

2022 Annual Report

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Preface

This is the annual report from Doping Authority Netherlands for 2022. Until 2019, the Netherlands Anti-Doping Authority (the ADAN foundation) did the work of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in our country. However, effective 2019, those tasks have been taken over by the independent administrative body (zbo) Doping Authority Netherlands. An independent administrative body implements government tasks defined by law. The Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Act (Wuab) lists the tasks of Doping Authority Netherlands.

In Chapter 1, we report on how we have implemented our remit of 'providing information about doping' (Wuab, Article 5(d)). Chapters 2, 4, and 8 describe various aspects of 'the implementation of the doping control process' (Wuab, Article 5(b)). Chapter 3 contains information about 'the collection and investigation of information about possible violations of doping regulations' (Wuab, Article 5(c)). The other chapters cover the implementation of a range of support tasks and processes needed to fulfil the statutory remit in a correct way.

The corona pandemic continued to have an impact on the work of Doping Authority Netherlands in the first two months of 2022. During those months, it was very difficult to fulfil the authority's remit. The implementation of doping controls and education activities resumed from March 2022 onwards. I am proud that we have fulfilled the objectives. We collected 3,185 samples that were analysed by the WADA-accredited laboratory.

As an independent administrative body, Doping Authority Netherlands is also covered by the Government Information (Public Access) Act (Wet openbaarheid bestuur (Wob)). Since 1 May 2022, that act has been replaced by the Open Government Act (Wet open overheid (Woo)). No requests for information pursuant to the Wob or Woo were received in 2022. However, Doping Authority Netherlands did make several documents publicly available through its corporate website. They included documents from the Advisory Board and the Management Team, and policy documents. In this way, Doping Authority Netherlands complies with the statutory best-efforts requirement to actively disclose as much information as possible.

Doping Authority Netherlands is also governed by the General Administrative Law Act (Algemene wet bestuursrecht, Awb) and one decision was taken about an objection in 2022. This decision was published (after anonymisation) on the corporate website of Doping Authority Netherlands. Doping Authority Netherlands has its own Complaints Procedure in addition to the arrangements under the General Administrative Law Act (Awb). It was used once in 2022.

Chapter 1 Education

GENERAL

The educational policy of Doping Authority Netherlands makes a clear distinction between elite sports (organised sports) and fitness (sports organised on other lines). Elite sports are subject to doping regulations. The Doping Authority has the authority to conduct doping controls on the basis of these regulations. That is not the case in the fitness sector and so a different approach is required there. Furthermore, Doping Authority Netherlands is responsible for providing the general public with information.

IMPACT OF THE COVID PANDEMIC

The COVID pandemic still had an impact to some extent on the implementation of the education policy in 2022, particularly during the first six months of the year. Nevertheless, the number and nature of the various educational activities in 2022 were again comparable to the situation before the corona pandemic.

ELITE SPORTS

The objective for elite sports is: *the prevention of inadvertent and deliberate anti-doping rule violations in Dutch sport.*

The three main target groups in elite sports are:

- Elite athletes
- Support staff
- Sports associations

Elite athletes

To prepare promising athletes within approximately eight years for competition at the global level, Doping Authority Netherlands developed the 'Doorlopende Leerlijn Schone Sport' (ongoing education module for clean sports) in collaboration with the NOC*NSF. This module describes the knowledge, skills and attitude needed for doping-free sports. It is a part of the National Education Programme.

Education sessions in person

Following up on that module, Doping Authority Netherlands has developed three different education modules for athletes: Bronze, Silver and Gold. Bronze was designed as the first module and it serves as an introduction to the topic of doping. Silver focuses more on practising skills such as checking medication and nutrition supplements. Finally, during the Gold programme, the athletes look at whereabouts and difficult doping dilemmas that they may encounter during their careers, such as suspicions that a teammate may be involved with doping or may be using approved medication purely and simply to perform better.

In 2022, Doping Authority Netherlands organised a total of 69 education sessions for a total of approximately 1290 elite athletes. Eight sessions were organised online. The rest took place in person. This is more education sessions than last year, but fewer than in the years before the corona pandemic. However, the difference was now significantly smaller.

Table 1.1: Overview of education sessions for elite athletes

Education Session	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bronze	33	43	9	15	26
Silver	17	16	8	21	16
Gold	2	2	2	3	3
Combination	32	22	12	7	24
Total	84	83	31	46	69

E-learning platform

In addition to sessions in person, Doping Authority Netherlands also has e-learning modules for athletes. A total of 6,042 modules were completed in 2022. This was more than in 2021 (5,180) and 2020 (3,304).

Table 1.2 Overview of completed e-learning modules for elite athletes

E-learning module	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bronze	1,368	1,848	2,409	3,305	4,022
Silver	330	675	532	1,159	1,487
Gold	129	230	271	675	533
Total	1,892	2,799	3,304	5,180	6,042

At the end of an e-learning module, users of the e-learning platform are asked to rate the module on a scale of 1 to 10. The ratings for the e-learning modules were as follows: Bronze 8.0, Silver 7.8 and Gold 7.7.

The development of the e-learning platform continued in 2022. That included the redevelopment and rebuilding of the front end. Work has also begun on updating version management.

Videos

The education video about whereabouts was updated in 2022 in preparation for the increase in the number of Doping Authority Netherlands' number of testing pools effective 1 January 2023 (from one to two testing pools). Minor changes were also made to the doping control videos.

Doping Information App

The Doping Information App has been with us since late 2013. The app works on iOS and Android. There is also a [responsive website](#). The Doping Information App allows athletes and support staff, among others, to check their medication and nutrition

supplements, read the most important doping regulations and view the doping control procedure. The app was downloaded approximately 4,150 times in 2022 (2021: approximately 3,600 downloads). The total number of downloads was in the region of 45,000 at year-end 2022. The Doping Information App is updated continuously. The app is also constantly promoted, for example at education sessions, on a range of websites, in various articles, and on Z cards and posters.

Be PROUD

Be PROUD is an initiative of Doping Authority Netherlands and it focuses on affirming the right sporting values. The programme was established in collaboration with NOC*NSF, elite athletes of the past and present, and trainers/coaches. It was launched in the summer of 2018. Athletes, family, coaches, medical staff, sports association staff and other sports enthusiasts are invited to support Be PROUD, either as supporters or ambassadors. Sports organisations also have the option of being partners. In this way, a large and powerful team is established that is proud of clean sports. The Be PROUD programme has its [own website](#) and social media accounts on [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [YouTube](#).

Three new Be PROUD ambassadors joined the programme in 2022: [Liesette Bruinsma](#), [Jordy Beekwilder](#) and [Guy Mendes de Leon](#). Be PROUD now has a total of fifteen ambassadors. Ambassador videos were made with the new ambassadors in 2022. An [ambassador video](#) was also made featuring one of the other ambassadors (Eva Voortman).

The [ambassadors](#) are: Liesette Bruinsma (para-swimming), Jordy Beekwilder (kick boxing), Guy Mendes de Leon (bridge), Eva Voortman (softball), Margriet Bergstra (judo), Rogier Hofman (hockey), Sophie Souwer (rowing), Steve Wijler (archery), Epke Zonderland (gymnastics), Jessica Schilder (athletics), Jetze Plat (handbiking/paratriathlon), Kai Verbij (speed skating), Madelein Meppelink (beach volleyball), Vince Rooi (baseball) and Ran Faber (korfbal).

The number of [affiliated organisations](#) (Be PROUD partners) was 40 at year-end 2022. The number of supporters rose from 1,495 to 1,780. To promote Be PROUD, water bottles, vials of hand gel and towels were handed out in 2022.

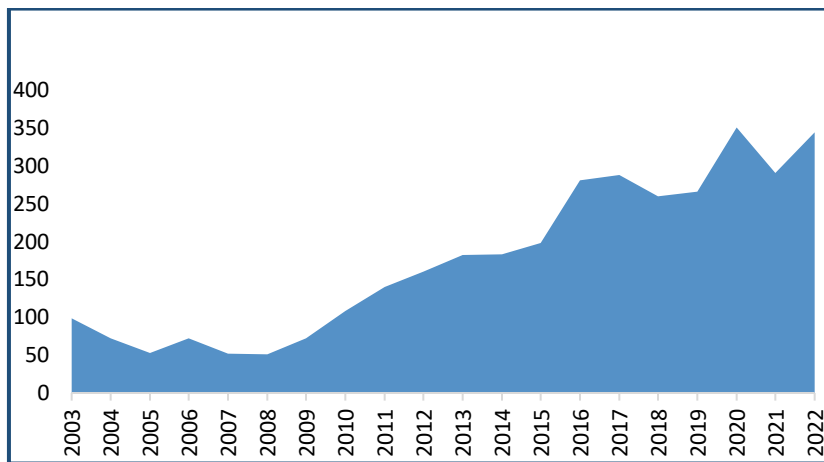
Outreach Events

At outreach events, Doping Authority Netherlands is present with a stand at a sporting event in order to promote Be PROUD and to provide general information for large groups of elite athletes and support staff. One outreach event was organised in 2022 at the conference *Blijf je stil of praat je erover? (Will you keep quiet or talk about it?)* organised by Centrum Veilige Sport Nederland on 31 May. Nine Be PROUD postcards were sent during this outreach event.

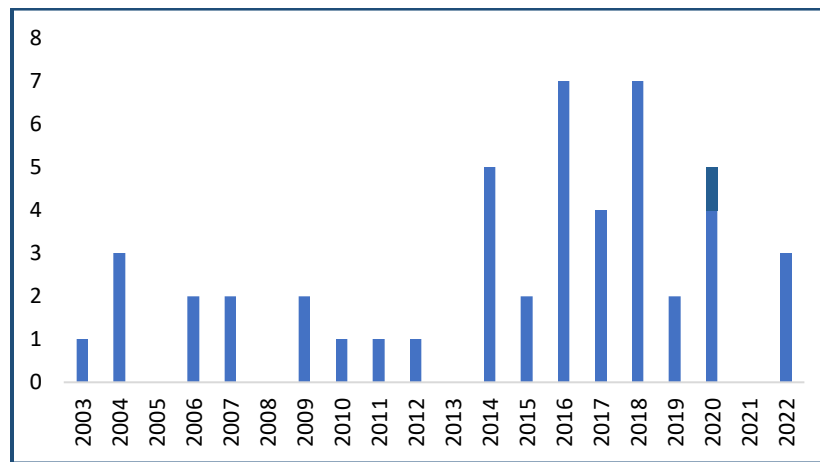
Dutch Safeguards System for Nutrition Supplements in Elite Sport (NZVT)

Nutrition supplements can contain prohibited substances That is often not stated on the label. The use of dietary supplements therefore constitutes a risk for elite athletes because it can lead to a positive result from a doping test. In response to this risk, the Doping Authority established the [Dutch Safeguards System for Nutrition Supplements in Elite Sport](#) (NZVT) in 2003. The system allows manufacturers of nutrition supplements to have batches of their supplements checked in exchange for payment. The 'clean' [product-batch combinations](#) are added to the NVZT database. The new NZVT system went into operation in 2021. Since then, the NPN and Doping Authority Netherlands have taken on all the roles (manufacturer, LGC, NPN, Doping Authority Netherlands and Wageningen Food Safety Research). Other organisations will gradually become involved in the new system at a later stage.

A total of 345 NZVT certificates were issued in 2022 (for 429 product-batch combinations). In total, on 31 December 2022, there were 1145 product-batch combinations on the [NZVT website](#), representing 360 products, 60 brands and 16 substantive categories. Three batches were rejected in 2022 because prohibited substances were found in them.



Number of approved certificates



Number of rejected batches

Support staff

Alongside the focus on athletes, there has been rising interest in support staff in recent years. This group mainly includes the trainer-coaches, but also sports doctors, sports physiotherapists, sports dieticians and parents.

Education sessions in person

A total of 15 education sessions were organised for approximately 260 support staff in 2022: 120 trainer-coaches and 140 other support staff. One education session was organised online. Seven of the fifteen sessions were for trainer-coaches and eight for other categories of support staff.

The trainer-coach education sessions are based on the Ongoing Education Module for Clean Sports for trainers and coaches. Doping Authority Netherlands has developed three different basic education modules for this purpose: Trainer-Coach 3, Trainer-Coach 4 and Trainer-Coach 5 (also known as Master Coach). The modules tie in with the Sport Qualification Structure. In 2022, all seven education sessions for trainer-coaches were organised in this way. The eight education sessions for other groups of support staff were for specific groups. Since early 2021, there has also been an Ongoing Education Module for Clean Sports for parents. This module consists of two levels: Parents Basic and Parents Advanced. Four education sessions were organised specifically for parents in 2022.

Table 1.3 Overview of education sessions for support staff

Education Session	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainer-Coach 3	6	3	1	3	5
Trainer-Coach 4	3	3	2	1	1
Trainer-Coach 5	5	4	-	-	-
Combination	1	1	1	1	1
Parents	-	-	-	-	4
Customised module	5	10	7	5	4
Total	20	21	11	10	15

E-learning platform

Doping Authority Netherlands has also developed e-learning modules for support staff. A total of 1,743 modules were completed in 2022.

Table 1.4 Overview of e-learning modules completed by support staff

E-learning module	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainer-Coach 3	145	108	294	884	937
Trainer-Coach 4	102	60	98	405	303
Trainer-Coach 5	-	-	-	293	174
Parents Basic	-	-	-	110	161
Parents Advanced	32	24	52	49	34
Medical and paramedical support staff	8	14	37	108	78
Sports administrators and officials	-	-	-	79	56
Total	287	206	481	1,928	1,743

The average user ratings for the e-learning modules were: *Trainer-Coach 3* 8.0, *Trainer-Coach 4* 8.0, *Trainer-Coach 5* 8.1, *Parents Basic* 8.1, *Parents Advanced* 8.2, *(Para)Medical Support Staff* 8.0 and *Sports Administrators and Officials* 8.3.

Sports associations

The sports associations are also an important target group for Doping Authority Netherlands. They are closest to the elite athletes and the support staff. Doping Authority Netherlands is in contact with the sports associations at all times.

Meeting of sports associations

The Support Clean Sports meeting (formerly known as the Association Meet/Together against Doping Meet) was organised for the thirteenth time on 4 October 2022. A total of 51 people attended. The participants represented sports associations, TeamNL

centres and other elite sports organisations. The aim of the annual meeting is to catch up on developments in the field of anti-doping, primarily in the area of education. The average rating for the event from the participants was 7.9.

Implementation discussions for the National Education Programme

There have been discussions with the sports associations about the implementation of the National Education Programme. There were 55 discussions with the 58 sports federations with doping regulations in the period through to the end of 2022, during which the same number of number of implementation plans were drafted. There were also discussions with one sports association with doping regulations (KWbN) and with NOC*NSF. The elite sports associations received the figures on a quarterly basis relating to the number of education sessions in person and the number of e-learning modules completed by members of the associations in question.

Olympic and Paralympic Games

It was agreed with NOC*NSF that all athletes and support staff going to the Olympic or Paralympic Games would complete the following e-learning modules:

- Athletes: Gold
- Technical support staff: Trainer-Coach 5
- Medical and paramedical support staff: Medical and paramedical support staff

Certificates from another NADO, International Federation or WADA were also accepted.

A total of 69% of the athletes and 38% of the support staff who attended the Olympic Winter Games and 100% of the athletes and 90% of the support staff (with just one exception) who participated in the Paralympic Winter Games complied with the obligation.

FITNESS

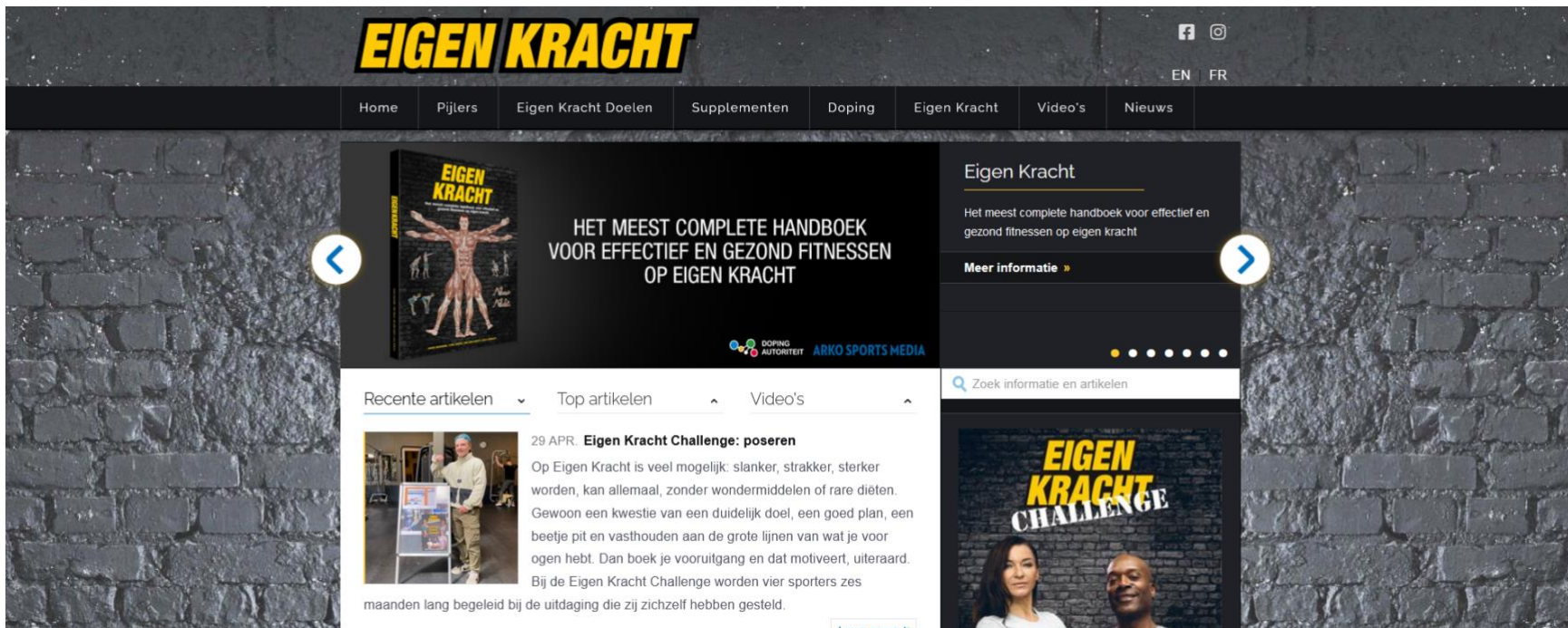
The objective for fitness (sports organised on other lines) is: *preventing or discouraging deliberate and inadvertent doping use by athletes in Dutch fitness centres*. There is also a focus on *harm reduction*: reducing the health risks associated with doping.

In the fitness world, Doping Authority Netherlands focuses in particular on the people in the fitness centres: the athletes themselves but also the instructors (with whom we establish contact primarily through the various fitness courses) and the owners. Doping Authority Netherlands organised communications for this target group on the basis of the *True Strength* programme. The book *Doping, the sober facts* is the only work to be published directly under the Doping Authority brand rather than under the *True Strength* banner.

True Strength

There are 3 million fitness adherents in the Netherlands. This makes fitness the most popular sporting activity in the Netherlands. However, a survey in 2009 showed that 8.2% of fitness athletes use prohibited substances. This is, in principle, permitted because these people are not subject to doping regulations. However, the use of prohibited substances still harms health and it also has

a negative effect on the image of the fitness branch itself. It is therefore desirable to reduce levels of doping in fitness centres. The Doping Authority therefore decided to develop the education programme [True Strength](#) specifically for this group. Doping Authority Netherlands uses True Strength to inform people about the risks of using anabolic steroids and other prohibited substances, and to provide detailed information about healthy alternatives for becoming more muscular or slimmer using True Strength. That generates more knowledge and awareness. The values and norms applicable to participation in sports in line with *True Strength* are also confirmed.



True Strength website

True Strength website

The True Strength website plays a central role in the programme. It provides objective, clear and practical information about how to build up muscle mass cleanly and effectively, and about sound ways of losing weight. There is also objective information about various types of prohibited substances and the side-effects, and the doping risks of nutrition supplements are discussed. The True Strength website has existed for over twenty years and it contains over 1,000 web messages and articles.

In 2022, a total of 78 factual news reports were posted on the site. They were written by three external experts (journalists or specific experts) from the fitness/bodybuilding branch and by our own education officers.

True Strength Challenge

In the [True Strength Challenge](#), two experienced personal trainers coached four athletes for six months in 2022. There were different themes on a monthly basis: introduction, training, diet, recovery, motivation, supplements and final results. Videos were made about these areas. Interim reports on their experiences were posted on www.eigenkracht.nl and in vlogs from the athletes and their coaches. The True Strength Challenge could also be followed on True Strength's social media channels.

Social media

Through the programme's own social media channels on Facebook and Instagram, 75 short messages were published in addition to the 78 web posts. This brought the total number of posts for True Strength to 153.

True Strength day

The True Strength Day was organised on 11 December 2022. The programme included the effect of social media on supplements, doping and self-image, the limits of muscle hypertrophy and two intense workshops: glute training and Tiktaalik training. There were 43 participants. Their average rating for the day was 8.7. The venue was the Van der Valk hotel in Utrecht.

True Strength book

The Doping Authority completely rewrote the [True Strength book](#) in late 2018. The book complements the True Strength website and the Supplement Checker App. It was promoted persistently in 2022 on the website and at meetings. Approximately 260 copies of the book were sold in 2022.



The True Strength book

Supplement Checker App

The Doping Authority launched the Supplement Checker App in August 2017 under the *True Strength* banner. Over the past decade, the market for nutrition supplements has grown explosively. Nearly 60% of fitness athletes in the Netherlands use supplements. Top athletes also use many supplements. The free Supplement Checker App helps athletes to work with supplements in a conscious and critical way. The heart of the app is a discussion and assessment of more than 3,000 ingredients.

The app has been downloaded approximately 4,800 times in one year. Approximately ten profiles were also added or amended on the basis of new insights in 2022.

Guest lectures and meetings

In 2022, eight guest lectures were organised at fitness training locations for some 190 people. In 2021, no guest lectures were organised; two lectures were organised in 2020.

E-learning

The e-learning module *Fitness Trainer A* was completed by 58 people in 2022 (2021: 49).

Outreach Events

The FitFair was at the Jaarbeurs in Utrecht on 6 and 7 May 2022. This was the first fair (after several postponements) in two years. True Strength was there with a large stand and a crew of five. There was a lot of interest and more than a hundred people learnt more about True Strength during the weekend.

Clean Hunks

Clean Hunks are fitness athletes/body builders who have demonstrated that you can build up an impressive physique without dope. They are the ambassadors for doping-free fitness. There were [19 Clean Hunks](#) affiliated with the True Strength programme in 2022. They are all on the site, which includes background stories and photos.

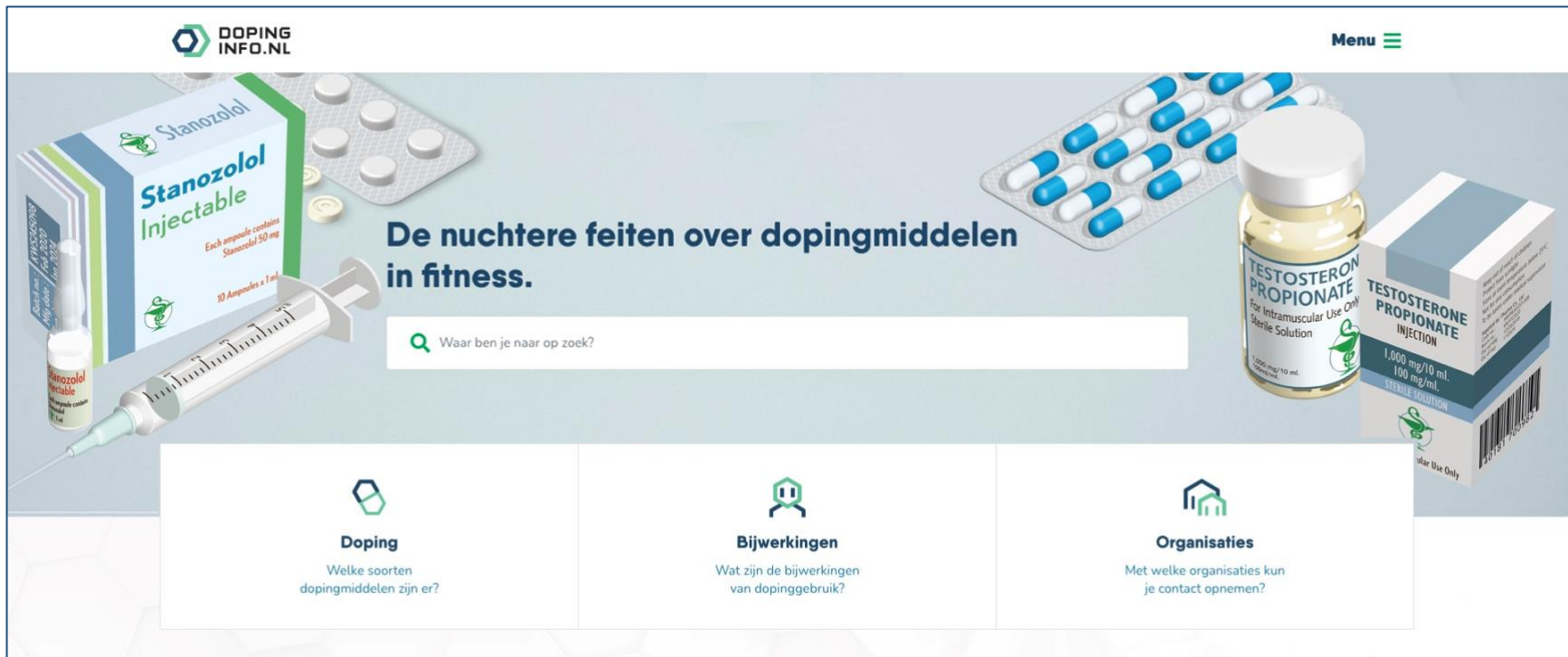
Book: Doping, the sober facts

[Doping, the sober facts](#) was published in October 2014. It provides the reader with a thorough overview of the substances currently used in fitness and bodybuilding. As much relevant scientific information as possible has been collected about the effects and side-effects of anabolic steroids, growth hormones, insulin, appetite-suppressing amphetamines and many other prohibited substances. There are also reports about the experiences of users in practice and knowledge from the doping world itself. The emphasis is on information that is still too often swept under the carpet in this world. Although there is still interest in the book, there will be no second edition. The book does form the basis for the new website, [Dopinginfo.nl](#), which has still to go live.

Dopinginfo.nl

In 2019, Doping Authority Netherlands started on the development of a new website: [Dopinginfo.nl](#). The website consists of a database for prohibited substances and the aim is to provide policymakers and health professionals with a source of information.

The website has not yet been launched. However, in 2022, seven profiles of prohibited substances were written for the website's database.



Design of Dopinginfo.nl

Miscellaneous

In April and May, Doping Authority Netherlands was the host of PhD student Anders Schmidt Vinther of Aarhus University, Faculty of Public Health, Denmark. He was here to investigate the motivation of clean fitness enthusiasts and doubters. He also looked at potential areas for the improvement of the True Strength programme. His final report was submitted in late May.

GENERAL PUBLIC

Corporate website

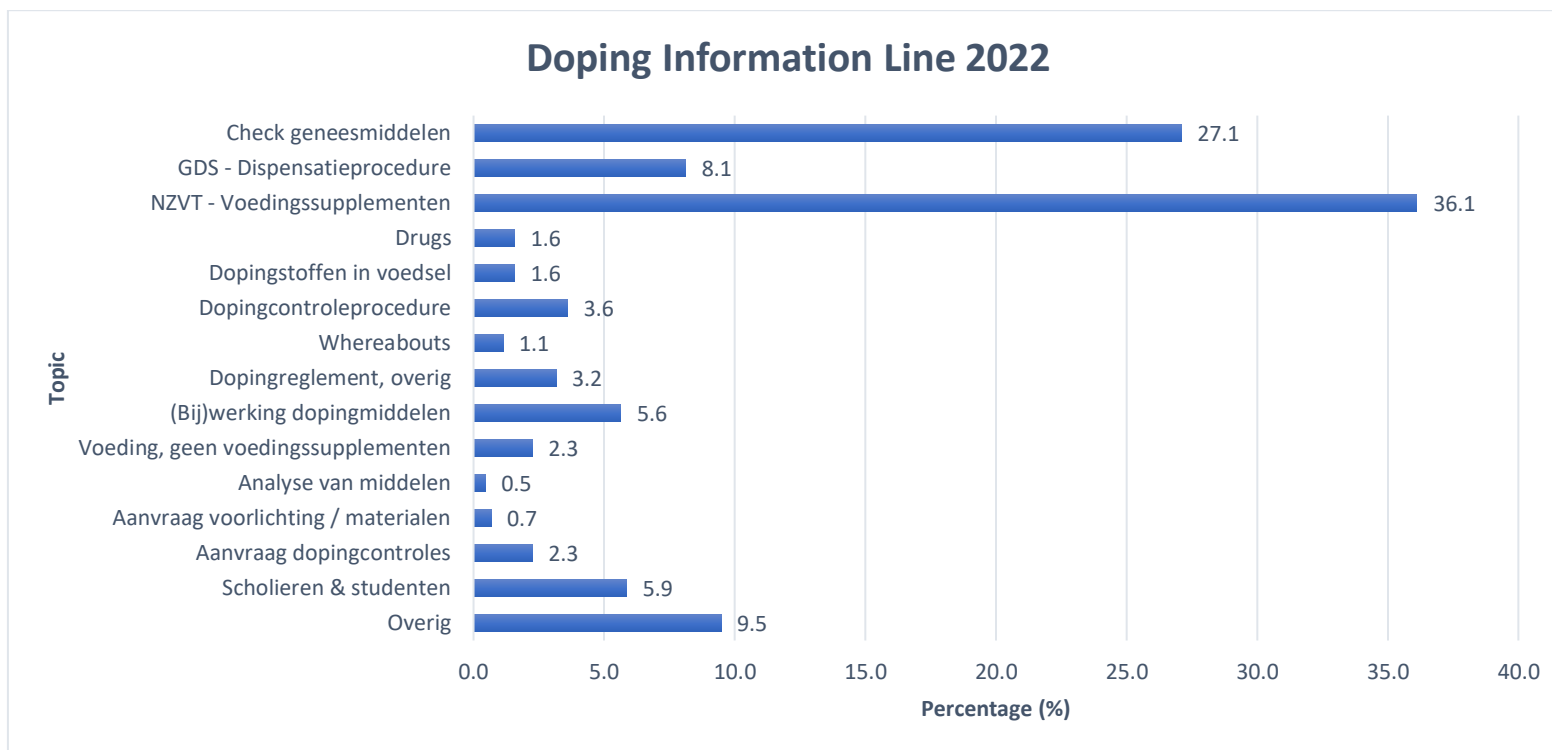
The corporate website of Doping Authority Netherlands is www.dopingautoriteit.nl. We contributed 14 press releases of our own to the site in 2022 (2021: 25). In addition, some 170 ANP press releases were posted on the site (automatically). That is less than in 2021 (230).

Doping Information Line

The Doping Information Line is the front office for all questions (by email/WhatsApp) relating to doping. It is staffed by four people working in turn. All questions are processed within one working day and recorded anonymously in a database. The email address is dopingvragen@dopingautoriteit.nl. The mobile number, 06-11226200, is reserved exclusively for WhatsApp. Calls are not answered.

A total of 443 questions were received in 2022. That is 5% less than in 2021, when there were 466 registered questions.

In addition, the numbers of questions per subject were also monitored. Individual questions could be allocated to several subjects. The percentages for each subject can be found in the table below. As in previous years, two subjects stand out: checking whether a medicine is on the prohibited list (27.1%) and questions about nutrition supplements (36.1%).



The percentage of questions by subject

Organised (elite) sports accounted for 66.3% of the questions, the general public for 16.3%, miscellaneous for 8.8%, fitness for 7.4% and harm reduction for 1.1%. There were two reports of possible doping violations, a representative of the press sent an email on three occasions, and there were no questions related to athletes who were found positive. Questions received through WhatsApp (163) accounted for 36.8% of the total.

Presentations

In 2022, Doping Authority Netherlands gave ten presentations that did not exactly match the target groups of elite sport or fitness described above. Most of them were at institutes of higher education. See Annex 4.

Social Media

Doping Authority Netherlands is active on [YouTube](#), [Vimeo](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#). The aim is to reach the target groups better and therefore raise their awareness of the rules, rights and risks. We post, among other things, news items from the corporate website and educational videos.

Chapter 2 Doping controls

CONTROLS IN PRACTICE

General

Doping controls are the main analytical tool at our disposal for investigating anti-doping rule violations but they are also important in terms of prevention. Both aspects are important for the distribution and implementation of doping controls. Doping controls are organised where and when the likelihood of preventing and/or identifying an anti-doping rule violation is greatest. That involves risk profiling for Dutch sports and 'target controls'. Conducting doping controls contributes to fair(er) competition on the one hand, and to protecting athletes' health on the other.

Dutch elite sports are the main field where doping control officials work but, given the desired preventive effect, their deployment (albeit limited) for other target groups is also possible.

Important elements in the enforcement of the anti-doping rules are the National Control Programme and Doping Authority Netherlands' Registered Testing Pool (RTP).

Registered Testing Pool (RTP)

On the basis of the amended World Anti-Doping Code and the associated International Standards, Doping Authority Netherlands has established a Registered Testing Pool (RTP). Athletes in this RTP are required to comply with a number of obligations. For example, before using medication on the prohibited list, they must apply for a therapeutic use exemption from the TUE committee. They must also supply their whereabouts information.

There were eight sports associations with athletes in the RTP in 2022, the same number as in 2021. The number of athletes in the RTP was lower than in 2021: 215 athletes at the beginning of 2022 as opposed to 269 athletes at the beginning of 2021. Once again in 2022, athletes were only required to provide whereabouts information to one organisation: either Doping Authority Netherlands or the international federation. Doping Authority Netherlands uses the whereabouts module of the global *Anti-Doping Administration & Management System* ([ADAMS](#)) and the associated app developed by WADA (Athlete Central).

Controls conducted - general

Doping Authority Netherlands conducted two types of doping control for Dutch sports in 2022: controls in the context of the Dutch National Control Programme, and doping controls on behalf and for the account of third parties, including Dutch and international federations, event organisers, foreign National Anti-Doping Organisations and professional sports organisations. The responsibilities of Doping Authority Netherlands also included controls pursuant to official records, target controls when there were specific suspicions, and various types of follow-up investigations. Controls in the Netherlands included not only Dutch athletes, but also athletes from other countries who were present in the Netherlands. They were sometimes conducted on behalf of other Anti-Doping Organisations.

The National Control Programme – underlying principles

The annual plan for 2022 included a National Control Programme of some 3,000 doping controls. A percentage of the available controls were earmarked for target controls, follow-up investigations, and for doping controls pursuant to records and meeting qualification standards. On the basis of the formulated policy, Doping Authority Netherlands divided most of the available controls beforehand between the sports associations. The distribution of the available doping controls between the Dutch sports associations (the 'Test Distribution Plan') is based on an extensive risk analysis. This risk analysis includes parameters such as: sport-specific physiological characteristics, relevant doping substances, medal chances and incentives, national sport context, doping history, anti-doping trends and scientific research, available intelligence, the outcomes of previous testing plans, and the seasonal and career progression of the athlete. This risk analysis is repeated at regular intervals. On the basis of the outcome, sports are allocated to risk classes that are used to assign the number and type of doping control (urine, blood and/or athlete passport).

The National Control Programme – implementation

In 2022, a total of 3,017 doping controls were conducted as part of the National Control Programme (the National Control Programme implemented in 2021 consisted of 2,397 doping controls). The overwhelming majority (2,236) were urine controls. There were also 781 blood controls in 2022, for example in the context of the Athlete Biological Passport, an increase of 51% over 2021.

Doping controls in the National Control Programme: the top five

- 1 Rowing
- 2 Cycling
- 3 Speed skating
- 4 Athletics
- 5 Swimming

The percentage of out-of-competition controls (blood and urine) in the National Control Programme was 66%. That is lower than in 2021 (79%). This fall can largely be explained by the fact that many events and competitions resumed a regular (pre-COVID) schedule in 2022. Of the 3,017 doping controls (blood and urine) conducted for sports in the Netherlands, 1,560 involved men (52%) and 1,457 women (48%).

Doping controls for third parties

Various sports organisations purchased additional controls from Doping Authority Netherlands for national and international events in the Netherlands.

A total of 168 doping controls were conducted on the basis of assignments from third parties, 57% fewer than in 2021, when a total of 352 controls were conducted in this way. This fall is partly attributable to the fact that the primary focus in 2022 was on the completion of the National Control Programme. In addition, effective the 2022-2023 season, the additional doping control programme of the KNVB has been included as a standard component of the National Control Programme of Doping Authority Netherlands, dispensing with the need for additional doping controls funded by the KNVB.

The majority of the additional doping controls conducted for Dutch and foreign associations and organisers were in-competition controls (79%). Of the doping controls for third parties, 65% involved men and 35% involved women.

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 2022. A total of 3,185 doping controls were conducted in 2022. The total number of 3,185 doping controls for Dutch sports and sports organisations was considerably higher than in 2021, when there were 2,749 doping controls, 2,397 under the auspices of the National Control Programme.

Table 2.1 General overview of doping controls conducted in 2022

Doping controls conducted by Doping Authority Netherlands	Urine	Blood	Total
Doping controls conducted for Dutch sport (National Control Programme)	2,236	781	3,017
Doping controls conducted for foreign sports organisations and other organisations	143	25	168
Total conducted by Doping Authority Netherlands	2,379	806	3,185

Total number of doping controls: the top five by sport

- 1 Rowing
- 2 Cycling
- 3 Athletics
- 4 Speed skating
- 5 Swimming

The tables below (2.2 and 2.3) show the number of doping controls conducted by Doping Authority Netherlands by sport.

Table 2.2: Overview of the number of doping controls in 2022

Sport	National Programme Control			For third parties			Total conducted		
	Blood	Urine	Total	Blood	Urine	Total	Blood	Urine	Total
Athletics	72	272	344	19	21	40	91	293	384
Badminton	1	12	13				1	12	13
Basketball	1	46	47				1	46	47
Billiard sports		12	12				0	12	12
Bobsleigh		10	10				0	10	10
Boccia		5	5		6	6	0	11	11
Boxing		11	11				0	11	11
Bowling		6	6				0	6	6
Cricket		4	4				0	4	4
Curling		6	6				0	6	6
Dance sport		5	5				0	5	5
Darts		4	4				0	4	4
Floorball		8	8				0	8	8
Weightlifting	2	15	17				2	15	17
Golf		10	10				0	10	10
Gymnastics	6	59	65				6	59	65
Handball	1	22	23				1	22	23
Archery		20	20				0	20	20
Equestrian sports		55	55				0	55	55
Hockey	10	60	70	2	10	12	12	70	82
Baseball	1	28	29				1	28	29
Ice hockey		14	14				0	14	14
Inline skating		7	7				0	7	7
Boules		4	4		3	3	0	7	7
Judo	9	90	99				9	90	99
Canoeing		6	6				0	6	6
Karate		6	6				0	6	6

Kick boxing		32	32		4	4	0	36	36
Korfball		14	14	3	3	6	3	17	20
Mixed Martial Arts					3	3	0	3	3
Motor sport		3	3				0	3	3
Underwater sports		6	6				0	6	6
Para-alpine skiing		6	6				0	6	6
Para-athletics	5	31	36				5	31	36
Para-snowboarding		3	3				0	3	3
Para-swimming		13	13				0	13	13
Power lifting	8	49	57				8	49	57
Lifesaving		10	10		8	8	0	18	18
Rowing	312	210	522				312	210	522
Rugby	4	41	45				4	41	45
Speed skating	122	242	364	1	2	3	123	244	367
Fencing		12	12				0	12	12
Skateboarding		8	8				0	8	8
Skiing		2	2				0	2	2
Softball	2	12	14				2	12	14
Shooting		6	6				0	6	6
Angling					2	2	0	2	2
Squash		6	6				0	6	6
Taekwondo		7	7				0	7	7
Table tennis		17	17				0	17	17
Tennis	1	21	22				1	21	22
Tug of war					7	7	0	7	7
Triathlon	2	30	32				2	30	32
Football	12	76	88		64	64	12	140	152
Volleyball	4	52	56		8	8	4	60	64
Cycling	193	318	511				193	318	511
Wrestling		2	2				0	2	2
Sailing		21	21				0	21	21
Swimming	13	189	202		2	2	13	191	204
Total	781	2,236	3017	25	143	168	806	2379	3185

Table 2.3: Number of in-competition and out-of-competition controls in 2022

Sport	Out of competition			In competition		
	Blood	Urine	Total	Blood	Urine	Total
Athletics	88	166	254	3	127	130
Badminton	1	8	9		4	4
Basketball		21	21	1	25	26
Billiard sports					12	12
Bobsleigh		10	10			
Boccia					11	11
Boxing		3	3		8	8
Bowling					6	6
Cricket					4	4
Curling		6	6			
Dance sport					5	5
Darts					4	4
Floorball					8	8
Weightlifting		1	1	2	14	16
Golf					10	10
Gymnastics	5	41	46	1	18	19
Handball				1	22	23
Archery		10	10		10	10
Equestrian sports		36	36		19	19
Hockey	4	12	16	8	58	66
Baseball				1	28	29
Ice hockey					14	14
Inline skating					7	7
Boules					7	7
Judo	8	74	82	1	16	17
Canoeing					6	6
Karate					6	6
Kick boxing					36	36
Korfball	3	3	6		14	14
Mixed Martial Arts		3	3			

Motor sport					3	3
Underwater sports					6	6
Para-alpine skiing		6	6			
Para-athletics	5	31	36			
Para-snowboarding		3	3			
Para-swimming		12	12		1	1
Power lifting	6	19	25	2	30	32
Lifesaving					18	18
Rowing	308	169	477	4	41	45
Rugby	2	13	15	2	28	30
Speed skating	113	157	270	10	87	97
Fencing					12	12
Skateboarding		3	3		5	5
Skiing		2	2			
Softball				2	12	14
Shooting					6	6
Angling		2	2			
Squash					6	6
Taekwondo		1	1		6	6
Table tennis		7	7		10	10
Tennis	1	13	14		8	8
Tug of war					7	7
Triathlon	2	14	16		16	16
Football	6	16	22	6	124	130
Volleyball	4	28	32		32	32
Cycling	189	252	441	4	66	70
Wrestling		2	2			
Sailing		17	17		4	4
Swimming	10	102	112	3	89	92
Total	755	1263	2018	51	1116	1167

Doping controls that did not take place

In 2022, 265 scheduled doping controls did not take place, for example because:

- 1) there was a whereabouts failure ('missed test');
- 2) there was not enough capacity (i.e. DCOs) to implement the assignment within the specified time frame;
- 3) athletes/teams were absent from events and competitions and central training sessions which they were expected to attend;
- 4) the doping control official (DCO) went to a training session or competition, and it then emerged that the training session or competition had been cancelled or moved;
- 5) a doping control official went to a stated address and the athlete proved to be absent during the control window or was not/no longer resident at the address (in the case of doping controls for which the athlete in question was not required to supply whereabouts information).

These were both in-competition and out-of-competition doping controls. When doping controls were not conducted, efforts were made to find an appropriate moment as quickly as possible thereafter to conduct the control in question after all, where appropriate by scheduling controls at an event of a comparable size, if such an event was available.

Whereabouts failures

A total of 58 final whereabouts failures noted in 2022 were registered by Doping Authority Netherlands. In addition, two whereabouts failures were pending as the annual report was being drafted. Whereabouts failures can be either missed tests (when the athlete is not present at the stated location in the 60-minute time slot) or filing failures (the failure to comply with the obligation to supply adequate whereabouts information correctly and in good time).

The number of whereabouts failures in 2022 was 25% lower than in 2021 (when there were 80 failures).

Second whereabouts failures were registered for nine athletes in 2022. A first whereabouts failure was registered in 2021 for four of those athletes. A third whereabouts failure was registered during a twelve-month period in the case of three athletes (two of those failures were still being processed as this annual report was being drafted).

The top three of whereabouts failures in 2022 consisted of members of the Royal Netherlands Skating Association (KNSB), the Athletics Union and the Royal Netherlands Rowing Association (KNRB). It should be pointed out that associations with a large number of athletes in the Registered Testing Pool are also more likely to have athletes who fail to meet whereabouts obligations. In 2022, the Judo Association Netherlands was the association with most whereabouts failures.

Sport-specific analyses

On the basis of a risk analysis, the relevant standards of the World Anti-Doping Code for sports and sports disciplines include a specific calculation for the minimum percentages required for additional laboratory analyses. WADA's Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA) includes binding provisions that apply to National Anti-Doping Organisations, including Doping Authority Netherlands. The analyses relate to, among other things, erythropoietin-like substances and growth hormones. The

minimum number of specific additional analyses is expressed as a percentage of the number of doping controls conducted in a sport (a percentage of additional analyses in addition to the standard analysis package).

In 2022, the analyses of 23% of the 3,017 doping controls in the National Control Programme involved testing urine and/or blood samples for Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs). This percentage was lower than in 2021 (43%). The ESA analyses were conducted in addition to the standard laboratory analysis package in a range of relevant sports, with cycling, rowing and athletics at the top of the list (in absolute numbers).

The urine and/or blood samples collected in 24% of 3,017 controls for the National Control Programme were also analysed for the presence of human growth hormone and/or Growth Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs). This percentage was lower than in 2021 (36%). The analyses covered a range of sports, with rowing, speed skating and cycling at the top of the list (in absolute numbers).

In addition (as in 2021), various samples were also analysed for testosterone.

In 2022, virtually all the blood and urine samples were stored to allow for the possibility of repeat analyses at some time in the future.

Doping Authority Netherlands has complied with the applicable WADA TDSSA obligations for 2022.

Unannounced doping controls

The total percentage of out-of-competition controls was 63%, which is less than in 2021 (74%). Almost all doping controls were conducted without the athlete receiving prior warning ('no advance notice testing'). The only exceptions were doping controls triggered by a record or limit; in these cases, the initiative for the control resides with the athlete or the athlete's association.

Athlete Biological Passport

In the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) programme, several blood samples are taken over time from selected athletes from a range of sports for the purposes of establishing longitudinal profiles.

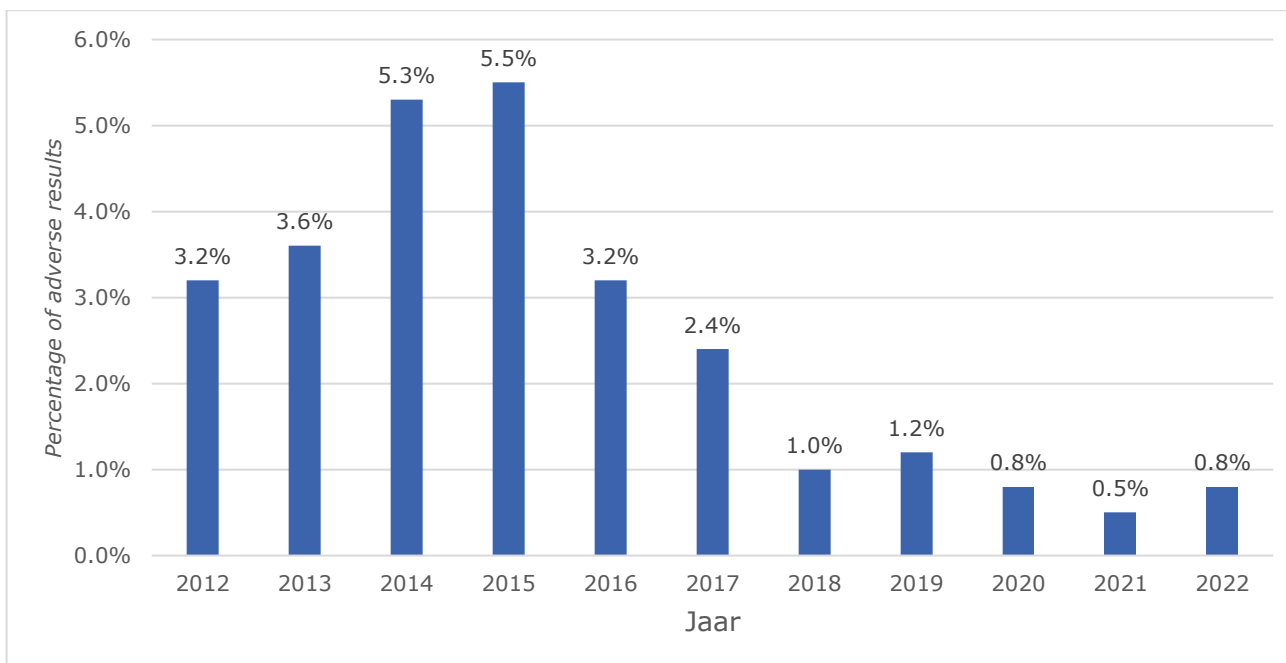
A total of 352 blood samples, of which 333 were for the National Control Programme of Doping Authority Netherlands, were collected for the purposes of the Athlete Biological Passport. The number of ABP controls for the National Control Programme rose approximately 16% by comparison with 2021, when 286 samples were taken.

The 352 ABP blood controls were conducted in the following sports: athletics, para-athletics, rowing, speed skating and cycling.

Adverse analytical findings

In 2022, 27 adverse analytical findings were registered with Doping Authority Netherlands.

That number of results represented 0.8% of the 3,185 controls. The percentage of adverse results was slightly higher than in 2021 (0.5%).



Percentage of adverse results over the years

In sixteen cases, a therapeutic use exemption had been granted for the therapeutic use of the prohibited substance(s) found. See Table 2.4. These files were therefore closed. Eleven files were identified as a possible anti-doping rule violation in 2022. See Table 2.5.

Table 2.4: Adverse analytical findings in 2022 justified by a therapeutic use exemption.

Sport	Adverse analytical finding	Amount
Athletics	Modafinil and its metabolite Modafinilic acid	
Billiard sports	Metoprolol	
Cycling	Growth hormone (hGH)	3
Cycling	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Cycling	Oxycodone and its metabolite Oxymorphone	
Cycling	Terbutaline	
Golf	Ritalinic acid (metabolite of methylphenidate)	
Gymnastics	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Ice hockey	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Judo	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Judo	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Speed skating	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	
Swimming	Amphetamine	
Swimming	Methylphenidate and its metabolite Ritalinic acid	

Table 2.5: Adverse analytical findings in 2022 registered by Doping Authority Netherlands as possible anti-doping rule violations: situation when the annual report was closed

Sport	Adverse analytical result
Athletics	GHRP-2 (1-3) (metabolites of GHRP-2 (pralmorelin))
Billiard sports	1 α -Methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one, 1 α -Methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α , 17b-diol, 1 α -Methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one-sulphate (metabolites of mesterolone)
Combat sports	2 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one (metabolite of drostanolone)
Combat sports	2 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one (metabolite of drostanolone), 19-Norandrosterone and 19-Noretiocholanolone
Combat sports	Carboxy-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Carboxy-THC)
Combat sports	Clenbuterol, Ligandrol (LGD-4033), GW501516, Methylhexanamine (4-methylhexan-2-amine)
Combat sports	Drostanolone and the metabolite 2 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one
Combat sports	Testosterone (of exogenous origin), androsterone (of exogenous origin), 5 α -androstane-3 α ,17b-diol (of exogenous origin) and 5b-androstane-3 α ,17b-diol (of exogenous origin)
Equestrian sports	cocaine and its metabolite Benzoylecgonine
Hockey	Cocaine and its metabolite Benzoylecgonine

Power lifting	5-methylhexane-2-amine
---------------	------------------------

Substance classification according to the WADA Prohibited List

During the course of substance classification at the group level in accordance with the 2022 WADA Prohibited List, a prohibited substance (or metabolite of such a substance) was found a total of 49 times in the 27 adverse analytical findings referred to above. Two urine samples contained four prohibited substances or their metabolites. Two urine samples contained three prohibited substances or their metabolites. Twelve urine samples contained two prohibited substances or their metabolites. All the other urine samples contained one prohibited substance or a metabolite. The stimulant category scored highest with 24 cases out of the 49 in 2022. See Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Detected substances and initial adverse findings in 2022

Detected substances	2022
Anabolic substances	15
Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics	4
Beta2 agonists	1
Hormone and metabolic modulators	1
Stimulants	24
Narcotics	2
Cannabinoids	1
Beta-blockers	1
Total	49

Chapter 3 Intelligence & Investigations

General

In addition to the implementation of the doping control process, the collection and investigation of information can also generate evidence of doping. Pursuant to Article 5 of the Wuab and Articles 16 to 20 (incl.) of the Dutch National Doping Regulations, Doping Authority Netherlands investigates possible anti-doping rule violations, both in the Netherlands and other countries. This information, in the broadest sense and including scientific information, is also the main input for targeting doping controls and it serves as the basis for Doping Authority Netherlands' test distribution plan.

In the course of 2022, "Intelligence & Investigations" (I&I) work was assigned to a separate department and the number of "Intelligence Officers" was increased from one to three. This has further strengthened the role of I&I information.

Tips received

Visitors to the website page [Doping Hotline](#) can submit tips about possible anti-doping rule violations. They can also use the link to obtain information about the procedure and the subjects for reporting. People submitting reports can, among other things, complete a web form and, if they wish, report on a completely anonymous basis.

In 2022, Doping Authority Netherlands received 48 tips via one of the options provided from external parties (not including partners in the chain) about possible anti-doping rule violations. That is less than in 2021 (51). The substance of the reports ranges from doping to trafficking and they related to 12 different sports (2021: 8).

Collaboration with government services and anti-doping organisations

By contrast with the situation relating to the doping control process, Doping Authority Netherlands is dependent on the cooperation of organisations other than sports organisations, in particular government investigation and enforcement organisations, for the implementation of some of the statutory remit referred to in Article 5 of the Wuab. The development and expansion of good collaborative relationships with these organisations is therefore of major importance. This involves supplying and receiving information. The terms of the collaboration with chain partners such as the IGJ, the NVWA-IOD, the police, the FIOD and the customs authorities have been set out in protocols.

The sharing of information with Doping Authority Netherlands continues to be a challenge in collaboration between the government services. This is a result of various statutory frameworks such as the Police Data Act (Wpg). In 2022, ongoing demand could be seen for expertise about doping from the investigating authorities. Doping Authority Netherlands was included in the database of the National Expertise Broker (LDM) of the National Police in order to provide expertise in this way, as well for national investigations relating to prohibited substances. Active use is made of this opportunity. Doping Authority Netherlands continues emphatically to seek ever closer cooperation with investigation and enforcement bodies. Information is shared efficiently in mutual exchanges with anti-doping organisations from other countries. There is also support for ongoing investigations.

The I&I information supplied by Doping Authority Netherlands is classified using an international system that rates the information in terms of the reliability of the information and the reliability of the source. In 2022, information was supplied to, among others,

the NVWA and the police, but also to anti-doping organisations in Germany, Flanders, Great Britain, Australia and a range of international federations.

Chapter 4 Disciplinary Proceedings

Introduction

In the Netherlands, disciplinary proceedings relating to possible anti-doping rule violations are the responsibility of Doping Authority Netherlands and the sports associations. Doping Authority Netherlands determines in which cases proceedings should be initiated, and it has the competence to close files and to agree settlements in cases of anti-doping rule violations. If proceedings are initiated in cases of anti-doping rule violations, the disciplinary proceedings are conducted under the responsibility of the sports associations. The majority of sports associations have outsourced disciplinary proceedings to the Institute for Sports Law (ISR).

The position of Doping Authority Netherlands in disciplinary procedures

If a potential anti-doping rule violation is observed, Doping Authority Netherlands assesses whether there is sufficient evidence to prove that there has been a violation. If not, Doping Authority Netherlands may decide to close a case. If, in the opinion of Doping Authority Netherlands, there is sufficient evidence, a charge will, as a rule, be filed with the disciplinary committee of the sports association in question. In these cases, the sports association may file a charge but Doping Authority Netherlands can also file the charge itself. In the case of those sports associations who work with the ISR for doping procedures, Doping Authority Netherlands reports the doping case to the prosecutor of the ISR, who then files a charge against the athlete in question with the ISR's judicial department.

The disciplinary and appeals committees of the ISR arrive at their decisions entirely independently of Doping Authority Netherlands. This does not mean that Doping Authority Netherlands is not closely involved in disciplinary proceedings relating to possible anti-doping rule violations. Under the World Anti-Doping Code and the National Doping Regulations (NDR), Doping Authority Netherlands is responsible for ensuring that the proper disciplinary handling of doping cases in the Netherlands takes place in accordance with the Code. The NDR describe and determine the various tasks incumbent upon Doping Authority Netherlands in disciplinary procedures. Those tasks involve, on the one hand, supporting and advising the disciplinary bodies with the interpretation and application of the doping regulations and, on the other, correcting decisions that do not comply with those regulations.

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

The corrective role is seen primarily in the right of appeal that Doping Authority Netherlands has in all doping cases, both with national appeals committees and with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne. Furthermore, Doping Authority Netherlands is, as pointed out above, competent to file a charge with the disciplinary body of an association independently without calling in the board of the association.

Doping Authority Netherlands did not submit any appeals to the CAS in 2022.

Reporting to WADA and international sports federations

Doping Authority Netherlands reports on the disciplinary handling of doping cases to WADA, the relevant international federation (IF) and, where appropriate, the foreign National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). These organisations are competent to appeal against decisions to close a case, settlement agreements, and decisions of disciplinary bodies.

Reporting takes the form of sending the decision of Doping Authority Netherlands, the settlement, or the decision of the disciplinary body (in full or as a summary) to the aforementioned organisations. In addition, supplementary questions are answered, case files provided, and documents uploaded to WADA's database (ADAMS).

No decision was given at all in 2022 in a case in which an IF appealed against a decision made by a Dutch disciplinary body. In 2022, the CAS did rule on an appeal filed by WADA against a decision by Doping Authority Netherlands to close a doping case.

Reporting on disciplinary decisions

Table 4.1 lists all the decisions taken by Dutch disciplinary and appeals committees in doping cases in 2022 (inclusion depends upon the date of the decision), as well as the cases in which Doping Authority Netherlands decided to close a case or proposed a sanction that was accepted by the athlete.¹

Table 4.1: Disciplinary decisions, decisions to close a case, and sanction proposals accepted; situation when the annual report was closed

Sport	Description	Year of violation	Decision
Athletics	LGD-4033 (Ligandrol)	2020	ISR Appeals Committee: four-year suspension.
Basketball	Evasion / tampering	2020	CAS: two-year suspension.
Powerlifting	2a-methyl-5a-androstan-3a-ol-17-one (metabolite of drostanolone)	2021	ISR disciplinary committee: four-year suspension.
Powerlifting	Evasion	2021	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Boxing	Evasion	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Rowing	Whereabouts failures	2022	Settlement by Doping Authority Netherlands: two-year suspension.

¹ Sanction proposals (referred to in the NDR as settlement proposals) can involve both cases in which the standard or maximum sanction is proposed and cases in which, in line with the World Anti-Doping Code and the NDR, a reduced sanction is proposed.

Combat sports	Testosterone (of exogenous origin), androsterone (of exogenous origin), 5a-androstane-3a,17b-diol (of exogenous origin) and 5b-androstane-3a,17b-diol (of exogenous origin)	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Combat sports	Carboxy-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Carboxy-THC)	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Combat sports	2a-methyl-5a-androstan-3a-ol-17-one (metabolite of drostanolone)	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Combat sports	2a-methyl-5a-androstan-3a-ol-17-one (metabolite of drostanolone), 19-Norandrosterone and 19-Noretiocholanolone	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.
Combat sports	Clenbuterol, Ligandrol (LGD-4033), GW501516, Methylhexanamine (4-methylhexan-2-amine)	2022	Closure decision by Doping Authority Netherlands.

Chapter 5 Legal Affairs

Anti-doping rule violations & disciplinary law

In matters relating to possible anti-doping rule violations, the Legal Affairs department of Doping Authority Netherlands fulfils a role comparable to that of a public prosecutions service: it is responsible for all legal aspects of investigating and handling violations of this kind. If there is a possible anti-doping rule violation, Legal Affairs acts as a 'public prosecutor': it decides about settlements, closing cases, the filing of charges, provides evidence, and assesses the case and the appropriate sanction.

In that capacity, the Legal Affairs department of Doping Authority Netherlands is involved in all legal aspects of the investigation of violations, the prosecution of violations, and the disciplinary handling of those violations. The procedures relating to these activities and processes derive from the Dutch National Doping Regulations, the World Anti-Doping Code and the various International Standards associated with that Code.

The legal activities in doping cases usually begin as soon as a test result indicates the possible presence of a prohibited substance or method in an athlete's blood or urine sample. However, they may also be initiated if there is a suspicion of another anti-doping rule violation, such as a refusal, an attempt to tamper with the doping control, the sample or the tampering (in other words, falsification) of evidence.

If a possible anti-doping rule violation does not result in a settlement or the closing of the case, a charge will be filed. That step is followed by the statement of defence of the athlete or person concerned. Doping Authority Netherlands is entitled to state written arguments in response to a statement of defence. By submitting written arguments, Doping Authority Netherlands states its views on the case and discusses the relevant provisions from the NDR, the defence of the athlete or other persons, the facts and circumstances of the case, and the relevant case law (particularly from the CAS).

After the written decision of the competent disciplinary body has been received, Doping Authority Netherlands reviews it in order to determine whether the decision meets the requirements of the NDR and the Code. This is done on the basis of Doping Authority Netherlands' remit laid down in the Code, viz. the monitoring and supervision of the correct application of the doping regulations. This remit does not relate to national decisions alone. Decisions made by international sports federations or doping organisations from other countries relating to anti-doping rule violations by Dutch athletes or foreign athletes who play for a Dutch club are also shared with Doping Authority Netherlands so that these decisions can be reviewed in the light of the Code.

For the same reason, Doping Authority Netherlands is required to inform WADA, the relevant international federation and (if applicable) the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) in another country about all settlements, closed cases and disciplinary decisions, and even therapeutic use exemptions that have been granted. In turn, these organisations have the competence to assess decisions made in the Netherlands in the light of the global Code and to appeal against them.

The legal activities described here are conducted in the context of the testing process, which is defined by the Wuab as the process of determining a possible violation of given doping regulations (in other words, not only the NDR). There are also legal activities that are conducted *for the purposes of* the testing process, without actually being part of that process, or that are conducted after the completion of the testing process. An example of the first category is informing athletes that a period of

ineligibility has been imposed upon a member of their support staff (trainer, coach, doctor, etc.). That is because, in cases of this kind, athletes are not permitted to work with that person. Doing so constitutes an anti-doping rule violation. An example of the latter legal activity is a failure by an athlete or other person to comply with the conditions of a period of ineligibility imposed pursuant to a violation of the National Doping Regulations. If an ineligible athlete participates in an unauthorised activity and/or capacity during the period of ineligibility imposed on him or her, a new period of ineligibility will be imposed that is equal to the original period of ineligibility. This new period of ineligibility may be reduced depending on the degree of fault of the person concerned and the other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether the athlete has failed to comply with the ineligibility sanction, and whether the athlete concerned qualifies for any reduction in the new period of ineligibility, will be made by Doping Authority Netherlands. This decision may be appealed under the provisions of the NDR.

Dutch National Doping Regulations

At the request of WADA, Doping Authority Netherlands has proceeded with the introduction of a new testing pool in addition to the existing Registered Testing Pool (RTP). This testing pool – the National Testing Pool (NTP) – is subject to different whereabouts requirements. Athletes in the NTP have the same whereabouts obligations as RTP athletes, except for the '60-minute time slot'. Furthermore, whereabouts failures by these athletes are not an option.

To make the establishment of this NTP possible, the NDR and the Whereabouts Annex associated with the NDR were amended. The NDR was revised in late 2022 to allow for the existence of multiple testing pools under the umbrella of Doping Authority Netherlands and to elaborate the associated obligations and consequences. The NDR has also been amended in a number of other respects, including the rules on making settlements, imposing and terminating provisional suspensions, filing charges and closing doping cases.

Structural activities and operations

Our structural legal activities in 2022 also included the provision of general legal services and support within the organisation. This involved drafting, assessing and/or revising contracts, letters, memoranda and policy memoranda, and regulations, as well as advice for the various departments of Doping Authority Netherlands and the CEO.

In addition, the structural activities in 2022 included education and advice for sports associations and, in various cases, athletes with respect to the content, operation and application of the Doping Regulations.

Open Government Act / Government Information (Public Access) Act

The Dutch Open Government Act (Woo) went into effect on 1 May 2022. It is the successor to the Government Information (Public Access) Act (Wob). Doping Authority Netherlands did not receive any Wob or Woo requests for information in 2022.

Objections and appeals under the General Administrative Law Act

One of the consequences of the establishment of Doping Authority Netherlands as an independent administrative body is that, under the Dutch General Administrative Law Act (Awb), interested parties have the right to lodge administrative objections to certain decisions made by Doping Authority Netherlands. If desired, there is also the option of lodging appeals with the administrative court.

In 2022, Doping Authority Netherlands received one appeal under the terms of the Awb against a decision it made. No appeal has been lodged with the administrative courts against the decision of Doping Authority Netherlands relating to this objection.

Privacy

All documents drawn up pursuant to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (privacy policy, privacy regulations, Privacy Statement of Doping Authority Netherlands and the Regulation for the Rights of Persons Concerned) have been evaluated and updated where necessary. Doping Authority Netherlands registered two data leaks in 2022. There was no obligation to notify the Dutch Personal Data Authority (AP) in this case.

Policies, rules and regulations associated with the status of an independent administrative body

Several rules and regulations have been revised.

Chapter 6 Scientific research

GENERAL

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

- monitoring scientific literature;
- consulting experts;
- the further development of scientific research.

MONITORING SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

To ensure it is informed about the latest developments, Doping Authority Netherlands keeps a close eye on new publications of doping-related scientific literature and saves copies of the relevant articles in its archives. A total of 118 relevant articles were added to those archives in 2022 (2021: 406). All the articles are available in digital format inside the organisation and they are also posted on the website doping.nl.

The information from the available literature serves as a basis for internal advice for the Legal Affairs, Enforcement and Education departments, and the CEO (for, among other things, his contacts with the press). The information is also used to answer specific scientific questions from people outside the organisation such as doctors, lawyers, journalists, students and other interested parties.

CONSULTING EXPERTS

A network with a range of scientists is constantly being maintained in order to keep up to date with the latest developments in all sorts of areas relevant to doping: haematology, cardiology, endocrinology, physiology, sociology, health education, ethics, sports medicine, gene therapy and clinical chemistry.

Doping Authority Netherlands also plays an advisory role for a range of initiatives. The basic idea here is always to contribute both knowledge and experience and to further them in our own organisation. In some cases, this advisory role has been formalised. In this context, scientific contacts were maintained with the steroids clinics in the Spaarne Gasthuis hospital in Haarlem and the Elisabeth-Tweesteden hospital in Tilburg, and the British nutritional supplement testing system, Informed Sport, of the LGC company.

Doping Authority Netherlands also participated in USADA's Scientific Symposium, which was organised from 30 to 3 October.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Allocation of scientific budget

Two studies in collaboration with RIVM looking at the quality and composition of prohormones (which began in 2020) and nootropics (which began in 2021) were completed in 2022. A study (which began in 2021) by the University of Leuven was completed that looked at the content of the messages spread by 'influencers' on social media about prohibited substances such as anabolic steroids.

Doping Authority Netherlands spent the remaining budget of the – now disbanded – Anti-Doping Authority Netherlands Foundation to conduct a study at the DoCoLab in Ghent. The study is looking at the development of a detection method for thyroid hormones. The practical part of the study began in 2022.

Studies commissioned by the Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport commissioned the Mulier Institute to study what motivates recreational athletes to resort to doping. The study comprises three components: a quantitative component, a qualitative component, and a component on the prevalence of doping in grassroots sports. Papers on the first two components were published in 2022 under the titles [Van vitaminepil tot doping: opvattingen over middelengebruik in de recreatieve sport](#) (From vitamin pill to doping: attitudes to substance use in recreational sports) and [Het perfecte lichaam: met of zonder doping?](#) (The perfect body: with or without doping?). Doping Authority Netherlands was consulted for both papers.

Collaboration with government and government bodies

The research officer is a member of a standing expert panel as part of the ongoing development of the Sport and Exercise data infrastructure organised by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. Doping Authority Netherlands also participated in the NVWA's Reconnaissance Study of Special Food and Drink Products (BED).

Collaboration with the Steroids Clinic

The HARNAS study builds on the earlier HAARLEM study. However, instead of just monitoring the subjects prior to, during and after the use of a course of steroids, the subjects are now encouraged to use fewer doping substances, or none at all. The study is progressing well.

The HAARLEM study produced one paper in 2022 on [blood pressure, fat values and haematocrit values during and after a course](#).

Doctorate research

The doctorate research at the University of Birmingham on the relationship between the use of anabolic steroids and the personality structure of fitness and bodybuilders was terminated prematurely due to the departure of the scientific officer involved.

Supervision of students

The scientific officer was supervising a student during the writing of her thesis. The subject of the thesis was the interpretation of laboratory results relating to cocaine use. She gave her final presentation on 14 January.

Chapter 7 Knowledge Management

Doping Authority Netherlands is a knowledge institute. An important way of integrating 'knowledge management' in day-to-day work involves the Anti-Doping Knowledge Center (ADKC), which is housed with Legal Affairs. The ADKC has proven its worth in recent years as the largest collection of doping-related documents in the world. In 2002, 756 new records were added. The total number of available documents was 8,506 on 31 December 2022. In addition, existing documents are constantly checked and improved, in part on the basis of new relevant search terms.

The information in the database consists primarily of legal documents, in particular the motivated decisions of competent disciplinary bodies relating to doping sanctions. These are mainly decisions made by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). Increasingly, the ADKC also contains rulings from the disciplinary committees and arbitration bodies of international sports federations and foreign anti-doping organisations. The decisions of a few dozen international federations and countries are now being processed. For the purposes of the ADKC, there are continuous contacts with colleagues from NADOs in other countries and international federations whose rulings have not yet been included in the ADKC. The main goal of this work is to provide access to the available jurisprudence in the field of doping in order to make decisions in the future stronger.

The website also contains scientific articles about all conceivable doping-related subjects, such as educational materials and all kinds of other doping documents. This means that the ADKC also has a historical role since documents that have expired are generally difficult to find on the Internet.

The database is freely accessible through the website www.doping.nl.

Chapter 8 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (committee and secretariat)

After two years dominated by COVID-19, the number of applications seems to have returned to normal. The rise in applications may also be due in part to the changes in regulations relating to corticosteroids.

Exemptions were ultimately granted in 130 cases, a sizeable recovery by comparison with 2021 (see Table 8.1). Applications were turned down initially in eight cases; a number of these were granted after all at a later date (for example after more specific information had been provided).

Table 8.1: number of exemptions granted and rejected applications over the years

Application for a therapeutic use exemption	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Granted	126	118	86	108	130
Not granted	12 (8.7%)	15 (11.3%)	12 (12.2%)	5 (4.4%)	8 (5,8%)

As in most recent years, the largest number of exemptions in 2022 related to the use of methylphenidate (54). That is 41.5% of the exemptions granted, less than in previous years. However, methylphenidate remains by far the substance for which exemptions are most frequently requested.

Other types of medication for which exemptions were often granted were dexamphetamine (12.3%), insulin (9.2%) and (lis)dexamphetamine (5.3%).

The applications came from 38 different sports associations. The Royal Dutch Football Association was at the top of the list with 25 applications granted (19.2%), followed by the Royal Dutch Cycling Union (10.8%), the Royal Dutch Strength Sport and Fitness Association and the Royal Dutch Swimming Association (both 6.2%)

Chapter 9 International Affairs

GENERAL

Doping Authority Netherlands was actively involved in 2022 in the international anti-doping policy. The international activities of Doping Authority Netherlands have several aims: Doping Authority Netherlands wishes to collect current knowledge, influence international anti-doping policy, promote Dutch anti-doping policy and strengthen international collaboration.

WADA

Education Standing Committee

The Head of Education is a member of WADA's Education Standing Committee. The Education Standing Committee met twice in 2022 (in April in Montreal and in September in Sydney). There were online meetings in June and December.

Working group on the development of training programmes

Doping Authority Netherlands acted as chair on one of WADA's working groups on the development of training programmes (Global Learning & Development Framework). The training programmes are for people working in the field of anti-doping. The work was completed in 2022. In addition, the Head of Education is one of the trainers of the pilot project for the Education training programme. This programme is conducted primarily online.

On 11 June, the Head of Education participated in a panel discussion on WADA's Global Learning and Development Framework during WADA's Annual Symposium. On 24 and 25 September, the Head of Education – with the heads of education from Australia and France – organised a course in Sydney for education managers from Asia and Oceania.

Global Education Conference

The CEO and the Head of Education participated in WADA's Global Education Conference on 20 and 21 September. The conference was organised in collaboration with Sport Integrity Australia. There was also an Innovation Day (22 September) and a laboratory visit (23 September). The Head of Education gave a presentation on developments in Europe during the conference and he participated in a panel discussion at the conclusion of the first day. During the Innovation Day, the Head of Education led the session for the European region and ran a short workshop on the sports values game used in education sessions for elite sports.

Prohibited list

Like every year, a [response to the draft version of the prohibited list](#) was sent to WADA in the summer. Doping Authority Netherlands coordinates the Dutch response on behalf of the NOC*NSF, the NOC*NSF Athletes Committee and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport.

WADA Prevalence of Doping Working Group

At the request of WADA, we have a seat on the Prevalence of Doping Working Group. The general aim is to establish a more detailed picture of the knowledge currently available about the prevalence of doping and how this knowledge can best be increased

in the future. In 2022, further pilot studies were conducted and work continued on a range of scientific publications on this subject.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Doping Authority Netherlands was an active participant in 2022 in the international anti-doping policy. The international activities of Doping Authority Netherlands address two goals: Doping Authority Netherlands wants to collect up-to-date current knowledge and to influence the international anti-doping policy.

The structural international activities of Doping Authority Netherlands are situated in the context of the Council of Europe. This involves, on the one hand, activities in the context of the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention and, on the other hand, coordinating the positions of the European representatives at WADA's board meetings. The latter is organised in the 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.

Because of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing discussion about Russia's participation in meetings in the context of the Council of Europe, there were fewer meetings than usual, particularly under the banner of the Anti-Doping Convention. Doping Authority Netherlands attended four CAHAMA meetings.

The Head of the Legal Affairs department was elected vice-chair of CAHAMA in 2022.

Advisory Groups

In the context of the 'Advisory Group on Education – Drafting Group' of the Council of Europe, Doping Authority Netherlands attended two meetings in 2022, one in Paris in May and one in Rotterdam in December (at the invitation of Doping Authority Netherlands). The group also met regularly online.

Institute for National Anti-Doping Organizations (iNADO)

The iNADO key objectives are: to support and strengthen the work of national anti-doping organisations, and to represent their members in the international domain.

Doping Authority Netherlands is an active member of iNADO. Doping Authority Netherlands also participated in (and contributed to) a range of iNADO activities that went ahead despite the impact that the corona pandemic also had on iNADO's work.

DUTCH CARIBBEAN

Doping Authority Netherlands is developing educational materials for the Dutch Caribbean. Work is proceeding on printed material, e-learning and videos. The printed materials and videos were completed in 2022.

ERASMUS+ projects

Doping Authority Netherlands was involved as a partner in three ERASMUS+ projects in 2022: RESPECT-P, FAIR+ and GLDF4CLEANSPORT.

- RESPECT-P is a continuation of the earlier RESPECT project, but with the focus on disabled sports. The goal is to bring policymakers, researchers and practitioners together in order to improve anti-doping education for this group.
- One of the goals of FAIR+ is to draw up guidelines for the development and evaluation of educational programmes targeting coaches, trainers and instructors working in recreational sports. This is the area (Technical Expert Group 2) in which Doping Authority Netherlands was involved. The FAIR+ project ended formally on 31 December.
- GLDF4CLEANSPORT is linked to WADA's Global Learning and Development Framework. The aim of the project is to improve the skills and competences of anti-doping professionals and to improve the effectiveness of anti-doping organisations.

Play the Game

The research officer and the DCO team leader attended a conference abroad on democracy, transparency and freedom in sports culture worldwide: Play the Game 2022.

Visit of ESTCIS education manager

From 10 to 14 October, the education manager of the Estonian sports integrity organisation ESTCIS made a *job shadowing* visit to Doping Authority Netherlands. The aim was to further knowledge exchange by following the education manager of another organisation.

Chapter 10 People & organisation

Advisory Board

Doping Authority Netherlands has an Advisory Board that consisted of five persons in 2022 (see Annex 2 for the members of the Board). The Board met on five occasions. In addition to discussing and commenting on the work of Doping Authority Netherlands on the basis of progress reports and other documents, the Board is required to make recommendations to the CEO of Doping Authority Netherlands.

Personnel: office

Doping Authority Netherlands has five departments (Education, Enforcement, Intelligence & Investigations, Legal Affairs and Operations). Together with the CEO, the five heads of department constitute the Management Team.

As at year-end 2022, the office organisation consisted of 28 people and 26.3 FTEs. For an overview, the reader is referred to Annex 3.

Doping control officials (DCOs)

In addition to the office staff, twenty part-time doping control officials (ten men and ten women, see Annex 3) were active on the basis of 'minimum-hour contracts'. Those contracts now account for 6.6 FTEs.

Absenteeism

The absenteeism percentage was higher in 2022 than in 2021: staff were absent on 6.8% of working days (2021: 2.1%). Most of this consisted of short-term absences; two employees suffered from long-term illnesses.

COMPANY EMERGENCY SERVICES (BHV)

Doping Authority Netherlands has three in-house emergency response workers to maximise the probability of enough support being available when it is needed. There were no noteworthy incidents in 2022.

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee)

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

Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee (CND) and National Doping Regulations Appeals Committee (BND)

The World Anti-Doping Code requires Doping Authority Netherlands to monitor the implementation of sanctions imposed for doping. If there is any failure to comply with a sanction correctly, the same sanction begins again after the end of the original sanction. The Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee is responsible for determining whether there has been correct compliance with a sanction and whether there are any reasons to reduce a subsequent sanction. A National Doping Regulations Appeals Committee was added in 2017. Appeals against decisions by the CND may be submitted to the BND.

No cases were submitted to the CND or the BND in 2022.

Consultations with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

As an independent administrative body, Doping Authority Netherlands participates in various specialist consultations. For a relatively small organisation such as Doping Authority Netherlands, it is impossible to attend all meetings but the contacts that are established are useful in all organisational matters. Consultations relate to business operations, human resources, absenteeism prevention, sustainability, information security, general security, privacy and integrity.

Quality assurance

Doping Authority Netherlands is a government organisation covered by the National Code of Conduct for Integrity. The prevention of fraudulent activity is a constant focus of attention and a standing component of the annual performance interviews. An infringement of the Code of Conduct was observed in 2022. The complaint related to inappropriate comments and it resulted in a warning for the employee concerned.

Doping Authority Netherlands also has, in addition to the regular procedures, a Complaints Procedure that those concerned can initiate under the General Administrative Law Act (Awb). This procedure can be found on the corporate website. It was used once in 2022.

Informal complaints, mistakes, areas for improvement and data leaks are a standard item on the agenda during the fortnightly meetings of the Office Board, and the discussion is noted in the minutes of these meetings.

Annex 1: Financial overview

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022

(After result appropriation)

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022

Assets		2022	2021
		€	€
<i>Fixed assets</i>	Note		
Tangible fixed assets	1	161,316	185,817
<i>Current assets</i>			
Receivables	2	96,108	300,203
Cash at bank and in hand	3	481,419	538,340
		577,527	838,543
Total assets		738,843	1,024,360
Liabilities			
<i>Net equity</i>	4		
Equalisation reserve		113,281	146,400
Earmarked funds for doping controls		285,676	304,467
		398,957	450,867
<i>Provisions</i>	5	13,106	41,792
<i>Current liabilities</i>	6		
Creditors		8,395	22,796
Staff expenses		207,474	240,439
Other accounts payable		110,911	268,466
		326,780	531,701
Total liabilities		738,843	1,024,360

Income statement for 2022

		Actual 2022		Budget 2022		Actual 2021	
		€	€	€	€	€	€
Income	8		4,918,636	4,948,250		4,623,886	
Activity and project expenses							
Expenses related directly to doping controls	9	1,266,723		1,966,450	1,221,577		
Expenses related directly to other statutory tasks	9	378,159		513,000	435,213		
Organisation expenses							
Staff expenses	10	2,582,212		1,910,000	2,227,153		
Other staff expenses	11	136,368		76,500	113,712		
Depreciation/amortisation	1	69,546		32,000	35,541		
Accommodation expenses	12	112,400		111,500	102,160		
Office expenses	13	257,195		219,000	240,326		
Car expenses	14	2,057		1,800	8,932		
General expenses	15	161,431		118,000	124,310		
Total operating expenses			4,966,092	4,948,250		4,508,924	
<i>Balance of income and charges</i>			<u>-47,456</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>114,962</u>	
Financial income and charges -/-	16		4,454			4,838	
Result			<u>-51,910</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>110,124</u>	

Result appropriation

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	€	€
Equalisation reserve	-33,119	14,130
Earmarked funds for doping controls	-18,791	130,994
Special-purpose reserve for Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	0	-35,000
	<u>-51,910</u>	<u>110,124</u>

Annex 2 - Members of Advisory Board and Committees (as at 31-12-2022)

Advisory Board

Harro Knijff; chair, legal affairs and audit position
Marc Benninga; medical affairs
Hans van der Pas; financial affairs
Saskia Sterk; laboratory matters
Hinkelien Schreuder; athletes' interests

Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE committee)

Marjon van Eijsden-Besseling
Edwin Goedhart
Leo Heere (chair)
Ed Hendriks (chair)
Jan Hoogsteen
Ivo van Outheusden
Harry Koene
Hans Jurgen Mager
Huib Plemper

Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee (CND)

Dolf Segaar (chair)
Diederik van Omme
Dennis Koolgaard

National Doping Regulations Appeals Committee (BND)

Anouk Fransen (chair)
Simone van Buren (vice-chair)
Bernard Gerritsma

Annex 3 - Personnel (as at 31-12-2022)

Office

Board

Vincent Egbers CEO

Legal Affairs department

Steven Teitler head of department
Arthur van der Hoeff legal officer/deputy head of department
Mara Pouw legal officer
Wyke Ruedisulj legal officer
Rien Tuk documentalist

Enforcement department

Koen Terlouw head of department
Jeroen Brakels account manager/deputy head of department
Anuschka Rambhadjan senior doping controls officer
Angela Mols whereabouts officer/doping controls officer
Marlene van Knobelsdorff doping controls officer
Dick van Kuijk doping controls officer
Robert Fickerdoping doping controls officer with specialist tasks
Sidney Bruijn junior doping controls officer

Intelligence & Investigations Department

Olivier de Hon head of department/COO
Frans Stoele information/documentation policy officer & TUE secretary/deputy head of department
Sjoerd Kamperman intelligence officer
Karlijn Roijackers intelligence officer

Education Department

Erik Duiven head of department
Laila Spruijt senior elite sports education officer/deputy head of department
Wendy Schootemeijer senior elite sports education officer
Hans Wassink grassroots sports education officer
Enid Duut marketing & communications officer
Jens van der Horst elite sports & fitness education officer
Michiel Olijhoek research officer

Operations Department

Astrid Krijgsman	department head / business operations advisor
Astrid van der Goot	management assistant
Zahid Khan	janitor

Doping control officials

Dick Beverdam	doping control official (investigative)
Fienie Verhagen	doping control official (investigative)
Frits Rietveld	doping control official (investigative)
Geeta Ramdajal	doping control official (medical)
Jaap Stomphorst	doping control official (medical)
Jeannet Beijen	doping control official (medical)
Johan Bouman	doping control official (investigative)
Just van der Kroef	doping control official (medical)
Karin van Rooij	doping control official (investigative)
Ronald Poulissen	doping control official (investigative)
Sytske Visser	doping control official (medical)
Ton Verhagen	doping control official (medical)
Farida el Hamzaoui	doping control officer (investigative)
Marianne de Jong	doping control official (medical)
Alexander Keulemans	doping control official (investigative)
Joep Leune	doping control official (investigative)
Jeroen Out	doping control official (investigative)
Riet Simonis	doping control official (medical)
Ezrah Shiem Fat	doping control officer (medical)
Ilona Wijbenga	doping control official (medical)

Annex 4 - Overview of presentations and academic publications

Oral presentations

- Egbers V. 'Doping & Dopingautoriteit'. VU-University Amsterdam: Sport en Recht, 18 January 2022
- Schootemeijer W. 'Doping in sport'. Rotterdam Hogeschool: chemie en criminaliteit, 17 February 2022
- Egbers V. 'Doping & Dopingautoriteit'. Rotterdams Lunchgezelschap, 9 March 2022
- Schootemeijer W. 'Doping in sport'. Hogeschool Hall van Larenstein: Forensisch laboratoriumonderzoek, 15 March 2022
- Wassink H. 'Becoming King Kong: cultuur en gebruik van anabole steroïden'. LOVAH GP congress 'Bij de beesten af' Round 1, 22 april 2022
- Wassink H. 'Becoming King Kong: cultuur en gebruik van anabole steroïden'. LOVAH GP congress 'Bij de beesten af' Round 2, 22 april 2022
- Schootemeijer W. 'Doping in sport'. Fontys Sports College: SPECO, 29 September 2022
- Duiven E. 'Vereniging Sportdiëtisten Nederland'. VSN sports dieticians annual conference, 4 November 2022
- Van der Horst J. 'Sport is te mooi voor doping'. Hogeschool Windesheim Zwolle: Sportkunde, 28 November 2022
- Schootemeijer W. 'Doping in sport'. Rotterdam Hogeschool: chemie en criminaliteit, 8 December 2022

Scientific articles with authors from Doping Authority Netherlands

- Petróczi A., Cruyff M., Hon O. de, Sagoe D., Saugy M. Hidden figures: Revisiting doping prevalence estimates previously reported for two major sport events in the context of further empirical evidence and the extant literature. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, doi: 10.3389/fspor.2022.1017329, 2022.
- Smit D.L., Grefhorst A., Buijs M.M., Hon O. de, Heijer M. den, Ronde W. de. Prospective study on blood pressure, lipid metabolism and erythrocytosis during and after androgen abuse. *Andrologia*, doi: 10.1111/and.14372, 2022.

Publications on research commissioned by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

- Huiberts I., Balk L. (2022) [Van vitaminepil tot doping: opvattingen over middelengebruik in de recreatieve sport](#). Mulier Institute.
- Suijlekom A. van, Cremers R., Balk L. [Het perfecte lichaam: met of zonder doping?](#) Mulier Institute.

Annex 5 - Secondary positions (as at 31-12-2022)

The secondary positions of the members of the Office Board are listed below.

Vincent Egbers

- Security officer at UEFA
- Member of the Sport & Integrity Steering Group, NOC*NSF,
- Vice-chair of the VVD's defence thematic network

Olivier de Hon

- Olympic Stadium tour guide (volunteer)
- Member of WADA Prevalence Expert Group
- Athletics trainer for youngest pupils at AV'23

Erik Duiven

- Advisor to the anabolic steroids polyclinic at the Spaarne Gasthuis hospital in Haarlem
- Advisor to the British nutrition supplements testing system, Informed Sport, of the LGC company
- Member of the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Conventions Advisory Group on Education Drafting Group
- Chair of the WADA Technical Working Group for the development of a Global Learning & Development Framework
- Member of the WADA Education Standing Committee
- Supervisory Committee on Research on Trafficking in Doping & Prevalence in Elite Sports

Annex 6 - Abbreviations

ABP	Athlete Biological Passport
ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ADKC	Anti-Doping Knowledge Centre
ANP	Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
AP	Dutch Personal Data Authority
AWB	Dutch General Administrative Law Act
BND	Appeals Committee for Compliance with Doping Sanctions
CAHAMA	The Ad Hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CND	Compliance with Doping Sanctions Committee
COO	Chief Operating Officer
DCO	Doping control official
ESA	Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents
FIOD	Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Department
FTE	Full-time equivalent
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
GHRF	Growth Hormone Releasing Factor
HAARLEM	Health Risks of Anabolic Androgen Steroid Use by Male Amateur Athletes

IF	International Federation
IGJ	Health Care and Youth Inspectorate
iNADO	Institute for National Anti-Doping Organizations
IRMS	Isotope-Ratio Mass Spectrometry
ISR	Sports Judicial Institute
ISTI	International Standard for Testing & Investigations
JBN	Judo Association Netherlands
KNKF	Royal Dutch Strength Sport and Fitness Association
KNRB	Royal Netherlands Rowing Association
KNVB	Royal Dutch Football Association
KNWU	Royal Dutch Cycling Union
KNZB	Royal Dutch Swimming Association
KWbN	Royal Dutch Ramblers Association
LDM	National Expertise Broker
MERC	Medical Ethics Review Committee
NADA	Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur (Germany)
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NDR	Dutch National Doping Regulations
NK	Dutch Championships
NOC*NSF	National Olympic Committee*Dutch Sports Confederation

NTP	National Testing Pool
NVWA	Dutch Food and Commodities Authority
NVWA-IOD	Dutch Food and Commodities Authority – Intelligence and Investigations Service
NZVT	Dutch Safeguards System for Nutrition Supplements in Elite Sport
RESPECT	Research Embedded Strategic Plan for Anti-Doping Education: Clean Sport Alliance Initiative for Tackling Doping
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection
RTP	Registered testing pool
CoE	Council of Europe
SARMs	Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators
TDSSA	Technical Document Sport Specific Analysis
TSG	Tijdschrift voor Gezondheidswetenschappen
USADA	United States Anti-Doping Agency
VWS	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WADC	World Anti-Doping Code
Wob	Dutch Government Information (Public Access) Act
Woo	Dutch Open Government Act
Wuab	Dutch Anti-Doping Policy Implementation Act
zbo	independent governing body