

Implementation of anti-doping policies in 2022 - Germany

Implementation of anti-doping policies in 2022 - Questionnaire - Modified 1.0

Objective :

In order to implement the requirements of Article 9 of the Anti-Doping Convention, the annual online questionnaire is ready for data-collection on anti-doping policies in 2022.

In addition to the standard questions, three new ones on doping in recreational sport have been added replacing those on whistleblower protection. Please note that the proposed definitions for these questions are included in the instructions for each question.

For example, Question 1 refers to "gyms/fitness centres users" as individuals with a membership to a gyms/fitness centres. Gyms/fitness centres users may include both men and women at all ages, who partake in any kind of exercise activity offered by the gyms/fitness centres, including, but not limited to, strength training, endurance training, and/or group training (aerobics, spinning, yoga etc). Gym/fitness centre: A health, recreational, and social facility where people go to exercise, for example by lifting weights or using other equipment. It is often a for-profit commercial facility but may also be a community-based or institutionally supported centre.

Instruction :

For general instructions, please select the documentation links at the top of the page.

For specific instructions, please note that each question has additional support tools - previous answers and specific information related to that question.

If you encounter any problems that prevent you from completing the questionnaire, please email us at sport.t-do@coe.int.

Please complete, save and submit your country's 2022 data preferably by 27 April 2023. The final deadline for completing the survey is 1 June 2023.

Questions :

1. Number of athletes

Please estimate the number of athletes in the following categories within your country:

international-level athletes

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[8346]

[] Data not available

national-level athletes

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[2213]

[] Data not available

gyms/fitness centre users

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[0] ; comment (optional)NADA Germany implies athletes in its system, who are part of a national squad.

[] Data not available

other recreational level athletes

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[0] ; comment (optional)recreational athletes are occassionally tested during competitions.

[] Data not available

athletes at the last Summer Olympic games

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[438]

[] Data not available

athletes at the last Winter Olympic games

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[150]

[] Data not available

athletes at the last Summer Paralympic games

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[133]

[] Data not available

athletes at the last Winter Paralympic games

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[26]

[] Data not available

2. Doping definition

What is the definition of "doping in sport" used in your country?

Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention

UNESCO International Convention against doping in sport

World Anti-Doping Code

Other, please specify (e.g. national law) :

3. Doping list

Which list of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods (i.e. Prohibited List) is implemented in your country?

Prohibited List, as adopted by the Executive Committee of WADA

List of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods, as adopted by the Monitoring Group (T-DO)

Prohibited List, as adopted by the Conference of Parties of the International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO)

Other, please specify :

4. Additional doping lists

For the purposes of restricting availability of doping substances, are there other lists than those defined in the question 3?


- () Yes, please specify:
- (X) No. Comment (optional)

5. Anti-doping laws

Are there any anti-doping laws in your country? Please upload the respective texts

- [X] Anti-doping law (other than ratification of the Convention). Your comment (optional)
- [] Other public law rules, please specify:
- [] No. Comment (optional)

Attachments

 Anti-Doping Act : http://https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_antidopg/

6. National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO)

What is the legal status of your national anti-doping organisation? Please upload the statutes, if possible

- () Public authority
- (X) Non-governmental organisation
- () Private company
- () National Olympic Committee acting as a NADO
- () Other, please specify:

Attachments

 NADA Germany : <http://https://www.nada.de/en/home>


7. NADO activities


Which of the activities below are conducted by your national anti-doping organisation? Please upload the organisational chart, if possible

	Yes. Comment(optional)	No, please specify which organisation is in charge
Co-ordination of action by all national stakeholders (NADO, public authorities, sport organisations)	()	(X) Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community
Co-ordination of the fight against trafficking	()	(X) Law Enforcement
Risk assessment and test distribution planning (TDP)	(X)	()
Registered testing pool and/or whereabouts pools management	(X)	()
Sample collection and transportation of samples to a laboratory	(X)	()
Sample Collection Personnel training, accreditation and re-accreditation	(X)	()
Results management	(X)	()

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) management	(X)	()
Intelligence management	(X)	()
Investigations	(X)	()
Education of athletes and athlete support personnel	(X)	()
Research	(X)	()

Attachments

 NADA Germany // Organisation : <http://https://www.nada.de/en/organisation#c12048>


8. Funding of anti-doping programme 

What was the annual budget of the NADO for the 2022 calendar year (or other 12-month period, if applicable)?

Min numeric value allowed : 0

[12070314] amount in Euro (estimate)

[] Data not available

9. Funding sources 

How is the NADO funded? Please select all that apply and indicate an estimate in percentages:

[X] Government 69%

[X] National Olympic Committee (NOC) 5%

[X] Other sports organisations 12%

[] Fee for service %

[] Private %

[X] Other 14%

10. Distribution of funding 

What percentage of NADO's annual budget is put towards the following core programmes?

[33] Testing (including equipment, transportation, sample collection personnel fees)

[19] Sample analysis (including Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis, Athlete Passport Management Unit fees, sample retention fees, additional and further analysis)

[1] Information and intelligence gathering, and investigations

[2] Results Management/Legal

[5] Education

[1] Research

[1] Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

[38] Other (e.g. remuneration, administration) remuneration, administration

[] Data not available

11. Sport budget

What amount has been allocated to sport from the national budget through the national ministry responsible for sport for the year 2022 (or other 12-month period if applicable)?

[369984000] amount in Euro (estimate). An amount of 369.984.000 Euros was set with the 2022 budget law. Comment, if applicable

[] Data not available

12. Limiting public funding to organisations

Is public funding withheld from organisations that do not comply with anti-doping regulations and related legal instruments?

() Yes, all funding is withheld

(X) A limited amount of funding is withheld

() No financial implications

() Information not available / Comment

13. Limitation of public funding of persons

Is sport-related financial assistance provided by public authorities withheld from banned athletes or athlete support personnel during the period of their suspension?

(X) Yes, all funding is withheld

() A limited amount of funding is withheld

() No

() Not applicable (no sport-related financial assistance is provided by public authorities to athletes or support personnel)

() Information not available / Comment

14. Testing programme

Does your country have a national testing programme?

(X) Yes

() No, please explain

15. Quality certificate

Is your NADO or part of its procedures certified according to a quality standard (such as ISO or any other quality assurance system)?

(X) Yes, please specify which standard, its scope and validity DIN EN ISO 9001:2015

() In progress

() No

16. NADO staff, committee members and other anti-doping specialists

Please outline below how many NADO staff, committees' members and other anti-doping specialists are involved in the coordination and management of your anti-doping programmes (except sample collection personnel)

Min numeric value allowed : 0

8] staff full time

3] staff part time

0] committees' members (including, but not limited to, members of the disciplinary panels, NADO Board, TUE,

1] other specialists, please describevolunteer

] Data not available

17. Number of DCOs and BCOs

If your NADO acts as a Sample Collection Authority (as per question 7), how many sample collection persons are involved in the sample collection?

Min numeric value allowed : 0

] Doping Control Officers

] Blood Collection Officers

] Chaperones

] Not applicable

] Data not available

18. Use of WADA laboratories

Which WADA-accredited or approved laboratories are used for analysis of samples collected by your NADO as a Testing authority within your national testing programme in the year 2022? Please list all that applies, including the laboratory in your own country

	City or country
List all applicable laboratories	Cologne, Kreisch, Bloemfontein, Ghent, Lausanne, London, Madrid, Montreal, Paris, Seibersdorf, Utah

] Data not available

19. Testing statistics

How many samples were collected under your national testing programme in the year 2022?

	Urine	Blood (including ABP)
In-competition samples Min numeric value allowed : 0	4.929	560
Out-of-competition samples Min numeric value allowed : 0	6678	2.486

20. Testing abroad

Have you tested (directly or by using Delegated Third Parties) athletes under your authority who live or train abroad?

Yes

Not in 2022, but we have authorisation to do so

No, we do not have authorisation to do so / Comment

21. Disciplinary system

Please describe the disciplinary process for anti-doping rule violations and application of the T-DO "Recommendation on ensuring the independence of hearing panels (bodies) and promoting fair trial in anti-doping cases" [T-DO/Rec(2017)01] <http://rm.coe.int/recommendation-on-ensuring-the-independence-of-hearing-panels-bodies-a/1680735159>

	–	–	–
Has your state established centralised panel/body in charge of all hearing proceedings in anti-doping matters (hearing panel)?	x	-	-
Is the hearing panel independent, and operationally independent from sport movement (i.a. national federations, National Olympic Committee, National Paralympic Committee)?	x	-	-
Is the hearing panel operationally independent from the government?	x	-	-
Is the hearing panel operationally independent from the NADO?	x	-	-
Is the composition of the hearing panel in line with the requirements outlined in the T-DO recommendation?	x	-	-
Are the rights of access to justice ensured in accordance with the T-DO recommendation?	x	-	-
Other comments	-	-	x
Suggestions	-	-	x

Data not available


22. Appeals system

Please describe the process for handling anti-doping rule violations appeals

Describe, upload documents or add the link to the relevant content German Court of Arbitration for Sports

Data not available

Attachments

 DIS : <http://https://www.dis-sportschiedsgericht.de/en/>

23. Appeals panel

What is the legal basis for the appeal panel to be fully ‘institutionally independent’ from NADO? Please select all that apply:

- Legislation or other applicable national law
- Anti-doping rules
- Procedural rules
- Other (free text)

24. Anti-doping rule violations (ADRV)

How many anti-doping rule violations cases were initiated in 2022 and how many of these initiated cases resulted in the imposition of a sanction?

	Initiated cases	Cases that resulted in a sanction	Cases that resulted in no sanction
Presence of a prohibited substance Min numeric value allowed : 0	66	25	18
Use or attempted use Min numeric value allowed : 0	3	0	3
Evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection Min numeric value allowed : 0	1	1	0
Whereabouts failures Min numeric value allowed : 0	7	2	1
Tampering Min numeric value allowed : 0	1	1	0
Possession Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0
Trafficking Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0
Administration Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0
Complicity Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0
Prohibited association Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0
Retaliation Min numeric value allowed : 0	0	0	0


Data not available


25. Co-operation with law enforcement agencies

What measures have been taken to ensure co-operation between NADO and law enforcement agencies?

- Law, please specify Anti-Doping Act
- Agreement, please specify
- Ad hoc activities, please specify
- Other, please specify
- None; your comment (optional)


Attachments

 Anti-Doping Act : http://https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_antidopg/

26. Sanctions for doping trafficking 

Are there specific penalties or sanctions for illegal circulation of doping substances, in addition to those regulating the movement of medicines and narcotics?

- Criminal penalties, please specify Please see the above mentioned law.
- Financial penalties, please specify
- Administrative or civil sanctions, please specify
- Professional disciplinary actions, please specify
- None of above, please explain
- Not available; your comment (optional)

27. Statistics on doping trafficking 

Do law enforcement agencies share data on the seizure of doping substances with the NADO?

Yes, please specify how many seizures have been reported in 2022

No. comment (optional) Answer from the Customs Investigation Service (ZFD) The National Anti-Doping Agency (nada) does not regularly receive any data in connection with the seizure of doping substances. The total number of cases determined by the ZFD is reported to NADA including one part of the amounts seized at the annual meeting communicated between NADA and law enforcement agencies. However, this does not happen further distinction in preparations and designations. The Federal Criminal Police Office does not transmit any data on the seizure of doping substances to the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). number of violations Prosecutions against the AntiDopG and, if applicable, the Drugs Act (AMG) and the Narcotics Act (BtmG) are published by the law enforcement authorities in the relevant police crime statistics (PCS) and annual statistics of the customs administration and are therefore also available to NADA. In addition, the PCS case numbers for violations of the AntiDopG are published regularly as part of annual meetings between NADA and law enforcement authorities, in which representatives of the BKA generally take part. However, the PCS does not contain any information on seizure figures.

Other, please specify

28. Anti-doping education target groups 

Which anti-doping target groups are educated and by whom?

	NADO	Other organisations alone or in cooperation with NADO; please list	Not targeted in 2022
International-level athletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

National-level athletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth athletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children / School sport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational athletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Athletes returning from a sanction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coaches, trainers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports administrators, officials, managers, agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical / Paramedical professionals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Team staff/Members of a delegation at a major event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
School and university teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
University students	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial sponsors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Media, journalists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

29. Mandatory anti-doping education

Is completion of a national anti-doping education programme (confirmation of in-person training, e-learning certificate or similar) mandatory for any part of your sport structure?

No, all anti-doping education is voluntary

Yes, it is mandatory for certain groups of athletes and support personnel (e.g. Olympic and Paralympic team); please specify
The completion of the Anti-Doping Basics e-learning is mandatory for athletes entering the Testing Pool. Mandatory topics as outlined in WADC Article 18.1 and ISE Article 5.2 are covered.

Other

30. Nutritional supplements

What measures have been taken to address the problems related to nutritional supplements in sport?

Restrict availability

Control of production

Provide quality assurance

Comprehensive labelling

Limit advertising and promotion

Educational and informational measures

Other, please specify: There is no specific definition of sports nutrition, neither in national law nor in EU law. Dietary supplements (even if they are designed for the undefined target group of athletes) must bear the legally required labeling in order to be allowed to be placed on the market. This includes, for example, the names of the categories of nutrients or other substances that are characteristic of the product, the recommended daily intake in servings of the product and a warning that this intake should not be exceeded. If a food supplement is to bear a health claim, this must be approved under the Health Claims Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006). In addition, the following applies to beverages with increased caffeine content and foods with added caffeine: Beverages containing more than 150 mg of caffeine per liter must be labeled "High caffeine content. Not recommended for children and pregnant or breastfeeding women". This Notice must be placed in the same field of vision as the sales description, followed by an indication of the caffeine content. Coffee or tea or beverages based on coffee or tea extract and where the term "coffee" or "tea" appears in the designation are exempt from this regulation. A comparable notification requirement (Contains caffeine. Not recommended for children and pregnant women) also applies to foods other than beverages to which caffeine has been added for physiological purposes. In the case of food supplements, the caffeine content per recommended daily intake must be specified. Control of production means food monitoring. There are no special legal bases for this type of product. However, all products in Germany may only be placed on the market as food if they comply with the applicable food law regulations. According to the provisions of the Food and Feed Code (LFGB) and Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 (so-called basic regulation in food law), e.g. prohibited from producing or placing on the market food that is unsafe. Compliance with food law regulations is the responsibility of the German federal states.

31. Anti-doping programmes targeting gyms/fitness users

What measures have been taken to address doping among gyms/fitness centres users and employees?

None (not targeted in 2022)

Anti-doping education for gyms/fitness centres staff (e.g., personal trainers, fitness instructors); please specify Conduct multiplier trainings throughout Germany. Carried out by the DOSB (means German Olympic Sports Confederation) in the year 2014/2015).

Anti-doping information/awareness raising for gyms/fitness centres staff; please specify Podcast episode from the series "Gesund in Sportdeutschland" (Healthy in Sport Germany) with Dr. Mischa Kläber on the topic: "Drug abuse and doping in recreational sport - insider Dr. Mischa Kläber clarifies" (DOSB 2023) DOSB expert opinion: "Einnahme verbotener Stoffe im organisierten Sport" by Martin Nolte and Lutz Drallé (DOSB 2009). Initiative of the ABDA - Bundesvereinigung Deutscher Apothekerverbände (Federal Association of German Pharmacists), the ADAC (Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club) and the DOSB on the subject of drug abuse (signing of a joint declaration 2009). Symposium "Medikamentenmissbrauch in Deutschland – eine gesamtgesellschaftliche Herausforderung" by DOSB, ABDA and ADAC (Berlin 2011). Implementation of the DOSB expert discussion "Medikamentenmissbrauch und Doping" on the conceptual delimitation (Frankfurt 2012). DOSB expertise. "Zum Medikamentenmissbrauch im Breiten- und Freizeitsport. Entstehung – Entwicklung – Prävention. Schwerpunkt: Fitness-Studios" by Mischa Kläber (DOSB 2013).

Anti-doping education for gyms/fitness centres users; please specify Publication of the flyer: "Tipps gegen Medikamentenmissbrauch in Alltag und Freizeit" by DOSB, ABDA and ADAC (spring 2013). Conduct multiplier trainings throughout Germany (DOSB 2014/2015).

Anti-doping certification/quality assurance program for gyms/fitness centres; please specify Development / establishment of two further training modules ("Medikamentenmissbrauch im Breiten- und Freizeitsport"), which dock onto the training system of non-profit sport and sensitise and educate exercise instructors, trainers and interested parties (DOSB 2014).

Doping controls (tests) of gyms/fitness centres users; please specify

Other; please specify

No data available


Attachments

 CDR_Kläber-Bericht-DOSB-Aktivitäten-Prävention von Medikamentenmissbrauch.pdf

32. Organisation of anti-doping programmes for gyms/fitness centres 


Which organisations are involved in implementing anti-doping programmes targeting gyms/fitness centres?

- None; not targeted in 2022
- National anti-doping organisation
- National gyms/fitness centres industry organisation; please specify
- Gyms/fitness centres chains and/or individual gym/fitness centres
- Governmental, regional or municipal authorities; please specify
- National/local sport organisations; please specify German Olympic Sports Confederation, state sports federations, top sports associations
- Education institutions please specify
- Other organisations; please specify
- No data available

33. Health consequences of doping 

What measures have been taken to prevent possible adverse health consequences of the use doping substances in gyms/fitness centres?

- None; not targeted in 2022
- Anti-doping education/awareness raising for gyms/fitness centres users
- Anti-doping education/awareness raising for gyms/fitness centres staff
- Legislation, please specify
- Health care/medical treatment services specifically targeting users of doping substances; please specify
- Needle/syringe programmes; please specify
- Help line/counselling for reducing or ceasing the use of doping substances; please specify
- Other; please specify
- No data available



34. Areas of anti-doping research 

What are the areas of anti-doping research?

- Doping prevention
- Detection methods
- Social science, including the behavioural and social aspects of doping
- Health consequences of doping
- Physiological and psychological training programmes
- Emerging substances or methods
- Alternative testing methods
- None

Other; your comment (optional) Please find the document attached.


Attachments

-  Publications from the Laboratory Kreischa.pdf
-  CDR_Publikationen 2022.pdf

35. Anti-doping research 

Has any anti-doping research been undertaken or supported?



- Yes; your comment (optional)
- Yes, to a limited extent; your comment (optional)
- No; your comment (optional)

36. Publication of anti-doping research 

How many articles with the results of this research have been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals? Please upload a summary or share links to resources, if available

- 62 in 2022; your comment (optional) 56 studies from Cologne and 6 from Kreischa.
- Data not available

Attachments

-  CDR_Publikationen 2022.pdf
-  Publications from the Laboratory Kreischa.pdf

37. International agreements 

Has your country signed any agreements with other Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) or agreements on anti-doping with any other organisation or state concerning the following:

	Yes or No; if applicable please explain or upload the document (below)
(a) Sharing of information	YES, NADA Germany has signed Sharing Agreements and General Agreements with the following organisations: Antidoping Denmark, CCES (Canada), Dopingautoriteit (The Netherlands), FIS, IBSF, IBU, ICF, IIHF, Ironman, ITF, ITU, IWF, SIOADO, UCI, World Rugby, WADA and ITA
(b) Law enforcement co-operation	Yes, based on the German Anti Doping act, exchange and collaboration between law enforcement and NADA Germany is basically permitted and ruled. German police investigative authorities (Federal Criminal Police Office) also cooperate with other investigative authorities on the basis of the German Anti Doping act.
(c) General co-operation	Yes, see a, and for example: WADA-accredited anti-doping laboratory in Germany process sample analysis for foreign countries
(d) Other	no

Data not available