing Authority Report and ABP Report: AAFs and ATF (many AAFs and ATFs do not result in a violation)

2015:
- Total of 229,412 samples received and analyzed in WADA-accredited laboratories
- Total of 1,929 ADRVs (0.8% ratio: ADRVs/total samples)
- 1,649 analytical ADRVs (0.7% ratio: analytical ADRVs/total samples)
- 390 OOC (24% of analytical) and 1,259 IC (76% of analytical)
- Total of 280 non-analytical ADRVs (14% of total ADRVs)
Conclusions

• A substantial number of European NADO’s remain non-compliant with Article 14.4. of the WADC
• Incomplete reporting and various reporting practices from NADOs
• Inadequate reporting from EE RADO
• WADA is not adequately monitoring the implementation of the WADC
• Testing remains extremely inefficient in terms of a very small number of violations (ADRVs) resulting from a large number of tests
• The inefficiency of out-of-competition testing could not be assessed at the European or global level
• Contact information for NADOs is not kept up to date on the WADA website
Recommendations

1) Reporting
   • Standardized reporting with compulsory categories to include and clear guidelines
   • Available in English or French
   • Annual deadline for publication
   • Links on WADA website

2) Anti-doping policies
   • Research needed on invasive elements of anti-doping (whereabouts, OOC testing, ABP)
   • Monitoring of the prevalence of doping in sport – to assess progress
   • Monitoring of ADOs performance – what makes an national anti-doping organization effective?
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