

Anti Doping Danmark

Annual report 2021



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About ADD

Anti-Doping Denmark
Idraettens Hus
Broendby Stadion 20
2605 Broendby
DENMARK

Telephone: +45 43 26 25 50
E-mail: kontakt@antidoping.dk

Board of Directors

Leif Mikkelsen, Chair
Poul Gade
Ditte Okholm-Naut
Bente Skovgaard Kristensen
Lars Pedersen
Henrik Puggaard

Accountant

Ernst & Young
Approved audit partner

Bank

Jyske Bank

VAT Registration

Anti-Doping Denmark as a self-governing institution is generally exempt from VAT.

Introduction

This Annual Report provides an overview of Anti-Doping Denmark's (ADD) work and reports on ADD's strategy, as well as general activities carried out by ADD over the past year. The Annual Report also includes financial reporting.

Legal Framework

ADD has been established as a public independent institution with reference to the Danish Ministry of Culture. ADD's activities are described in the Danish 'Law on promoting integrity in sport' (Act No. 1168, 7 October 2015). According to § 3, ADD's activities include:

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

The 'swimming case' that made headlines in the press and the sporting world in 2019 and 2020, and its subsequent investigation by the Attorney General of Denmark, highlighted among many other things how relevant it is to determine who cannot sit on the self-governed institutions' boards in order to ensure a higher degree of independence among the members and, in turn, to limit general conflicts of interest/incapacity. It was against this background that the Danish Parliament in spring 2021 adopted the 'Law amending law on elite sport, law on promoting integrity in sport, and law on the distribution of profits and proceeds from lotteries'. The implications of these law amendments for ADD are that future members of the Board of Directors may not be board members or employees of NOC Denmark, DGI or the Danish Association for Company Sports, and this also includes sports federations under NOC Denmark and the Danish Fitness & Health Organisation's (DFHO) umbrellas.

In conjunction with the Danish 'Law on promoting integrity in sport', the Ministry of Culture issues an order annually that includes the current year's doping list, which is identical to the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Prohibited List. The order issued for 2021 was 'BEK nr. 2089', dated 11 December 2020. In addition to the Prohibited List for 2021, it also included a Danish translation of the revised World Anti-Doping Code, which came into force in 2021. The order also states that the secretariat of the National Platform Against Match-fixing is placed at ADD's headquarters.

ADD's revenue base is described in the Danish 'Law on the distribution of profits and proceeds from lotteries' (Act No. 1532, 19 December 2017). In accordance with the Danish 'Law on promoting integrity in sport (§ 11)', ADD also receives income from cooperation agreements with, for example, commercial gyms and fitness centres, sport event organisers and international associations that approach ADD to conduct doping control.

Board of Directors

Three new members were appointed to ADD's Board of Directors in 2021. Bente Skovgaard Kristensen took over from Berit Puggaard; Henrik Puggaard replaced Marie Overbye; and Lars Pedersen stepped in for Kim Dalhoff. The board members who stood down had all held their posts for two terms, so were not eligible to be reappointed as members.

The Board of Directors was comprised of the following members in 2021:

- Leif Mikkelsen, Chairperson, Former Member of Parliament (appointed for 2019-2022 by the Danish Ministry of Culture)
- Bente Skovgaard Kristensen, Director, Children, Culture and Sports Administration, Brøndby Municipality (appointed for 2021-2024 by the Danish Ministry of Culture)
- Ditte Okholm-Naut, Director, GymDanmark (appointed for 2019-2022 by NOC Denmark, DGI and the Danish Association for Company Sports)
- Henrik Puggaard, Attorney and Partner, Kammeradvokaten/Poul Smith (appointed 2021-2024 by NOC Denmark and Team Denmark).
- Lars Pedersen, Consultant and Clinical Lead, Bispebjerg Hospital (appointed for 2021-2024 by the Danish Ministry of Culture)
- Poul Gade, Senior Associate, Bech-Bruun (reappointed for 2019-2022 by the Danish Ministry of Culture)

Four ordinary general meetings were held in 2021 and one extraordinary general meeting was held in connection with the appointment of a new CEO in the autumn of 2021. There were no incidents of conflicts of interest in 2021 among any of the members of the Board of Directors that would have led to incapacity and subsequent precautions taken in regard to their participation in the handling of specific matters.

The organisation

At the end of 2021, ADD's Secretariat consisted of 18 full-time staff including the Acting CEO and two fixed-term staff: An organisational and development consultant and a scientific employee. An office assistant is also affiliated with the ADD Secretariat. For a short period during 2021, ADD appointed one of its staff members to take on the task as the Danish delegation's COVID-19 Liaison Officer for the Olympic Games in Tokyo. At the beginning of the year, ADD's CEO position was vacant due to the resignation of CEO Michael Ask. Following principles of transparency, Anti-Doping Denmark publishes its management's accumulated salary, which was DKK 2,031,250 including pension in 2021.

It would be impossible to carry out all of ADD's tasks without ADD's team of doping control officers and fitness consultants. At the end of 2021, 35 lead doping control officers, blood collection officers, doping control officers and 10 fitness consultants employed on an hourly or part-time basis, equivalent to 4.5 full-time staff dedicated to doping control in organised sport plus 3.5 full-time staff dedicated to control and prevention work in fitness centres. Furthermore, four doctors are still involved in the handling of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE), as well as one doctor who provides medical advice in relation to ADD's advice hotline.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic had implications for ADD's work again in 2021. The most disruptive factor affecting ADD's work in 2021 due to the pandemic was that fitness centres were closed from January until 6 May. In addition, the pandemic affected international cooperation and resulted in less travelling than usual, as most international meetings were held online and several conferences were postponed until 2022. In other areas, ADD managed to maintain its normal activity and followed its usual annual cycle.

1. Organised sport

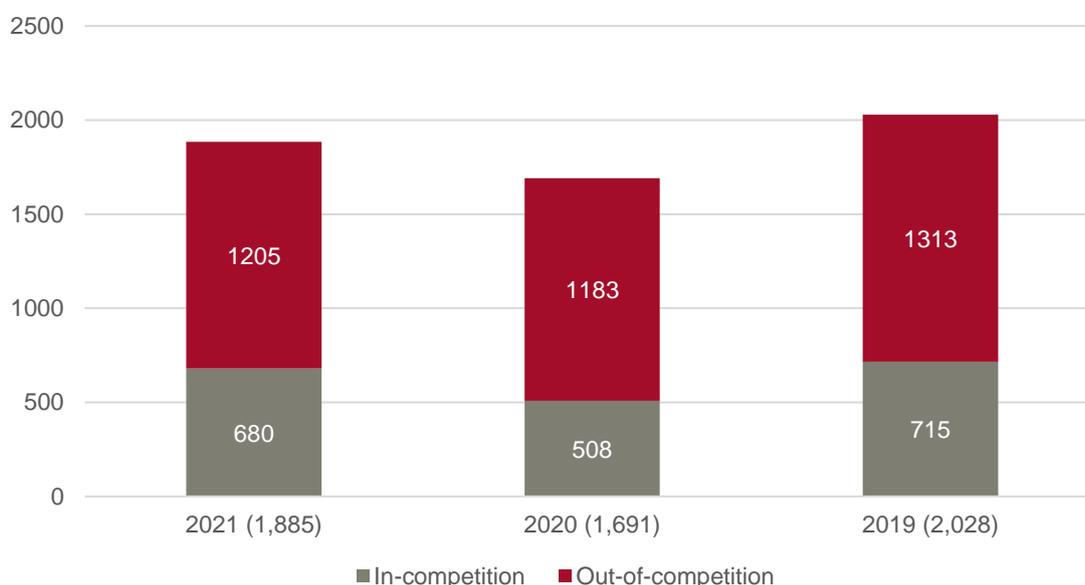
1.1 Doping control

Doping control in organised sport

In cooperation with the Technical University of Denmark, ADD compiled a data-driven risk assessment of all athletes selected for ADD’s priority testing group. The model used individual data from the athletes’ biological passports, performances, whereabouts and information from doping protocols such as medication and dietary supplement intake. A ‘risk score’ for each athlete was calculated on the basis of these data, which was then used to determine the number of times samples would be collected from the athlete over the coming period, as well as the most appropriate times to test the athlete during the year. A model was also produced which, using the athlete’s location/address, could automatically allocate different control officers to an individual athlete’s doping controls so that the athlete would not always be tested by the same doping control officer. The risk assessment was implemented in 2019, but modified in 2020 and 2021 due to the Olympic Games, when there was a greater focus on testing athletes in the first half of the year, i.e. prior to the Olympic Games. ADD intends to continue using a similar risk assessment in its doping control work. It will be a modified model, which will still be based on a data-driven process, but will take other parameters such as the athlete’s upcoming competitions more into account. See Annex 1 for more information on the Priority Testing Groups and risk assessment process.

In 2021 ADD collected 1,885 samples through its own programme, which excludes samples that ADD was requested to collect. The proportions of samples collected in- and out-of-competition are indicated in the figure below.

Figure 1: Proportion of samples collected in- and out-of-competition

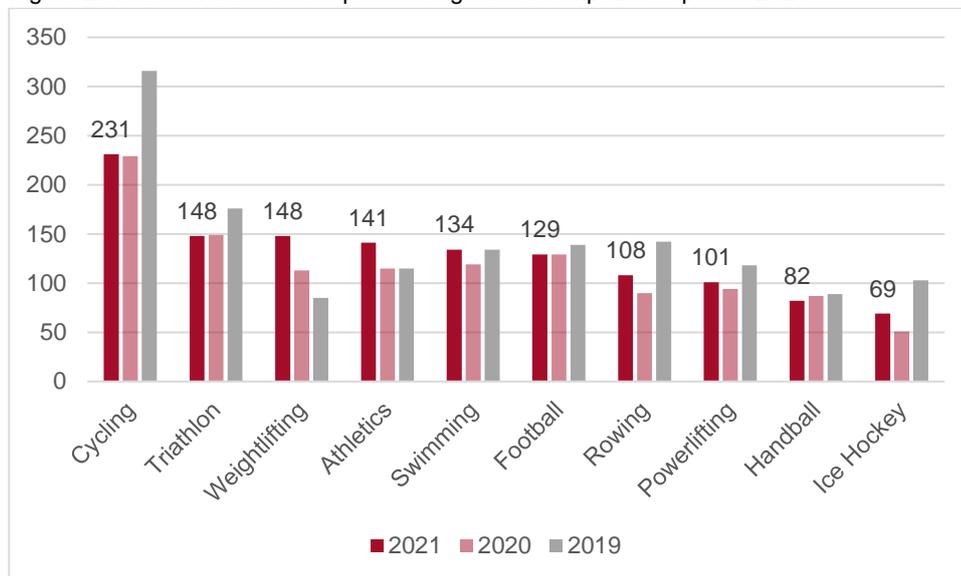


The figures presented above include 1,411 urine samples, 148 blood samples, 256 blood passport and 70 dried blood spot samples.

See Annex 2 for a comprehensive overview of samples collected from organised competitive sport, categorised by gender, sport, in- and out-of-competition tests, as well as the type of sample taken.

Specialised analyses of selected tests are an integrated aspect of ADD’s doping control programme. Therefore, ADD carried out 591 sport specific analyses of samples in 2021. The purpose of conducting specialised analyses is to ensure intelligent testing, so that athletes from different sports are tested for the most relevant substances commonly detected in their sports discipline. These specialised analyses are also a WADA requirement, as outlined in the document Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA).

Figure 2: The ten most tested sports in organised competitive sport in 2021



The ten most tested sports were the same as in the previous year, with the exception of one sport. Ice hockey featured on the list again, due to the men’s ice hockey team’s participation in the Olympic Winter Games in Beijing in February 2022, whereas badminton slipped out of the top 10 again. The early timing of the Winter Olympics in 2022 is reflected in the high number of samples taken in ice hockey during 2021.

Requested samples

In addition to collecting sample through its own programme, ADD can also be booked to collect samples for other parties: International and national sports federations, anti-doping organisations, sports event organisers, as well as associations. In 2021, ADD collected a total of 162 requested samples. In comparison, ADD collected 221 and 406 requested samples in 2020 and 2019 respectively. The drop in the number of tests in 2021 was due to COVID-19, which meant that fewer major international events were held than usual. The main reason why more samples were requested in 2020 than 2021 was that the European Women’s Handball Championship was held in Denmark in December 2020.

See Annex 3 for a comprehensive overview of the samples requested in 2021.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)

Athletes who are considered as participating at an elite level nationally or internationally, according to ADD’s classification, and have a condition or illness that requires a type of treatment or medicine that is on WADA’s Prohibited List must apply for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE). Other athletes who participate in competitive sports that are affiliated with a sports federation under NOC Denmark’s umbrella should only apply for TUE upon the request of ADD (retroactively). Most athletes who compete at an elite level internationally apply to their respective international federations for TUE.

ADD received 97 TUE applications in 2021, of which 70 applications were forwarded to the TUE Committee, where 49 were approved and 21 were declined. ADD thereby issued 51% of the TUEs that were sought. A

large proportion of the applications were not sent further to the TUE Committee because athletes were not required to apply for a TUE in advance due to their level of competition or had submitted incomplete applications. Some TUEs that were reviewed by the Committee were not issued because the athletes took a legal preparation or did not meet the medical requirements needed to apply for a TUE. The types of substances applied for as exemptions were similar to those that were previously applied for as exemptions, with the asthma medication beta-2 agonist terbutaline being the most common.

See Annex 4 for a comprehensive overview of the TUEs issued by ADD in 2021.

Dried Blood Spots approved by WADA as a testing method

WADA approved Dried Blood Spots (DBS) as a method of collecting doping samples in line with other conventional doping tests, such as urine and blood tests, from 1 September 2021. ADD's expertise in using the DBS method meant that it could start implementing it immediately. ADD therefore applied the method in its collection of samples at the following events: Alfa Omega Cup (weightlifting), the Danish boxing championships, the Danish kickboxing championships and an event involving elite swimmers.

Working group on recommendations for transgender, intergender and nonbinary inclusion in sport

In 2021, ADD was invited to be a member of a working group established by the NOC Denmark (DIF) to give input on recommendations for transgender, intergender and nonbinary inclusion in sport. The final report was prepared by DIF's administration based on the discussions and meetings in which the members of the working group took part. ADD's input shed light on the regulations that apply to the field of anti-doping in relation to the use of medication in connection with gender reassignment and Therapeutic Use Exemption rules.

Ensuring a professional team of doping control officers

ADD has developed a quality system that involves systematic quality assurance and monitoring of doping control officers. The monitoring is carried out by ADD's quality consultant and is based on control procedures that are applicable to doping control officers. The procedures build on the standards set by the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standard for Testing and Investigation (ISTI). Doping control officers are monitored every second year to ensure that they follow standard doping control procedures. 23 doping control officers were monitored in 2021. During this monitoring, the officers are given a score on a scale of 1-5: 3 = average, 4 = good, 5 = very good. 96% of the officers monitored in 2021 scored 4 (good) or above. Only one of the officers monitored scored lower than 4. 100% of ADD's current team of doping control officers achieved a score of 4 or above during the monitoring.

1.2 Prevention

Implementing the International Standard for Education (ISE) in conjunction with the World Anti-Doping Code was a focus of ADD's work in 2021.

ADD developed a new training course for elite and competitive athletes called 'Anti-Doping 1', which consists of 8 modules. The e-learning course fulfils the requirements set out in the World Anti-Doping Code and its corresponding International Standard for Education (ISE). The course covers the following areas: values, rights and responsibilities, penalties, rules and breaches of rules, the Prohibited List, medication and Therapeutic Use Exemptions, dietary supplements, control procedures, requirements for priority group athletes, and options for sharing information or suspicion of potential cheating. The modules cover the fundamental knowledge that the athletes need to have. The e-learning course is the first course published on ADD's new online learning platform. The platform is part of ADD's enhanced education initiatives that aim to reach as many athletes as possible. This is vital in ensuring that the athletes are well prepared and do not inadvertently breach the anti-doping rules.

Another requirement described in the ISE is for National Olympic Committees to cooperate with national anti-doping agencies to ensure that athletes and their support personnel receive training prior to participating in an Olympic event. Against this background, NOC Denmark and ADD collaborated on an e-learning module focusing on Tokyo 2020. The distribution of tasks was organised as such that ADD contributed with subject-specific expertise and NOC Denmark made it a requirement for its athletes and their support personnel to complete the module in order to participate in the Olympic Games, as well as making the module available on its e-learning platform.

ADD delivered its usual training sessions both for the athletes and their support personnel throughout 2021. ADD has instructed support personnel from, for example, NOC Denmark's Diploma Coach programme, physiotherapists at UC Absalon and the Danish Society for Physiotherapy respectively, and the Danish Association for Sports Medicine.

ADD has also been in contact with 16 federations about developing anti-doping education plans. By the end of 2023, all 62 federations must have established training plans that meet ISE requirements. ADD is an expert in anti-doping, whereas the federations are experts when it comes to their target groups. Therefore, ADD and the sports federations work together to plan who should receive what kind of training in the field of anti-doping, as well as how the training is delivered and the content.

In 2021 a significant amount of time was also spent on developing the anti-doping educators programme. The anti-doping educators programme is an incentive for sports federations to appoint their own accredited anti-doping resource person. This training is offered to the federations, for example, at the meetings where they draft their training plans.

The training consists of the following:

- E-learning (30 min)
- Course Day 1 (6 hours)
- Course Day 2 (6 hours)
- Observation and practical experience (4 hours)
- Accreditation
- Further education (2 hours)
- Re-accreditation (1 hour).

On the course days the anti-doping educators gain basic knowledge and understanding of the anti-doping field, plus didactic tools that enable them to disseminate anti-doping messages to the athletes and their support staff. The anti-doping educators also form a network through the training with whom they can consult or collaborate in their anti-doping work. The anti-doping educators' roles are then to support anti-doping efforts in their federations, in consultation with ADD. The training starts in 2022 and is free of charge for all federations.

2. Fitness sector and public Health

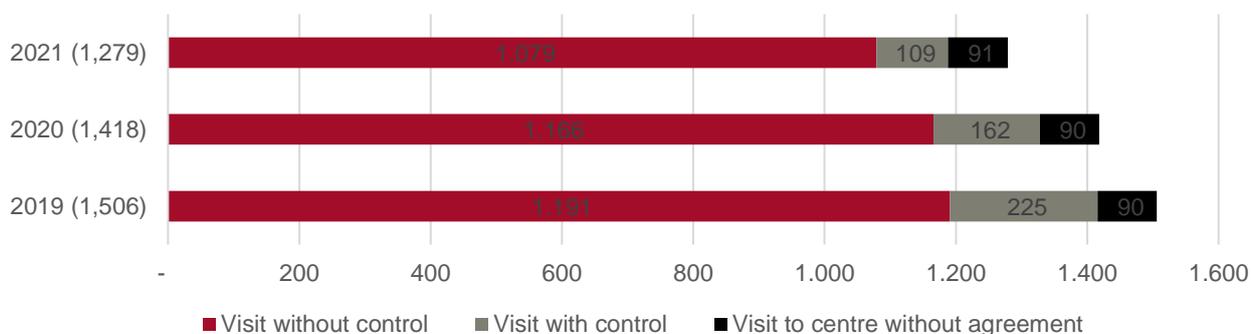
2.1 Fitness sector

Cooperation with commercial gyms and fitness centres

ADD's dialogue-based prevention efforts are at the core of its efforts to prevent doping in the numerous fitness centres located around the country that have cooperation agreements with ADD. ADD's fitness consultants who conduct site visits are visible in the gyms, maintain ongoing dialogue with staff and members, and carry out controls when relevant with a view to removing potentially unhealthy and inappropriate role models. ADD has increasingly observed that the centres want to promote clean training environments and that they see and utilise ADD as a relevant partner in achieving this. The frequency of the fitness consultants' visits to individual gyms and fitness centres is determined by the centres' profiles, histories, own initiative, intelligence and the concrete reports they receive. The fitness concept is funded by ADD's operating funds, income from cooperation agreements with commercial fitness centres and funding from the Danish Health Authority's pool for preventative health care and health promotion.

In 2021, ADD made a total of 1,279 visits to commercial and association-based fitness centres around the country. The total number of visits was lower than in 2020 and 2019 due to all commercial gyms and fitness centres having been affected by COVID-19 related closures for the first four months of the year. The 2021 lockdown lasted a month longer than in 2020, which is reflected in the total number of visits. Commercial gyms and fitness centres were closed from January until 6 May 2021, during which time the fitness consultants could not carry out their visits. Despite the interruptions caused by COVID-19, the number of site visits still exceeded the goal of 1,000 visits because ADD's fitness consultants increased their activity in the autumn to compensate for cancellations made in the spring.

Figure 3: Number of visits to Danish gyms and fitness centres – outreach and with and without controls



The table below shows the distribution of visits with and without controls in association-based and commercial gyms.

Table 1: Number of visits to Danish gyms and fitness centres – commercial and recreational (association-based)

	Visits without control	Visits with control	Total
Commercial gyms and fitness centres with cooperation agreements	914	104	1,018
Recreational gyms and fitness centres	165	5	170
Commercial gyms and fitness centres without cooperation agreements	91	0	91
Total	1,170	109	1,279

There were significantly fewer visits made to recreational gyms and fitness centres that are affiliated with NOC Denmark, DGI or the Danish Association for Company Sports, as ADD has observed that there is less of a focus on muscle-building workouts in these association-based gyms. The focus of ADD's visits to gyms and fitness centres is prevention, and the frequency of these visits is planned according to risk assessments. In order to improve these assessments, ADD aimed to develop a data-driven prevention assessment to determine the number and frequency of visits to the various centres that have ADD cooperation agreements. This assessment includes several parameters, such as primary type of activity, proportion of staffed opening hours, proportion of young participants and previous doping cases.

All recreational fitness centres that are affiliated with NOC Denmark, DGI and the Danish Association for Company Sports automatically have cooperation agreements with ADD in accordance with the Danish Anti-Doping Regulations for Recreational Athletes. A commercial centre can make a cooperation agreement directly with ADD or through being a member of the Danish Fitness & Health Organisation (DFHO). These agreements give ADD the authority to carry out controls in the fitness centres, as the centres are required to specify in their conditions for membership that ADD can test members at the centre. Visits to centres without a cooperation agreement are therefore carried out without controls, as is illustrated in Table 1.

During 2021, 439 commercial gyms and fitness centres had cooperation agreements with ADD, compared with 437 in 2020. The number of centres entering into and dropping out of cooperation agreements tends to fluctuate, so there were 383 that had agreements at the end of 2021, in contrast to 386 at the end of 2020, which is a slight decrease of under one percent. The decrease is primarily due to the closure of centres.

Update of the fitness concept

Work was done throughout 2021 to update the content of the fitness concept, which took into account the following trends in the community and fitness sector that ADD wished to address:

- Fitness is now the most popular sports activity among adults and teenagers, as young as 13.
- Young people feel pressured to live up to certain body shape ideals, and are often exposed to unattainable body images.
- Young people spend a lot of time in gyms and fitness centres, which are becoming a social arena for youth without adult interference.
- Unstaffed hours are increasing in gyms and fitness centres.
- The presence of trained staff is less prioritised.
- 'Online coach' (Personal trainer) is not a protected title. But, along with various fitness influencers, these trainers can have a significant impact on young people's fitness habits, and there are many examples of unqualified advice being given that could cause harm.

ADD has involved key stakeholders and partners from the fitness sector in the process to ensure that its initiatives can be implemented in this environment. The Danish Fitness & Health Organisation (DFHO), Move for Life (Bevæg Dig For Livet) Fitness, Fitness World and SATS have all been part of the process, which has resulted in the four outcomes listed below. These points will be added to the ADD's cooperation agreements with commercial gyms and fitness centres:

- ADD is committed to providing training and course materials to all fitness centres.
- Fitness centres are required to make these training courses available to their staff.
- Fitness centres are advised to take the presence of young members into account when scheduling staffed and unstaffed opening hours.
- Fitness centres are required to enter into a dialogue with and give access to the municipal crime prevention teams working at street level as part of the so-called SSP cooperation between schools, social services and the police.

The initiatives are regarded as an effort to reinforce daily prevention work in the commercial gyms and fitness centres and contribute even more to creating clean and safe training environments for young people. Furthermore, the process has led to an agreement with Move for Life Fitness to enter into a partnership that covers associated-based fitness, which clarifies the details of the partnership and distribution of responsibilities. The agreement will also outline how the four points above can be implemented in association-based fitness.

In line with ADD's assessment of the importance of gym and fitness centre staff having knowledge of youth culture in relation to body image, fitness and training, and healthy training environments, and the task of being healthy role models, and to complement ADD's prevention efforts in fitness centres, ADD also delivers courses for fitness education providers: Next, Aalborg Sports College (sportshøjskole) and Fitness Institute.

Personal trainers are also actively involved in fitness centres. 'Personal trainer' is an unprotected title, and there are several examples of people working in these positions, especially online coaches, giving unqualified advice. This is something PT Denmark wants to address, and ADD is supporting its efforts. ADD entered into a partnership with PT Denmark in September 2021, and the agreement states that all registered personal trainers at PT Denmark should be available for doping control and be trained in doping prevention. This will be part of the ethical guidelines personal trainers are expected to follow in order to improve the quality and transparency of the sector.

2.2 Public health

The use of banned substances in the fitness sector is a small piece of a much bigger and more complex puzzle regarding youth, performance culture and mental health. Several organisations are working with the same issues, which means there are also many organisations applying for the same pool of grants for initiatives aimed at the same target groups under the same overall themes. At ADD we therefore decided when drafting our strategy for 2019-2022 to focus on approaching others to collaborate on new initiatives for our target groups.

The project "A friend in the mirror" was developed in collaboration with the National Eating Disorder and Self-Harm Association (*Landsforeningen mod spiseforstyrrelser og selvskade* – LMS). VIA University College's Continuing Education for Nurses and the Danish School Sport Federation also contributed to compiling the materials.

"Mirror Friend" focuses on 6th grade students and is aimed at the adults surrounding them: parents, school staff, sport and recreation leaders and fitness centre staff. The project consists of:

- Workshops for 6th grade classes
- Teaching resources for 6th grade classes
- Professional development for specialist staff
- Meetings with parents
- An e-program for sport and recreation leaders
- E-learning for fitness centre staff.

The project materials were developed and pilot tested in 2021, and the project will run from 2022-2024.

The project is supported with funds from Nordea Foundation, the Danish health insurance association *Sygeforsikringen "danmark"* and the Danish Health Authority's pool for preventative health care and health promotion.

3. Investigation and intelligence

Investigation is a key element of ADD's work. It is ADD's task to process reports of suspected doping and doping cases made, and refer the cases to the relevant judicial bodies, and this includes handling the investigation of the cases. ADD also conducts preliminary investigations into match-fixing-related cases on the basis of reports submitted to the Stop Match-fixing hotline.

In recent years ADD's work has become increasingly intelligence-based. Intelligence is vital in combating both doping and match-fixing, as the greatest insights into the sport and fitness environments are to be gained from being in the environments themselves. ADD gathers intelligence via two whistleblowing hotlines, Stop Doping and Stop Match-fixing, where anyone can easily, securely and anonymously share their knowledge or suspicion of doping or match-fixing via an online form on ADD's website or on the Stop Doping and Stop Match-fixing apps.

Table 2: Number of reports received in 2021

	Whistleblower hotlines	Other channels	Total
Concerning doping	62	37	99
Concerning match-fixing	8	3	11
Total	70	40	110

In 2021, ADD received a total of 110 reports. This was an increase from 2020, which was impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns. The first half of 2021 in particular was also affected by COVID-19 lockdowns, whereas in the third quarter, after the reopening, many reports were made concerning doping in both organised sport and in fitness environments.

ADD also receives valuable reports from its partners. ADD's cooperation with the Danish Customs Agency and the Danish Police consists of a reciprocal exchange of information that can contribute to investigations of criminal activity such as the production, import, sale and distribution of illegal substances and preparations. In 2021, the partnership agreement with the Danish Customs Agency on the reciprocal exchange of information was extended until the end of 2022. The partnership agreement with the Danish Police is ongoing.

Intelligence training

In 2020, ADD's doping control officers completed an intelligence training course. In 2021, two staff members in the secretariat completed a continuing education course that focused on intelligence. The staff members took the subject 'Intelligence analysis' at Metropolitan University College (Metropol). The course gave the staff insights into optimal approaches to using intelligence data, including how interconnections between the data can reveal more information that can be used to enhance ADD's risk profiling, for instance. This was the subject of the staff members' final assignment.

Doping cases in organised sport 2021

Organised competitive sport

Sixteen doping cases were reported in 2021, and 12 of these were presented to the Doping Tribunal under the national anti-doping regulations. Two cases were not presented to the tribunal due to changes in the anti-doping rules regarding euphoriant substances. The remaining three cases are pending as they are still being investigated by ADD.

Table 3: Organised competitive sport cases reported under the national anti-doping regulations in 2021

Sport	Test type	Gender	Violation	Case prosecuted
Taekwondo	Out-of-competition	F	Positive test: bendroflumethiazide (diuretic/masking agent)	2-year suspension
Cycling	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cocaine	Withdrawn due to rule change
Cycling	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cocaine	Withdrawn due to rule change
Powerlifting	In-competition	M	Refusal to submit sample	4-year suspension
Weightlifting	In-competition	M	Positive test: Steroids (muscle-building)	4-year suspension
Weightlifting	In-competition	F	Positive test: Terbutaline (bronchodilator agent)	Pending case
Weightlifting	In-competition	M	Positive test: Terbutaline (bronchodilator agent)	4-year suspension
Weightlifting	In-competition	F	Positive test: Clomiphene (raises testosterone levels)	Pending case
Weightlifting	In-competition	M	Positive test: Steroids (muscle-building)	4-year suspension
Gymnastics	In-competition	M	Positive test: Steroids (muscle-building)	4-year suspension
Gymnastics	In-competition	M	Positive test: DMAA (stimulant)	Pending Doping Tribunal hearing
Rugby	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cannabis Second violation	2-year-and-one-month suspension
Rugby	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cannabis and cocaine	3-month suspension
Volleyball	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cannabis	Pending case
Wrestling	Out-of-competition	M	Whereabouts violation	1-year suspension
Boxing	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cannabis	3-month suspension

It is important to note that even though the number of doping cases made in 2021 is greater than the number from 2020, it does not mean that more people were taking prohibited substances in organised sport. ADD does not have any data to support this causality.

Two cases that were sanctioned in 2021 had been reported in 2020, but a ruling was not made until after ADD's Annual Report deadline for 2020, which was after April 2021. The table below illustrates these cases.

Table 4: Doping cases reported in 2020 and sanctioned in 2021 after the 2020 Annual Report deadline

Sport	Test type	Gender	Violation	Case prosecuted
Powerlifting	In-competition	M	Positive test: Testosterone (muscle-building)	4-year suspension
Track cycling	In-competition	M	Positive test: Cannabis (depressant)	3-month suspension

Internationally there were also a case involving a Danish athlete that were tested positive in 2020 but sanctioned in 2021. The table below gives more information about the case.

Table 5: International cases involving Danish athletes

Sport	Authority	Test type	Gender	Violation	Case prosecuted
Stand up paddle	ITA	In-competition	M	Positiv test: Clostebol (muscle-building)	1,5 years suspension

Recreational sports clubs and fitness centres

ADD reported three cases from recreational sports clubs and fitness centres in accordance with the Danish Anti-Doping Regulations for Recreational Athletes in 2021. These cases applied to participants in recreational sports clubs and fitness centres. Two cases were reported on the basis of failure to participate in doping control and one case on the basis of a positive sample.

Table 6: Cases reported under the Danish Anti-Doping Regulations for Recreational Athletes in 2021

Sport	Test type	Gender	Violation	Case prosecuted
Fitness	Out-of-competition	M	Positive test	Under review
Fitness	Out-of-competition	M	Refusal to submit sample	Under review
Fitness	Out-of-competition	M	Refusal to submit sample	Under review

The total of three cases reported in 2021 was the lowest recorded in the last three years. By comparison, there were four cases in 2020 and 10 cases in 2019. This is due to the increasing focus on prevention efforts during visits to the recreational sports clubs and fitness centres – just as it is in the commercial gyms and fitness centres. Members are only selected for doping control if they are suspected of using prohibited substances. In 2021 five members of recreational sports clubs and fitness centres were selected for doping control.

Doping cases in commercial gyms and fitness centres in 2021

In 2021, the commercial gyms and fitness centres that have cooperation agreements with ADD settled 63 cases based on doping controls conducted by ADD.

Table 7: Cases in commercial gyms and fitness centres 2021

	Total selected	Refused to submit sample	Positive test	Total cases
Men	114	38	24	62
Women	4	1	0	1
Total	118	39	24	63

The above table shows that 53% of the members who were selected for doping control in fitness centres in 2020 were suspended, either as a result of a positive doping test or for refusing to participate in the control. This represents a slight decrease from 56% in 2020. This high percentage of positive cases indicates that ADD's resources are being used in a more targeted and effective way, as there are significant costs associated

with taking doping control samples. In addition to the time needed for fitness consultants to carry out the procedure, there are expenses associated with providing testing kits, transporting the samples to the laboratory in Oslo and analysing the samples. In 2021, 33% of members selected for doping control in commercial fitness centres declined to participate. This is the same proportion as in 2020 and 2019. ADD's interpretation of this statistic is that it is a well-known fact among gym users that if they have prohibited substances in their bodies they will be detected by ADD's doping controls. It is not possible to by-pass a sanction, so many admit to using a prohibited substance rather than agreeing to be tested, thus avoiding giving a urine sample under supervision.

Match-fixing

The National Platform Against Match-Fixing

The purpose of the National Platform Against Match-Fixing is to ensure a coordination of efforts to prevent match-fixing. The Platform includes representatives of the Danish Ministry of Culture, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime, the Danish Gambling Authority, the NOC and Sports Confederation of Denmark (DIF), the Danish Football Association (DBU), Danske Spil (the national lottery), Danish Online Gambling Association and ADD. ADD has carried out the role as the Secretariat of the National Platform Against Match-Fixing since 1 January 2016.

In 2021 an external evaluation of the National Platform was made. The Danish Institute for Sports Studies completed the evaluation, which was published on 15 December 2021, and presented the following seven recommendations to:

1. Address the platform's governance-related issue
2. Further develop the Secretariat's information centre dimension
3. Address the 'One point of entry' issue regarding specific cases
4. Clarify the matter of exchange of personally sensitive information and formalise the 'informal' group's work
5. Work to establish a reporting obligation
6. Develop a positive list for types of games
7. Expand the platform's membership.

The evaluators also offered the following two perspectives:

1. The evaluator believes that it would be beneficial for the members of the platform to focus on what they can accomplish together rather than focusing on their disagreements. For example, they could make a joint effort to deliver awareness campaigns, prevention initiatives and so on.
2. The evaluator can also offer a viewpoint on the location of the secretariat for the platform, as this was brought up during the interviews that the Danish Institute for Sports Studies conducted as part of the evaluation. It is the evaluator's assessment that there are no compelling reasons to relocate the platform's secretariat. The evaluator does not recommend against finding a new location for the secretariat, but it finds that the challenges experienced within the platform can be solved regardless of the secretariat's placing at ADD, provided that the seven recommendations above are addressed.

Group of Copenhagen

The Group of Copenhagen is a network of national platforms working to prevent match-fixing. ADD is Denmark's representative in the group. The network was dubbed the Group of Copenhagen when ADD invited the network to its first meeting in Copenhagen in 2016.

On Monday 22 November 2021 the Group of Copenhagen met for the first time as an Advisory Group for the Macolin Convention's Follow-up Committee on the manipulation of sports competitions. ADD represented

Denmark at the meeting. The group adopted its Rules of procedure, elected its chairpersons and Bureau members, and discussed key issues, including: information sharing and data protection, e-sports betting, the Typology tools, the monitoring of major international competitions and technical cooperation projects. The Advisory Group will on the basis of those first exchanges develop its 2022-2025 Action Plan. This evolution from starting as a network to becoming an Advisory Group for the Macolin Convention's Follow-up Committee must be viewed in light of the developments in the field of match-fixing in recent years.

It should be noted that the Group of Copenhagen utilises ADD's encryption and sharing system when it shares information.

EURO 2020

ADD took part in an Anti-Match-Fixing Assessment Group (AMFAG) in connection with the staging of the 2020 UEFA European Football Championship (EURO 2020). The group was dedicated to monitoring the tournament and supporting UEFA in solving potential integrity-related concerns linked to staging the EURO 2020. The AMFAG group comprised representatives of UEFA, the Council of Europe, six host countries belonging to the Group of Copenhagen, Europol and Interpol.

The AMFAG group met regularly from January 2021 and also met several times during the tournament to share information about completed and upcoming matches. The group collected and analysed all relevant information, including betting monitoring reports, participants and match information, and alerts received through reporting mechanisms.

The AMFAG group's work in conjunction with the EURO 2020 resulted in ADD being invited to join another AMFAG group at the end of 2021 – this time in connection with the Olympic Winter Games in Beijing in 2022.

4. Research and development in the field of anti-doping

The Research Committee received five applications and supported all five of these projects. ADD allocated a total of DKK 1,097,957.

1. “The prevalence of doping in Danish elite sports”
DKK 179,280
This study will shed light on the prevalence of doping in Danish national elite sport, as well as the reasons behind and attitudes towards the use of banned substances. One aspect of the project will be to reveal whether there is a connection between these attitudes and the level of competition or the amount of anti-doping training received. Finally, the study will compare its findings with research on other national and international sports participants.
2. “Fitness doping in Denmark - FIDO DK”
DKK 315,000
This research project aims, over the course of four years, to investigate changes in heart function or heart disease among 1,200 anabolic steroid users. The emphasis will be on detecting anatomic changes to the heart and the pumping function of the heart.
3. “The mental health of anabolic steroid users”
DKK 173,677
The research project is a continuation of a previous ADD-financed case register study. This part of the study aims to compare the number of psychiatric diagnoses made and the use of medication to manage mental health conditions among past users of anabolic steroids and a comparable control group.
4. “The impact of menstrual cycle and low energy availability on the Athlete Biological Passport”
DKK 230,000
This research project will highlight the impact of energy intake and the menstrual cycle on the biomarkers measured in the Athlete Biological Passport.
5. “Effect of growth hormone on connective tissue remodeling in damaged muscles and overloaded tendons”.
DKK 200,000
This research project aims to demonstrate the effect of growth hormones on the healing process of damaged muscles and overloaded tendons. In addition, the project will shed light on the potential of tracing growth hormones (GH) via the existing GH Biomarkers test.

There were no conflicts of interest in the Research Committee in 2021.

Completed projects, results and publications in 2021

In 2021 the following financed research projects submitted reports to ADD regarding their grants.

Impact of Glucocorticoids on the ABP

ADD is aware of this research project’s findings, but is unable to share them in this report as the data remains confidential until the study is published.

Does existing anti-doping learning strategies alter doping perception and body images among young people

This research project showed that young students focus a great deal on body image and know very little about doping. ADD's teaching materials raised an awareness and consciousness about the topic that had not been present in previous teaching interventions.

Determining the potential of hepcidin and erythroferrone to detect rHuEPO misuse

This research project found that new biomarkers (Hepcidin and ERFE) have the potential to detect EPO doping.

Detection of autologous blood transfusion by dried blood spots

This research project finds that new biomarkers (ALAS2 LC and L) have the potential to detect autologous blood doping in Dried Blood Spots.

5. International cooperation

Olympic Games

The 202 Olympic Summer Games were held in 2021 in Tokyo after being postponed for one year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. ADD sent one staff member from its secretariat to the Games as a MODOC specialist and experienced control manager. This staff member played an instrumental role in the development of the doping control programme in Tokyo. ADD also provided an experienced doping control officer, who worked under high pressure during the Games.

In preparation for the Olympic Winter Games in Beijing in 2022, ADD participated in a Pre-Games Task Force throughout 2021 as Europe's representative. The Task Force was responsible for carrying out a risk analysis of all athletes that could potentially qualify for the Olympic Games, as well as outlining recommended testing procedures for each of these athletes.

National Anti-Doping Governance Observer

Prior to the completion of the Erasmus+ project 'National Anti Doping Governance Observer' (NADGO)¹ and its corresponding report, there were no guiding or binding principles that could be used to measure good governance standards within National Anti-Doping Agencies (NADOs). From 2019 to 2021, the NADGO project developed a Code of Good Governance and a tool to evaluate how the NADOs performed against various good governance indicators. This tool was used to benchmark 11 NADOs and the results are published in the project's final report from June 2021.

The tool consists of a set of indicators that allow for a comprehensive evaluation of the quality of anti-doping agencies' management and leadership. These indicators highlight 50 principles that are grouped into six different dimensions of 'good governance'.

ADD scored 78% on the overall index, which positioned ADD in joint first place among the 11 countries ranked through the survey. By comparison, there were some EU countries that scored 39% and the lowest-ranking country scored 12%.

WADA

New World Anti-Doping Code comes into effect

On 1 January 2021 WADA's new World Anti-Doping Code came into effect. This resulted in several NADOs being deemed non-compliant or being added to a so-called 'watchlist', as they had not incorporated the new regulations in their respective national legislations. In Denmark, the 'Ministerial order on promoting integrity in sport' is updated each year as part of an administrative procedure, ensuring the World Anti-Doping Code is kept updated as an annex to the legislation, thereby avoiding delays to political processes, which has otherwise been seen in several of the mentioned countries due to COVID-19 or other hindrances.

Governance reforms

WADA has responded to criticism of its own good governance structures by initiating reforms. The first reforms came into effect in 2018, when the WADA Foundation Board approved various recommendations on the implementation of WADA's governance reforms to improve the organisation's independence, ethical conduct and transparency. Some countries – including Denmark – believe that further reforms are still needed for WADA to meet good governance criteria such as distribution of power between legislative and executive

¹ NADGO report: <https://www.playthegame.org/media/10594463/NADGO-final-report.pdf>

bodies. In 2021, a working group assessed whether more could be done to strengthen good governance structures in WADA. The Working Group on the Review of WADA Governance Reforms invited NADOs to meet and provide input to the group's work, and ADD utilised this opportunity. At WADA's latest Foundation Board meeting, it was decided to extend the working group's mandate, so the group's final report and recommendations will be reviewed at the meeting in May 2022.

Working groups

Two staff members at ADD's secretariat are members of a working group that is developing educational materials called the Global Learnings Development Framework (GLDF), an onboarding course for specialist areas within the field of anti-doping. The Framework is being developed to ensure that staff in anti-doping organisations are equipped with fundamental specialist knowledge and that basic occupational standards are shared across countries and continents. The two staff members from ADD helped to facilitate the drafting of educational materials on investigation and intelligence, and they facilitated 14 online sessions for an expert group comprised of investigative and intelligence staff from across the world to map their tasks and skills. WADA developed e-learning courses, virtual face-to-face training and a one-on-one supervision procedure on the basis of these sessions. The pilot project phase will begin in 2022, in which staff from anti-doping organisations will review these training processes and provide feedback on them.

One ADD staff member was part of WADA's Dried Blood Spot (DBS) Working Group, which had as its objective to initiate research that would help develop the DBS testing method. The group used the research findings to underpin the content of official WADA documents on procedures for the storage, transport and analysis of DBS tests. The DBS method was approved by WADA in 2021 and from September it was given the same status as the other conventional testing methods: urine and blood. ADD was one of the first NADOs in the world to implement the method, and DBS is now an integrated part of ADD's doping control programme in organised sport.

ADD was also represented by one staff member in WADA's Blood Expert Group, which consists of six international blood experts who are assigned to develop a blood passport as part of the Athlete Biological Passport. The group meets regularly, evaluates the applicability of the most current research in the field and advises on changes in procedures regarding the collection of samples, analysis and handling blood passport data.

Council of Europe

CAHAMA

There are six WADA candidates who represent Europe and these candidates' mandates are negotiated at the Ad Hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency's meetings, also known as CAHAMA meetings. As CAHAMA is a Council of Europe forum, it is the Danish government who represents Denmark at these meetings. ADD participates in the CAHAMA meetings as an observer and assistant to the Ministry of Culture.

T-DO

The member states of the Council of Europe are subject to the Anti-Doping Convention. A Monitoring Group called T-DO monitors the application of the Convention. ADD participates in this forum in a similar role as in the CAHAMA meetings – as an observer and assistant to the Ministry of Culture.

ADD represents Denmark in a separate monitoring group that has been established in the field of education, T-DO ED: Advisory Group on Education. ADD is also part of a so-called 'drafting group' under T-DO ED, which was originally set up to advise WADA in connection with the development of the International Standard for Education and its associated guidelines. The group has continued after completing this work, and is now

focusing on the following three key areas until the end of 2022: Training of trainers, mutual recognition of training and partnership with national stakeholders.

Cooperation with other national anti-doping organisations

iNADO

The Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO) has as its Mission to work together across anti-doping organisations to support clean sport and “be an influential, international voice; seeking, sharing and promoting best practises and creating, leading and growing a supportive, international member community”. ADD’s former CEO, Michael Ask, was the chair of iNADO, and when he resigned as the CEO of ADD he also stepped down as the chair of iNADO. Therefore, ADD is now a regular member of iNADO.

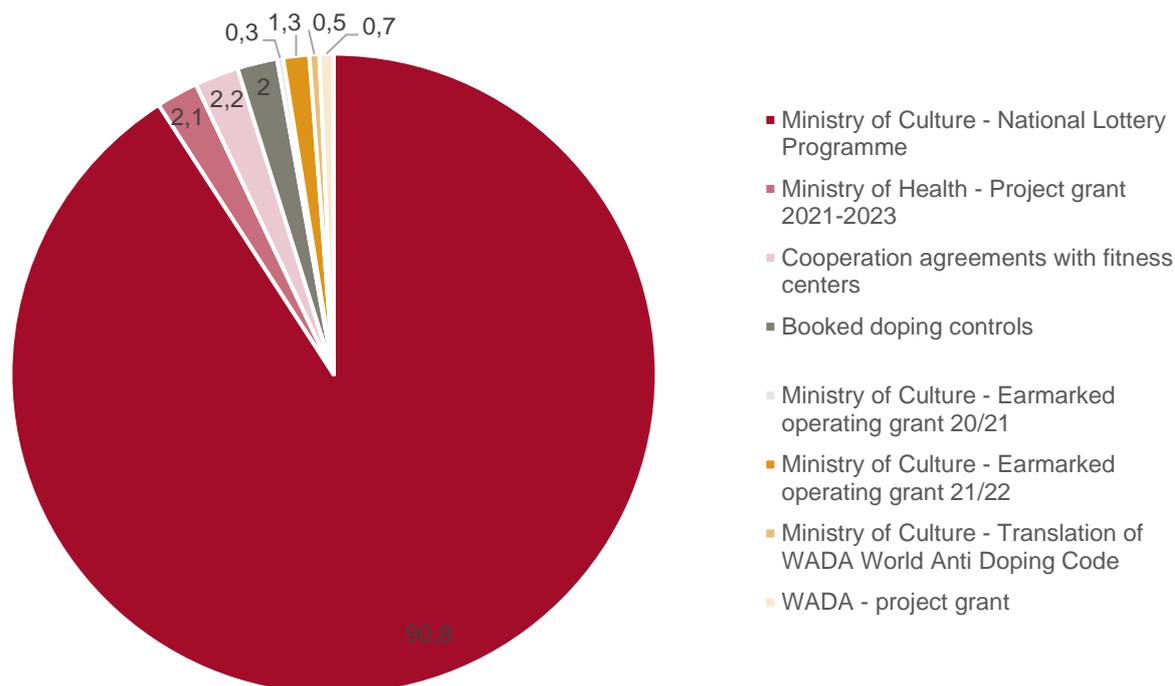
NAPMU

ADD is still an important partner in the Nordic Athlete Passport Monitoring Unit (NAPMU), which is a key tool used in ADD and the other anti-doping organisations’ work. NAPMU focuses on using data from Athlete Biological Passports to target selected athletes with doping controls. NAPMU is associated with the WADA-accredited anti-doping laboratory in Oslo, and ADD’s CEO is represented on NAPMU’s board. NAPMU has several external clients, including anti-doping organisations and international federations, which it supports in terms of optimising their doping control work. NAPMU’s assessment of biological profiles and testing advice is an integrated part of ADD’s intelligence-based doping control work. In 2021, there were no suspicious blood passport findings among the materials analysed.

6. Finance

ADD's total income in 2021 was DKK 28 million (DKK 28.7 million in 2020), which includes an operating grant of DKK 25.5 million from the Danish Ministry of Culture. The remaining income consists of project support from the Danish Ministry of Culture and the Danish Ministry of Health, doping control contracts made with event and tournament organisers, and cooperation agreements with gyms and fitness centres and the police, as well as project support from WADA.

Figure 4: Distribution of ADD's income in %



ADD's total expenditures amounted to DKK 29.3 (28.4) million and can be broken down into the following expense categories:

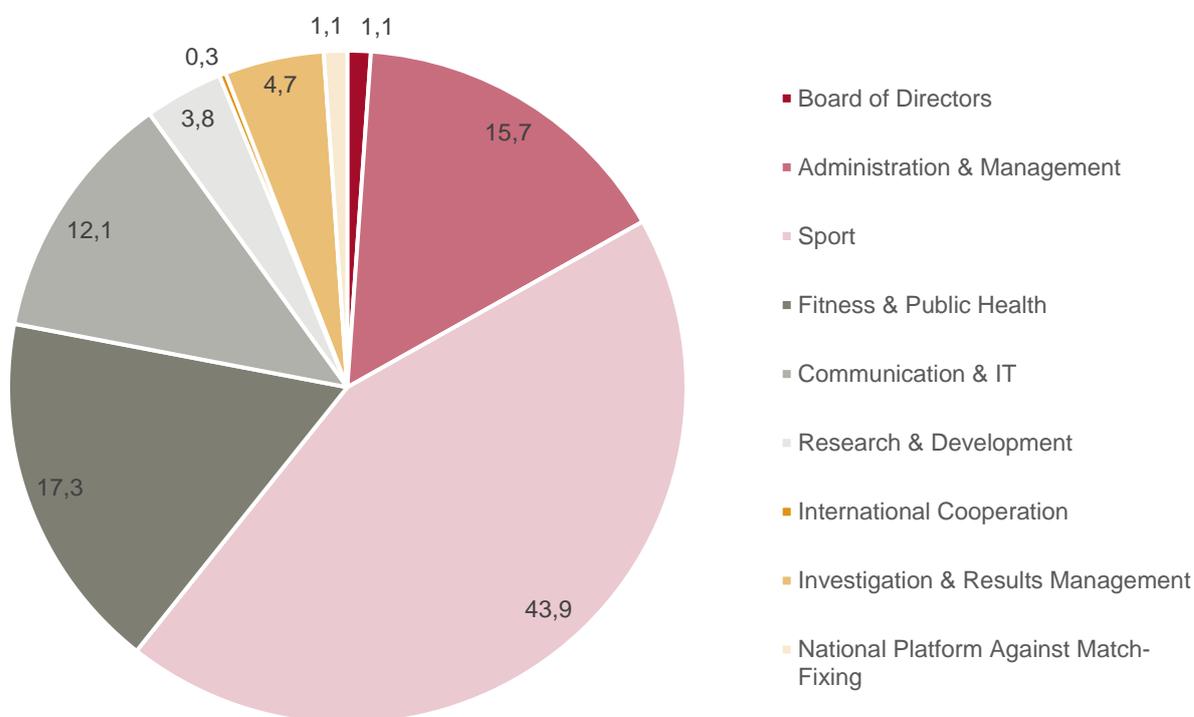
Board of Directors	0.3 (0.3)	million kr.	(note 1)
Administration & Management	4.6 (4.6)	million kr.	(note 2)
Sport	12.8 (11.8)	million kr.	(note 3)
Fitness & Health	5.1 (5.1)	million kr.	(note 4)
Communication & IT	3.5 (3.5)	million kr.	(note 5)
Research & Development	1.1 (1.1)	million kr.	(note 6)
International Cooperation	0.1 (0.1)	million kr.	(note 7)
Investigation & Ruselt Management	1.4 (1.7)	million kr.	(note 8)
National Platform Against Match-Fixing	0.3 (0.2)	million kr.	(note 9)

The table above shows that ADD spent one million more Danish kroner in 2021 than in 2020 on Sport and Recreation (*'Idræt'*). This is because there was much less activity in 2020 than usual due to the many sports tournaments that needed to be cancelled and the postponement of several development projects due to the

pandemic, which meant that ADD was requested to carry out fewer doping controls than usual. These controls were able to be carried out in 2021. ADD also held professional development activities for doping control officers in connection with the introduction of dried blood spot testing, covered training costs to enable ADD's doping control officers to collect samples for the International Testing Agency (ITA), and incurred costs associated with quarterly meetings with the doping control officers that were initiated by an APV and wellbeing survey conducted in the summer of 2021.

On the other hand, ADD spent less on 'Investigation and management of cases' in 2021 than in 2020. This is because ADD's lawyer retired in 2020 and it was a priority to have an overlapping handover period so that the newly appointed lawyer could learn from the retiring lawyer's experience. This led to increased salary costs in 2020 that were not required in 2021. There were also savings made in 2021 on Communication and IT expenses, because the Stop Doping and Stop Match-fixing telephone hotlines were phased out as they were rarely used in comparison with the online forms that are available on the website and apps.

Figure 5: Distribution of ADD's expenditure in %



Budget versus actual expenditure

The budgeted and actual expenditure differs by only DKK 4,000. However, this covers deviations on separate lines:

- The 'Administration and Management' line exceeded the original budget due to a replacement for a staff member on maternity leave remaining in a project position, which resulted in greater holiday pay expenses than budgeted.
- The 'Fitness and Public Health' line was lower than budgeted due to gyms and fitness centres being closed for the first four months of the year during the pandemic, and a campaign that was not implemented as budgeted.

- The 'Communication and IT' line went over the original budget due to expenses incurred in the recruitment of a new CEO. ADD's Board of Directors hired a consultancy to assist with the recruitment, and there were also costs associated with marketing and advertising the vacant position.

The final balance for the year was DKK 261,000 over budget, as the budget (with a deficit) was DKK -947,000 and the result for 2021 was DKK -1,208,000. As the actual expenses were less than budgeted, the result was affected by the income falling under the budgeted level.

There was less income from cooperation agreements with gyms and fitness centres and fewer doping controls requested due to COVID-19. As the pandemic resulted in the closure of fitness centres for the first four months of the year, and subsequently put these centres under financial strain, ADD decided to invoice the fitness centres for only six months for their cooperation agreements in 2021. The initiative was taken to prevent the centres from opting out of their ADD cooperation agreements, which would significantly undermine the rollout of anti-doping initiatives in these environments and result in a further drop in income for ADD for years to come. The number of doping controls requested was lower than budgeted due to the pandemic resulting in fewer sports tournaments and events being held than usual.

ADD budgeted for a deficit of DKK -0.9 million and ended the financial year with a result of DKK -1.2 million. This means that the equity at the end of the year was DKK 0.9 million. ADD aims for an equity of DKK 1-1.5 million. Therefore, ADD's management will review the budget for 2022 with a view to ensuring that ADD will not end the year with a negative result.

7. Overview of annexes

Annex 1: Risk analysis and priority testing groups

Annex 2: Doping control in organised competitive sport, 2021

Annex 3: Requested samples 2021

Annex 4: Therapeutic Use Exemptions 2021

Annex 5: Annual account 202.

Annex 1: Risk analysis and priority testing groups

Athletes who meet one or more of the following criteria are included in the priority testing groups:

1. Athletes competing at an elite international level in high-risk disciplines in which Denmark is highly competitive.
2. Athletes identified on the basis of additional information such as intelligence or other indications such as remarkable progress in performance or a fluctuation in biological profile.

High-risk sports disciplines are determined through an annual risk assessment of different sports.

The risk assessment considers the effect of doping substances on endurance and muscle mass, as well as Denmark's international level in the individual sports. The risk assessment's top-12 list of sports is as follows:

Ranking	Sport
1	Triathlon
2	Cycling
3	Rowing
4	Powerlifting
5	Badminton
6	Athletics
7	Swimming
8	Boxing
9	Kickboxing
10	Wrestling
11	Canoe/kayak
12	Weightlifting

Athletes included in the priority testing groups must submit information and their whereabouts into WADA's online database system ADAMS. On the last day before a new quarter begins, the athletes in the priority testing group must enter the following information into the ADAMS system:

- Their name, telephone number, email address, postal and residential address.
- Name and address(es) of their regular training facilities and their usual training schedule.
- Their competition schedule for the next quarter, including the name and address of the venue and the dates of the competitions.
- Information about any disability that could affect the doping control process.
- One specific 60-minute timeslot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day when the athlete will be available and accessible for testing at a specific location.

In 2021 there were:

- Warnings given for failure to complete information on whereabouts properly: 1
- Warnings given for missed whereabouts tests: 13
- Number of sanctions given on the basis of the above: 1.

ADD stores samples at the WADA-accredited laboratory in Oslo, which ADD uses to carry out its analyses of doping tests:

- Number of samples for long-term storage in 2021: 69
- Number of samples for long-term storage that were re-analysed in 2021: 0

Annex 2: Doping control in elite and competitive sport

WOMEN											
Sport	In-competition				Out-of-competition					Total	Grand total
	Blood	DBS	Urine	Total	Blood	Blood module	DBS	Urine	Total		
American football											50
Aquatics											2
Archery	2		27	29	8	7		26	41	70	141
Arm wrestling			2	2	1	15		18	34	36	60
Athletics											49
Badminton		4		4				2	2	6	50
Basketball											6
Boxing											33
Canoe/kayak								2	2	2	4
Cycling			19	19	7	21		23	51	70	231
Equestrian								7	7	7	129
Fencing											2
Football			6	6				2	2	8	13
Golf			4	4				1	1	5	12
Gymnastics			7	7				9	9	16	82
Handball											69
Ice hockey											10
Judo			4	4		16		16	32	36	50
Karate								4	4	4	12
Kickboxing		1		1	1			7	8	9	47
Motocross											17
Orienteering			4	4		8		8	16	20	34
Para athletics											3
Para swimming								3	3	3	3
Powerlifting			3	3				2	2	5	8
Rowing			2	2	2	33		33	68	70	108
Rugby											53
Sailing								5	5	5	9
Shooting			2	2				4	4	6	9
Skating											3
Surfing	3		7	10	2			9	11	21	101
Table tennis					5			5	10	10	10
Taekwondo	3		16	19	3	18	3	27	51	70	134
Tennis			5	5				3	3	8	16
Triathlon											5
Volleyball			17	17	2	17		25	44	61	148

Weightlifting											24
Wrestling	1	8	6	15	13			31	44	59	148
Grand total	9	13	131	153	44	135	3	272	454	607	1,885

MEN											
Sport	In-competition				Out-of-competition					Total	Grand total
	Blood	DBS	Urine	Total	Blood	Blood module	DBS	Urine	Total		
American football	4		16	20				30	30	50	50
Aquatics			1	1				1	1	2	2
Archery	2		20	22	1	15		33	49	71	141
Arm wrestling			2	2		10		12	22	24	60
Athletics			31	31	6			12	18	49	49
Badminton		20	8	28	4			12	16	44	50
Basketball								6	6	6	6
Boxing			6	6	1	4		22	27	33	33
Canoe/ kayak								2	2	2	4
Cycling			62	62	13	39		47	99	161	231
Equestrian			66	66	6			50	56	122	129
Fencing								2	2	2	2
Football			5	5						5	13
Golf			4	4				3	3	7	12
Gymnastics			23	23	6			37	43	66	82
Handball			37	37				32	32	69	69
Ice hockey								10	10	10	10
Judo			7	7	1	3		3	7	14	50
Karate			5	5				3	3	8	12
Kickboxing		16		16	3			19	22	38	47
Motocross			17	17						17	17
Orienteering			8	8		3		3	6	14	34
Para athletics								3	3	3	3
Para swimming											3
Powerlifting			1	1				2	2	3	8
Rowing			4	4	4	15		15	34	38	108
Rugby	4		28	32				21	21	53	53
Sailing								4	4	4	9
Shooting			2	2				1	1	3	9
Skating						1		2	3	3	3
Surfing	7		18	25	8		1	46	55	80	101
Table tennis											10
Taekwondo	4		18	22	2	11	2	27	42	64	134

Tennis			5	5				3	3	8	16
Triathlon			5	5						5	5
Volleyball			29	29	3	20		35	58	87	148
Weightlifting			14	14	5			5	10	24	24
Wrestling		13	15	28	11		2	48	61	89	148
Grand total	21	49	457	527	74	121	5	551	751	1,278	1,885

Annex 3: Booked doping controls 2021

	Blood		Urine		Total
	In-competition	Out-of-competition	In-competition	Out-of-competition	
International and national federations					
Badminton World Federation		7		9	16
Federation Equestre Internationale/ITA				1	1
International Handball Federation/ITA				1	1
Badminton World Federation /BD			40		40
World Wheelchair Rugby				4	4
European Police Sport Union	1	0	6		7
Total	1	7	46	15	69
Anti-doping organisations					
Anti-Doping Sweden		2		3	5
Anti-Doping Norway			5	1	6
Total	0	2	5	4	11
Sport event organisers					
IRONMAN			10		10
Sparta atletik / IAAF			6		6
Canoe and kayak world championship			30		30
PostNord DK Rundt/ITA			20		20
Total	0	0	66	0	66
Others					
Dansk Trav og Galop Union			8		8
Lillerød Vægtløfter Klub				6	6
Dansk Professionel Boksning			2		2
Total	0	0	10	6	16
Grand total	1	9	127	25	162

Annex 4: Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)

Number of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) issued by Anti-Doping Denmark.

Prohibited substance	Disease	Number of TUEs
Terbutaline	Asthma	17
Methylphenidate or other similar medicine	ADHD	7
Prednisolone or other oral preparations	Inflammation	4
Insulin	Diabetes	6
Others	-	15
Total		49

*International elite athletes apply for TUE at the international federation.

The category 'others' includes, for example, applications concerning substances that contain testosterone, lisdexamfetamine and THC. It is not found to be a growing trend for these substances to be mentioned in the applications, so they remain listed under 'others'.

Annex 5: Annual account

Income statement

In DKK 1000	Note	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
Income				
Ministry of Culture (MoC), operating grant		25,474	25,449	25,373
Ministry of Health, grant 2021-2023	1	600	500	500
Cooperation agreements with fitness centres		620	1,352	1,045
Booked doping controls		566	922	750
MoC, earmarked operating grant 19/20		0	0	209
MoC, earmarked operating grant 20/21	2	87	87	445
MoC, earmarked operating grant 21/22	3	354	0	0
MoC, translation of WADA World Anti-Doping Code		0	0	68
MoC, evaluation of match-fixing platform		150	0	0
WADA, project grant		198	0	257
Other income		9	5	42
Total income		<u>28,058</u>	<u>28,315</u>	<u>28,689</u>
Expenditure				
Board of Directors	4	326	288	282
Administration & Management	5	4.595	3.730	4.550
Sport	6	12.835	12.931	11.836
Fitness and Public Health	7	5.077	5.998	5.109
Communication & IT	8	3.533	3.402	3.533
Research & Development	9	1.098	1.118	1.095
International Cooperation	10	93	168	107
Investigation & Result Management	11	1.384	1.384	1.652
National Platform Against Match-Fixing	12	325	243	233
Total expenditure		<u>29.266</u>	<u>29.262</u>	<u>28.397</u>
Result		<u>-1.208</u>	<u>-947</u>	<u>292</u>
Disposition of results				
Transferred to equity		<u>-1.208</u>	<u>-947</u>	<u>292</u>

Balance

In DKK 1000

	Note	Actual 31/12/2021	Actual 31/12/2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Accounts receivable			
Accounts receivable, debtors		241	495
Prepaid		43	216
Accounts receivable, diverse		260	24
Total accounts receivable		<u>544</u>	<u>735</u>
Liquid assets		<u>4,848</u>	<u>7,847</u>
Total current assets		<u>5,392</u>	<u>8,582</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>5,392</u>	<u>8,582</u>
LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity, primo		2,104	1,812
Transferred result		-1,208	292
Total equity		<u>896</u>	<u>2,104</u>
Debt liabilities			
Short-term debt liabilities			
Suppliers of goods and services		2,580	1,958
Pre-received grants:			
- Ministry of Culture – General grants		0	0
- Ministry of Culture – Earmarked operating grant 20/21		0	87
- Ministry of Culture – Earmarked operating grant 21/22		222	0
- Ministry of Health		0	0
- Other		0	26
Holiday pay obligation		568	1.845
Other debts		1,126	2,562
Total short-term debts		<u>4,496</u>	<u>6,478</u>
Total short-term debt liabilities		<u>4,496</u>	<u>6,478</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>5,392</u>	<u>8,582</u>

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