

Preface

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

In 2014, the Doping Authority celebrated the establishment of the world's first anti-doping organisation (the Netherlands Centre for Doping Affairs) in 1989 after the adoption of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe. The celebrations included an international conference, a jubilee meeting, and the publication of a jubilee book.

2014 was the year in which, after the investigations in 2013 by the Anti-Doping Approach Commission - better known as the Sorgdrager Commission - and the Doping Authority, the focus in cycling moved from the past to the future. Thanks to a substantial financial contribution from the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, it was possible to design and implement the 'Racing for a clean sport' project in close collaboration with the KNWU and the NOC*NSF. This major project brought together a range of activities (including prevention and control) targeting a range of people involved with cycling (not just cyclists, but also support staff). The project was also intended as a pioneering project that other sports associations could draw on to make improvements in their anti-doping policies.

All this did not mean the end of investigations of possible doping infringements in cycling. On the contrary: the major investigation initiated in 2013 continued in close collaboration with the WADA, our colleagues from foreign NADOs and the independent investigation committee, the CIRC, established by the UCI. In collaboration with USADA and Anti-Doping Danmark, the investigation of medical supervision in the former Rabobank cycling teams was continued and completed. Shortly after the end of the year under review, we were able to announce that the head of the Medical Team had been given a lifetime ban by the American Association for Arbitration.

The year under review was also the year in which the implementation of the revision of the World Anti-Doping Code played a major role. All regulations based on the Code (and in particular the Dutch National Doping Regulations and the associated annexes) had to be amended in close and ongoing consultation with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). In addition, we had to monitor the sports associations to ensure that the revised regulations were adopted in good time and correctly so that the new Code-compliant regulations and procedures went into effect throughout Dutch sport on 1 January 2015.

The ongoing large number of contacts with the press throughout 2014 would seem to justify the conclusion that all these developments will continue to affect the position and 'profile' of the Doping Authority. It is no longer possible to respond to all requests for information and comment and so a selection has to be made. Nevertheless, the numerous contacts with the media resulted in an extremely large number of publications and broadcasts that included the Doping Authority's views and the information we provided.

As a result of all these developments, more and more questions were asked about the limited resources and powers available to the Doping Authority for the fulfilment of its duties. The one-off additional project subsidy of € 200,000 that we received for 2013 was transformed with

effect from 2014 into a structural component of our institutional subsidy. In part as a result of this additional financing, we are in a better position to successfully conduct more cases (including complex ones).

On the basis of agreements made in the distant past, the urine controls conducted by the Doping Authority are not financed using subsidies from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport but from lottery funding. In 2013, a new four-year lottery spending plan came into effect that included an increase in the contribution for the Doping Authority. However, that contribution was cut again by 5% in 2014. On the basis of the available financial resources, the target for 2014 was reduced to 1,710 doping controls. Ultimately, 1,764 doping controls took place under the auspices of the Dutch National Programme, including 57 blood controls financed with funding from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports.

Thanks to multi-year project subsidies granted by the same ministry, the Doping Authority was able to complete a doctorate study in 2014 of the effectiveness of the global anti-doping policy. Furthermore, with a second multi-year project subsidy from the ministry, major progress was made with the ongoing extension of the knowledge management project in which ever larger amounts of doping-related information have been opened up to the public through www.doping.nl.

Despite the ongoing struggle to balance the responsibilities of the organisation and the available resources, we believe that, once again in 2014, we made an important contribution to the fight against doping in sport. We hope you will agree with us after reading this Annual Report.

Chapter 1 Prevention

GENERAL

The goal of the Prevention Department is: *the prevention of inadvertent and deliberate doping infringements in Dutch sport*. The target groups are:

- elite athletes (including elite athletes of the future);
- athletes in sports organised outside a club context (fitness);
- support staff (in particular trainers/coaches, sports doctors and GPs, physiotherapists, dieticians, masseurs and parents);
- sports associations;
- the general public.

The department's activities include providing information about doping regulations, the risks of doping, proposing healthy and legitimate alternatives for enhancing performance, and efforts to establish or reinforce anti-doping attitudes among athletes and support staff.

Information meetings for *athletes (particularly elite athletes)* always cover the following areas: the health risks associated with doping, the rights and obligations of athletes, the prohibited list, the doping control procedure, arrangements for therapeutic use exemptions, the whereabouts system, the risks of dietary supplements and the damage inflicted by doping to the '*spirit of sport*', and the 100% Dope Free campaign.

Meetings for support staff cover these issues as well, but also focus on the rights and, above all, the obligations of support staff, as well as factors that exacerbate or mitigate the risk of doping.

With the *fitness training* target group, the emphasis is on guest classes during the numerous fitness training courses. These classes look at the different types of doping, the risks of use, the way the substances work and the side-effects, fact and fiction relating to supplements, doping prevention and the Own Strength campaign. There is also a focus on 'harm reduction': the mitigation of the health risks associated with use.

The corporate website and the 100% Dope Free and Own Strength sites are important ways of communicating with the various target groups. Anyone with doping-related questions can send an e-mail to the Doping Infolijn.

ELITE SPORT

Alongside the sport-wide campaign, 100% Dope Free, considerable amounts of time were spent in 2014 on the campaign focusing specifically on cycling *Racing for a clean sport*. This campaign followed on from the recommendations of the Sorgdrager Commission, namely to

strengthen the anti-doping culture in cycling. It was subsidised by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, starting in early 2014, and it will continue until mid-2015.

Elite sport campaign 100% Dope Free

All our usual activities focusing on Dutch elite sport have now been transferred to the elite sport campaign, 100% Dope Free. The campaign is based on periodical surveys of Dutch elite athletes that have shown that the vast majority of elite athletes are opposed to doping. In addition to providing information, this campaign focuses primarily on reinforcing and changing attitudes and behaviour.

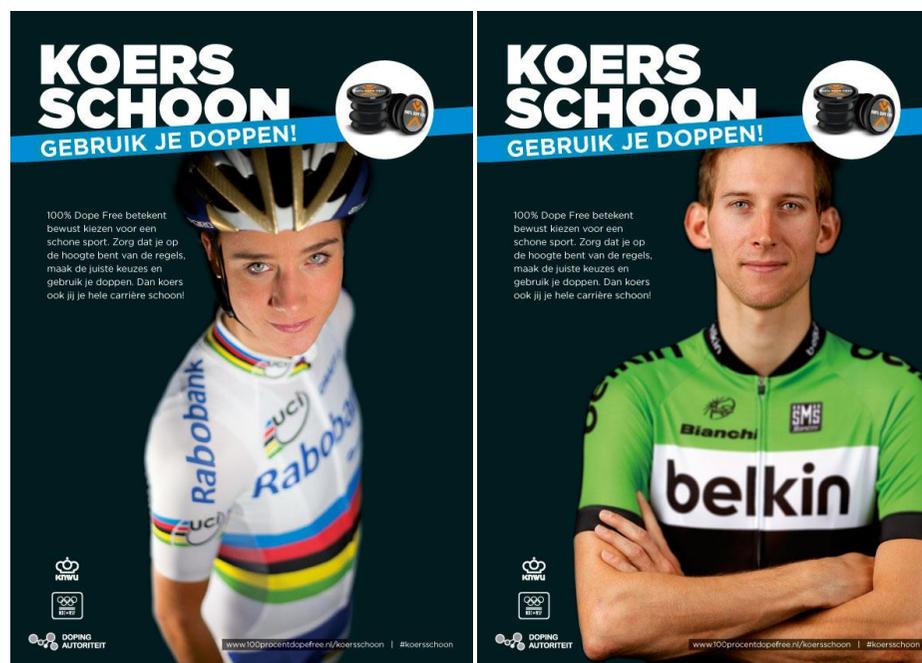
www.100procentdopefree.nl

The campaign's site plays a central role: all information about the campaign can be found there. Seventeen news flashes appeared in 2014 and four newsletters were sent to all the subscribers (numbering approximately 14,500).

100% Dope Free - True Winner

This part of the campaign (which began in December 2007) gives elite and competitive athletes the opportunity to sign an anti-doping statement and to adopt an active stance against doping. Once they have signed the statement, the athletes are sent the gold wristband to symbolise the fact that you are only a true winner if you perform without doping. In 2014, the number of statements increased from more than 28,000 to more than 29,500.

This part of the programme was developed and implemented in collaboration with the NOC*NSF Athletes Committee. Femke Dekker (rowing), Rutger Smith (athletics), Jokelyn Tienstra (handball), Carl Verheijen (speed skating), Richard Bottram (marathon 365 & Wheel of Energy), Epke Zonderland (gymnastics), Mirjam de Koning-Peper (swimming), Thijs van Valkengoed (swimming), Churandy Martina (athletics), Marianne Vos (cycling), Vince Rooi (baseball) and Bauke Mollema (cycling) are the ambassadors for the campaign.



Ambassadors Marianne Vos and Bauke Mollema are also committed to 'Racing for a clean sport'.

Information meetings

Members of the National Testing Pool are required to attend one Doping Authority information meeting a year. This can be arranged through the sports associations but collaboration is mostly with the Olympic Networks. In total, there were 36 information meetings for elite athletes (and up-and-coming athletes) and their immediate support staff.

Outreach Events

There were six outreach events in 2014. The idea is to deliberately target events/competitions where large groups of athletes (particularly young and talented athletes) and their parents and trainers/coaches are given general information and where they can put questions to the Doping Authority. There is also an opportunity to sign the 100% Dope Free – True Winner statement. By completing the WADA doping quiz, it is possible to win an incentive. Outreach events were organised at: ICIC2014, the National RAW Powerlifting Championships, the BMX World Championships, IPC Swimming (together with the IPC), the YOG team presentation and the National Tennis Championships.

Stay Negative! Leaflet

The small compact leaflet entitled *Stay Negative!* was used again in 2014. The aim of the leaflet is to inform large groups of athletes who may qualify for doping controls about the main risks that can lead to inadvertent doping infringements. In the future, the contents of this leaflet will be combined with the Doping Information App leaflet.

Talents Only

Doping information activities are focusing increasingly on talented athletes (International Talent, Dutch Talent, High Potentials). The brochure *Talents Only!* was published in 2013. Alongside the brochure, additional material can be found on the 100% Dope Free website, including thematic videos and additional texts. Talents can earn certificates by 'breaking the code' in the brochure. In 2014, 38 certificates were sent out. In order to enhance the response, it will be possible in 2015 to complete the code digitally, for example during information sessions.

Articles

A topical doping subject is discussed every month in the NOC*NSF elite sport magazine *Lopend Vuur*. A total of eight articles were published in 2014.

100% Dope Free videos

A video was produced in 2014 featuring Rudi Kemna's story. This was part of the campaign *Racing for a clean sport*.

Advertisements

With the appearance of the Doping Information App in late 2013, two advertisements were produced to promote the app. These advertisements were published in a range of sports magazines and as digital banners in 2014.

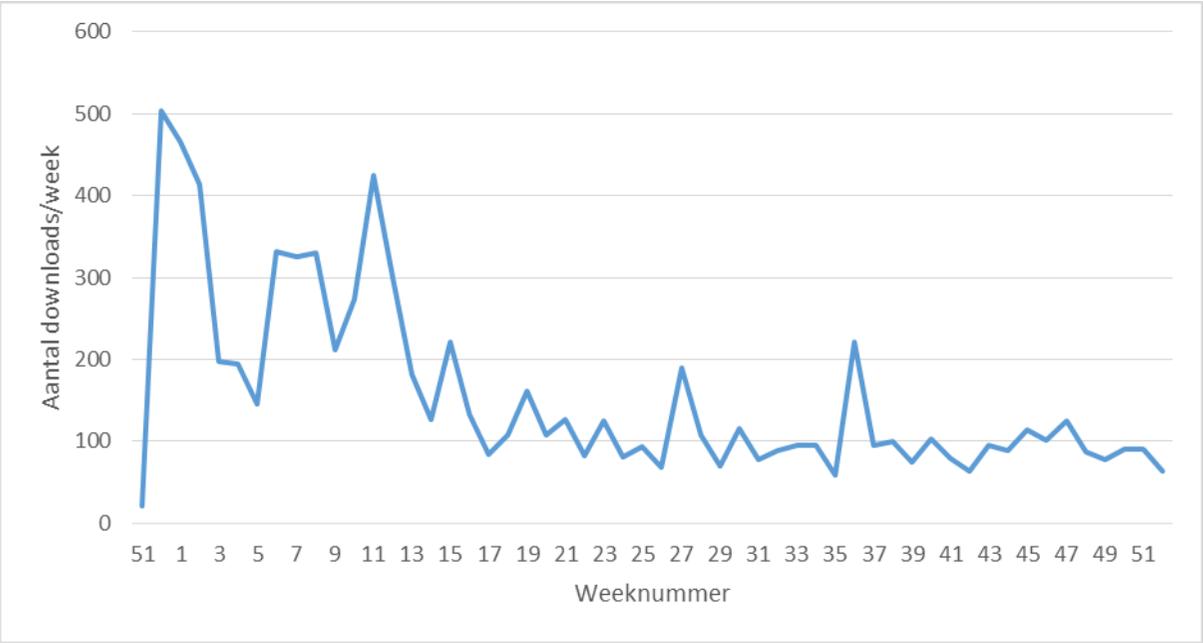


A digital advertisement for the Doping Information App

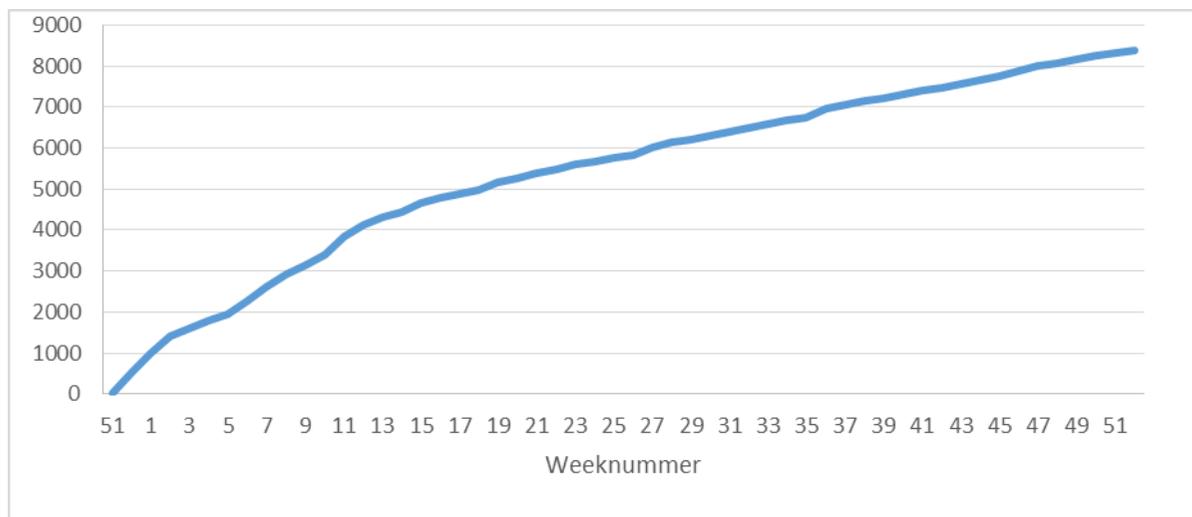
Doping Information App

A Doping Information App for iOS and Android was developed in 2013 with a project subsidy from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. There is a mobile (responsive) website for other systems: www.dopingwaaier.nl. In addition to the content of the paper copy of the Doping Fan Booklet, the app also makes it possible to check all medicines registered in the Netherlands to see whether they contain prohibited substances or not. The app can also be viewed on the Dietary Supplements list (NZVT). This all makes access to the information in the app simpler, cheaper and faster. Users now have the option of checking all medication and the Dietary Supplements list simply for themselves and so the entire system is more user-friendly.

The Doping Information App became available in late December 2013. By late 2014, the number of downloads was 8,396.



Number of downloads a week



Cumulative number of downloads a week

The various target groups were also informed about the app in a promotional campaign (with a z-card and advertisements).

Racing for a clean sport

The Anti-Doping Approach Commission - better known as the Sorgdrager Commission - published its report in June 2013. In the report, the Commission made a range of anti-doping recommendations for cycling and elite sports in general. At the request of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, a follow-up project was developed for 2014 working on strengthening the change in culture that had already begun. The project partners are the KNWU, the NOC*NSF and the Doping Authority. The project was given the name: *Racing for a clean sport*. A large part of the campaign is specific to cycling but there are also components that relate to other sports. *Racing for a clean sport* consists of five elements: raising awareness, openness, trainers & support staff, international cycling and doping controls. The Doping Authority was intensely involved with, in particular, the first and last of these elements.

Raising awareness

This element included the establishment and implementation of a range of activities.

- With Rudi Kemna (a former professional cyclist and now a team leader at Giant-Alpecin), information evenings were organised at all talent centres and districts. A video was produced telling Rudi's story so that it can be used on a larger stage. In addition to the video, a manual was produced to help cycling clubs themselves to organise workshops relating to this theme. The manual has been sent to all the clubs.
- An information package was developed for the grassroots of the Royal Dutch Cycling Union entitled *Race clean, plug in*. As well as general leaflets, the package also included handlebar plugs with the 100% Dope Free logo. Special stickers were produced for BMX cyclists. The handlebar plug campaign was launched at the National Cycling Championships in late June in Ootmarsum.
- An Ongoing Educational Module for Doping-Free Sport was developed in collaboration with NOC*NSF. This educational module comprises a programme of eight years covering the transformation from promising talent to elite athlete. A number of themes and concrete objectives were formulated as a basis for ascertaining what can be expected from young talented athletes. The content was subdivided into three information components: bronze, silver and gold.
- During the course of 2014, we worked on the 100% Dope Free Challenge, an on-line game for all members of the Royal Dutch Cycling Union. It describes dilemmas in five short clips, requiring the players to make a decision about each dilemma to pick up points. It is possible to play as an individual or as a cycling club. The aim of the challenge was to get people to think about the decisions made in doping-related matters.

Doping controls

In 2014, 100 extra doping controls were conducted at a slightly lower level and in a slightly younger target group than the group that is normally monitored. These doping controls were mainly intended to have a preventive effect. It is important for people to be aware of the possibility of doping controls earlier.

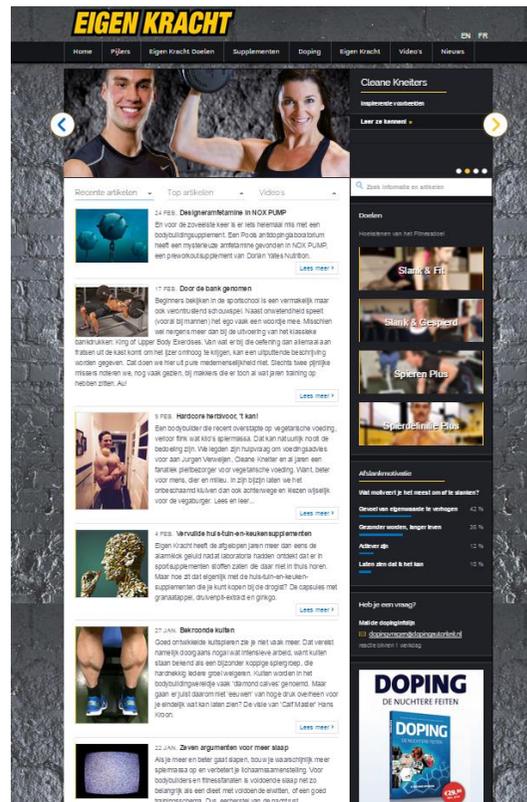
SPORTS ORGANISED OUTSIDE A CLUB CONTEXT

Own Strength campaign

The main target group in sports organised on alternative lines consists of: visitors to fitness centres and their immediate circles (particularly fitness instructors). The Own Strength campaign was developed for this group. In 2014, the campaign material consisted of: a poster for men and women, an Own Strength container (in different sizes), a display with leaflets, a T-shirt, a water bottle and a DVD. The campaign was promoted in a range of fitness magazines and during educational activities, and there is a promotional leaflet. The campaign as a whole finished in late 2014. In the end, 194 fitness centres participated.

www.eigenkracht.nl

The Own Strength site plays a central role in the campaign. Alongside text, videos are being used more and more. In addition, there are four full annual programmes for four different training goals. The site has also been made more user-friendly by classifying postings under headings such as training, diet, supplements, doping, health etc. This makes it easier for visitors to find extensive information about specific topics. The website has now been on air for 14 years and it has become a reliable and rich source of information for many.



The new Own Strength website

In 2014, the website as a whole was overhauled and given a more modern look. A total of 51 factual news reports were posted on the site. They were written by three external experts (journalists or specific experts) from the fitness/body-building branch and by our own prevention officers. On one occasion, there was a warning about the *Unstoppable* supplement, in which nor-DMAA had been found.

Videos

Own Strength has been using videos for some time. A range of videos were posted on the website in 2014.

Fitness courses & meetings

In 2014, the Own Strength campaign included about 17 guest lessons at numerous educational institutes and private fitness courses. The Own Strength water bottle (with the new house style) was handed out during those lessons to trainee fitness instructors.

Fontys University of Applied Sciences (Applied Psychology) approached the Doping Authority once again to look at possible ways of working together. This has taken the shape of an assignment for 150 second-year students, asking them to devise an information campaign for us that will target the more responsible use of supplements in fitness centres. It has led to more than 30 campaign proposals.

Clean Hunks

Clean Hunks are fitness athletes/body builders who have demonstrated that you can build up an impressive physique without dope. Another Clean Hunk joined the campaign in 2014 and so there are now a total of fourteen. They are all on the site, which includes background stories and photos. The Clean Hunks are, as it were, the ambassadors for the fitness branch. New 'ambassadors' have subscribed to the campaign quite regularly. Others can follow their example and join the campaign.

Articles

Since 1997, Own Strength has had a regular column in the popular bodybuilding magazine *Sport & Fitness Magazine*. Acting under its own editorial responsibility, the Doping Authority again supplied objective information in each issue about prohibited substances and related matters. Starting in 2014, rather than a single large article, several short reports have been published in *Sport & Fitness*. That was the case in all six issues.

Advertisements

In 2013, two new banners/advertisements were produced portraying two clean hunks (a man and a woman), who are also the face of the new website. After the publication of *Doping, the sober facts*, an advertisement was also produced for that book. These three advertisements appeared in 2014 on several occasions in *Sport & Fitness*, *Muscle & Fitness*, *Flex* and the *Fit!vak magazine*. Advertisements also appeared in Men's Health, Fitness Expert, and Sport & Geneeskunde.



Clean Hunks Sandra and Maurits in front of their own banners

Book: Doping, the sober facts

The booklet *Drug Info, doping. Hard facts about doping* was published in 2000. Given the limited availability of the booklet at a given point in time - and the fact that it is outdated - work started on a new improved edition. The book's successor was published in October 2014: *Doping, the sober facts*. The publication was commemorated by a mini-conference in the NBC congress centre in Nieuwegein. At the end of the conference, the first copy was presented to Mr Van Wimersma Greidanus, the joint founder and former president of the Netherlands Centre for Doping Affairs (NeCeDo). Large amounts of publicity were subsequently generated for the book by means of advertisements in bodybuilding and fitness magazines. Approximately 500 copies had been sold by late 2014.



The first copy of 'Doping: the sober facts' was presented to Mr Van Wimersma Greidanus.

SUPPORT STAFF

In addition to the focus on athletes, there has been an increasing emphasis in recent years on a range of athlete support staff. They can play an important role in a positive sense. Trainers/coaches are particularly important here. Sports doctors and paramedics are also important.

Brochure for Support Staff

The brochure, entitled *About support: how parents, trainers, coaches and other support staff can contribute to dope-free sports* was distributed widely again at information meetings, training and refresher training and outreach events. A revised new edition was published in 2013 (with a print run of 7,500) in the 100% Dope Free house style. It is still being used.

Because the Doping Information App is also an important source of information for support staff, it was promoted more in 2014. For example, an advertisement was published in the NLCoach magazine on two occasions.

Coaches

Presentations were organised at a range of coach courses and refresher courses, such as the level 3 and level 4 cycling coach courses, the level 3 boxing trainer coaches, level 4 judo trainer/course, the top coach 5 course and the generic coach 4 course in Amsterdam and Zwolle.

An incentive was developed specially for coaches: a Coach Negative Coaching Folder. It was handed out to more than 400 participants at the Annual NLCoach Congress on 12 December. In addition, the Coaching Folder is handed out to the participants at courses.



The Coaching Folder

Medics/paramedics and other support staff

Presentations have been organised at a range of courses and refresher courses, such as the Sports Physiotherapy Master's Course, two courses for Sports Dieticians in Amsterdam and Nijmegen, the KNWU course for team leaders and soigneurs, Sports Psychology at Radboud University Nijmegen, and a course for GPs in the Amsterdam Medical Center Hospital (1x). There was also an outreach event during the jubilee congress of the Dutch Association for Sports Massage (NGS) on 1 February.

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 fifth time on 14 October at Papendal. It was attended by more than 60 people. They were representatives of sports associations, Olympic Networks and CTOs (Centres for Elite Sports and Education). Six presentations were organised. The aim of the annual meeting is to catch up on developments in the field of anti-doping policy. The primary focus is on prevention. The programme included: Herman Ram on *Developments in the anti-doping policy* and the *Implementation of the 2015 Code*, Emiel Krijt on *Sport and Integrity*, Erik Duiven on *Prevention in the digital world*, Margo De Vries on *Racing for a clean sport* and Femke Winters about the *Ongoing Educational Module for Doping-Free Sport*.

GENERAL PUBLIC

www.dopingautoriteit.nl

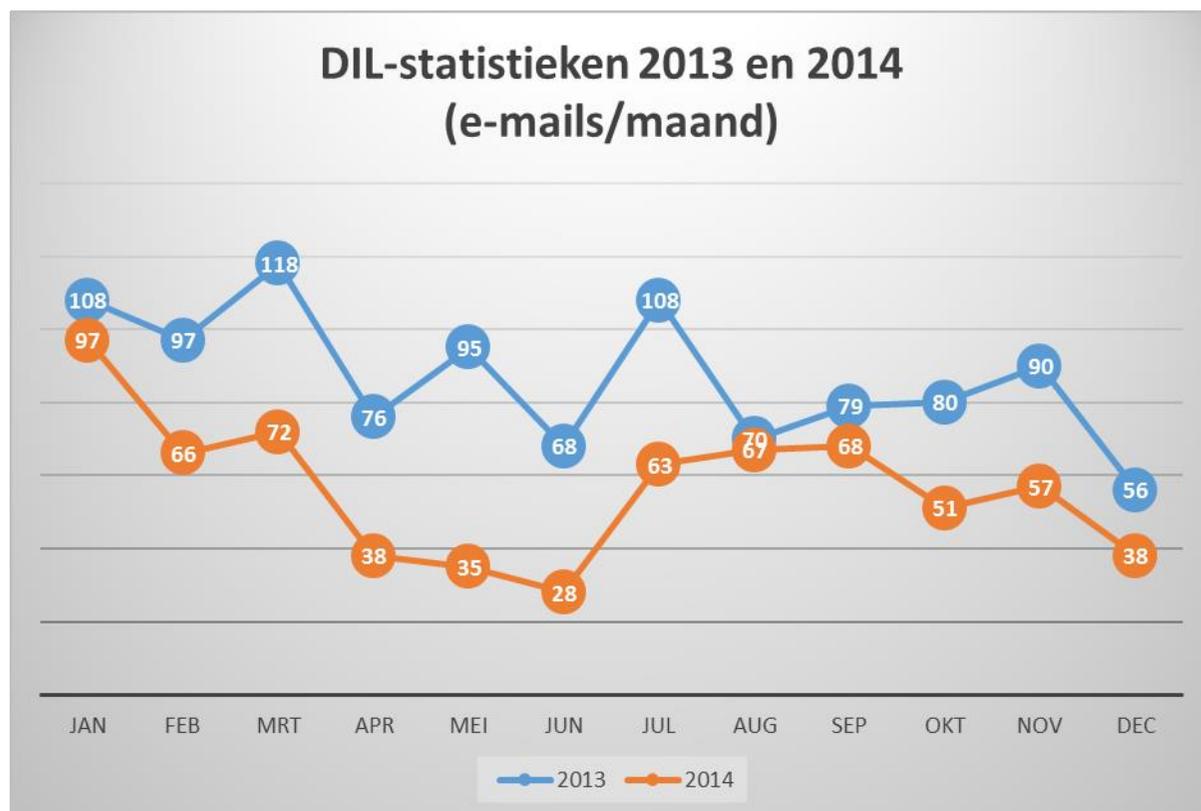
ANP news releases about doping make up an important part of the topical information on the corporate site. They are posted immediately after release. A total of 339 ANP news releases were published on the site in 2014 (after correction for improved or longer releases). We contributed 16 releases of our own to the site in 2014.

In addition to current news about doping, the site contains general information about the prohibited list, about the campaigns being conducted by the Doping Authority and about our own organisation. Athletes can turn to a separate service section to apply for therapeutic use exemptions, and there is a section where elite athletes can submit whereabouts information. The site also houses the Dutch dietary supplement database.

Doping Infolijn

The Doping Infolijn (DIL) is *the* front office for questions about doping and it is manned by five operators working at different times. All questions are processed within one working day and recorded anonymously in a database.

In 2014, the total number of e-mails was 680, which is down on the 1,045 questions in 2013. That is a considerable fall of 35%. This can probably be attributed to the Doping Information App, which makes it easy for athletes and support staff to check the medication. The number of questions submitted to the DIL via the Doping Information App proved to be small: there were approximately 25 questions of this kind in 2014.



Press contacts

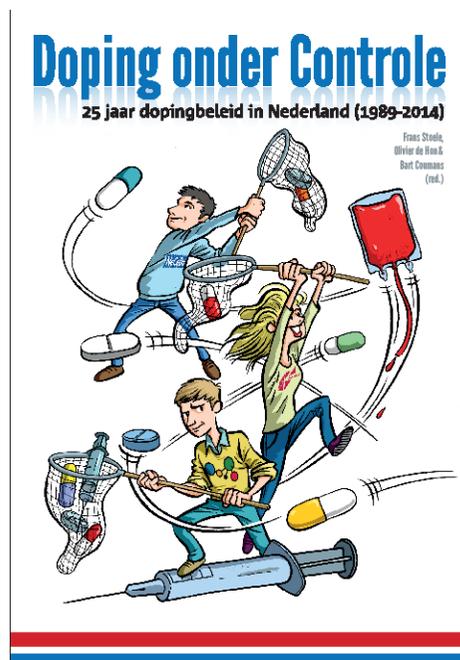
In 2014, the Doping Authority was approached on more than 500 occasions by the media, both for information and comments about current events and for answers to in-depth questions not related to topical issues. The CEO of the Doping Authority acts as spokesman. In his absence, or when specific topics are involved, the Doping Authority's Scientific Policy Officer sometimes take his place in this respect.

Press conference

The annual press conference was on 19 November in Nieuwegein. It was attended by eight journalists and representatives from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport and NOC*NSF. The main topics discussed were: the new Code, supplements, the up-and-coming doping legislation and research looking at the prevalence of doping. The video with Rudi Kemna entitled 'That won't happen to me' was also shown.

Jubilee book and meeting

A jubilee book was published on the occasion of the 25th Jubilee of the Doping Authority: *Doping onder Controle. 25 years of doping policy in the Netherlands (1989-2014)*. A range of people from outside the organisation also made contributions. The book included three parts: Dutch history, international history and theme-based history. The first copy of the book was presented on 14 October to representatives from NOC*NSF and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport at the jubilee meeting at Papendal. Approximately 150 people attended that meeting. In addition to a number of speeches, there was also a short video with a history of the Doping Authority.



Chapter 2 Doping controls

Controls in practice

General

In 2014, work continued on the implementation of the anti-doping policy of the NOC*NSF, which was drawn up in close partnership with the Doping Authority in 2007. The emphasis of the doping controls is on the very top levels of Dutch sports. 2014 was an Olympic year, and so there was an intensification of the focus on those sports and athletes who participated in the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi in February of 2014.

Otherwise, the Doping Authority was able to conduct targeted controls for specific individuals and/or groups, with occasional doping controls at competition levels immediately below the very top. The number of follow-up investigations and specific, supplementary analyses increased further once again. A lot of attention was also paid to the whereabouts system. Some elite athletes, if they are members of national or international testing pools, are required to report some of their daily activities to the Doping Authority or the international federation. The user-friendliness for athletes in terms of submitting whereabouts information using a Dutch innovation, the Whereabouts app, was the first step leading to global standardisation and the Dutch app served as the basis for the ADAMS App launched globally by WADA. The app was awarded a prestigious ICT prize in 2014. 2014 was the first full year after the reorganisation for the Doping Control Officials (DCOs) in late 2013. The reorganisation led to a considerable reduction in the number of DCOs (-37%). Despite this reduction in DCO capacity, the Doping Authority was almost entirely successful in achieving its stated objective with respect to the national doping control programme.

National Testing Pool (NTP)

Pursuant to the elaboration of the 2009 World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) and the associated International Standards, the Doping Authority has had a national testing pool (NTP) since 2009.

Athletes in the National Testing Pool 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 throughout the year and attend an educational activity organised by the Doping Authority.

In 2014, there were 12 sports associations with athletes in the NTP, the same number as in 2013. The number of athletes in the NTP was slightly down on 2013: 342 athletes in 2014 at the start of the year, as opposed to 394 athletes in 2013. Once again in 2014, athletes were only required to provide whereabouts information to one organisation: either the international federation or the Doping Authority. WADA gave the Doping Authority reading access to whereabouts information relating to Dutch athletes in the ADAMS global whereabouts system. As a result, the Doping Authority can now retrieve whereabouts information about Dutch athletes, helping to ensure that the information available to the Doping Authority is up-to-date.

In 2014, as in previous years, the Doping Authority also drew on information from external sources such as the Internet sites of national and international federations, Twitter and Facebook. The whereabouts website developed by the Doping Authority (and the associated Whereabouts App for smart phones) provided both general and more detailed information about athletes, teams and training locations.

Controls conducted - general

The Doping Authority conducted two types of doping control for Dutch sports in 2014: 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, sometimes on behalf of other NADOs.

The national programme – underlying principles

As in previous years, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport and NOC*NSF made funding available in 2014 for the implementation of the national control programme on behalf of the Dutch sports associations. The rising costs of doping controls have resulted in fewer controls being carried out in recent years. The available budget meant that a national programme of approximately 1,700 controls was possible in 2014. In accordance with the NOC*NSF policy, approximately 500 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 formulated with NOC*NSF, the Doping Authority spread the remaining 1,200 controls among the sports associations. A mathematical distribution model which includes 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 2014, 1,764 controls were conducted as part of the national control programme. The overwhelming majority (1,707) were urine controls. There were also 57 blood controls in 2014, for example in the context of an 'Athlete Biological Passport' project established last year (see also the relevant section later in this report).

The 1,764 doping controls conducted as part of the national control programme covered 31 Olympic sports and 17 non-Olympic sports in a ratio of 88:12. There were no doping controls in a number of non-Olympic sports that are less susceptible to doping, examples being mind sports.

Kader

Doping controls in the national control programme: the top five

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

The percentage of out-of-competition controls (blood and urine) in the national programme was 46.5%. Relative to 2013, the percentage of out-of-competition doping controls was virtually the same (47% in 2013).

Of the 1,764 doping controls (blood and urine) conducted for sports in the Netherlands, 1,103 involved men (63%) and 661 women (37%).

Doping controls for third parties

The Royal Netherlands Football Association (KNVB), the Royal Netherlands Cycling Union (KNWU) and the Royal Netherlands Lawn Tennis Association (KNLTB) financed an extra doping control programme for Dutch competitions that is implemented alongside the national programme.

Various Dutch associations have purchased additional controls from the Doping Authority for international events in the Netherlands. On the basis of assignments from third parties, a total of 719 doping controls were conducted, an increase of 24% compared with 2013.

The majority of the additional doping controls conducted for Dutch and foreign associations and organisers were in-competition controls (93%). 441 men and 278 women underwent these controls.

Doping controls - total

The controls for the national control programme and the controls for third parties together make up the entire doping control programme conducted in 2014. A total of 2,483 doping controls were carried out.

Table 1 General overview of doping controls conducted in 2014

Doping controls conducted by the Doping Authority			
	Urine	Blood	Total
Doping controls conducted for Dutch sport (Dutch national programme)	1,707	57	1,764
Urine controls conducted for foreign sports organisations and other organisations	677	42	719
Total conducted by the Doping Authority	2,384	99	2,483

<i>Number of doping controls</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
National programme	1,764	1,911
For third parties	719	579
Total	2,483	2,490

Kader

Total number of doping controls: the top five

1 Cycling

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

The total number of 2,483 doping controls for Dutch sports and sports organisations was almost the same as in 2013, when there were 2,490 doping controls.

Table 2 Overview of the number of doping controls in 2014

Sport	National Programme			Conducted for third parties			Total conducted		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Athletics	153	16	169	33	11	44	186	27	213
Car racing	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
Badminton	6	0	6	4	0	4	10	0	10
Basketball	25	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	25
Billiard sports	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Bobsleigh	26	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	26
Boxing	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Bowling	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Crossfit	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
Curling	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
Draughts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance sport	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Darts	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Floorball and unihockey	12	0	12	2	0	2	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	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Gymnastics	33	1	34	0	0	0	33	1	34
Handball	23	0	23	8	0	8	31	0	31
Archery	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
Equestrian sports	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13

Hockey	32	0	32	24	0	24	56	0	56
Baseball and softball	26	0	26	14	0	14	40	0	40
Ice hockey	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
Indoor and outdoor bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judo	49	1	50	4	0	4	53	1	54
Karate Do	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Mountaineering and climbing	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Korfball	21	0	21	12	0	12	33	0	33
Strength sports	71	0	71	0	0	0	71	0	71
Air sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycling	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Underwater sport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern martial arts	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Life-saving	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Rowing	125	0	125	2	0	2	127	0	127
Roller sports	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Rugby	21	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	21
Skating	172	4	176	77	23	100	249	27	276
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fencing	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Shooting	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
Skiing	37	0	37	4	0	4	41	0	41
Squash	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
Taekwondo	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Table tennis	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Tennis	13	0	13	4	0	4	17	0	17
Triathlon	41	7	48	8	2	10	49	9	58
Football	110	0	110	94	0	94	204	0	204
Volleyball	31	0	31	12	0	12	43	0	43
Waterskiing	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Water sports	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Cycling	251	25	276	300	0	300	551	25	576
Swimming	151	3	154	71	6	77	222	9	231

Table 3 Number of in-competition and out-of-competition controls in 2014

Sport	In competition			Out of competition		
	Urine	Blood	Total	Urine	Blood	Total
Athletics	123	0	123	63	27	90
Car racing	8	0	8	1	0	1
Badminton	10	0	10	0	0	0
Basketball	24	0	24	1	0	1
Billiard sports	14	0	14	0	0	0
Bobsleigh	0	0	0	26	0	26
Boxing	9	0	9	5	0	5
Bowling	6	0	6	0	0	0
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	8	0	8	0	0	0
Crossfit	4	0	4	0	0	0
Curling	0	0	0	9	0	9
Draughts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance sport	6	0	6	0	0	0
Darts	8	0	8	0	0	0
Floorball and unihockey	10	0	10	4	0	4
Disabled sports	0	0	0	4	0	4
Go	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	12	0	12	2	0	2
Gymnastics	12	0	12	21	1	22
Handball	28	0	28	3	0	3
Archery	9	0	9	0	0	0
Equestrian sports	13	0	13	0	0	0
Hockey	40	0	40	16	0	16
Baseball and softball	34	0	34	6	0	6
Ice hockey	12	0	12	8	0	8
Indoor and outdoor bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judo	32	0	32	21	1	22
Karate Do	6	0	6	5	0	5

Mountaineering and climbing	6	0	6	0	0	0
Korfball	28	0	28	5	0	5
Strength sports	63	0	63	8	0	8
Air sports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor sport	20	0	20	8	0	8
Underwater sport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern martial arts	6	0	6	9	0	9
Life-saving	6	0	6	2	0	2
Rowing	20	0	20	107	0	107
Roller sports	8	0	8	0	0	0
Rugby	12	0	12	9	0	9
Skating	157	14	171	92	13	105
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fencing	6	0	6	2	0	2
Shooting	13	0	13	0	0	0
Skiing	10	0	10	31	0	31
Squash	8	0	8	4	0	4
Taekwondo	6	0	6	5	0	5
Table tennis	6	0	6	1	0	1
Tennis	12	0	12	5	0	5
Triathlon	30	0	30	19	9	28
Football	144	0	144	60	0	60
Volleyball	36	0	36	7	0	7
Waterskiing	6	0	6	0	0	0
Water sports	6	0	6	5	0	5
Cycling	421	0	421	130	25	155
Swimming	146	0	146	76	9	85

Doping controls that did not take place

Doping controls were not completed in 83 cases in 2014:

- 1) athletes/teams were absent from events and competitions and central training sessions which they were expected to attend.
- 2) a DCO went to training sessions or competitions and these training sessions or competitions had been cancelled or moved without the Doping Authority being informed accordingly in advance.
- 3) a DCO went to the address stated by an athlete and the athlete was not present during the control period without having given notice, or was not/no longer resident at that address (in the cases of doping controls without whereabouts information).

All these cases were out-of-competition controls.

When doping controls are prevented from taking place, attempts are made to conduct a control with the athlete in question as quickly as possible thereafter.

In addition, in 2014, a total of 34 definitive whereabouts failures were recorded and, as this annual report went to press, another two whereabouts failures were being processed. Whereabouts failures can be either Missed tests (when the athlete is not present at the stated location in the one hour time slot) and Filing failures (the failure to supply whereabouts information correctly and in good time).

The number of whereabouts failures was approximately half the number in 2013 (when there were 60 cases). In 2014, no athletes were involved in a third whereabouts failure in a period of 18 months.

The leading numbers of whereabouts failures were accounted for by the Athletics Union, the Skating Association and the Swimming Association in that order. It should be pointed out that associations with a large number of athletes in the National Testing Pool are more likely to have athletes who fail to meet whereabouts obligations. In 2014, the Athletics Union and the Swimming Association were the federations with the most whereabouts failures.

EPO and related substances

In 41% of cases, the urine samples for the national programme were also checked for EPO. This is a lot more than in 2013 (31%). The EPO analyses were conducted in different branches of sport, with most analyses targeting cycling, skating (in the run-up to the Winter Games in early 2014) and athletics. As in 2013, a range of samples were also analysed for somatropine, hexarelin, insulin and testosterone. Checks were also initiated for growth hormone and the analytical limitations were also removed in 2014. Samples from 2013 were analysed retrospectively, with negative results in all cases. In 2014, a range of urine samples were put into storage for a longer period of time so that they can be re-analysed in the future.

Unannounced doping controls

The total percentage of out-of-competition doping controls fell slightly in 2014 by comparison with 2013 (as a result of the increased number of in-competition controls for third parties) to 35%. Almost all doping controls were conducted without prior warning being given to the athlete ('no advance notice testing'). The only exceptions were doping controls triggered by a record or limit; in these cases, the athlete or the athlete's association must take the initiative for the control.

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. These criteria were updated in previous years and made less stringent so that target controls could be used even more widely. Target controls were conducted across the entire range of sports, with the emphasis on a number of specific sports in which occasional controls were conducted at the level below the absolute elite, for example in amateur football.

Athlete Biological Passport

After receiving a project subsidy, the Doping Authority initiated a project in 2013 for the implementation of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) in the doping control process. In this project, several blood samples were taken from selected athletes from a range of sports in 2013

for the purposes of establishing longitudinal profiles. This project was continued as part of the national programme in 2014, with a total of 52 blood samples being collected. The blood controls for the Athlete Biological Passport were conducted in the following sports: athletics, skating, triathlon, cycling and swimming.

Mobile doping control station

In 2014, the mobile doping control station was widely used at locations where it was difficult to establish a permanent doping control station or where doping control stations did not comply with the relevant criteria. The mobile station is used for, among other things, outdoor sports such as motorcycling, cycling, water sports, equestrian sports, and triathlon. During the course of 2014, demand for the mobile station continued to increase and it was decided to purchase an improved station where it will also be possible to take blood samples.

Findings

In 2014, 131 files with adverse (analytical and non-analytical) findings were registered with the Doping Authority. In 130 cases, the adverse findings related to A urine samples; the finding was non-analytical in one case.

The incidence of adverse findings (including non-analytical findings) - 131 in 2,483 controls - was 5.3%. With respect to the number of urine controls, this percentage is 5.5. The percentage is 1.7% higher than the percentage for 2013 (3.6%).

Table 4: Number of findings as a proportion of doping controls

2014	2,483	5.3%
2013	2,490	3.6%
2012	2,544	3.2%
2011	2,593	4.4%
2010	2,805	3.0%
2009	2,636	2.8%
2008	2,667	2.7%
2007	2,729	3.7%
2006	2,825	4.8%
2005	3,052	4.0%
2004	2,848	1.9%

Files for which specific follow-up investigations were required

Of the 130 files with adverse findings for the A urine samples, 113 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 is 87% of the anomalous A samples.

110 cases involved a testosterone/epitestosterone ratio exceeding 4. There was also an anomalous steroid profile in 3 cases.

In virtually all these cases, the Doping Authority initiated the isotope ratio mass spectrometry analysis (IRMS) and/or additional doping controls in 2014. The follow-up investigation failed to establish that the atypical result was caused by exogenous factors in any of these 113 cases and the Doping Authority therefore classified the results as non-adverse findings.

Files closed on the grounds of therapeutic use exemptions

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

On three occasions, a substance was found that can be permitted or prohibited under the regulations depending upon the method of administration or the composition of the substance in question; on all occasions, the administration method was permitted and the athletes in question had also listed the substance on the doping control form. The Doping Authority again concluded that these results were negative.

Table 5 Adverse analytical results in 2014 justified by a therapeutic use exemption and/or proceedings closed by the Doping Authority for another reason; situation when the annual report was closed

Sport	finding/substance	number	action taken
Gymnastics	methylphenidate, metabolite of methylphenidate	1	therapeutic use exemption granted after the event (not TP), file closed
Judo	insulin	1	therapeutic use exemption present, file closed
Roller sports	morphine	1	finding complies with permitted use of codeine, file closed
Skating	methylphenidate, metabolite of methylphenidate	1	therapeutic use exemption present, file closed
Triathlon	metabolite of budenoside	1	use complies with permitted method of administration, file closed
Triathlon	clomifene	1	therapeutic use exemption granted after the event (not TP), file closed
Cycling	Prednisolon, prednisone	1	use complies with permitted method of administration, file closed
Swimming	methylphenidate, metabolite of methylphenidate	1	therapeutic use exemption present, file closed
Total		8	

* A Dutch athlete who underwent a control in another country, with the result management of the case being transferred to the Doping Authority in 2014.

Classification according to the WADA Prohibited List

Upon classification at the group level in accordance with the WADA Prohibited list 2014, a substance and/or a high T/E ratio, or an atypical steroid profile, was found on 135 occasions in the 130 anomalous A samples referred to above.

Three urine samples contained metabolites of two prohibited substances and one sample contained metabolites of three prohibited substances.

In 121 of the 135 cases, there were findings in the category of anabolic substances. On five occasions, these were stimulants and, on one occasion, a metabolite of cannabis was found. This was, as in 2013, less than in the previous year. The percentage in the anabolic substances category rose by 45% in 2014. This rise is largely accounted for by a considerably higher number of urine samples with a T/E ratio exceeding 4 or with an atypical steroid profile.

Table 6: Detected substances and initial adverse findings

Detected substances	2013	2014
Total	93	135
Anabolic substances	68	121
<i>(T/E ratio >4)</i>	<i>(48)</i>	<i>(112)</i>
<i>(Atypical steroid profile)</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
<i>(substances found)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	2	0
Narcotics	1	1
Hormone and metabolic modulators	1	2
Diuretics / masking substances	1	1
Stimulants	12	5
Cannabinoids	2	1
Glucocorticosteroids	5	4
Beta-blockers	1	0

Cases resulting in proceedings

In 2014, the Doping Authority initiated proceedings in 10 cases in 6 different sports because of possible infringements of the regulations of the sports association involved. Two findings related to the same defendant and were ultimately dealt with as a single infringement by the disciplinary committee. A total of nine different people were involved (six men and three women). Athletics accounted for the highest number of cases (four).

In one of the ten cases, the TUE committee granted a retrospective therapeutic use exemption for the use of the substance found. The relevant sports association was advised that, from the point of view of the Doping Authority, there were no longer any grounds for proceeding with this case.

In one case, 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 international federation in question.

The percentage of cases in which proceedings were initiated pursuant to controls conducted on Dutch territory by the Doping Authority as part of the national programme was 0.5% (8 cases subject to national anti-doping regulations resulting from 1,764 doping controls conducted as part of the national programme). This percentage is below the stated target for 2014 of a maximum of 1% positive cases in Dutch athletes.

Table 7 Adverse analytical findings and non-analytical findings in 2014; situation when the annual report was closed

Sport	finding/substance	number
Athletics	T/E ratio >4, GC/C/IRMS results are in accordance with the presence of exogenic steroids	1
Athletics	GC/C/IRMS results are in accordance with the presence of exogenic steroids	1
Athletics	triamcinolone acetonide	1
Athletics	T/E ratio >4, GC/C/IRMS results are in accordance with the presence of exogenic steroids	1
Car racing	hydrochlorothiazide, metabolites of hydrochlorothiazide	1
Boxing	attempted evasion	1
Crossfit	Methylhexanamine	1
Strength sports	Methylhexanamine	1
Strength sports	metabolite of nandrolone or a nandrolone prohormone, metabolite of stanozolol, GC/C/IRMS results are in accordance with the presence of exogenic steroids	1
Roller sports	metabolite of cannabis	1
Total		10

Chapter 3 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 75% of the associations.

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. Clearly, 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 to 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. In 2014, the Doping Authority submitted an appeal to the CAS in one case; a decision in that case is expected in 2015.

The Doping Authority submitted written arguments in the initial proceedings in all disciplinary procedures during the year under review and attended all the hearings organised as part of 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 file. In 2014, a decision was made by the CAS in one case involving an appeal by WADA against a decision made by a Dutch disciplinary body.

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 make appeals in Dutch doping procedures but no international federation appealed against any decisions made by Dutch disciplinary bodies in 2014.

Reporting on disciplinary decisions

Since 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 eight decisions made by the Dutch disciplinary and appeals bodies in doping proceedings during 2014 (inclusion in the table depends upon the date of the decision).

In one case, *after* the case was transferred to the Doping Authority by the International Federation in question, a therapeutic use exemption was granted after all for the use of the substance found. The relevant international federation was advised that, from the point of view of the Doping Authority, there were no longer any grounds for proceeding with this case. The federation in question did indeed terminate proceedings.

The reports include only definitive decisions that are no longer open to appeal. If the decision has been made pursuant to an appeal, this is stated in the final column together with an indication of which party or parties submitted the appeal. If the doping violation has been transferred to the Netherlands for disciplinary proceedings by an organisation from another country, this is also stated.

Table 1 Disciplinary decisions in doping cases in 2014

Athletics	Testosterone	two-year suspension	2014	Case handed over by IAAF
Cricket	Cocaine / MDMA	one-year suspension	2013	Decision in appeal instigated by athlete; Doping Authority has submitted an appeal to CAS
Weightlifting	Methandienone	two-year suspension	2013	
Powerlifting	Cocaine	two-year suspension	2013	
Powerlifting	Methylhexanamine	two-year suspension	2014	
Triathlon	Clomifene	file closed	2014	Case handed over by ITU; Therapeutic use exemption granted after transfer
Cycling	Methylhexanamine	eighteen-month suspension	2013	Second offence
Wrestling	Nandrolone	two-year suspension	2013	
Wrestling	Tampering/attempted tampering	two-year suspension	2012	Decision in appeal instigated by coach

Chapter 4 International Affairs

WADA

General

Over the course of 2014, there were many, wide-ranging, contacts with WADA. There were almost daily consultations about the correct management of Dutch doping infringements, which is monitored by WADA. In addition, there was close collaboration with WADA on ongoing investigations, and that collaboration has become 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 Health, Welfare and Sport. Once again, it was pointed out that the prohibited list must have a sound practical and scientific basis. Responses were also drafted in the course of the year to a range of technical documents associated with WADA's International Standard for Laboratories (ISL).

WADA – ADO Symposium

The Doping Authority attended the annual WADA - ADO Symposium in Lausanne. This symposium was dominated by the discussions relating to the implementation of the revised World Anti-Doping Code.

International Conference on the Implementation of the Revised World Anti-Doping Code (ICIC2014)

Against the backdrop of its 25th jubilee, the Doping Authority organised an international conference in 2014 focusing on the practical implications of the revision of the World Anti-Doping Code pursuant to the decision of the World Conference in Johannesburg in November 2013. On 15, 16 and 17 January, more than 160 participants from 30 countries met in Castle Vaalserbroek in Vaals. Both the content and the arrangements for the conference were very much appreciated by the participants.

Sociological study

As part of WADA's 'Sociological Research Programme', a research proposal has been submitted and approved in collaboration with four other NADOs with supervision from the University of Potsdam. The study will look at possible performance indicators for NADOs and will continue until early 2015 (pursuant to a number of administrative differences of opinion between the German researchers and WADA, the project was suspended for a short time). On behalf of all the NADOs concerned, the Doping Authority will have an advisory and coordinating role.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CAHAMA and Monitoring Group

Once again in 2014, the Doping Authority was very active on the international stage. The aim is to play a role in guiding 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.

CAHAMA's work in 2014 consisted primarily of contributing to the revision of the WADA Code. As the chair of the Advisory Group on Legal Issues of the Council of Europe, the Doping Authority played a key role in the drafting of proposals for improvements to the 2015 Code. In addition, the Doping Authority attended two meetings of the Monitoring Group. This group monitors the implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe.

Advisory Groups

The Doping Authority attended a theme meeting on 12 April about anti-doping education and prevention organised by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Match fixing

Match fixing is a focus of considerable interest both in the Netherlands and in other countries. At the national level, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport has ordered an investigation. At the international level, there have already been discussions of this subject on several occasions in the EU context, and Europol has reported on highly-publicised investigations. At the intergovernmental level, the Council of Europe has taken initiatives to draft a convention on match fixing. On behalf of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe, the Doping Authority has been asked to contribute to the process of drafting a match-fixing convention under the Council of Europe banner.

EUROPEAN UNION

Ad hoc Group of Experts on Doping in Recreational Sport

An ad hoc group was established in 2013 for the EU 'Anti-Doping' Group of Experts. This ad hoc group, which included the Doping Authority, was asked to produce recommendations to prevent doping in recreational sport. The final report – 'EU Recommendations on Doping in Recreational Sport' – with recommendations for the EU and its member states was published in 2014. The Doping Authority contributed to the report.

Expert Group on Anti-doping

This Expert Group answers to the Council of Ministers of the European Union and it works on doping-related matters that affect Community Law. The subjects discussed included the revision of the present WADA Code, as well as the Regulation relating to data protection proposed by the European Commission.

iNADO

Institute for National Anti-Doping Organisations - iNADO

Immediately after the iNADO was established, the Doping Authority joined this umbrella organisation. In 2014, iNADO continued to extend its role as the knowledge institute and the representative of the National Anti-Doping Organisations affiliated with it. The Doping Authority has made a range of contributions to the work done by iNADO, and attended the iNADO meeting in Lausanne before the WADA – ADO Symposium.

IADA

International Anti-Doping Arrangement - IADA

The Doping Authority was present at the annual meeting of this group of 11 countries. The IADA members decided to extend the arrangement for another four years; the new arrangement will be in place from 2015 to 2018.

Chapter 5 Legal Affairs

Implementation of 2015 Code

In November 2013, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) adopted the 2015 version of the World Anti-Doping Code. This Code came into effect on 1 January 2015. The past year has therefore been dominated by the implementation of the revised Code. Given the fact that the Code has been amended fundamentally in a number of respects, an entirely new set of Dutch doping regulations (NDR) was drafted. These regulations incorporate all the mandatory elements from the 2015 Code. The annexes accompanying the regulations have also been completely revised.

After the regulations had been finalised, two processes were initiated.

The first involved submitting the regulations to WADA, which then appraised them to see whether they were fully in line with the Code. This process resulted in regulations that were fully approved by WADA and that will serve as the basis for the implementation of the global anti-doping policy in the Netherlands.

The second process was the adoption by the elite sports associations and the ISR of the regulations. This second process involves close collaboration with NOC*NSF. At year-end 2014, the ISR and all the associations, with one exception, had adopted the national doping regulations.

Contributions to doping cases

In accordance with the national doping regulations, the Doping Authority is involved with disciplinary proceedings in doping cases. One of the Doping Authority's activities in this area involves the submission of arguments. The competence of the Doping Authority with respect to stating arguments of this kind is rooted in the doping regulations adopted by all the elite sports associations, as well as the ISR.

They reflect the position of the Doping Authority in specific cases with respect to the relevant provisions of the NDR, the International Standards, the file, and the defence arguments. By stating arguments, the Doping Authority can provide disciplinary committees with a picture of the legal context, discuss crucial provisions from the doping regulations and/or International Standards, and respond to the defence of the athlete or other persons.

In addition, the doping authority was closely involved in 2014 with legal preparations for, and procedures relating to, a range of foreign/international disciplinary procedures. That involvement took many shapes and it consisted of, among other things, providing foreign colleagues with legal advice, collecting documentation for proceedings involving non-Dutch disciplinary bodies, and handing over documentation to the appropriate disciplinary bodies.

CAS appeals

WADA monitors the global implementation and application of, and compliance with, the World Anti-Doping Code; the Doping Authority does the same with respect to the NDR. In that respect, the Doping Authority receives the decisions of disciplinary bodies in doping cases and can, when a decision is not in line with the NDR, submit an appeal.

If the Doping Authority concludes that an appeal decision in a doping case has failed to apply the NDR correctly, it may appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne (Switzerland). The CAS is the resort of final appeal for doping cases in sport. The Doping Authority appealed to the CAS once in 2014. No decision has yet been given. No other party appealed to the CAS in 2014 against a decision by a Dutch disciplinary body.

CIRC

The Cycling Independent Reform Commission (CIRC) is a commission established by the international cycling union UCI to investigate doping issues in cycling and the role played by the UCI in that respect. The Doping Authority has worked closely with the CIRC, for example in the context of the investigation to determine whether certain people at the UCI played a role in concealing doping by Lance Armstrong.

Preparations for doping legislation

Preparations for specific doping legislation in our country switched to the fast track in 2014. On 2 July, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport informed the House that she would inform the House in writing of her intentions with respect to that legislation, and the letter in question was sent to the House on 1 December. In the interim, there were close consultations with the Doping Authority. During the course of those consultations, it became clear that a number of elements of the revised code would have to be included in the planned legislation and that the Doping Authority itself will be transformed into an independent administrative body (in Dutch: a *Zelfstandig Bestuursorgaan*). At the end of the year, a Project Group and a Steering Group were established to supervise the legislative process. The Doping Authority is represented in both groups. The intention is to send the bill to the House by the end of August 2015 at the latest.

Chapter 6 Intelligence & Investigations

Establishment of structural I&I capacity

Pursuant to Article 15.2 of the Dutch National Doping Regulations, the Doping Authority investigates possible doping violations both in the Netherlands and other countries. *Intelligence & Investigations* is one resource deployed for this purpose and this discipline has been organised as a separate activity since 2013.

Intelligence means selected, combined and analysed information; it is information that has been validated, presented in an organised way, and that preferably comes from several sources.

Intelligence & Investigations also involves appraising the accuracy of rumours, accusations or in simulations about doping or abetting doping. Ascertaining the truth is essential. It is the job of the Doping Authority to clarify accusations or insinuations on the basis of objective investigations in the interests of the athlete *and* the sport.

Last year, the Doping Authority appointed an Intelligence Officer to develop and implement the discipline of Intelligence & Investigations. The work of the Intelligence Officer includes collating 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.

The Intelligence Officer will collect, process and analyse information about possible doping violations and, where appropriate, be involved in disciplinary procedures relating to those violations. Information will be obtained from digital sources, but also from discussions in person with athletes, support staff, or other persons who may be expected to have relevant information. The analysis of the Intelligence Officer may lead the Control Department to initiate target controls. The file compiled by the Intelligence Officer can be added to the file relating to a positive control or may result directly in the initiation of proceedings when criminal activities may be involved.

Results in 2014

The Intelligence & Investigations process took further shape in 2014. Existing information was accessed and analysed, with the principal emphasis being on the investigation of 'open sources'. On occasion, this information was exchanged with international and national sports federations and investigation services. However, given the absence of any statutory arrangements, this information is often 'off the record' and so it can only be used to guide investigations.

The information acquired by the Intelligence Officer did not result in 2014 in any proceedings relating to doping violations without positive control findings, in other words it did not lead to any 'non-analytical cases'. The findings of the Intelligence Officer in 2014 did contribute to a number of disciplinary procedures.

In 2014, several reports were received about possible anti-doping rule violations. The information was investigated by the Intelligence Officer and the results of that investigation were (usually) shared with the Control Department for the purposes of any follow-up action (doping controls) or with one of the other departments of the Doping Authority.

In 2014, the Intelligence Officer was involved with two major projects, which will both be rounded off in early 2015. It should be pointed out here that this does not imply that the investigations will be closed in administrative terms. In conjunction with new or additional information, files may, against the background of relevant statutes of limitations, result in or lead to disciplinary procedures in the future.

The available I&I capacity was primarily devoted to two projects in the last five months of 2014. The Intelligence Officer made varied contributions to those projects.

Development of international collaboration

At the initiative of WADA, 2014 saw the establishment of an international I&I working group consisting of Intelligence Officers and/or intelligence analysts. The group, in which the Doping Authority is represented alongside many, primarily European, anti-doping organisations and a number of International Federations, met on three occasions in 2014. The members of the group are working on developments in the field of Intelligence & Investigations and they share knowledge, expertise and experience. Agreements and arrangements are made about collecting and exchanging information 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.

Establishment of national collaboration with investigation services

Investigation services cannot, on the basis of current legislation, share information about their investigations with the Doping Authority. However, sound collaboration with those services and good contacts with them are vitally important for the work of the Doping Authority. In 2014, the Doping Authority has shared information on several occasions with the Public Health Inspectorate (IGZ). In the context of establishing contacts with investigation services, contacts were maintained or initiated in 2014 with the IGZ, NVWA and the police.

In the course of 2014, there was an increasing emphasis on collaboration with the Control Department. In anticipation of the World Anti Doping Code 2015 and the associated International Standards, it was decided in 2014 to integrate Intelligence & Investigations in the Control Department from January 2015 onwards in order to make the work more effective. The department will therefore be known from 2015 onward as the Enforcement & Investigation department.

Chapter 7 Scientific research

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

- a continuous survey of the scientific literature based on the identification of doping-related relevance;
- conducting and initiating research that serves the purposes of the national and international anti-doping policy; and
- the diffusion of scientific doping expertise, both inside and outside the organisation.

Traditionally, the scientific activities have also been considered to include the 'nutritional supplements and doping' project.

Monitoring scientific literature

To ensure it is informed about the latest developments, the Doping Authority keeps a close eye on new publications of doping-related scientific literature and saves copies of the relevant articles in its archives. About 200 relevant articles were added to those archives in 2014. All articles are available digitally.

The information from the available literature is actively distributed and serves as the basis for internal advice for, among others, the Control and Prevention department. This information is also used to answer specific scientific questions from doctors, lawyers, journalists, students and other interested parties.

Research

Efficacy of anti-doping policy

December 2010 saw the start of a doctorate project entitled 'The efficacy of anti-doping policy'. The research has focused on a multidisciplinary approach to this wide-ranging field, looking in particular at the areas of prevention, detection and sanctions, and how these have been brought together in the current anti-doping approach at the international level and in the Netherlands. The doctorate supervisor is Professor Maarten van Bottenburg, the professor of sports development at Utrecht University. In 2014, the main article for this thesis looking at the actual measurement of the prevalence of doping among elite athletes was accepted for publication. The framework of the thesis was completed on 1 December. It consists of an introduction, a description of the method, a description of the various areas of doping policy including seven articles that have already been published, an eighth draft article that is still to be submitted to a scientific journal, and a discussion and recommendations section. The awarding of the doctorate itself is planned for 2015.

Steroids polyclinic

Endocrinologist Pim de Ronde has set up a polyclinic in the Kennemer Gasthuis in Haarlem targeting people with health problems caused by anabolic steroids. The Doping Authority has an advisory role. For the time being, this is a clinical facility. However, joint efforts are being made to find financing that will allow for a scientific study of these health problems.

Elite sport survey

The Doping Authority conducts a periodical survey of the opinions of Dutch elite athletes about the doping policy. This tradition began in 1993 and the last survey was in 2010. A new survey has been drawn up using a subsidy from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. The questionnaire was developed in 2014 and the actual survey of athletes with an official elite athlete status from NOC*NSF and a select group of 'other elite athletes' has begun. This time, the traditional policy evaluation has been extended to include a number of questions that should allow for an estimate to be made of the prevalence of doping use in Dutch elite sports. The survey is being conducted with TNS NIPO and Utrecht University (the Social Sciences Department) and a supervisory committee has been established with representatives from NOC*NSF, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, and the NOC*NSF Athletes Committee. The survey will continue in 2015.

Two supplement studies

Once again with additional funding from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, two studies were initiated in 2014 looking at the doping risks of supplements. The first focuses on the NZVT (see below), which has now been in place for more than 11 years. The NZVT depends on the cooperation of supplement producers who are aware that supplements in the broad sense require an additional check for prohibited substances. As part of a 'quality boost', 1) an audit will be conducted of a wide selection of NZVT products to determine whether the marketing agreements are being observed as they should; 2) additional purchases will be made of NZVT product/batch combinations in shops and through the Internet and they will be analysed in the laboratory (RIKILT: the Dutch Government Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products); and 3) a one-off addition will be made to the existing procedure at the RIKILT laboratory.

A second study will look at the more high-risk sides of the supplements market. Since the NZVT was established, no new studies have been conducted in the Netherlands looking at the doping risks of supplements but various athletes have still tested 'positive' after using 'contaminated' supplements. The aim of this study is to establish a clear picture of the doping risks in the current supplements market in the Netherlands. Here also, analyses will be conducted, but they will target a selection of supplements that, on the basis of 'warning signs', can be considered to represent a risk. The analyses will be conducted to either confirm or dispel these suspicions. The findings of this study will be used in our information activities for both elite athletes and fitness athletes.

The results of the two studies will be published in 2015.

Miscellaneous

A working party has been established for exchanging experiences with seven other scientific members of staff working for the national anti-doping organisations of Switzerland, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, the United States, New Zealand and Australia. There are periodical telephone meetings about ongoing studies and specific scientific doping issues. There were four meetings in 2014. The chair revolves at each meeting.

We acted as referees on several occasions for doping-related articles submitted to peer-reviewed scientific journals: twice for the Journal of Sports Sciences, twice for the Journal of Sports Medicine & Doping Studies, and once for Drug Testing and Analysis.

Together with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, NOC*NSF, the Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP) and the Trimbos Institute, a process has been instigated with the aim of including doping-related questions once again in the nationally coordinated regular monitoring of the use of all sorts of 'lifestyle substances', such as alcohol and drugs. It has been agreed that the topic of doping will be included again, starting in 2017, in a dedicated module in the new lifestyle monitor. In 2014, a few questions were already included on a trial basis in the 'Accidents and Exercise in the Netherlands' monitor.

We participated in discussions about fake medical products at two meetings arranged by the Medicines and Medical Technology directorate of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. In a number of separate meetings, we also provided input for the discussion about the possibility of establishing a reporting centre for health problems caused by the use of fake medicines. Doping products are always prominent in this category and a reporting centre of this kind would be one way of implementing the recommendations of the Health Council's report on doping from 2010.

We also supervised and made assessments of several students who looked in depth at doping topics as part of their studies. The emphasis was on health-related and forensic training.

International congresses

At the Congress of the European College of Sports Sciences in Amsterdam, the VU-University of Amsterdam student (and elite skater) Diane Valkenburg presented her study of the whereabouts experiences of elite athletes. This study, which was also published as part of a scientific article, emerged from an internship with lecturer Ivo van Hilvoorde.

NZVT

In 2014, 183 product-batch combinations in total were added to the website. This is the highest number ever, a sign that the Dutch Dietary Supplements system (NZVT) is still catering to a significant need of athletes and their support staff. At the same time, five batches were rejected this year because prohibited substances were found, a very strong signal that the NZVT is still needed. The system was established in 2003 and, as evidenced by the numbers of positive doping controls that can still be blamed on 'contaminated' dietary supplements, a testing system of this kind continues to be necessary. In total, on 31 December 2014, there were 521 product-batch combinations on the NZVT website (antidoping.nl/nzvt), representing 217 products, 32 producers and 17 substantive categories. The website itself was extended in 2014 to include more information about the products that are always included in the system (in other words, in all batches).

The Doping Authority also acts as an adviser to a comparable initiative from the British company HFL (see www.informed-sport.com). Both systems have acknowledged one another as 'athlete-friendly' testing systems that give the maximum possible assurance that nutritional supplements are doping-free.

Chapter 8 Knowledge management

Doping.nl project

Work on the Anti-Doping Knowledge Centre database, which can be consulted via the www.doping.nl website, expanded considerably over the course of 2014.

The aim is to establish a site with an international appeal that experts throughout the world will see as a source of easily accessible doping-related information. The site could also serve as a source with links to information about the different subjects.

It has been decided to do this using the Internet: www.doping.nl. The website will be in English.

It will address a large number of different target groups who all share a basic understanding of, and interest in, up-to-date doping-related information. They include:

- NADOs and IFs
- other international organisations active in the field of doping (IOC, WADA, Unesco, Council of Europe, European Union)
- professionals/semi-professionals
- journalists, lawyers, scientists, directors, researchers, athletes
- groups associated with athletes: coaches, doctors, physiotherapists

A number of specific areas are being prioritised for the time being:

1. legal (including decisions from the CAS, international disciplinary bodies, national disciplinary bodies, legislation and so on);
2. information about substances;
3. scientific information (this could include, for example, the full text of copyright-free literature and literature references to scientific literature subject to copyright).

An additional subsidy was obtained, making it possible to appoint two documentalists whose main responsibility will be to collect, input and organise access to data.

As a result, it was possible to conduct a major catch-up operation. By late 2014, it was possible to consult and search through more than 3000 documents using the website.

Refining searches using parameters and filters makes it possible to search specifically for the required documents.

At present, the majority of the documents available are legal decisions. In the past, the emphasis was on decisions from the international sports tribunal, the CAS, but a large number of legal decisions have now been included from the disciplinary committees of sports federations in other countries and Dutch disciplinary bodies.

Chapter 9 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 2014, 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

The Doping Authority has two departments (Control and Prevention), three administrative officers and a secretarial department with two members of staff. Three people (the Intelligence Officer and two documentalists) have joined the team temporarily for the implementation of projects with separate financing. During the course of 2014, the office structure was altered in a number of respects by setting up a new Support department housing all support activities. This new structure came into effect in 2015, at which time the Management Team was cut back from seven to five people.

At year-end 2014, the office organisation comprised 18 people and 15.3 FTEs. For an overview, the reader is referred to annex 3.

Doping Control Officials (DCOs)

In addition to the permanent staff, there were 17 part-time Doping Control Officials at year-end 2014 (11 men and 6 women, see annex 4), who were appointed under 'minimum hours' contracts.

Quality

Anti-doping policy places considerable importance on delivering quality. 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, which is valid for three years. In 2014, DEKRA conducted an audit which identified no anomalies whatsoever.

A Complaints Procedure was adopted and published on the website in May 2011. Once again in 2014, this procedure was not used at all.

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE 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. See Annex 2 for the members of the committee.

Annex 1

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013

Assets	2014	2013
<i>Fixed assets</i>		
Tangible fixed assets	€ 130.993	€ 44.064
<i>Current assets</i>		
Accounts receivable	€ 253.043	€ 79.055
Cash at bank and in hand	€ 1.234.374	€ 1.104.633
	€ 1.487.417	€ 1.183.688
Total assets	€ 1.618.410	€ 1.227.752
Liabilities		
<i>Foundation capital</i>		
Other reserves	€ 307.302	€ 328.740
Equalisation reserve, Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	€ 0	€ 0
Earmarked funds for contingent controls	€ 305.302	€ 258.656
Special-purpose reserve	€ 70.000	€ 76.750
	€ 682.604	€ 664.146
<i>Long-term debt</i>		
<i>Short-term debt</i>		
Amounts owed to suppliers	€ 614.110	€ 141.204
Taxation and social security premiums	€ 66.451	€ 57.128
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income	€ 255.245	€ 365.274
	€ 935.806	€ 563.606
Total liabilities	€ 1.618.410	€ 1.227.752

Income statement for 2014

	2014		2013
Income		€ 3.167.513	€ 2.870.944
Expenses related directly to doping controls	€ 1.074.424		€ 1.012.193
Project expenses	€ 2.076.431		€ 1.864.084
		€3.150.855-	€2.876.277-
Salaries and wages	€ 785.144		€ 694.651
Social security	€ 103.827		€ 76.523
Pensions	€ 70.896		€ 59.582
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	€ 13.751		€ 19.772
Other staff costs	€ 33.687		€ 51.025
Accommodation costs	€ 110.125		€ 85.542
Office expenses	€ 135.922		€ 130.096
Car expenses	€ 14.766		€ 17.161
Sales expenses	€ 2.401		€ 2.380
General expenses	€ 94.921		€ 194.352
Staff expenses and overheads passed on to activities/projects	€1.358.690-		€1.317.814-
Total operating expenses		€ 6.750	€ 13.250
Balance of income and charges		€ 9.908	€ 18.583-
Interest receivable and similar income	€ 8.983		€ 11.184
Interest payable and similar charges	€ 433		€ 743
Financial income and expenditure		€ 8.550	€ 10.441
Result		€ 18.458	€ 8.142-

Annex 2

Members of Board of Management, Advisory Board and TUE committee (as at 31-12-2014)

Board of Management

Dolf Segaar, chairman

Marc Benninga, secretary (NOC*NSF nomination)

Charlotte Insinger, treasurer (Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport nomination)

Advisory Board

Bert Bouwer (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 (KNMG)

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee)

Marjon van Eijdsden-Besseling

Edwin Goedhart

Leo Heere (chair)

Ed Hendriks (chair)

Jan Hoogsteen

Hans Keizer

Harry Koene

Hans Jurgen Mager

Huib Plemper

Hans Vorsteveld

Annex 3

Office staff (as at 31-12-2014)

Management / secretarial department

Herman Ram	director
Chui Har Lee-Tang	secretary
Gerdi van Driel	administrator

Administrative staff

Olivier de Hon	scientific policy officer
Steven Teitler	legal policy officer
Frans Stoele	information/documentation policy officer & TUE secretary
Tineke Idema	intelligence officer

Control Department

Koen Terlouw	head of department
Jeroen Brakels	account manager
Fienie Verhagen	senior officer for doping controls
Jan Kroes	senior officer for doping controls
Angela Mols	whereabouts officer
Yvonne Kwakernaak	doping control officer
Anuschka Rambhadjan	doping control officer

Prevention Department

Bart Coumans	head of department
Erik Duiven	elite sports spokesperson
Laila Spruijt	junior elite sports spokesperson
Hans Wassink	grassroot sports educator

Anti-Doping Knowledge Center

Rien Tuk	documentalist
René Weerts	documentalist

Annex 4

List of Doping control officials (as at 31-12-2014)

Ton Biever
Ellen van de Bunt
Dick Doornik
Sally Fischer
Jan Kroes
Karin Lindhout
Gonnie Monsieurs
Victor Niemeijer
Geeta Ramdajal
Hans Scholtz
Cees Smid
Jaap Stomphorst
Fienie Verhagen
Ton Verhagen
Alex Vermeulen
Gerrit Vooren
Ton Zasada

Annex 5

Overview of scientific publications and presentations

Articles

De Hon O, Kuipers H & van Bottenburg M, Prevalence of doping use in elite sports - a review of numbers and methods. *Sports Med. Accepted for publication.*

Valkenburg D, de Hon O & van Hilvoorde I, Doping control, providing whereabouts and the importance of privacy for elite athletes. *Int J Drug Policy* 25(2):212-8, 2014.

Venhuis B, de Hon O, & Puiman J, Meer schade door internetpillen: melden moet, *Medisch Contact*, 1 May 2014 (18/19): 946-8.

Stubbe JH, Chorus AM, Frank LE, de Hon O & van der Heijden PG, Prevalence of use of performance enhancing drugs by fitness centre members. *Drug Test Anal* 6(5):434-8, 2014.

Contributions to books

De Hon O & Pluim BM, Contra-indicatie 100 – Sportbeoefening; doping. In: *Commentaren Medicatiebewaking 2014/2015*. Stichting Health Base, Houten, pages 1113-25, 2014.

Introduction. Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), *Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014)*. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

National History. Stoele F & de Hon O, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), *Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014)*. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

International History. Ram H, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), *Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014)*. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Prevention in elite sports. Coumans B & Duiven E, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), *Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014)*. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Prevention in Fitness. Coumans B & Wassink H, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), *Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014)*. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Doping controls. Terlouw K, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014). Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Investigations & Intelligence. Idema T, In: Stoele F, de Hon O, Coumans B (eds.), Doping onder Controle. 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014). Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Editing

Wassink H, Koert W, de Hon O, Palsma A & Coumans B, Doping: de nuchtere feiten. Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Stoele F, de Hon O & Coumans B, Doping onder controle – 25 jaar dopingbeleid in Nederland (1989-2014). Arko Sports Media/Dopingautoriteit, Nieuwegein, 2014.

Oral presentations (external)

- Ram H, 'Governments & NADOs: separate but interwoven', Seminar 'Sport en Criminaliteit', Utrecht University, Utrecht, 22 January 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Dopingdilemma's', Perikles symposium USBO, Utrecht, 19 February 2014.
- Ram H, 'Rules and Reality: Are Doping Regulations Good Rules?', Rotterdam Law School, Rotterdam, 6 March 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', optional subject at Hogeschool Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 11 March 2014.
- Coumans B, 'Dopingrisico's van supplementen'. Landelijk congres Voeding en Sport XXL, Arnhem, 18 March 2014.
- Duiven E, 'Talents Only', iNADO Member Meeting, Lausanne, 24 March 2014.
- Ram H, 'Sancties in de nieuwe (2015) World Anti-Doping Code', VU Law Academy, Amsterdam, 16 April 2014.
- Ram H, 'Doping: een introductie', Vertrouwenspunt Sport, Arnhem, 23 April 2014.
- Coumans B, 'Wat doet de Dopingautoriteit bij grote evenementen?'. WK BMX, Rotterdam, 24 April 2014.
- Ram H, 'Doping en gezondheid: doet het er wel toe?', Internistendagen, Maastricht, 24 April 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Doping: de verdieping', Vertrouwenspunt Sport, Arnhem, 30 April 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', Congo Student Association (biomedical sciences, biology and psychobiology), science faculty (FNWI) of the University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 13 May 2014.
- Ram H, 'Niet vermakelijker, maar wel eenvoudiger: hoe een app topsporters tot steun is', Mobile Convention Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 22 May 2014.
- Ram H, 'Handhaving dopingregels: hoe houdt de Dopingautoriteit toezicht op de sport(ers)?', Pels Rijcken & Droogleever Fortuijn, The Hague, 3 June 2014.
- Ram H, 'The World Anti-Doping Code', International Hockey Federation (FIH), The Hague, 4 June 2014.
- Ram H, 'Glazen huis en glazen buis: hoe minder hoe beter', Logeion, Soestduinen, 5 June 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', KNCV Chemische Kring Zwolle, Zwolle 10 June 2014.

- De Hon O, 'Methods to measure doping prevalence', with Harm Kuipers and Maarten van Bottenburg, Council of Europe Doping, Science & Technology Conference, Paris, 19 June 2014.
- Ram H, 'Doping en dopingcontroles: hoe gaat dat?', Limburgse Wielerdagen, Landgraaf, 21 June 2014.
- De Hon O, 'The importance of privacy in providing whereabouts for Dutch elite athletes', with Diane Valkenburg and Ivo van Hilvoorde, 19th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Science, Amsterdam, 2 July 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Doping culture in professional (Dutch) cycling', with Maarten van Bottenburg, 32nd Standing Conference on Organizational Symbolism (SCOS), Utrecht, 9 July 2014.
- Ram H, 'Wat doet de Dopingautoriteit bij grote evenementen?', World Rowing Championships, Amsterdam, 29 August 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', Third-year students in Forensics, AVANS Hogeschool, Breda, 1 September 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Doping en Scheikunde', First-year students in Chemistry, Twente University, Enschede, 15 September 2014.
- Ram H, 'De rol van de Dopingautoriteit in de breedtesport', Boekpresentatie ARKO Sports Media, Nieuwegein, 19 September 2014.
- Coumans B, 'Innovative approaches of anti-doping education in the Netherlands', International anti-doping congress, Bucharest, 16 October 2014.
- Ram H, 'Implementation of the Revised WAD Code in NL: Testing and Investigations', International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA), Paris, 14 November 2014.
- Ram H, 'Beslissen binnen de herziene World Anti-Doping Code', VU Law Academy, Amsterdam, 27 November 2014.
- De Hon O, 'Sport is te mooi voor doping', optional subject at Hogeschool Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 2 December 2014.
- Ram H, 'Dopingrecht versus dagelijks recht' and 'Waar is de advocaat (in dopingzaken) mee bezig?', Jonge Balie Limburg, Sittard, 19 December 2014.

Annex 6

Abbreviations

ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ANP	Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau
BVO	Professional Football Organisation
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CIOS	Centraal Instituut Opleiding Sportleiders
DCO	Doping control official
DIL	Doping Infolijn
EFAA	European Fitness and Aerobic Association
EHFA	European Health and Fitness Association
EK	European Championships
EPO	Erythropoietin
EYOF	Europe Youth Olympic Festival
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
HP	High Potential
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement

IF	International federation
iNADO	Institute for National Anti-Doping Organizations
IRMS	Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry
ISL	International Standard for Laboratories
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISR	Institute for Sports Law
IST	International Standard for Testing
ISTUE	International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
IT	International Talent
KNLTB	Royal Dutch Lawn Tennis Association
KNMG	Royal Netherlands Medical Society
KNMP	Royal Netherlands Pharmaceutical Society
KNSB	Royal Netherlands Skating Association
KNVB	Royal Dutch Football Association
KNWU	Royal Netherlands Cycling Union
KNZB	Royal Dutch Swimming Association
LOOT	National Consultation Education and Elite Sport
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NDR	Dutch National Doping Regulations

NGS	Dutch Association for Sports Massage
NOC*NSF	National Olympic Committee*Dutch Sports Confederation
NPN	Natuur- en gezondheidsProducten Nederland
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
SADA	Surinamese Anti-Doping Authority
SMI	Sports medicine institution
T/E	Testosterone/Epitestosterone
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
USADA	United States Anti-Doping Agency
VSG	Association for Sports Medicine
VWS	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WADC	World Anti-Doping Code

