

Anti Doping Denmark Annual Report 2015



Annual Report 2015

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Board 2015

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ADD's Area of Response

ADD is according to Danish law, 'Law on promoting integrity in sport', a public independent institution with reference to the Ministry of Culture. It is ADD's responsibility to promote the fight of doping in sport. ADD's activities include:

1. Doping control
2. Results management and prosecution of doping cases
3. Information and education
4. Research and development in relation to the fight of doping
5. International cooperation in relation to the fight of doping
6. Assistance to public authorities in activities related to ADD's area of response

ADD conducts doping control and information-, education- and prevention-tasks in both the organised sport and in recreational sport, including fitness centres.

In addition, a legislative amendment in 2015 has created the possibility of establishing a Secretariat for the national platform to coordinate the fight against manipulation of sports competitions – colloquially referred to as matchfixing. ADD has been charged with this coordinating responsibility to protect Danish sports from matchfixing and will do so in cooperation with sports organisations, other authorities and relevant part-ners.

ADD's strategic objectives in the respective areas of activity is determined in a development agreement with the Ministry of Culture concerning 2015.

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FOREWORD

A Year of Positive Transformation

2015 has been a year characterized by many major changes and events. Enough to leave you a little winded – yet far from enough to impede ADD in its strong commitment to protect the clean athletes against cheating and unfair competition and to ensure healthy training and fitness environments.

A year 2015 full of change

From the beginning of 2015, we began to see the changes that we had been anticipating since late 2014. A legislative amendment with effect from 1. January 2015 set the scene for a number of changes for ADD and Danish anti-doping activities: An extended mandate meant that ADD would now also be responsible for investigating suspicions of doping and determining whether to prosecute a case. A strengthened financial situation where funding from the Ministry of Culture will be increasing incrementally through 2015-2018. Finally, the appointment of a new and smaller Board of Directors where independence has been a key criterion for appointment in addition to the competencies of the members.

The legislative amendment in 2015 also led to the establishment of a Secretariat for the national platform to coordinate the fight against manipulation of sports competitions – colloquially referred to as matchfixing. ADD has been delegated the responsibility to host this Secretariat and coordinate and

cooperate with the sports organisations, other authorities and relevant partners to protect Danish sports from matchfixing. It is a responsibility we take very seriously and approach with great humility.

Another noteworthy event was the implementation of a new and revised WADA Code, which also entered into force from 1. January 2015. Among other changes, the new Code places greater demands on ADD and other national anti-doping organisations with respect to intelligence gathering and investigation of anti-doping rule violations.

The changes strengthen the integrity, autonomy and credibility of Danish anti-doping activities and provide a better framework than ever to ensure the greatest possible integrity in sports.

New Managing Director and Strategy

ADD also got a new Managing Director in 2015. After 3½ years of achieving impressive results for ADD and Danish anti-doping efforts in general, Lone Hansen was offered the opportunity to take on new challenges in the world of sports as Director of Team Danmark. Michael Ask has therefore occupied the Managing Director's chair since 1. June 2015. He has taken on the role with enthusiasm and a clear ambition to manifest the strong position of Danish anti-doping efforts on the international scene – and to develop it even further.

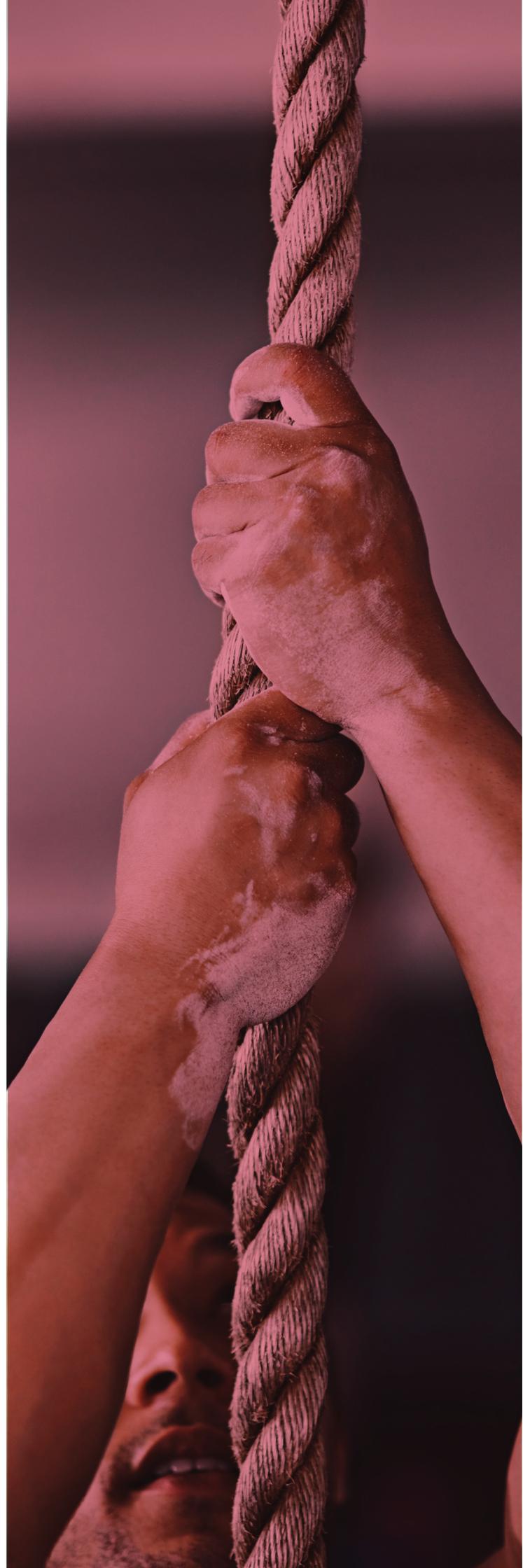


To conclude an eventful 2015, ADD's new Board and Managing Director completed the new '2016-2018 Strategy'. The strategy was devised in close collaboration with the ADD staff and was based on a macro-environmental analysis among other things. Based on ADD's mission to "Promote the integrity of sports and the opportunity to engage in fair competition and clean training", the direction is set for efforts in the coming years to protect clean athletes against cheating and unfair competition and ensure healthy training in the recreational and fitness environments.

A Landmark Year for the Integrity of Sport

Efforts to combat doping in sport are more important than ever. The past year's events in the world of sport demonstrate this clearly. Media coverage has been dominated by international scandals that have harmed the integrity of sport. Scandals in international athletics have drawn large headlines, while some of its central actors have been the recipients of severe and deserved criticism. The international football federation, FIFA, has been the subject of a number of disturbing corruption scandals, and matchfixing cases remains a serious threat to sport. Unfortunately, much work remains to be done in the international fight against doping, where ADD works with other national anti-doping organisations, governments and sports organisations to protect the integrity of sports.

At the national level the report published by ADD and the Sports Confederation of Denmark



on doping in Danish cycling from 1998-2015, showed that cheating and unfair competition not only occur beyond our borders. Although things have improved in Danish cycling since the “happy” 90’s and 00’s, targeted doping controls and preventive efforts are still necessary in competitive sport where money and prestige are at stake, as in cycling—at home as well as abroad. At the same time, as was evident from the significant mismanagement in Danish cycling uncovered in the report and the recommendations included, athletes are not the sole cause of the doping problems; management, support personnel, sponsors and other key stakeholders also play a major role to maintain a clean sport. Additionally, it is essential to consider the importance of the structure of a given sport and the economic incentive structures that exist within it.

Dialogue and Prevention

In 2015, the Danish Institute for Sports Studies reviewed ADD’s efforts towards recreational athletes in the country’s many fitness centres. The conclusion of the study was that fitness centres are generally satisfied with ADD’s fitness concept and its focus on prevention through dialogue, cooperation and visibility, complemented by doping control and the possibility of visits in cases where a problem arises. In fact, the fitness centres requested more of the same – i.e. more frequent visits from ADD’s fitness consultants. ADD has strengthened its fitness consultant team during 2015 and will try to accommodate the fitness centres’ wishes for ADD to be more visible on the ground.

10 Years Anniversary

2015 was also the year where ADD celebrated 10 years of national anti-doping efforts as an independent institution under the Ministry of Culture. The anniversary was marked with a symposium and a subsequent anniversary publication, which gave us a chance to reflect upon the experiences gained during the young history of anti-doping, evaluate and consider future challenges.

Bring it on

Above all, 2015 has shown us that the field of anti-doping is constantly changing. New legal framework. New WADA Code. New responsibilities. New funding and resources. New Board. New Managing Director. New strategy. New insights. New scandals. There is hardly any doubt that the coming 10 years will also bring lots of challenges, if we as a society mean it seriously when we say that we want fair competition and clean sport. The increased allocation of resources earmarked for anti-doping activities in the coming years is the first step. Needless to say, we are conscious of and humbled by the responsibility we have been given to ensure that Danish sport – competitive as well as recreational – experience that we make an important difference. Regardless of the challenges that Danish sport and anti-doping efforts may face in 2016 and in the coming years, I can promise one thing on behalf of Anti-Doping Denmark: We are ready.

Mette Hartlev, Chairman

March 2016

DOPING AMONG RECREATIONAL ATHLETES – A SOCIETAL HEALTH PROBLEM

Danish anti-doping work has evolved out of sport. Driven by a desire to safeguard the values of sport – that sport competitions should take place on a level playing field without the use of prohibited, performance enhancing substances.

For 2016 however, we must focus on other areas as well. In recent years, anti-doping efforts have gradually begun to include a focus on fitness centres, where health is the primary concern. This aspect of anti-doping work relates to a social problem carrying high costs for both individuals and society and requires a broad range of measures including doping control but also preventive measures, which – with support from the Ministry of Culture and The Ministry of Health – have been a core part of ADD's activities in 2015.

Prevention, Dialogue and Cooperation

ADD's fitness concept strongly emphasises broad, preventive measures which to a large extent entail dialogue and cooperation with sport organisations, training and fitness centres and their associations. ADD's fitness

consultants carry out visits to fitness centres based partly on risk assessments and partly on a dialogue with the centres to discover where and when such visits are most needed. ADD's fitness consultants carried out a total of 664 visits to fitness centres in 2015. The consultants supervise the fitness centre staff, engage in dialogue with the recreational athletes and make themselves visible – in order to raise awareness and prevent abuse of doping substances among recreational athletes, particularly young people.

Preventive work in fitness centres is complemented by doping control activities, which are increasingly targeted towards the risk group. ADD's fitness consultants only select recreational athletes for doping control in instances where they have determined there is a potential risk of abuse of doping substances. The primary purpose of doping controls in recreational fitness centres is to remove bad role models from the environment. This is done by excluding members who commit doping violations from all fitness centres which have a cooperation agreement with ADD. In this way doping controls are an important component in



the preventive work as it prevents bad role models from influencing other recreational athletes negatively, particularly the many and often more susceptible young persons in these environments.

The targeted approach used by fitness consultants in the doping control in commercial fitness centres and fitness centres associated under Danish sport organisations is reflected in the number of recreational athletes who are selected for doping control and the number of cases resulting from the tests. In 2015, 45 % of all recreational athletes who were selected for doping control either tested positive for prohibited substances or refused to be tested and were consequently excluded from participating in organised sports and training in fitness centres that collaborate with ADD. In 2014 40 % of athletes selected for doping control tested positive or refused to be tested, and in 2013 the figure was 42 %. Contrary to the figures for 2014, the figures for 2015 include doping controls of recreational athletes in sports federations under the Sports Confederation of Denmark, such as powerlifting and weightlifting clubs. Prior to 2015 these tests were included

in other statistics. The increase in the proportion of positive tests reflects ADD's focus on targeted doping controls.

During 2015 ADD's fitness concept has been praised from different parties. In 2015, the Danish Institute for Sports Studies reviewed ADD's efforts aimed at recreational athletes in the country's many fitness centres. ADD undertook a similar study by means of a survey. The conclusion of both studies was that fitness centres are generally satisfied with ADD's fitness concept and its focus on prevention through dialogue, cooperation and visibility, complemented by doping controls and the possibility of consultative visits when a problem arises. In fact, the fitness centres requested more of the same – i.e. more frequent visits from ADD's fitness consultants. ADD has strengthened its fitness consultant team through 2015 and will continue to do so in 2016 in an ongoing effort to accommodate the fitness centres' wishes to be more visible in the environment. The studies also showed that the price of a cooperation agreement with ADD may be a hindrance for some fitness centres to engage with ADD. ADD will attempt to address this problem in 2016.

ADD PROTECTS THE CLEAN ATHLETES

Efforts to safeguard clean athletes from cheating and unfair competition has traditionally been related to doping controls. The perspective has been that the more doping controls, the better. In 2015 ADD devised its strategy for the years 2016-2018. In the years to come, doping control will continue to play a central role in the efforts to ensure that clean athletes compete against clean competitors. That said, ADD's activities will be comprised of far more than just doping controls, which is only one of several crucial tools in a multi-pronged strategy. Employing a broad range of tools is necessary to curb the sophisticated forms of doping where doctors and other experts "help" the athletes. Planning, control and analysis are key elements in this work, as is prevention.

Targeted Prevention

Prevention, particularly targeted towards young athletes, help ensure that future sport stars make good and healthy choices that do not entail cheating their competitors by the use of doping. Prevention is also an area which has been given higher priority in the new WADA Code, and it is a focus area in ADD's '2016-2018 Strategy'.

In 2015, ADD has maintained a tight focus on supporting the national federations in their preventive work. Assisting the federations in

their development of anti-doping policies and concrete action plans has prioritized. Policies and action plans provide a clear and targeted approach to anti-doping, for instance in relation to education, which is one of the main priority areas in the preventive work.

One of ADD's initiatives in 2015 in this area has been the relaunch of Renvinder.dk which is a free online anti-doping course targeted at athletes between the ages 15-25. Parents, coaches, managers and anyone else involved with sport who need basic knowledge about anti-doping can also benefit from the course. In 2015 ADD also developed additional materials targeted at athletes, coaches, managers, doctors and health professionals in order to prevent the use and presence of doping in Danish sport. In 2015 as in previous years ADD's consultants specialized in education and prevention have held presentations and workshops for numerous coaches, managers and athletes in the national federations, as well as for other relevant groups such as doctors, physiotherapists and other health professionals.

Detecting and Deterring Doping Control Activities

Doping control is a tool to exclude those athletes who test positive for prohibited substances and methods. However, it is also a deterrent for athletes who are considering

doping. This was confirmed in the report by ADD and the Sports Confederation of Denmark on doping in Danish cycling, published in June 2015. The report established that the risk of testing positive in a doping control has a major deterrent effect.

This is also why doping control remains a core activity in ADD's '2016-2018 Strategy'. The number of controls matters, which is also reflected in ADD's strategy and resources allocated to controls. However, equally important if not more is the timing of doping controls. Doping controls should not only be conducted right after the athlete has popped the champagne cork and stepped off the top of the podium. The risk of foul play is just as great – perhaps even greater – during out-of-competition periods when athletes are not competing, i.e. in the dark winter months where athletes in many sports are preparing for the upcoming season. The precision and timing of the doping control officers' visits become even more important in light of the fact that the detection window for certain substances can be very limited.

Analytical Test Planning

ADD's test planning is based on a thorough risk assessment of each sport. The risk assessments are based on several factors, such as how great the effect of doping is in the sport, including the effect of rapid recovery



and rehabilitation. Other factors included are the international competition level of the athlete, how widespread the sport is in Denmark, international and national doping statistics, doping trends and the economic incentives athletes may have to improve their performance. The top elite athletes in the sports identified as 'high-risk sports' are included in ADD's registered testing pool. ADD develops an individual test plan for these athletes, which is based on their training and competition schedules, their Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), performance and the extent of testing by the international federations. This is done in consultation with the Nordic Athlete Passport Management Unit (NAPMU). The NAPMU is a collaboration between ADD, the WADA-accredited doping laboratory in Oslo and the anti-doping organisations in Norway, Sweden and Finland. The NAPMU oversees the test programmes in each country and continuously provides recommendations for follow-up tests and analysis. In 2015, a total of 99 individual athletes were included in ADD's registered testing pool, as well as 6 teams. In the same year, ADD collected 1,661 samples among competitive athletes through ADD's own test programme, of which 655 were collected from the athletes in the registered testing pool.

The Athlete Biological Passport consists of a blood module and a steroid module. The passports provide a substantial amount of data for test planning, but can also be used to charge an athlete for an anti-doping rule violation if an independent international panel of experts determine that fluctuations in the

biological parameters in the passport are due to doping. ADD arranged a seminar in 2015 for several of the world's leading experts in the field, where it was discussed how to further develop and optimise the use of the passports.

Targeted analysis

Once a blood or urine sample has been collected, ADD performs targeted analysis of the samples in collaboration with a WADA-accredited laboratory and the NAPMU. This work is costly. In 2015 alone, ADD's expenses for sample analysis amounted to DKK 3.8 million, of which 2.9 million concerned samples from athletes who participate in competitions. The targeted analytical work is important in order to conduct the most relevant analysis of the samples based on a continuous risk assessment as well as to ensure that the resources are spent efficiently by conducting only the appropriate analysis on the various samples. The relevant analysis for each sample depends to some extent on the particular sport of the athlete. For instance, if a sample is collected from an endurance sport athlete, an expensive EPO analysis is particularly relevant, while for athletes in other sports with different physical demands, the risk of EPO use is lower.

ADD implemented WADA's Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA) of doping samples in 2015. The document specifies the minimum requirements for such special analysis in each sport and discipline. This has resulted in a slight reduction in the total



number of collected samples, but an increase in the number of special analysis, including analyses for EPO and growth hormones.

ADD's targeted control and analysis work is set to continue into 2016. In line with the strategy for the coming years, ADD intends to strengthen the efforts further through improved cooperation with international sports federations on testing. In 2015, ADD entered into cooperative agreements with the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) as well as the Badminton World Federation (BWF). ADD's cooperation agreements now cover 14 international sports federations, which are of particular strategic importance to ADD's doping control programme. In addition, ADD has also prioritized a strengthened cooperation with laboratories, which includes re-analysis of doping samples which have been kept in long term storage. Re-analysis of previously collected doping samples become relevant when a laboratory develops detection methods for substances that have previously been untraceable. Every quarter, ADD sends a list of samples to relevant laboratories of samples to be kept for long term storage. The samples included in these lists are those where the laboratory found the initial results to be suspicious, or if the results are suspicious when compared to prior analytical results from the athlete retrievable via the ABP. The performance of an athlete during the period in which the sample was collected is also considered, along with any intelligence related to the athlete or related to the doping control in general.

INVESTIGATION – THE NEW BLACK

Test planning, doping controls and analysis work are not sufficient on its own to ensure that clean athletes are competing on a level playing field. The new WADA Code, which entered into force on 1. January 2015 stipulates that anti-doping organisations such as ADD must collect and register intelligence and conduct investigations in order to pursue possible anti-doping rule violations.

ADD initiated its investigative work in 2015, which will also be a central activity area in ADD's '2016-2018 Strategy'. From 2016 and onwards, it will be intensified even further with the addition of more staff and the development of appropriate IT systems.

A black and white photograph of a scientist in a laboratory. The scientist is wearing a lab coat, safety glasses, and white gloves. They are looking down at a beaker they are holding with both hands. The background is blurred, showing other people in a lab setting. The text 'RESEARCH ENSURES LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT' is overlaid in white on a dark background at the top of the image.

RESEARCH ENSURES LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT

In order to continuously improve anti-doping efforts, a dedicated focus on research and development is required: New analysis methods, better preventive measures, greater knowledge on prevalence, initiatives that deter potential doping users, etc.

Throughout 2015, ADD has provided a total of DKK 300,000 in support for research projects on anti-doping that fulfilled ADD's requirements for quality and relevance. In the coming years and in line with ADD's strategy, the organisation will focus even more on research and development through a gradual increase in financial support. This is to accelerate the generation of new knowledge that can be used in the fight against doping.



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Independence, good governance and political commitment are key words if we are to ensure the integrity of sports

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MATCHFIXING ON THE AGENDA

The greatest threat to the integrity of sports. This is a label used by many in 2015 to describe the challenge of manipulation of results in sports. A legislative amendment in 2015 established a Secretariat for coordination of the fight against manipulation of sports competitions – colloquially referred to as matchfixing.

ADD has been charged with this coordination responsibility to protect Danish sports from matchfixing. We will do so in cooperation with sports organisations, other authorities and relevant partners.

ADD has taken on this responsibility with great humility and a strong conviction that there are clear overlaps and obvious synergies in the fight to maintain integrity in sports in both anti-doping and matchfixing, for instance when it comes to intelligence and investigative work.





10 YEARS ANNIVERSARY

2015 marked the 10 years anniversary since ADD was established as an independent institution under the Ministry of Culture. This was a recognition of the important work already initiated by sports organisations in Denmark in order to ensure that athletes were allowed to compete in a doping-free environment.

To mark its 10th anniversary, ADD held a well-attended anniversary symposium in the spring of 2015 in cooperation with key partners. The symposium provided insights into the history of the international fight against doping, some of the greatest challenges and achievements and lessons learned from history and prior experiences as the challenges faced by anti-doping organisations, the world of sports and society at large do not appear to be getting smaller.

The anniversary symposium was complemented by an anniversary publication in December 2015. The publication highlighted the visionary efforts by pioneers in Danish sport to combat doping prior to the establishment of ADD as well as the significant contribution from ADD and its partners over the past decade. The publication was also an opportunity for ADD to highlight the key lessons and insights from the fight against doping to date to ensure that future efforts are supported by the enormous knowledge base we have accumulated in such a short time. The anniversary publication is free and available for download on ADD's website.

INTERNATIONAL HARMONISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Compl

2015 was also marked by ADD's international efforts towards further harmonisation and development of the global fight against doping. The international stage is an important arena in the efforts to protect clean athletes. Our work abroad is critical to give Danish athletes the utmost confidence that they are competing on a level playing field – regardless of whether their competitors may be from well-developed countries with strong anti-doping resources or from a country with less developed anti-doping efforts – perhaps because scarce resources are allocated to other and greater challenges than anti-doping.

Independence, good governance and political commitment are some of the key words in the international efforts if we are to ensure the integrity of sports.

Integrity of Sports under Attack

2015 was a very eventful year on the

international scene, with several major scandals concerning violations of the integrity of sports. The one that received the most publicity by far was the FIFA scandal, which involved the federation's management with Sepp Blatter and Michel Platini at the forefront, who is now accused of bribery and corruption on the scale of millions of Danish Kroner.

The greatest doping scandal of 2015 was unquestionably the case of systematic doping in Russian athletics and the related accusations against the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) and Russian anti-doping authorities of corruption, bribery, as well as administration of doping to athletes and subsequent extortion in exchange for making positive tests 'disappear'. WADA's Independent Commission found solid evidence that pointed towards the existence of a systematic doping programme in Russian athletics, involving high-level sports officials. This amounts to an unprecedented and flagrant violation

Compliance

of the very essence of what anti-doping is about: Protecting the clean athlete.

Political Strength

The independent investigation, initiated by WADA following a German documentary, exposed so many criminal practices that both the Russian athletics federation and the national anti-doping organisation, RUSADA, were declared “non-compliant”. At the time of writing it is not known whether Russian athletics - now assisted by WADA and the British anti-doping organisation, UKAD – will become compliant in time for the Olympics in Rio. ADD has publicly stated that we find it very unlikely that such comprehensive mismanagement on the part of the Russian anti-doping authorities can be rectified prior to games time in Rio in order for other athletics athletes to be able to trust that they are competing on a level playing field. Protecting the clean athletes must always have the highest priority and take precedence over political or economic considerations, also in this case.

Political commitment and strength is crucial. Not only for national and international sports federations, but also for the anti-doping organisations – i.e when WADA declares large and strong sports federations or nations such as Russia “non-compliant”, which potentially excludes athletes from participating in international competitions such as world championships and the Olympics. Yet political strength, seen from an anti-doping perspective, is also crucial in lower-profile cases where federations or countries do not live up to the established standards – i.e. the WADA Code. Clean athletes deserve to compete against other clean athletes, and declaring federations or countries non-compliant if their anti-doping efforts are deemed inadequate is part of the solution.

A Stronger WADA

WADA is the focal point in the international work and cooperation on anti-doping. If WADA is to play a stronger role in the monitoring of the implementation of the

international, its budget limitations must be addressed. WADA's annual budget amounts to approximately 26 million Euros (29.4 million USD). This corresponds to the annual budget of an average German football club in the Bundesliga. Seen in this light, ADD supports that WADA is provided sufficient funds to carry out its mission effectively for the benefit of international sports as a whole.

Good governance

Both the FIFA and the athletics scandals highlights one of the greatest dilemmas that competitive sports currently face. On the one hand, there is a drive for sports federations to become autonomous entities, free from political interference. On the other hand, these cases demonstrate that the cocktail of minimal political interference and large sums of money going into elite sports create temptations for a number of high-level officials to abuse their positions in a criminal way. Sadly, these cases demonstrate all too well how power corrupts.

These new scandals have prompted a renewed focus on good governance in the world of sport during 2015. How can we on the one hand maintain the political autonomy of sports while at the same time implement systems to ensure that sports organisations are managed in accordance with principles of openness, transparency and not least, a code of ethics? ADD will do its part to find answers to these questions in the years to come.

Autonomy

In that regard, ADD has clearly expressed its standpoints at international meetings and conferences throughout 2015. First and foremost, independence of anti-doping organisations – national or international – is

crucial. They must be autonomous in their organisation and free from intervention or influence from governments and sports federations.

In Denmark we have progressed far in terms of securing independence. Today, ADD is neither related to Team Denmark nor the Sports Confederation of Denmark. It is an independent institution under the Ministry of Culture with an independent board. It is this type of arrangement that ADD will promote as a standard for both national anti-doping organisations and international sports federations, which have their own anti-doping units. Only through this type of independence is it possible to reduce the risk of political or financial interests influencing test programmes – or worst case, manipulating or otherwise abusing test results.

A Good Start...

The organised efforts to combat doping is still relatively young. In this perspective we have come a long way. The many scandals that have surfaced over the past few years are presumably also an indication that it is now increasingly difficult to get away with cheating and fraud. However, anti-doping organisations cannot take all the credit for this development. Skilled investigative journalists and not least the whistle-blowers who often risk their own careers and often more in the struggle for justice have made crucial contributions to protecting clean athletes.

The struggle for a clean world of sport is far from over, but we are on the right track. ADD is committed to continue the fight to ensure fair competition for the benefit of the clean, honest athlete.



STATISTICS

Doping Controls

Elite and competitive sport

In 2015, 494 in-competition doping tests and 1,167 out-of-competition doping tests were carried out by ADD in the national program. In total: 1,661 doping tests.

WOMEN

Sport	In-competition			Total in-competition	Out-of-competition			Total out-of-competition	Total
	Blood	Blood module	Urine		Blood	Blood module	Urine		
American football									
Athletics			6	6	2	13	31	46	52
Badminton			2	2		5	7	12	14
Basketball			4	4					4
Boxing									
Table tennis									
Bowling							2	2	2
Wrestling									
Archery			2	2					2
Cycling			2	2		8	10	18	20
Dance			2	2					2
Floorball									
Football							4	4	4
Fencing									
Gymnastics									
Hockey									
Handball			10	10			16	16	26
Ice hockey									
Judo			1	1					1
Canoe/Kayak					2	9	13	24	24
Karate									
Kickboxing			2	2			1	1	3
Climbing			1	1					1
Motocross									
Orienteering			2	2		9	10	19	21
Horseback riding			2	2					2
Rowing			2	2		15	16	31	33
Rugby									
Sailing									
Shooting					1		2	3	3
Speedway									
Squash							1	1	1
Powerlifting					3		12	15	15
Swimming			8	8	1	17	27	45	53
Taekwondo	3		3	6			1	1	7
Tennis						2	5	7	7
Triathlon		1	8	9	3	18	31	52	61
Volleyball							1	1	1
Weightlifting			4	4	5		10	15	19
Grand total	3	1	61	65	17	96	200	313	378

The 7 sports tested most frequently were: Cycling (246) Triathlon (180), Athletics (129) Handball (124), Swimming (108), Rowing (105) and Football (104).

MEN									
In-competition			Total in-competition	Out-of-competition			Total out-of-competition	Total	Grand total
Blood	Blood module	Urine		Blood	Blood module	Urine			
		18	18	4		16	20	38	38
	1	11	12	4	12	49	65	77	129
		2	2	3	17	21	41	43	57
		16	16	3		18	21	37	41
1		7	8			6	6	14	14
		2	2					2	2
		4	4					4	6
		5	5	2		11	13	18	18
		1	1					1	3
	1	90	91	10	51	74	135	226	246
		2	2					2	4
						5	5	5	5
		37	37	8		55	63	100	104
						2	2	2	2
		4	4					4	4
						4	4	4	4
		44	44	3		51	54	98	124
		27	27	7		36	43	70	70
		5	5					5	6
		4	4	1	6	9	16	20	44
1		6	7			1	1	8	8
		3	3			4	4	7	10
		1	1					1	2
		6	6					6	6
	2	3	5		7	7	14	19	40
		1	1					1	3
		4	4	2	29	37	68	72	105
		20	20	4		23	27	47	47
		1	1					1	1
						2	2	2	5
		4	4					4	4
						3	3	3	4
1		17	18	3		43	46	64	79
		9	9	2	10	34	46	55	108
1		5	6			4	4	10	17
						2	2	2	9
	1	20	21	2	30	66	98	119	180
		20	20	2		12	14	34	35
		21	21	4		33	37	58	77
4	5	420	429	64	162	628	854	1283	1661

STATISTICS

Doping Cases

The following doping cases were disclosed in elite and competitive sports in 2015:

Case no.	Sport	Test type	Sex	Substance	Sanction
2/2015	Boxing	In-competition	Male	Boldenone (steroids)	4 years
1/2015	Taekwondo	In-competition	Male	Hash	1 month
8/2015	Rugby	In-competition	Male	Hash	1 month
11/2015	Volleyball	In-competition	Male	Hash	To be decided
3/2015	Motocross	In-competition	Male	Cocaine	2 years
5/2015	Rugby	In-competition	Male	Metandienone (steroids)	4 years
9/2015	Powerlifting	In-competition	Male	Methasterone (steroids)	4 years
4/2015	Motocross	In-competition	Male	Trenbolone (steroids)	4 years
10/2015	Disabled	Training	Male	Refused sample collection	To be decided

Cases handled by the international federations or other national anti-doping organisations (NADO)

Case no.	Sport	Test type	Sex	Substance
7/2015	Triathlon	In-competition	Male (Danish)	Erythropoietin (EPO)
6/2015	Cycling	In-competition	Male (Norwegian)	Methylhexaneamine (Dimethylpentylamine)

ADD has also contributed to the results management of the following cases raised by international federations against Danish athletes in 2015:

International Powerlifting Federation: Case against Danish veteran athlete who tested positive. ADD assisted with a retroactive TUE. Acquitted.

International Curling Federation: Case against Danish athlete who tested positive at the 2015 European Championships in Esbjerg. ADD is assisting in the investigation of the case. Still pending

Fitness Centres

Activities in this area show that 45% of those selected for testing either test positive or refuse to participate, which results in the same consequence as if they had tested positive (ineligibility).

	Doping tests	Positive	Refusals
Associations (DIF, DGI & DFIF)	30	6	1
Commercial centres	209	64	69
In total	239	70	70

Doping Control Conducted by ADD on Behalf of other Organisations

ADD has also conducted 448 doping tests on the basis of contracts or agreements with international federations, Danish sports associations, etc.

Type	Commissioned by	Total blood tests	Total urine tests
DIF	Danish Athletics Federation	0	2
	Danish Bicycle Club	0	1
	Lillerød Vægtløfter Klub (Lillerød Weightlifting Club)	0	21
Total		0	24
Out-of-competition tests commissioned by international federations (IF) and national anti-doping organisations (NADO)	Anti-Doping Norway	3	8
	Badminton World Federation	3	3
	CCES/ICF	0	1
	Swedish Sports Confederation	1	2
	USADA	0	1
Total		7	15
In-competition tests commissioned by national and international federations and other sports event organisers	Badminton Denmark	0	12
	Challenge Denmark	0	12
	Dansk Bueskytteforbund (Danish Archery Federation)	0	28
	Dansk Handicap Idræts-Forbund (Danish Disabled Sports Federation)	0	14
	European Handball Federation	0	20
	FAI/SportAccord	0	4
	Federation Internationale Gymnastique/GymDanmark	0	28
	International Canoe Federation	0	10
	International Handball Federation	10	86
	International Association of Athletics Federations	0	12
	Union Cycliste International/Danish Cycling Federation	0	48
	World Curling Federation	0	12
	World Triathlon Cooperation	0	1
Total		10	287
Others	Dansk Islandshesteforening (Danish Icelandic Horse Association)	0	3
	Danish Professional Boxing Federation	0	12
	Hestesportens Finansierings Fond/Dansk Galop/Dansk Trav (Equestrian Sports Fund/Danish Canter/Danish Trot)	0	60
	Jyderup State Prison	0	22
	Vridsløselille State Prison	0	8
Total		0	105
Grand total		17	431

Financial statements 2015

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	Note	Budget		2014
		2015	2015	
		i t.kr.	i t.kr.	i t.kr.
REVENUE				
Grants, Ministry of Culture		17.041	16.500	4.717
Grants, Sports Confederation of Denmark		0	0	2.702
Grants, Team Denmark		0	0	3.989
Grants, Gymnastics and Sports Association		0	0	1.557
Grants, Company Sports Association		0	0	468
Grants, ISM awareness-raising and prevention		17	0	583
Grants, SUM 2015/2017	1	600	0	0
DFHO fitness centres		1.399	1.300	1.296
Public funds (satspulje) - municipal	2	300	400	0
Grants, Ministry of Culture Fitness/Exercise 2013/2014	3	144	0	488
Grants, Ministry of Culture register		0	0	41
Translation, WADA Code (Ministry of Culture)		0	0	68
Insurance indemnity		0	0	139
Other revenue		1.849	1.500	1.865
Total revenue		21.350	19.700	17.913
EXPENDITURE				
Board of Directors	4	274	260	232
Administration	5	4.358	4.001	3.604
Doping controls	6	10.877	10.480	10.887
Awareness-raising and prevention	7	3.989	3.840	4.193
Medicine/TUE	8	256	450	104
Research activities	9	303	505	400
Quality system and management	10	83	88	27
International work	11	175	130	155
Reporting and bringing of cases	12	347	560	0
Total expenditure		20.662	20.314	19.602
Profit/loss for the year		688	-614	-1.689
Allocation of funds				
Transferred to capital and reserves		688	-614	-1.689

BALANCE SHEET	Note	2015	2014
		i t.kr.	i t.kr.
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables, debtors		282	44
Pre-paid		135	34
Receivables, other		20	38
Total receivables		437	116
Cash at bank and in hand		6.003	6.341
Total current assets		6.440	6.457
TOTAL ASSETS		6.440	6.457
LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Capital and reserves at the beginning of the financial year		1.532	3.221
Retained earnings		688	-1.689
Total capital and reserves		2.220	1.532
Short-term debts			
Suppliers of goods and services		1.789	1.571
Grants received in advance			
- Ministry of Culture – General grants		0	1.179
- Ministry of Culture – Exercise/Fitness 2013/2014		32	176
- ISM		0	17
Holiday pay accruals		778	833
Other debts		1.621	1.149
Total debts		4.220	4.925
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6.440	6.457



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Anti Doping Denmark

Anti Doping Denmark work in collaboration with Government and sport organisations to promote integrity in both elite, competitive and recreational sport in Denmark.

Read more at www.antidoping.dk